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House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 4, 1999.

I hereby designate the Honorable STEVEN C. LATOURETTE to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Reverend Dr. Ronald F. Christian, Director, Lutheran Social Services of Virginia, Fairfax, Virginia, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, in this moment of quiet we are acknowledging Your presence in our lives and in our world.

Through the words of Your prophets we are challenged in our deeds, for surely shalom is our greatest need, justice must be our supreme passion, service to our neighbor in need is everyone's responsibility, and gratitude for Your many gifts Your only request.

So we pray, may our actions be molded by Your great love for all people. May our lives be modeled after those heroes and saints who so lived their lives personal that sacrifice was not too great a price to pay. May we commit our actions to the great principles of malice toward none and equality for all. And, may we always be more ready to give mercy than receive it, demonstrate compassion than to be shown it, and offer honor to another than to seek it for ourselves.

Bless, we pray, our day and our deeds. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. GIBBONS led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

A \$6.5 BILLION HOLE IN THE GROUND

(Mr. GIBBONS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, do you know that the American taxpayers have spent to date \$6.5 billion over the last 15 years?

You may think this money was spent on new schools for our children, a better military or a down payment to save Social Security. Nope. Sorry.

You may hope the money was spent to give tax cuts to hard working men and women of this country or it was spent on needy families to ensure people move from government reliance and to work with self respect. Sorry again.

Mr. Speaker, this money was used for nothing more than to dig a hole in the ground, \$6.5 billion dollars, and according to the GAO, the Department of Energy has spent more than \$6.5 billion to dig a hole large enough to bury the nuclear industry's high level radioactive garbage. Even more perplexing is that

they are over 12 years behind schedule trying to fit a square peg in a round hole.

Americans know that when you find yourself in a hole, the first rule is to put the shovel down and stop digging.

I urge my colleagues to oppose H.R. 45 and let this money be spent on programs that actually benefit this country.

THE CHILDREN'S EDUCATION TAX CREDIT ACT

(Mr. TANCREDO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, at a time when the education of our children ranks as a top concern of the American people and as a top priority of the Congress, we need to look at the innovative proposals that empower parents to give their children the best possible education. Rather than creating new Federal programs run by new Federal bureaucrats, we need to put responsibility and resources in the hands of our Nation's parents.

Today the gentleman from California (Mr. ROGAN) and I are introducing the Children's Education Tax Credit Act. It provides American families with over \$150 billion in help in meeting the unique educational needs of their children.

Our proposal would create a \$1,000 tax credit for elementary and secondary education expenses, including textbooks, tutoring, tuition, and other resources children need to excel in schools.

Too often today parents must make tough choices within the family budget and little extra that can be spent on children's education must instead go to pay the bills. With this tax credit, parents will have the means and the freedom to provide the unique support their children need to learn at their very best.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join the gentleman from California (Mr. ROGAN) and me in making this tax credit for American families a reality.

APPOINTMENT AS DIRECTOR OF CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of section 201(A)(2) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, Public Law 93-344, the Chair announces that the Speaker and the President pro tempore of the Senate on Wednesday, February 3, 1999, did jointly appoint Mr. Dan L. Crippen as director of the Congressional Budget Office, effective February 3, 1999, for the term of office expiring on January 3, 2003.

MANDATES INFORMATION ACT OF 1999

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 36 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 36

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 350) to improve congressional deliberation on proposed Federal private sector mandates, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. Points of order against consideration of the bill for failure to comply with clause 4(a) of rule XIII or section 306 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Rules. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Rules now printed in the bill. Each section of the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read. Points of order against the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute for failure to comply with section 306 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 are waived. During consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may accord priority in recognition on the basis of whether the Member offering an amendment has caused it to be printed in the portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose in clause 8 of rule XVIII. Amendments so printed shall be considered as read. The chairman of the Committee of the Whole may: (1) postpone until a time during further consideration in the Committee of the Whole a request for a recorded vote on any amendment; and (2) reduce to five minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on any postponed question that follows another electronic vote without intervening business, provided that the minimum time for electronic voting on the first in any series of questions shall be 15 minutes. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall

rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, for purposes of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 36 is an open rule providing for consideration of H.R. 350, the Mandates Information Act of 1999, a bill that will expand the prior 1995 Unfunded Mandates Reform Act to improve congressional deliberation and public awareness on proposed private sector mandates.

H. Res. 36 is a wide open rule providing 1 hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Rules. The rule waives points of order against consideration of the bill for failure to comply with section 306 of the Congressional Budget Act prohibiting consideration of legislation within the Committee on the Budget's jurisdiction unless reported by the Committee on the Budget. The bill also waives points of order against consideration of the bill for failure to comply with clause 4(a) of rule XIII requiring a 3-day layover of the committee report.

The rule considers the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Rules, now printed in the bill, as an original bill for the purpose of amendment which is considered as read. The rule provides, further, that it waives points of order against the amendment in the nature of a substitute for failure to comply with section 306 of the Congressional Budget Act.

H. Res. 36 further allows the chairman of the Committee of the Whole to accord priority in recognition to those Members who have preprinted their amendments in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD prior to their consideration. The rule also allows the chairman of the Committee of the Whole to postpone recorded votes and to reduce to 5 minutes the voting time on any postponed question, provided voting time on the first in any series of questions is not less than 15 minutes.

Finally, the rule provides one motion to recommit with or without instructions, as is the right of the minority.

Mr. Speaker, let me begin by explaining exactly what this bill will do. First, the bill amends the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act to require committee re-

ports to include a statement from the Congressional Budget Office estimating the impact of private sector mandates on consumers, workers and small businesses.

Second, if the CBO cannot prepare an estimate, the bill allows a point of order against consideration of the bill.

Third, if legislation contains a private sector mandate the direct cost of which exceeds \$100 million, this bill also allows a point of order against consideration of the legislation. In both cases the point of order triggers a 20-minute debate on the costs and benefits of a legislative measure before the House votes to continue.

The argument has been made that this bill will result in delaying tactics. Mr. Speaker, the current bill has been in effect for over three years and the point of order has been utilized seven times, four times by Republicans and three times by Democrats. That is a pretty good balance.

Nonetheless, H.R. 350 constrains the Chair from recognizing more than one point of order with respect to a private sector mandate for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion or conference report. The one vote limit per legislative measure should provide sufficient opportunity for Members to receive the best available information on the cost of a bill.

Mr. Speaker, the intergovernmental mandates legislation was one of the first bills passed by the 104th Congress and signed into law by President Clinton. That law, designed to provide information about mandates on State and local governments, passed the House with 394 votes and has proven to be quite useful in providing accurate information during the course of floor debate.

I chaired a joint hearing of the two Committees on Rules subcommittees on Tuesday in which we examined H.R. 350 and efforts to expand upon the 1995 Unfunded Mandates Reform Act. We have now had 3 full years to observe how that law has worked, and it has worked well. We heard from the acting director of the congressional Committee on the Budget who stated that the 1995 act had been a useful tool in congressional deliberation. The CBO director said he had been doing mandates estimates for years, but no one really paid any attention to the costs until we passed the 1995 mandates bill.

That is all the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act has done, and that is all that this bill will do. It will force Members to review reliable information from the Congressional Budget Office. This information has increased not only Member consciousness of the costs of legislation, but increased public awareness, and that is why we are here today. In an effort to make the original unfunded mandates legislation a more valuable information tool to advise Members on private sector mandates, the Mandates Information Act has been introduced again in this Congress with over 60 bipartisan cosponsors.

H.R. 350 was referred to the Committee on Rules, and Committee on Rules alone, because it is a procedures bill affecting the internal workings of the House and providing information to Members of Congress. By compelling CBO estimates and requiring a question of consideration on the House floor on certain legislation, this legislation should serve as an effective tool in increasing Congressional accountability by requiring Congress to be informed fully of the effects of mandates before enacting them into law.

During our hearing a 32-year-old business owner who started his company when he was 19 years old testified, and I quote: "I know I would sleep a little better at night knowing that Congress was thinking seriously about the cost impact of legislation on small business owners." That was all he was asking, that his elected representatives have some detailed information before they vote.

The average American should be concerned about these mandates as well. The Committee on Rules heard from the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) in which he discussed his concerns about the hidden e-rate tax that resulted from the FCC's interpretation of the Telecommunications Act. Mandates such as these which are not debated on the House floor continue to represent hidden taxes that consumers are forced to pay through increased prices or wages, reduced job opportunities and more red tape for businesses.

□ 1015

It is likely that during the 20 minute floor debate on the question of consideration, the costs and impact of a mandate will be highlighted, and an educated decision could be made about whether to pass the costs on to the U.S. consumer.

Mr. Speaker, the bill we have before us today is almost identical to the Condit-Portman Mandates Information Act of 1998, with some technical changes, such as additional findings and some modifications due to recodification. It is essentially the same bipartisan bill that passed the House by a vote of 279 to 132 in the last Congress.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 350 serves as a speed bump to legislation that allows Members time to debate the costs of a bill. It is not a roadblock. We will have ample time to discuss the merits of the bill during general debate later this morning.

This is a fair rule, and I urge my colleagues to support it so that we may proceed with general debate and consideration of the amendments and the merits of this bipartisan bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding me the customary half hour, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, although the idea of an unfunded mandates point of order is somewhat controversial, this open rule

will allow Members to make what amendments they will, and this really deserves our full support.

Unfunded mandates can have bad effects and they can have good effects. They can cost private industries millions and millions of dollars, but they can also help ensure the food supply is safe for millions of Americans.

Each time Members of Congress vote to impose a mandate, they should know how much it will cost and how much it will help. For that reason, I support the idea behind this point of order information; this information never hurt anyone. But, Mr. Speaker, my sentiments stop short of creating a point of order, and I look forward to discussing the issue further during the general debate.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER), the Chairman of the Committee on Rules.

(Mr. DREIER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my very good friend from Atlanta, the distinguished Chairman of the Subcommittee on Rules and Organization for yielding me this time. I want to commend him for his tremendous work on this legislation.

As the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER) noted, the Mandates Information Act was reported by the Committee on Rules last year and overwhelmingly approved in a bipartisan way by this House. It addresses a clear bias against the private sector in the way we consider legislation subject to the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act, legislation that was also reported by the Committee on Rules in 1995, and, as was said, overwhelmingly approved by this House.

I also want to join, Mr. Speaker, in congratulating my colleagues, the gentleman from California (Mr. CONDIT) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN), for once again introducing this legislation. I also want to commend them for their bipartisan efforts and their diligence in working with our Committee on Rules to ensure that the best possible bill was reported out by our committee.

I agree with the sponsors that the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act does not go far enough to discourage Congress from imposing costly mandates on the private sector. Such mandates cost businesses, consumers and workers about \$700 billion annually, or \$7,000 per household. That is more than a third the size of the entire Federal budget.

These mandates are particularly burdensome on families attempting to climb the economic ladder. Over the next five years, Mr. Speaker, 3 million people will move from welfare to private sector payrolls. Small businesses

will provide most of those jobs, yet the imposition of new mandates upon existing burdens will reduce the resources available to create these much-needed jobs.

Mr. Speaker, it very important to note that H.R. 350 does nothing, absolutely nothing, to roll back some of the unnecessary mandates that exist, nor does it prevent in any way the imposition of additional mandates.

I would like to read now directly section 2 of the bill, which reads as follows: "The implementation of this Act will enhance the awareness of prospective mandates on the private sector without adversely affecting existing environmental, public health, or safety laws or regulations."

Mr. Speaker, I want to read that again, because I think it is very important to note that as we proceed with debate on this, that section 2 of the bill states, "The implementation of this Act will enhance the awareness of prospective mandates on the private sector without adversely affecting existing environmental, public health, or safety laws or regulations."

Mr. Speaker, in other words, H.R. 350 is a straightforward, common sense, bipartisan bill that will make Congress more accountable by requiring more deliberation and more information when Federal mandates are proposed.

This is important because, in reality, mandates are a hidden tax that consumers are forced to pay through increased prices, reduced job opportunities and more red tape for small businesses.

The procedures in H.R. 350 can in no way be used as a roadblock to legislation. Rather, they are intended to serve as a very small, smooth, speed bump that will allow affected groups to provide input to committees early in the development stage of legislation on more cost effective alternatives.

It is on this point that the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act has been so successful. As Jim Blum of the Congressional Budget Office noted in his testimony before the Committee on Rules, "Before proposed legislation is marked up, committee staffs and individual Members are increasingly requesting our analysis about whether the legislation would create new Federal mandates, and, if so, whether their costs would exceed the thresholds set by the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act. In many instances, the Congressional Budget Office is able to inform the sponsor about the existence of a mandate and provide informal guidance on how the proposal might be restructured to eliminate the mandate or reduce its cost."

He goes on to say, "That use of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act early in the legislative process may not involve the law's formal procedural hurdles, but it appears to have had an effect on the number and burden of inter-governmental mandates in enacted legislation."

Mr. Speaker, this rule will allow us to fully deliberate H.R. 350, and I am

looking forward to engaging in a very thoughtful debate on this legislation. But I want to end with a very simple message that was relayed to the Committee on Rules by Ryan Null, the owner of Tristate Electronic Manufacturing in Hagerstown, Maryland.

He said,

I only ask that Congress, in its wisdom, please remember that it is hard enough to be an independent business owner. The laws that you pass and the costs associated with them have a profound effect on our bottom line. I know I would sleep a little better at night knowing that Congress was thinking seriously about the cost impact of legislation on small business owners.

Mr. Speaker, with that, I urge adoption of this rule and adoption of the bill.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT).

(Mr. BOEHLERT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this rule, but in strong opposition to the underlying bill. I support the rule wholeheartedly because it is an open rule, a rule that will allow full, free and democratic debate; a rule that will allow issues to be aired and all points of view to be heard. That is a way of doing business that all Members can support and that the American people can be proud of.

My complaint about H.R. 350 is that it would end precisely the kind of open process that is governing its own consideration. With H.R. 350, there would never truly be an open rule again on a bill that affects industry.

I am not exaggerating. An open rule means unlimited debate on every amendment. Yet, under H.R. 350, if any private interest opposed a bill, a Member could raise a point of order that could limit debate to a mere 20 minutes, 10 minutes on each side. Raising the point of order requires not a shred of evidence, no evidence at all, just a mere assertion. You can say, "I have got a gut feeling," or "I have got a hunch," and that would trigger a point of order that would severely restrict debate and terminate it after only 10 minutes of argument on each side of the equation, 600 seconds. That is not a very good idea.

The point of order is targeted at shutting down debate on measures that industry opposes, overriding whatever time has been allocated by the Committee on Rules.

I think the Committee on Rules does an outstanding job, and I want to compliment my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Georgia, and the distinguished new chairman, the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER). These gentlemen do us proud in that Committee on Rules, and it is a pleasure to come up and testify before you and have the thoughtful deliberative process that goes on up there.

I want that same thoughtful deliberative process here on the floor, not

terminating debate after only 10 minutes, 600 seconds, on a wide ranging, sweeping measure that is going to impact a lot of people for a long time.

I will remind my colleagues again of an example that I have used many times of how this could work. In 1995 a substitute was offered to the proposed Clean Water Act, a very important bill for America. The substitute was defeated, but the House had more than a day-and-a-half of spirited debate, debate that helped frame environmental issues for the rest of the year, debate that fully discussed the cost and benefits of clean water legislation, debate that aired every possible point of view. And that is what we should do in the people's House, air every possible point of view. We should encourage additional information, not restrict the input of information.

Under H.R. 350, a Member opposed to the substitute could have raised a point of order that would have carried the day and shut down debate after only 20 minutes, 10 minutes on each side, 600 seconds. Not a very good idea.

Would the American people have been better served by a truncated debate? Would more information have been presented? Would any interested party have had more time to get their point of view across? Of course not.

The stated goal of this bill is to provide Congress with more information on the cost of private mandates, and that is a goal I support. But you cannot provide the House with more information by having less debate. It just does not make sense.

Now, I know the sponsors of the bill will argue that we cannot know for sure that events back in 1995 would have unfolded in just the way I outlined. But I ask them, if the point of order would have not been raised against a substitute in a very visible debate in which industry is investing time and money and has the votes to shut down debate, then when would it be used?

Mr. Speaker, I will save the rest of my comments for general debate. I just want to make one final point: The debate over H.R. 350 is not about whether Congress should pass this or that private mandate. I do not like mandates, and I find particularly distasteful unfunded mandates. But this debate is about whether we will have fair procedures during debates over those mandates.

I think debate on private mandates should be just as free, just as fair, just as full, just as open and just as democratic as the debate we will have on H.R. 350 itself.

I urge support for this well-crafted open rule, and support for the amendment that I will offer to repair H.R. 350.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered. The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GIBBONS). Pursuant to House Resolution 36 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 350.

□ 1030

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 350) to improve congressional deliberation on proposed Federal private sector mandates, and for other purposes, with Mr. LATOURETTE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER).

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 350, the Mandates Information Act of 1999, is a procedures bill designed to make Congress more accountable and provide Members with the most factual information possible before voting on legislation. This bill was referred to the Subcommittee on Rules and Organization of the House, and as chairman of that subcommittee, I am pleased to rise in strong support of this important bipartisan reform legislation.

Two of our colleagues, the gentleman from California (Mr. CONDIT) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) were the main proponents four years ago of the intergovernmental mandates legislation that was one of the first bills passed in the 104th Congress with 394 votes from both sides of the aisle. Today, they both deserve great credit for their tireless hard work to amend that act in an effort to provide more accurate information to Members during the course of debate.

The intergovernmental mandates bill provided a point of order for intergovernmental mandates over \$50 million. This act has worked incredibly well. My subcommittee heard testimony from the director of the Congressional Budget Committee who said that he had been doing mandate estimates for years, but nobody really paid attention to them and to the costs until the 1995 mandates bill.

Now we have the opportunity to force Members and committees to pay attention to the costs on businesses and consumers. The bipartisan Condit-Portman private mandates bill will simply force Members to review reliable information from the CBO. By compelling CBO estimates and requiring a question of consideration on the House floor on certain legislation, this legislation should serve an effective

role in increasing congressional accountability by requiring Congress to be informed fully of the effect of mandates before enacting them into law.

As I stated during the rule debate, the bill we have before us today is almost identical to the bipartisan bill that passed the House by a vote of 279 to 132 in the last Congress. And like the 65 percent of the Members who supported this bill last year, H.R. 350 is supported by the National Governors Association, the Conference of Mayors, the National Conference of State Legislators, the National League of Cities, the National Association of Counties, the National Taxpayers Union, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Citizens for a Sound Economy, the National Federation of Independent Business, and the American Farm Bureau. The list goes on and on, a list which I will submit for the RECORD.

SUPPORTERS OF H.R. 350, THE MANDATES INFORMATION ACT

National Governors' Association, National Conference of State Legislatures, National League of Cities, National Association of Counties, National Taxpayers Union, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, National Federation of Independent Business, American Farm Bureau, Small Business Legislative Council, Citizens for a Sound Economy, National Restaurant Association, National Retail Federation, Small Business Survival Committee, Associated Builders and Contractors, American Subcontractors Association, National Association of the Self-Employed, National Association of Manufacturers, National Association of Wholesaler-Distributors, National Roofing Contractors Association, American Dental Association, American Rental Association, Food Distributors International, National Association of Homebuilders, Conference of Mayors, Council of State Governors and International Managers.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bipartisan legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I want to begin by saying that although I support the idea behind this legislation, I just cannot support the point of order in this bill. Although I agree that full disclosure of unfunded mandates in the private sector is a good idea and can help Members make informed decisions, this point of order is just not the way to do it.

While there are many situations in which Federal mandates protect the public, their monetary costs can be very significant. I agree that Members should know what they are getting into before voting to impose these mandates.

Scripps-Howard Newspapers still carry the wise saying, "Give light and the people will find their own way." Certainly, if we shed light on the impact that our votes will have, the quality of legislation we pass will also benefit. I believe there can be no harm in Members understanding the full impact their votes will have on State and local

governments, private companies and even individuals.

That having been said, Mr. Chairman, I have three main reservations to this bill which will prevent me from supporting it.

First, as I have said consistently since the first unfunded mandates bill was passed in the 104th Congress, it is far too easy to abuse the point of order. Informing Members is laudable, but this unusual point of order is too susceptible to abuse. The majority can, and has, used it to silence a motion to recommit, and other legitimate amendments.

Mr. Chairman, under this bill any Member can raise a point of order, get 20 minutes of debate and a vote, regardless of whether there is anything even remotely resembling an unfunded mandate in the bill.

My second objection, Mr. Chairman, is the bill's tilting the playing field against some of our Nation's finest laws, laws to feed the hungry, protect public safety, protect public health, clean up pollution, enforce civil rights, and even compel parents to support their children. These laws have costs, but they also provide enormous benefits.

Both the Waxman and the Boehlert amendments would help restore the balance between providing information about costs while keeping in mind the benefits of the type of legislation.

My last objection, Mr. Chairman, is the somewhat political position this point of order takes on merits of tax cuts and the demerits of spending, regardless of whose taxes are being cut or what is being spent. Mr. Chairman, a bill is not necessarily bad because it requires someone to spend money, and a bill is not necessarily good because it gives someone a tax cut.

For instance, Mr. Chairman, I think requiring polluters to clean up their act and stop dirtying our air and water is a good idea, even if it imposes a burden on some businesses. On the other hand, I think granting a huge tax cut to people making over \$300,000 a year is just not a good idea.

Under this point of order, a tax increase is exempt from being considered a mandate as long as it gives someone somewhere a tax cut. Now, I want my colleagues to listen closely to that. Under this point of order, a tax increase is exempt from being considered a mandate as long as it gives someone somewhere a tax cut.

For instance, if a bill imposes a gas tax and uses the money to fix roads, it is subject to a point of order. But if a bill imposes a tax cut and uses the money to give railroads a tax cut, it is exempt.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, this point of order is well-intentioned, but as I said, it could be too easily abused and it takes too strong a stand against bills that have the potential to do this country a great deal of good. I urge my colleagues to closely examine the point of order scheme contained in the bill and vote "no" on the bill.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. PRYCE), a colleague on the Committee on Rules.

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I thank my friend, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER) for yielding time to me.

At this time I rise in support of the Mandates Information Act. Mr. Chairman, the State of Ohio has been very active in the fight against unfunded Federal mandates. Both Mayor Lushutka of Columbus and former Ohio Governor, now our colleague in the other body, GEORGE VOINOVICH, fought hard for the passage of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995, which is sponsored by yet another Ohioan (Mr. PORTMAN).

I congratulate both the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) and the gentleman from California (Mr. CONDIT) for their hard work which has brought us here today to debate the merits of extended protections against unfunded mandates to the private sector.

While Ohio has been a leader in the battle against the tremendous burdens imposed on State and local governments by Federal laws, I know the cries for relief that I have heard from Ohio's elected officials and business owners are not unique to our State. I am sure all of my colleagues have heard the moans and groans of their constituents every time Congress figures out a way to fix a problem, but turns a blind eye to the real world price tag.

We must remember that our actions here have real consequences. When Washington's good ideas are enshrined into law, America's businessmen and women have to spend real time and real money out of their limited resources to comply. And, to ensure that their businesses stay afloat, these companies have to adjust and offset these new costs, which means higher prices for consumers, lower wages for workers, and less time on innovations that make American businesses competitive.

Given these serious consequences, it seems reasonable to ask Congress to pause for just a moment when we are faced with broad-reaching legislation, to focus on the costs and benefits before we move forward with the legislation.

That is what the Mandates Information Act will force us to do. It is really that simple. This bill does not prohibit unfunded mandates on the private sector. It merely gives Congress a mechanism through which we can acquire more information, greater deliberation, and increased accountability before we ask America's consumers and entrepreneurs to pick up the price tag.

Now, some of my colleagues have expressed concern about this bill's impact on environmental legislation. Let us be clear. Nothing in this bill singles out the environment for prejudicial

treatment. This bill applies to all mandating legislation across the board, regardless of topic, on an equal basis.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support informed debate and responsive government. We should all stand up for our constituents who are hard at work creating jobs and moving our economy forward by voting "yes" on this important bipartisan legislation, the Mandates Information Act.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. REYNOLDS), a new member of the Committee on Rules.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 350, the Mandates Information Act of 1999.

Building on a very successful Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995, H.R. 350 extends to small businesses the same protections Congress offers to State and local governments, that if the Federal Government mandates it, the Federal Government should pay for it.

Throughout my career, I have been somewhat of a crusader against unfunded government mandates. As a former county and State legislator, I know too well the hidden and high costs that mandates impose on our Nation's local governments. Small businesses as well have been impacted by mandates that do not just increase the cost of doing business. Consumers pay a price through higher retail prices, hinder production, and reduce job opportunities.

Mr. Chairman, our Nation's small businesses and farmers need this bill. We have heard from the Mom and Pop and Main Street businesses who have pleaded with Congress to relieve them from the burden of unfunded mandates, to give them the opportunity to survive, grow, and create jobs and opportunity for the American people.

Mr. Chairman, I support this bill and urge my colleagues to support our businesses, our workers and our consumers by passing this legislation.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT).

(Mr. BOEHLERT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 350.

Let me start by affirming that I support the goals of this bill. Those purposes are laid out in section 3 of the bill. They are, and this is from the actual text of the bill, providing more complete information about the effects of private mandates, ensuring focused deliberation on those effects, and distinguishing between mandates that harm consumers, workers and small businesses and mandates that help those groups.

How could one not support those goals? I am being specific about the stated purposes of the bill because I will offer an amendment next week,

and that is when we are going to continue deliberations, designed specifically to accomplish those goals. But what I want to focus on today is why H.R. 350 in its current form in many ways is at odds with those goals, and indeed at odds with fundamental notions of fairness that should govern this House.

H.R. 350 would undermine the fairness of House procedures and fail to achieve its goals because it is based on numerous faulty assumptions.

□ 1045

Let me enumerate some of them. The bill assumes that radically reducing the time to debate a bill or amendment will somehow provide Congress with more information. After all, the bill creates a point of order designed to cut off debate before it would end under normal House procedures. I fail to see how short debate will yield more information.

The bill assumes that baseless assertions, gut feelings, hunches, can provide useful information for congressional decision-making. After all, H.R. 350 requires no evidence at all to raise the point of order. A Member could claim that a bill was going to cost industry a lot of money, even if the Congressional Budget Office had determined otherwise.

So we are not going to be dealing with the facts as presented by the Congressional Budget Office if they do not coincide with the opinion of the person raising the point of order, we are going to be dealing with his gut feeling, his hunch; not a very good idea. I fail to see how assertions that are not grounded in evidence will improve debate.

The bill assumes that more informed debate means that Congress should be more concerned with costs than benefits. After all, the only place the bill mentions benefits is in one finding that suggests that Congress has paid too much attention to benefits. I fail to see how favoring one side of the cost-benefit ratio will improve our decisions.

The bill assumes that up to this point, Congress has never fully considered or debated the potential cost of its actions on industry. After all, that is why proponents of H.R. 350 say it is needed. Yet, look at the examples they give, such as minimum wage. Has Congress debated the minimum wage without discussing its potential cost? Of course not. I fail to see why we need to solve a problem that simply does not exist.

The bill assumes that up to this point industry has not been able to get its views heard on Capitol Hill. After all, why else would H.R. 350 provide industry with a legislative tool that would be denied to its consumers, communities, and employees? I fail to see any evidence that industry has not had the commitment and personnel and financial resources to get its point of view heard.

That is as it should be. We should consider industry's point of view, but

how about everybody else? What about all those consumers that are impacted by decisions that industry makes?

The bill assumes that it is fair to skew House rules so those on one side of an issue can stifle the voices on the other side. After all, that is the effect of the point of order. Those supporting measures designed to protect the environment, to protect health, to protect safety, could have debate on their proposals short-circuited by this new point of order.

I fail to see why that is either fair or necessary. No bill based on such faulty assumptions should be passed by this House. If we want to provide fuller and more accurate information for congressional debate and ensure that Congress has more focused debate on costs, we can do so without stifling debate, as my amendment will demonstrate.

H.R. 350 in its current form will not lead to more or better informed debate in this House. Rather, it will cripple our ability to fair, full, open, and democratic debate. That is something that should trouble every Member of this body.

Remember, the issue here is not whether to support a particular private mandate, but whether we will have open debate on private mandates. I look forward to presenting my amendment next week, and I urge my colleagues to oppose this bill in its current form.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) by way of Massachusetts.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I thank the very distinguished leader of the Committee on Rules. As he knows, I am proud of that circuitous route to the Congress.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this legislation, and applaud the gentleman from California (Mr. CONDIT) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) for their work on this issue.

I was just speaking with the gentleman from California about our joint efforts more than 5 years ago to raise the issue of unfunded Federal mandates to the attention of this body. As one of the first acts of the 104th Congress, we passed the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act, which required a point of order on such legislation. But at the time we missed a golden opportunity to address the issue of private sector mandates.

During the debate on the Unfunded Mandate Reform Act, I offered an amendment to include the private sector as part of CBO's cost analysis in the procedural point of order. Unfortunately, as it was not part of the original bill that had the new House leadership's blessing, and was not part of the Republican Contract With America, I think that is the only reason it was not passed when it should have been as part of the larger package of legislation.

I argued at the time that we were creating a double standard between mandates on the public sector and

mandates on the private sector. The line between the private and public sector is oftentimes very blurred. Private companies now compete successfully to offer services once provided exclusively by State or local governments. Privatization has been successful in the fields of transportation, environmental services, health services, education, water and electric utilities.

Without today's legislation we would be perpetuating a procedural situation where, under the House rules, we can debate a Clean Air Act amendment or a new medical waste disposal mandate's impact on a municipal power plant or on a public hospital, but ignore its impact on a private utility or privately-owned hospital.

Mr. Chairman, there are more than 1,800 municipal, 900 rural electric cooperatives, and 60 State power plants. Should these power plants be treated differently on a new Clean Air Act requirement than the 220-plus investor-owned electric power companies? That does not make any sense.

Should we craft a Federal policy affecting 16 million working Americans, in other words, the 4½ million that are employed by State governments and the 12 million local employees, without knowing what the impact will be on the 100 million workers employed in the private sector? I do not think so.

With enactment of today's legislation we will be closing this double standard. We all need to be held accountable for legislation we support or oppose, regardless of whether it imposes a cost on the public or the private sector. Today will help give Congress the tools and the accountability it needs to know the potential economic impact of all the legislative proposals on the private sector as well.

I would also want to express my appreciation to the authors of this legislation for including a provision making a technical correction to the original Unfunded Mandate Reform Act. This provision addresses a problem we have encountered with CBO's scoring of State and local mandates.

The correction is necessary because CBO has determined that any new entitlement program mandate is exempt from the Unfunded Mandate Reform Act's point of order procedure if there is sufficient flexibility within the entitlement program to offset the new mandate's new State and local costs.

For example, on June 10 of 1996 CBO ruled that a point of order would not exist for a proposed cap on Federal Medicaid contributions to States and any other mandatory Federal aid programs except food stamps. The effect of this interpretation was to exempt more than two-thirds of all grant-in-aid, the mandatory entitlement programs, from coverage under the Unfunded Mandate Reform Act.

What may appear to be an optional Federal mandate program from CBO's perspective, such as expanding Medicaid coverage to pregnant women and children, is not an optional program

from the State's perspective. The States cannot cut back, and we would not want them to cut back, programs for pregnant women and children in order to pay for some other program that we newly mandate under the Medicaid program.

Section 5 of this bill would correct this interpretation problem by adding a few simple words to the Unfunded Mandate Reform Act to clarify that any cut or cap of safety net programs constitutes an intergovernmental mandate, unless State and local governments are given new or additional flexibility and the authority to offset that cut or cap.

This provision has been endorsed by every one of the five major State and local organizations. I am glad it is included. I am glad this legislation is finally coming forth. It is important that we treat the public and the public sectors in a balanced, equitable manner. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS), a colleague on the Committee on Rules.

(Mr. GOSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Chairman, I thank my distinguished colleague and friend from Georgia for yielding time to me. I rise in strong support of this effort to expand the accountability of our Federal government, something all Americans are interested in.

H.R. 350, the Mandates Information Act, is based on the very simple yet powerful truth that more information is better than less in a democracy. We have proposed this legislation in the interest of making the public more aware of what we do in this body, specifically in bringing light to the often hidden costs of the laws that we pass.

We took a major step in this direction in 1995 when we implemented the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act, UMRA, as it is known, requiring public disclosure and debate on matters that involve Federal mandates on State and local governments.

At our Committee on Rules joint subcommittee hearing on this bill a few days ago, James Bloom presented the Congressional Budget Office's 1998 report on UMRA, how it was going, replete with information about the types of mandates proposed and considered by this Congress last year and the very real cost consequences of those provisions for State and local governments, and there were some.

In my view, in that compendium of information we got from CBO and in CBO's analysis of our actions, it demonstrates that UMRA is working as intended. In other words, it is a good piece of legislation. We have more information now than ever before, and the public has a benchmark by which to judge what it is we do and how much it costs.

Now we are completing the UMRA process, applying the same type of pro-

cedural checklist and sunshine accountability to matters involving mandates on the private sector. This bill is good news for our small businesses and for our entrepreneurs, and it is also good news for consumers. It will help the public and the Congress focus attention on the question of cost, reminding us that for every good idea, there can be, regrettably, unintended and sometimes expensive negative consequences that we should be aware of. It arms all of us with more information about the by-product of the actions we take here in our legislation, and that is good news for a democracy.

While I understand the concerns expressed by my good friend, the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT) with regard to this bill, I see this bill as a positive contribution to the legislative process, and I see it from the perspective of the Committee on Rules, where we deal with legislative process.

I believe this is a bill that will not hamper our ability to pass good, thoughtful, and deliberative, responsible legislation. On the contrary, I think it will focus on cost and accountability, which is something we care about.

I commend the bipartisan sponsors of this bill, especially the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) and the gentleman from California (Mr. CONDIT). I urge support of this legislation. I do this in good conscience as a sound environmentalist from southwest Florida.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN), the ranking member of the Committee on Government Reform.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Chairman, I want to take this opportunity to discuss an amendment that I will offer to this legislation next week. The Mandates Information Act that is under consideration would create a new procedural hurdle for Congress when attempting to place any new mandates on the private sector. These new mandates could be increasing the minimum wage, controlling pollution, ensuring workers' safety. These are proposals that would be subject to this procedural step before we enact any of these ideas.

Unfortunately, this legislation is not balanced. It creates procedural protections against new requirements on business, but offers no protections against repealing existing requirements that serve important and popular public interest purposes.

I will offer an amendment which will give the public interest the same procedural protections that are given to industry. I will offer the defense of the environment amendment, which is based on H.R. 525, the Defense of the Environment Act. I introduced H.R. 525 yesterday with the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. DICK GEPHARDT), the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER), and 80 of our colleagues. The

Defense of the Environment Act is supported by every major environmental group.

The defense of the environment amendment will simply ensure that the Mandates Information Act offers the same procedural protections for removing requirements that protect our environment, the public health or safety, as for consideration of new mandates on the private sector. This is common sense, and it addresses not just a theoretical problem but a very real, serious problem with the way the Congress has set environmental policy over the last 4 years.

During the last two Congresses, the democratic process has been circumvented through the use of anti-environmental riders. These riders have been attached to must-pass legislation, and have often been enacted without any serious debate or a separate vote.

□ 1100

There are many examples of these anti-environmental riders. From blocking the regulation of radioactive contaminants in drinking water to delaying our efforts to clean up air pollution in the national parks, riders have touched upon every aspect of the environment.

The Defense of the Environment Amendment will ensure that we can have appropriate debate and a separate vote on these anti-environmental riders.

Let me give an example of why this legislation should be balanced with the addition of my amendment. If this legislation were enacted tomorrow, there would be a new procedural protection to prevent Congress from requiring polluters to tell the public more about pollutants they are emitting into their communities if that were being offered sometime in legislation. However, there would be no protections against repealing the existing right to know requirements.

I can understand why business would support this approach, but it is not fair to the American people. My amendment is designed to help prevent these stealth attacks on our environmental laws. It would not offer protection against every environmental rider, but it is a sensible first step. It would protect our clean air laws, our clean water laws, our toxic waste laws.

This amendment would not prohibit Congress from repealing or amending any environmental law. It places no new burdens on business, State, or individual or Federal agency. It would simply bring an informed debate and accountability to the process.

Mr. Chairman, there is no question that the American people want Congress to protect public health and the environment. The environment is just as important as an unfunded mandate, whether it be an unfunded mandate on another government agency or an unfunded mandate on private business. These issues all ought to have the same focus of attention that will allow us a

chance to debate the issue and have a separate vote.

Over the years, we have seen when Congress legislates in a deliberate, collegial, bipartisan fashion, we are able to enact public health and environmental protections that work well and are supported by both environmental groups and by business.

I ask all my colleagues to support this amendment and guarantee that Congress does not unknowingly jeopardize America's public health and environment. They will not do so unknowingly if we at least can have a chance to debate the issue and have a separate vote before we proceed to do something that is going to be anti-environmental without a chance to give a focus of attention on it. That is no different than the opportunity to give a spotlight on an issue that is an unfunded mandate on American business.

I urge support of this amendment when it comes up next week when the bill is considered.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SWEENEY), a new Member of this body.

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Georgia for yielding me the time.

Mr. Chairman, I want to express what a great joy it is for me to come to the well of the House for the first time and speak in support of such important legislation, on one that highlights our commitment to keeping Federal mandates off the backs of our hardworking citizens, one that promotes a more open Congress that makes the most informed decisions possible, and one that raises the level of accountability of our elected representatives for the mandates they impose on our business men and women and on our local communities.

For these reasons, I rise in strong support of the Mandates Information Act and commend the bipartisan sponsors of this bill and the Committee on Rules for bringing this legislation to the floor today.

My past experience as a labor commissioner in New York State has taught me the hard lessons and the burdensome costs of regulations on people and on jobs in my State. In 3 years of steadfast work in unraveling the web of State regulations, we were able to alleviate \$1.7 billion in compliance costs to New Yorkers, staggering costs to businesses, farmers, and individuals that were never envisioned when the regulations were first enacted and that cost my State hundreds and thousands of jobs.

Mr. Chairman, the same principles apply here today. In the rush to achieve the benefits of society envisioned in all legislation, it is too easy to ignore the cost of such mandates.

Let us not kid ourselves. These regulations are hidden taxes on businesses and individuals. We owe it to the citizens to know in advance the hidden costs to the public of any legislation

before this Congress and to have an honest, focused debate on those costs before they are imposed on the American people. This bill ensures that happens.

I am proud to urge my colleagues' support on this common sense bill.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER), chairman of the Committee on Rules.

(Mr. DREIER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Chairman, I would simply like to rise and congratulate the gentleman from California (Mr. CONDIT) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN), my friends, once again, as I did during the rules debate, for their very fine work on this important issue.

I, too, like my friend, the gentleman from Sanibel, Florida (Mr. GOSS), the Vice Chairman of the Committee on Rules, consider myself to be an environmentalist, and I believe that we will be able, as we move ahead with this measure, to have a very fair and balanced debate on environmental issues as they come forward. That is the idea.

All we are doing with this measure is we are triggering a process whereby questions can be raised and a debate can take place and then a decision will be made by this institution which will, again, as I said during both the Committee on Rules and during the debate earlier, it will make all of us accountable for whether or not we proceed with the imposition of what could be a very, very costly mandate.

We had some very interesting testimony that took place up in the Committee on Rules, and I would like to share a couple of quotes from the testimony by Ryan Null, who is the owner of Tristate Electronic Manufacturing. I quoted him during the Committee on Rules' debate. I have just a couple of other quotes that I would like to use, and then we are looking forward anxiously to the great words of the movers of this effort, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) and the gentleman from California (Mr. CONDIT).

Mr. Null said in his testimony, "The government requirements that a small business must comply with range from retirement plans and OSHA requirements to ever changing environmental regulations. While these regulations may have originated with good intentions, the costs of implementation for a small business is truly overwhelming. Federal mandates and regulations are a constant hurdle for my business."

Mr. Chairman, he goes on to say "Government mandates not only take away valuable time and resources from my small business, but ironically some government regulations go so far as to provide disincentives for my company to grow. I find it hard to understand how the lawmakers in a country who pride itself on being the land of opportunity and free enterprise pass laws

that are anti-growth and anti-business. These government mandates seem to defy common sense. For example, if the Family and Medical Leave Act were to apply for my business, we would be weighed down by an unworkable administrative and financial burden. Legislative proposals in the past have proposed to lower the small business exemption to 25 employees. With the threat of legislation that would expand the Family and Medical Leave Act, I feel as a protective measure I should probably hold off hiring any new employees."

There is very clear evidence, Mr. Chairman, that the continued imposition of mandates without having this institution be accountable are very costly and, as Mr. Null said, anti-growth and can jeopardize the future of the small business sector of our economy.

So I hope very much that we will see passage of this thoughtful measure and we will look forward again to the consideration of amendments next week.

But I want to congratulate the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER), my colleagues on the Committee on Rules who have come here, the gentleman from New York (Mr. REYNOLDS) especially, who made his maiden speech on this issue, and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) and the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. PRYCE) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS) and others who have come forward to work on behalf of it.

I look forward to seeing this bipartisan measure being one of the first very important items to come out of this historic 106th Congress.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. CONDIT), a cosponsor of this legislation.

(Mr. CONDIT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Chairman, first of all, let me make a comment about the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) who has been very supportive and a leader in the unfunded mandate issue, and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) who spoke earlier who, from the outset, has been committed to the unfunded mandate issue.

I would also like to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER), chairman of the Committee on Rules, for his leadership and his patience with us to craft a piece of legislation that is bipartisan and hopefully will pass this House and the other body.

Also to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER) who has worked very hard with us to craft this legislation. I would also extend my thanks to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL) on the Committee on Rules on our side of the aisle for allowing us to be here today and for their help and support to allow us to have this debate.

Let me just say from the outset, H.R. 350, the Mandate Information Act of

1999, this bill does not stop legislative mandates. Let me repeat that. The bill does not stop mandates. If this body chooses to pass a mandate on local business, small business, large business, whoever, they can do so.

Let me tell my colleagues what this bill does. It is really simple. All the bill does is allow us to accumulate more information for the Members of this House, for us to ask that we do an analysis by CBO of the cost of the mandate. That is simply what it does. It allows us to have more information so we hopefully can make better decisions on behalf of the people that we represent.

The other thing it does is it requires us to have accountability for that decision. Time and time again, we pass mandates, unfunded mandates sort of in the dead of night. People do not know what they cost, exactly what they do, who they impact, or what the consequences are. We know the cost. Then we have to make the decision whether or not the cost and the benefit match up.

That is what this bill does. It is cost benefit. It states what the cost is. It gives us that information. It gives us time to debate it. Then we have to make the decision and be accountable for whether or not we want to place that mandate in effect, whether we want to pass it legislatively and pass it on to the consumer and to the business that is affected.

So let me say that that is all it does. For someone to get up here and say to you that this stops the Clean Water Act or the Safe Drinking Water Act or the Clean Air Act or any of that stuff, that is just not correct.

As a matter of fact, we passed an unfunded mandate bill in 1996, 1995 that took effect in 1996, on local and State government. We have raised the point of order seven times on this floor. Some of those points of order and some of those issues were quite controversial.

Take the minimum wage. The wisdom of this House was we are going to proceed with the mandate. Every time the point of order has been brought up on this floor, we have proceeded on with the mandate. The House thought in its wisdom that it was worth us continuing.

So for people to say it is going to stop this legislation, that legislation, that is not factually correct. The record does not prove that. The mandate bill in existence today does not prove that.

We have proceeded, after a brief debate and after more information, we have proceeded on. We have gone on and passed the mandate by this House. So that is just not correct.

What the bill does is allow us to make a point of order on a mandate that exceeds \$100 million, requires CBO to do the accounting of that. That is basically all this bill does.

□ 1115

It also puts the private sector on an even footing with local and State gov-

ernment, and I think that is a good thing for this House to do. It encourages the committees to try to figure out a way to mitigate the mandate. I do not know what can be wrong with any of that.

There is an argument that maybe this will delay, be a delaying tactic, a dilatory tactic or what have you. We all know in this House if somebody wants to delay or be dilatory, they can do that. One can move to adjourn, can do a variety of different things. This is not the intent of this bill at all. The intent of this bill is to provide Members more information. More information.

Now, this bill comes out here under an open rule. Next week we will have some amendments to the bill. We should have a good, healthy debate about those amendments. That is the fair and reasonable thing to do. Why should we not have 20 minutes to debate what the cost of an unfunded mandate is on the private sector? Why should we not do that? That provides information to the Members. They can make a better, informed decision on behalf of the people that elect them. I encourage my colleagues, Republicans and Democrats both, to support this bill. If a Member wants to support the mandate after we have had the debate, that is fine, they can do that. This does not stop them from doing that, but they should not be opposed to us finding out what the cost is and the consequences of the mandate as well as all the other impacts that it has and providing more information to themselves.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to ask my colleagues to support this bill. It is a bipartisan piece of legislation. We have worked it through. It is something that did not just come up. We have worked on this for a couple of years. I would encourage all Members to support the bill.

Thank you Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity to be here today. My colleague Rep. ROB PORTMAN and I introduced the Mandate Information Act of 1998 to follow up on the success of the Unfunded Mandate Reform Act of 1995. This act has successfully focused more attention on the fiscal impacts of legislation on the public sector by raising awareness of unfunded mandates on state and local governments.

This atmosphere of awareness has been fostered by the point of order procedure established under the Unfunded Mandate Reform Act. Under this process, the Congressional Budget Office estimates the costs of intergovernmental mandates within a bill. If the costs of the intergovernmental mandates exceed the statutory threshold of \$50 million, any member may raise a point of order against the bill by citing the offending provision of the bill.

The Unfunded Mandate Reform act also directed the Congressional Budget Office to estimate the costs to the private sector. Estimated costs to the private sector exceeding the statutory threshold of \$100 million were included in a committee's report accompanying a reported bill. The bill before you today, the Mandate Information Act of 1999, would extend a similar point of order procedure to the private sector.

Since the enactment of the Unfunded Mandate Reform Act in January of 1996, a point of order against legislation exceeding the intergovernmental threshold of \$50 million has been raised a total of seven times. Please keep this number in mind, when opponents of extending the same point of order procedure to the private sector make claims that dilatory ruin will fall upon the proceedings of the House.

In fact, in response to criticism that the Mandate information Act would open the door to dilatory tactics from both sides of the aisle, last year we agreed to limit the number of points of order allowed to be raised against a bill or amendment to one.

In addition to extending the point of order procedure to the private sector, our bill will also ask the Congressional Budget Office to evaluate a bill's impact on consumer prices, worker wages, worker benefits and employment opportunities. CBO is also directed to assess the effect of the private sector mandates on the profitability of businesses with 100 or fewer employees. This will be important additional analysis for members when the congressional Budget office can make these assessments.

Perhaps former Deputy Director of the Congressional Budget Office, Mr. James Blum, best described the practical impact of the bill when he appeared before the Rules Committee last year. Mr. Blum stated, "From the CBO's vantage point, UMRA has worked quite well. Both the demand for and the supply of information on the costs of federal mandates have increased since the act took effect. Moreover, committee staffs and individual Members are increasingly requesting our opinion before committee markups on whether proposed legislation would create any new federal mandates, and if so, whether their costs would exceed the thresholds set by UMRA. In many instances, CBO is able to inform the sponsor about the existence of a mandate and provide informal guidance on how the proposal might be restructured to either eliminate the mandate or reduce its costs."

Basically, the implication has been an increased consciousness of the costs of intergovernmental mandates and fostered greater collaborations between committees and CBO on how to mitigate those costs. This, ladies and gentlemen, is what the Mandates Information Act is all about. More information is better.

Members, who do not have the luxury of sitting on every committee and subcommittee while legislation is being crafted, will be provided with additional information under the provisions of this bill. Contrary to what some critics claim, the premise of this bill is to get more detailed information into the hands of members and ultimately the voters. This measure will ensure both costs and benefits are weighed before consideration.

Some have claimed the Mandates Information Act is silent on benefits. This is simply untrue. These critics should think back to the enactment of the original Unfunded Mandate Review Act of 1995 (Public Law 104-4). The act specifically directs committees to include in their reports accompanying a bill, "a qualitative, and if practicable, a quantitative assessment of costs and benefits anticipated from the Federal mandates (including the effects on health and safety and the protection of the natural environment)."

Another important provision of the Mandates Information Act clarifies the interpretation of an intergovernmental mandate when proposals to change large entitlement programs are scored by the Congressional Budget Office. Section five of our bill makes this important change.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 350.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN), a cosponsor of this bill.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time and for working with us, for his patience and his good work here today on the floor. I am pleased again to join the gentleman from California (Mr. CONDIT) who is the lead sponsor of this legislation. Last year, by a nearly two-thirds bipartisan majority, this House voted to support H.R. 3534, legislation nearly identical to the bill that we are talking about this morning, H.R. 350. It is based, as the gentleman from California just said, on a very simple concept. That is, that we want to provide more information and more accountability to Congress as it considers unfunded mandates, which are really hidden taxes, this time on the private sector.

About 3½ years ago, 394 Members of this House and 91 Senators voted to pass the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act, also known as UMRA. We have heard about UMRA this morning. That is really the basis upon which we are moving forward today.

UMRA ensured that for the first time ever, before the House voted on legislation, the House would have three things: One, new cost information on the public sector; that is, mandates on State and local government but also on the private sector, on the information side. And then, very importantly, with regard to the public sector mandates; that is, the mandates on State and local government, there would also be a separate debate on whether or not to impose the mandate and a vote. Now, that is the accountability measure in the legislation. It does not mean we never mandate on State and local government. In fact, since that time we have mandated, but after considering it. What it does mean is we get a lot better legislation on the floor, legislation that is more cost effective, legislation that goes through the committee process in a way that takes into account the costs of mandates. Committees end up either funding the mandates or they end up deciding the mandates have to be in the legislation and that the other purposes of the legislation, the benefits outweigh those mandates so it goes to the floor, anyway. In the end again we get more information, we get separate debate and we get accountability.

I think the most important point to make this morning probably is that it has worked. We have an excellent record. I think even those few Members of this body who chose to vote against that bill 3½ years ago would agree, it has worked. We have not had the sce-

narios played out that we have heard about today that could possibly happen with this new piece of legislation. The practical impact has been to force committees to address the mandate issue long before bills reach the House floor.

Let me give my colleagues one example. The first time it came up was the telecommunications bill. The telco bill was in conference, the conferees were poised to send to the floor a significant new mandate on local government, on our municipalities. The municipalities caught wind of that. They came to the unfunded mandate champions on the floor of the House and there was a decision made to raise the point of order. The conferees then took it upon themselves to work hard to come up with language that solved the problem so that when the legislation came to the floor, there was not more acrimony, there was less, because we had a better bill on the floor. It was good for this House, it was good for the institution, and in the end it was good for the taxpayers and the consumers. The process worked.

In other cases like the minimum wage increase, the point of order was raised on the floor. In fact I think I was the one that raised that point of order, forcing debate over the mandate and the costs that it imposed, significant new costs on the private sector, also the public sector. It was roundly defeated, as I recall. But the point of order, although it failed, did bring out the information that the body needed to hear. The same was true on the Yucca Mountain bill. Some of my colleagues may remember that. The point of order was raised. It was not passed, but again the information was provided to the Members.

UMRA has given State and local governments a very valuable tool, to get mandate information out, to get the issue considered and addressed at the committee level before it reaches the floor, and if that fails, to ultimately force a debate on the floor. But it is also flexible enough to permit Congress, as the gentleman from California just said, to pass legislation that does indeed impose new mandates when the merits of the bill override the negative impact of the mandates.

Unfortunately due to the political realities of passing what was at that time precedent-setting legislation a few years ago, we were not able to offer all the same procedural protections to the private sector. I commend the gentleman from California (Mr. CONDIT) and the Senator from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM) who have led the efforts to include the private sector. They have put a lot of hard work into the bill and they have taken what is the next logical step, to offer not all but similar protections to the private sector.

I also want to thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) who was speaking earlier today. He and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS) have been supportive of perfecting UMRA through this legislation. They have

done a great job of coming up with legislation that State and local governments strongly support that makes clear that when those State and local governments are given new or expanded authority to meet the programmatic responsibilities if additional costs were imposed on them through entitlements reform, they could indeed change the way they do business. This is very important to State and local government. We have worked closely with them on that aspect of this legislation and I want to thank them for their support.

The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) made a great point earlier today about privatization with regard to the private sector side of this. Again I want to thank him for his support not just of perfecting UMRA but also of this legislation, H.R. 350.

Let me just take a second to review how these procedures work in the House because we have had a lot of debate this morning, but we need to back up and talk about what it actually results in. Just as in the case of UMRA, any Member can upon consideration of legislation raise a point of order if there is an unfunded mandate. That results in a 20-minute debate on the question of whether the House should continue to consider the legislation notwithstanding the unfunded mandate, this time on the private sector. Again, much more importantly, we believe the possibility that this could occur will force the committees to do their best to minimize new mandates, to make legislation more cost effective.

The process of this debate and vote is a far more significant tool as UMRA has already proven with the public sector mandates than simply requiring the committees to include the CBO estimate in the committee report which currently exists under UMRA. In fact, on Tuesday, before the Committee on Rules, CBO testified that since UMRA was enacted, quote, demand and supply for information about the costs of Federal mandates has increased, and in many instances CBO has been able to provide informal guidance on how the proposal might be restructured to eliminate the mandate or to reduce its costs. Again that is the point. Ask CBO, they will tell you, it has worked.

A lot of Members have talked this morning who want to offer amendments to in essence gut this bill and have said that they are supportive of reducing or eliminating mandates on the public sector and reducing them on the private sector. That is what this is all about. We have reached that balance in this legislation over a couple of year period, working with the Committee on Rules, the parliamentarian, working with the committees, working with the Congressional Budget Office. This legislation creates the right incentive; that is, to address mandates even before they reach the floor.

If the rule waives the point of order, then a Member can raise a point of order against the rule. That has been

done. The House votes and that is it. The rule can pass and the bill moves forward without the ability to raise the mandates question again with a point of order on the bill. So once they had that vote on the rule, that is all they get, assuming the Committee on Rules does waive the mandates point of order.

There are a few differences between UMRA, again the public sector bill, and this new private sector bill that ought to be focused on, each of these put in place with the encouragement of the Committee on Rules and others to ensure that the bill does not unnecessarily delay or cause other procedural problems on the floor.

First, recognizing that there are likely to be more private sector mandates, the threshold is raised. It is doubled. Under UMRA the threshold is \$50 million. Under this legislation it is \$100 million.

Secondly, in order to address the concern that the the point of order could be dilatory, it permits only one point of order.

Third, there is a net tax decrease piece of legislation.

Mr. Chairman, let me just conclude by saying that the purpose of this legislation is for us to be able to legislate better and with more accountability. That means accountability to small businesses and consumers who are impacted, but it also means accountability to those back home who care deeply about legislation like the Clean Water Act and others.

It is a good piece of legislation. I urge my colleagues to support it.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Chairman, I want to express my opposition to H.R. 350. The Mandates Information Act, if approved by Congress would carry with it unwise and dangerous consequences for the people of the United States. The bill before the House threatens the ability of Members of Congress to protect our constituents from otherwise avoidable harm.

This bill would derail our ability to provide for adequate and affordable health care for families, safe work places for working people, and a clean environment for communities.

If passed, the Mandates Information Act would require the Congressional Budget Office to conduct a cost analysis on all legislation affecting the private sector. While most Members of Congress are certainly interested in preventing undue and unfounded costs to businesses and consumers, we should also be certain to evaluate the benefits that legislation will make in improving the lives of the public. As Members of the House of Representatives we have a responsibility to guarantee job safety, fair standards for consumers, health care for families and a quality environment. The Mandates Information Act completely ignores benefits and thus would institutionalize a one-sided tilt of the legislative process against federal mandates, regardless of any good they would achieve.

The ability to protect the environment, health and safety of all Americans is surely of importance to the Members of the House. The Mandates Information Act could cause delays or even stop implementation of federal laws,

simply because a point of order is raised against them, based on estimates alone. This is true even if those estimates are questionable, if the cost is minimal given the size of the industry affected, or if the benefits justify the action.

I fear that with passage of H.R. 350 there could be a day when crucial legislation like the Patients' Bill of Rights could be defeated without adequate debate. Issues of importance to our constituents deserve enough time for a fair review and I contend that passage of the Mandates Information Act would prevent just that.

This bill has drawn much concern from my constituents. H.R. 350 has also prompted organizations like OMB Watch, the United Auto Workers and the AFL-CIO to speak out on behalf of the working people and the families they represent.

A bulletin I received from OMB Watch accurately states "The point of order is the heart of the problem. For those wishing to undermine public protections, it allows them to say they do not oppose the subject of the bill, such as clean air or water or worker safety, and still vote to kill it by voting against the mandate that is created. It is a dangerous backdoor."

OMB Watch goes on to say that: "supporters (of H.R. 350) claim they just want congress to consider the costs of laws they impose. Surely Members of Congress are presented enough information from all sides to adequately consider costs-and-benefits—which this bill does not address—when casting a vote."

The United Auto Workers believes that: "the provision creating a point of order against private sector mandates in excess of \$100 million is totally one-sided, and would have the effect of establishing a new procedural hurdle that would make it easier to block important protections for workplace health and safety." The UAW makes a valid observation that "H.R. 350 only focuses on cost impact of legislation, while ignoring the cost savings or benefits that may be provided to workers and society as a whole."

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations submits that: "H.R. 350 puts at risk laws with substantial benefits to society. While completely ignoring benefits of health and safety or environmental legislation."

Mr. Chairman, I share the concern of the many individuals and organizations who have been moved to contact me in opposition to the Mandates Information Act. I urge Members to consider the risk we would be taking with passage, and that they join in opposing this bill.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BE-REUTER) having assumed the chair, Mr. LATOURETTE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 350) to improve congressional deliberation on proposed Federal private sector mandates, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. CONDIT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the majority leader to inquire about next week's schedule.

Mr. ARMEY. I thank the gentleman from California for yielding.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES "BILLY" MALRY

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, before I discuss the schedule, I would like to make a statement on behalf of the House as a tribute to Charles "Billy" Malry, one of our doorkeepers.

Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives lost a much loved and dedicated employee on Tuesday, January 19, 1999, with the passing of Charles "Billy" Malry, Sr.

Bill, an employee of the House for 33 years, was the Reading Room attendant with the Office of the Clerk. He was working in the Democrat Cloakroom just after the President's State of the Union address when he suffered a heart attack. Bill received immediate treatment from the House physician and others but sadly he never recovered.

From his station in the Speaker's lobby just off the House floor, Bill always greeted Members, staff and pages as they entered the Chamber. He could bring a smile to your face with his warm and glowing personality. His favorite hobbies were music and photography. He was a special man who loved to have a good time and enjoyed entertaining people.

Bill was born in Greer, South Carolina, on May 6, 1936, to Frances Malry Allen and the late Toy Frank Barton. At the age of 10, he began working after school at the "O" Street Market and continued there until he joined the United States Army. He began his employment at the Capitol on November 1, 1966. Few have had so long a career here.

Bill was the proud father of five children and nine grandchildren and leaves behind a host of family and friends. At his Homegoing Service on January 28 at the Temple Church of God and Christ in Washington, D.C., the sanctuary was filled by those who came to say good-bye to their friend. Many stood and spoke from the heart of their love for him and how much he would be missed.

His family wrote a special poem in his memory entitled "We Will Miss You." I commend it to Members' reading. We will indeed miss our friend Bill Malry.

He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty.—PSALMS 91:1

"WE WILL MISS YOU" CHARLES "BILLY" MALRY

We didn't have a chance to say good-bye to you

When God called your name there was nothing that you could do

There was no time to greet the Senators and Congressmen and call them all by name

No time to shake their hands and share that warm big smile

No time to grab your camcorder to set up for another shot

But you left us with so many memories that we'll keep dear to our hearts

God spared your life just long enough to do what you loved best

To go to work and listen to President Clinton's last *State of the Union Address*

Billy, you've been a blessing to us May you now rest in peace and hear the Heavenly Angels sing

So long—until we meet again
WE WILL MISS YOU!

The Family, January 1999

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to take this time to announce we have concluded legislative business for the week.

The House will next meet on Monday, February 8 at 2 p.m. for a pro forma session. Of course there will be no legislative business and no votes on that day.

On Tuesday, February 9, the House will meet at 12:30 p.m. for morning hour and 2 p.m. for legislative business. Votes are expected after 5 p.m. on Tuesday.

On Tuesday, February 9, we will consider a number of bills under suspension of the rules, a list of which will be distributed to Members' offices this afternoon.

On Wednesday, February 10 and throughout the balance of the week, the House will meet at 10 a.m. to consider the following legislation:

H.R. 350, the Mandates Information Act;

H.R. 391, the Small Business Paperwork Reduction Act Amendments of 1999;

H.R. 437, a bill to provide for a chief financial officer in the Executive Office of the President; and

H.R. 436, to reduce waste, fraud and error in government programs.

□ 1130

We expect to conclude legislative business for the week by 2 p.m. on Friday, February 12.

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I would like to ask the majority leader, looking at this schedule, it appears that it is not necessary to be here next Friday, and I need to clarify whether we will definitely vote this coming Friday or not.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his inquiry. The gentleman, being from California, of course, is concerned about that. As has been the case so often, we have Members who see this legislation who have a desire to have their opportunity for their amendments to be entertained on the floor, and as has happened on occasions in the past work has gone more expeditious than we thought would be necessary. So we will monitor that as the week goes.

We do believe, in all full consideration of the interest of these Members, we must be prepared to keep that schedule. If, however, we should see evidence that the schedule can be changed or abbreviated, we will let the gentleman and others, the rest of the

body, know, as soon as we can early in the week.

Mr. CONDIT. I thank the majority leader.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY,
FEBRUARY 8, 1999

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. on Monday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TUESDAY,
FEBRUARY 9, 1999

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Monday, February 8, 1999, it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday, February 9, for morning hour debates.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR
WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON
WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON
WAYS AND MEANS FOR THE
106TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARCHER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the requirement of clause 2(a) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I submit herewith the rules of the Committee on Ways and Means for the 106th Congress for printing in the RECORD at this point. These rules were adopted by the committee in open session on January 6, 1999.

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND
MEANS FOR THE 106TH CONGRESS

Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, provides in part:

* * * 1. (a)(1)(A) Except as provided in subdivision (B), the Rules of the House are the rules of its committees and subcommittees so far as applicable.

(B) A motion to recess from day to day, and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, each shall be privileged in committees and subcommittees and shall be decided without debate.

(2) Each subcommittee is a part of its committee and is subject to the authority and direction of that committee and to its rules, so far as applicable. ***

* * * 2. (a)(1) Each standing committee shall adopt written rules governing its procedure.

Such rules—

(A) shall be adopted in a meeting that is open to the public unless the committee, in open session and with a quorum present, determines by record vote that all or part of the meeting on that day shall be closed to the public;

(B) may not be inconsistent with the Rules of the House or with those provisions of law having the force and effect of Rules of the House * * *.

In accordance with the foregoing, the Committee on Ways and Means, on January 6, 1999, adopted the following as the Rules of the Committee for the 106th Congress.

A. GENERAL

Rule 1. Application of Rules

Except where the terms "full Committee" and "Subcommittee" are specifically referred to, the following rules shall apply to the Committee on Ways and Means and its Subcommittees as well as to the respective Chairmen.

Rule 2. Meeting Date and Quorums

The regular meeting day of the Committee on Ways and Means shall be on the second Wednesday of each month while the House is in session. However, the Committee shall not meet on the regularly scheduled meeting day if there is no business to be considered.

A majority of the Committee constitutes a quorum for business; provided however, that two Members shall constitute a quorum at any regularly scheduled hearing called for the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence. In establishing a quorum for purposes of a public hearing, every effort shall be made to secure the presence of at least one Member each from the majority and the minority.

The Chairman of the Committee may call and convene, as he considers necessary, additional meetings of the Committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the Committee or for the conduct of other Committee business. The Committee shall meet pursuant to the call of the Chair.

Rule 3. Committee Budget

For each Congress, the Chairman, in consultation with the Majority Members of the Committee, shall prepare a preliminary budget. Such budget shall include necessary amounts for staff personnel, travel, investigation, and other expenses of the Committee. After consultation with the Minority Members, the Chairman shall include an amount budgeted by Minority Members for staff under their direction and supervision. Thereafter, the Chairman shall combine such proposals into a consolidated Committee budget, and shall present the same to the Committee for its approval or other action. The Chairman shall take whatever action is necessary to have the budget as finally approved by the Committee duly authorized by the House. After said budget shall have been adopted, no substantial change shall be made in such budget unless approved by the Committee.

Rule 4. Publication of Committee Documents

Any Committee or Subcommittee print, document, or similar material prepared for

public distribution shall either be approved by the Committee or Subcommittee prior to distribution and opportunity afforded for the inclusion of supplemental, minority or additional views, or such document shall contain on its cover the following disclaimer:

Prepared for the use of Members of the Committee on Ways and Means by members of its staff. This document has not been officially approved by the Committee and may not reflect the views of its Members.

Any such print, document, or other material not officially approved by the Committee or Subcommittee shall not include the names of its Members, other than the name of the full Committee Chairman or Subcommittee Chairman under whose authority the document is released. Any such document shall be made available to the full Committee Chairman and Ranking Minority Member not less than 3 calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) prior to its public release.

The requirements of this rule shall apply only to the publication of policy-oriented, analytical documents, and not to the publication of public hearings, legislative documents, documents which are administrative in nature or reports which are required to be submitted to the Committee under public law. The appropriate characterization of a document subject to this rule shall be determined after consultation with the Minority.

Rule 5. Official Travel

Consistent with the primary expense resolution and such additional expense resolution as may have been approved, the provisions of this rule shall govern official travel of Committee Members and Committee staff. Official travel to be reimbursed from funds set aside for the full Committee for any Member or any committee staff member shall be paid only upon the prior authorization of the Chairman. Official travel may be authorized by the Chairman for any Member and any committee staff member in connection with the attendance of hearings conducted by the Committee, its Subcommittees, or any other Committee or Subcommittee of the Congress on matters relevant to the general jurisdiction of the Committee, and meetings, conferences, facility inspections, and investigations which involve activities or subject matter relevant to the general jurisdiction of the Committee. Before such authorization is given, there shall be submitted to the Chairman in writing the following:

- (1) The purpose of the official travel;
- (2) The dates during which the official travel is to be made and the date or dates of the event for which the official travel is being made;
- (3) The location of the event for which the official travel is to be made; and
- (4) The names of Members and Committee staff seeking authorization.

In the case of official travel of Members and staff of a Subcommittee to hearings, meetings, conferences, facility inspections and investigations involving activities or subject matter under the jurisdiction of such Subcommittee to be paid for out of funds allocated to such Subcommittee, prior authorization must be obtained from the Subcommittee Chairman and the full Committee Chairman. Such prior authorization shall be given by the Chairman only upon the representation by the applicable Subcommittee chairman in writing setting forth those items enumerated above.

Within 60 days of the conclusion of any official travel authorized under this rule, there shall be submitted to the full Committee Chairman a written report covering the information gained as a result of the hearing, meeting, conference, facility inspection or

investigation attended pursuant to such official travel.

Rule 6. Availability of Committee Records and Publications

The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with Rule VII of the Rules of the House of Representatives. The Chairman shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of the rule, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on the written request of any Member of the Committee. The Committee shall, to the maximum extent feasible, make its publications available in electronic form.

B. SUBCOMMITTEES

Rule 7. Subcommittee Ratios and Jurisdiction

All matters referred to the Committee on Ways and Means involving revenue measures, except those revenue measures referred to Subcommittees under paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, shall be considered by the full Committee and not in Subcommittee. There shall be five standing Subcommittees as follows: a Subcommittee on Trade; a Subcommittee on Oversight; a Subcommittee on Health; a Subcommittee on Social Security; and a Subcommittee on Human Resources. The ratio of Republicans to Democrats on any Subcommittee of the Committee shall be consistent with the ratio of Republicans to Democrats on the full Committee.

The jurisdiction of each Subcommittee shall be:

1. **The Subcommittee on Trade** shall consist of 15 Members, 9 of whom shall be Republicans and 6 of whom shall be Democrats.

The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Trade shall include bills and matters referred to the Committee on Ways and Means which relate to customs and customs administration including tariff and import fee structure, classification, valuation of and special rules applying to imports, and special tariff provisions and procedures which relate to customs operation affecting exports and imports; import trade matters, including import impact, industry relief from injurious imports, adjustment assistance and programs to encourage competitive responses to imports, unfair import practices including antidumping and countervailing duty provisions, and import policy which relates to dependence on foreign sources of supply; commodity agreements and reciprocal trade agreements including multilateral and bilateral trade negotiations and implementation of agreements involving tariff and nontariff trade barriers to and distortions of international trade; international rules, organizations and institutional aspects of international trade agreements; budget authorizations for the U.S. Customs Service, the U.S. International Trade Commission, and the U.S. Trade Representative; and special trade-related problems involving market access, competitive conditions of specific industries, export policy and promotion, access to materials in short supply, bilateral trade relations including trade with developing countries, operations of multinational corporations, and trade with nonmarket economies.

2. **The Subcommittee on Oversight** shall consist of 13 Members, 8 of whom shall be Republicans and 5 of whom shall be Democrats.

The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Oversight shall include all matters within the scope of the full Committee's jurisdiction but shall be limited to existing law. Said oversight jurisdiction shall not be exclusive but shall be concurrent with that of

the other Subcommittees. With respect to matters involving the Internal Revenue Code and other revenue issues, said concurrent jurisdiction shall be shared with the full Committee. Before undertaking any investigation or hearing, the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Oversight shall confer with the Chairman of the full Committee and the Chairman of any other Subcommittee having jurisdiction.

3. **The Subcommittee on Health** shall consist of 13 Members, 8 of whom shall be Republicans and 5 of whom shall be Democrats.

The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Health shall include bills and matters referred to the Committee on Ways and Means which relate to programs providing payments (from any source) for health care, health delivery systems, or health research. More specifically, the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Health shall include bills and matters which relate to the health care programs of the Social Security Act (including titles V, XI (Part B), XVIII, and XIX thereof) and, concurrent with the full Committee, tax credit and deduction provisions of the Internal Revenue Code dealing with health insurance premiums and health care costs.

4. **The Subcommittee on Social Security** shall consist of 13 Members, 8 of whom shall be Republicans and 5 of whom shall be Democrats.

The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Social Security shall include bills and matters referred to the Committee on Ways and Means which relate to the Federal Old-Age, Survivors' and Disability Insurance System, the Railroad Retirement System, and employment taxes and trust fund operations relating to those systems. More specifically, the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Social Security shall include bills and matters involving title II of the Social Security Act and Chapter 22 of the Internal Revenue Code (the Railroad Retirement Tax Act), as well as provisions in title VII and title XI of the Act relating to procedure and administration involving the Old-Age, Survivors' and Disability Insurance System.

5. **The Subcommittee on Human Resources** shall consist of 13 Members, 8 of whom shall be Republicans and 5 of whom shall be Democrats.

The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Human Resources shall include bills and matters referred to the Committee on Ways and Means which relate to the public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act including welfare reform, supplemental security income, aid to families with dependent children, social services, child support, eligibility of welfare recipients for food stamps, and low-income energy assistance. More specifically, the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Human Resources shall include bills and matters relating to titles I, IV, VI, X, XIV, XVI, XVII, XX and related provisions of titles VII and XI of the Social Security Act.

The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Human Resources shall also include bills and matters referred to the Committee on Ways and Means which relate to the Federal-State system of unemployment compensation, and the financing thereof, including the programs for extended and emergency benefits. More specifically, the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Human Resources shall also include all bills and matters pertaining to the programs of unemployment compensation under titles III, IX and XII of the Social Security Act, Chapters 23 and 23A of the Internal Revenue Code, the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970, the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1974, and provisions relating thereto.

Rule 8. Ex-Officio Members of Subcommittees

The Chairman of the full Committee and the Ranking Minority Member may sit as ex-officio Members of all Subcommittees. They may be counted for purposes of assisting in the establishment of a quorum for a Subcommittee. However, their absence shall not count against the establishment of a quorum by the regular Members of the Subcommittee. Ex-officio Members shall neither vote in the Subcommittee nor be taken into consideration for purposes of determining the ratio of the Subcommittee.

Rule 9. Subcommittee Meetings

Insofar as practicable, meetings of the full Committee and its Subcommittees shall not conflict. Subcommittee Chairmen shall set meeting dates after consultation with the Chairman of the full Committee and other Subcommittee Chairmen with a view toward avoiding, wherever possible, simultaneous scheduling of full Committee and Subcommittee meetings or hearings.

Rule 10. Reference of Legislation and Subcommittee Reports

Except for bills or measures retained by the Chairman of the full Committee for full Committee consideration, every bill or other measure referred to the Committee shall be referred by the Chairman of the full Committee to the appropriate Subcommittee in a timely manner. A Subcommittee shall, within 3 legislative days of the referral, acknowledge same to the full Committee.

After a measure has been pending in a Subcommittee for a reasonable period of time, the Chairman of the full Committee may make a request in writing to the Subcommittee that the Subcommittee forthwith report the measure to the full Committee with its recommendations. If within 7 legislative days after the Chairman's written request, the Subcommittee has not so reported the measure, then there shall be in order in the full Committee a motion to discharge the Subcommittee from further consideration of the measure. If such motion is approved by a majority vote of the full Committee, the measure may thereafter be considered only by the full Committee.

No measure reported by a Subcommittee shall be considered by the full Committee unless it has been presented to all Members of the full Committee at least 2 legislative days prior to the full Committee's meeting, together with a comparison with present law, a section-by-section analysis of the proposed change, a section-by-section justification, and a draft statement of the budget effects of the measure that is consistent with the requirements for reported measures under clause 3(d)(2) of Rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

Rule 11. Recommendation for Appointment of Conferees

Whenever in the legislative process it becomes necessary to appoint conferees, the Chairman of the full Committee shall recommend to the Speaker as conferees the names of those Committee Members as the Chairman may designate. In making recommendations of Minority Members as conferees, the Chairman shall consult with the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee.

C. HEARINGS

Rule 12. Witnesses

In order to assure the most productive use of the limited time available to question hearing witnesses, a witness who is scheduled to appear before the full Committee or a Subcommittee shall file with the Clerk of the Committee at least 48 hours in advance of his appearance a written statement of his proposed testimony. In addition, all wit-

nesses shall comply with formatting requirements as specified by the Committee and the Rules of the House. Failure to comply with the 48-hour rule may result in a witness being denied the opportunity to testify in person. Failure to comply with the formatting requirements may result in a witness' statement being rejected for inclusion in the published hearing record. In addition to the requirements of clause 2(g)(4) of Rule XI, of the Rules of the House, regarding information required of public witnesses, a witness shall limit his oral presentation to a summary of his position and shall provide sufficient copies of his written statement to the Clerk for distribution to Members, staff and news media.

A witness appearing at a public hearing, or submitting a statement for the record of a public hearing, or submitting written comments in response to a published request for comments by the Committee must include on his statement or submission a list of all clients, persons, or organizations on whose behalf the witness appears. Oral testimony and statements for the record, or written comments in response to a request for comments by the Committee, will be accepted only from citizens of the United States or corporations or associations organized under the laws of one of the 50 States of the United States or the District of Columbia, unless otherwise directed by the Chairman of the full Committee or Subcommittee involved. Written statements from noncitizens may be considered for acceptance in the record if transmitted to the Committee in writing by Members of Congress.

Rule 13. Questioning of Witnesses

Committee Members may question witnesses only when recognized by the Chairman for that purpose. All Members shall be limited to 5 minutes on the initial round of questioning. In questioning witnesses under the 5-minute rule, the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member shall be recognized first after which Members who are in attendance at the beginning of a hearing will be recognized in the order of their seniority on the Committee. Other Members shall be recognized in the order of their appearance at the hearing. In recognizing Members to question witnesses, the Chairman may take into consideration the ratio of Majority Members to Minority Members and the number of Majority and Minority Members present and shall apportion the recognition for questioning in such a manner as not to disadvantage Members of the majority.

Rule 14. Subpoena Power

The power to authorize and issue subpoenas is delegated to the Chairman of the full Committee, as provided for under clause 2(m)(3)(A)(i) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

Rule 15. Records of Hearings

An accurate stenographic record shall be kept of all testimony taken at a public hearing. The staff shall transmit to a witness the transcript of his testimony for correction and immediate return to the Committee offices. Only changes in the interest of clarity, accuracy and corrections in transcribing errors will be permitted. Changes which substantially alter the actual testimony will not be permitted. Members shall correct their own testimony and return transcripts as soon as possible after receipt thereof. The Chairman of the full Committee may order the printing of a hearing without the corrections of a witness or Member if he determines that a reasonable time has been afforded to make corrections and that further delay would impede the consideration of the legislation or other measure which is the subject of the hearing.

Rule 16. Broadcasting of Hearings

The provisions of clause 4(f) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives are specifically made a part of these rules by reference. In addition, the following policy shall apply to media coverage of any meeting of the full Committee or a Subcommittee:

1. An appropriate area of the Committee's hearing room will be designated for members of the media and their equipment.
2. No interviews will be allowed in the Committee room while the Committee is in session. Individual interviews must take place before the gavel falls for the convening of a meeting or after the gavel falls for adjournment.
3. Day-to-day notification of the next day's electronic coverage shall be provided by the media to the Chairman of the full Committee through the chief counsel or some other appropriate designee.
4. Still photography during a Committee meeting will not be permitted to disrupt the proceedings or block the vision of Committee Members or witnesses.
5. Klieg lights will be permitted to illuminate the hearing room only during the first 15 minutes following the Chairman's initial calling of the Committee to order.
6. Further conditions may be specified by the Chairman.

D. MARKUPS**Rule 17. Reconsideration of Previous Vote**

When an amendment or other matter has been disposed of, it shall be in order for any Member of the prevailing side, on the same or next day on which a quorum of the Committee is present, to move the reconsideration thereof, and such motion shall take precedence over all other questions except the consideration of a motion to adjourn.

Rule 18. Previous Question

The Chairman shall not recognize a Member for the purpose of moving the previous question unless the Member has first advised the Chair and the Committee that this is the purpose for which recognition is being sought.

Rule 19. Official Transcripts of Markups and Other Committee Meetings

An official stenographic transcript shall be kept accurately reflecting all markups and other meetings of the full Committee and the Subcommittees, whether they be open or closed to the public. This official transcript, marked as "uncorrected," shall be available for inspection by the public (except for meetings closed pursuant to clause 2(g)(1) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House), by Members of the House, or by Members of the Committee together with their staffs, during normal business hours in the full Committee or Subcommittee office under such controls as the Chairman of the full Committee deems necessary. Official transcripts shall not be removed from the Committee or Subcommittee office. If, however, (1) in the drafting of a Committee or Subcommittee decision, the Office of the House Legislative Counsel or (2) in the preparation of a Committee report, the Chief of Staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation determines (in consultation with appropriate majority and minority committee staff) that it is necessary to review the official transcript of a markup, such transcript may be released upon the signature and to the custody of an appropriate committee staff person. Such transcript shall be returned immediately after its review in the drafting session.

The official transcript of a markup or Committee meeting other than a public hearing shall not be published or distributed to the public in any way except by a majority vote of the Committee. Before any public

release of the uncorrected transcript, Members must be given a reasonable opportunity to correct their remarks. In instances in which a stenographic transcript is kept of a conference committee proceeding, all of the requirements of this rule shall likewise be observed.

Rule 20. Publication of Decisions and Legislative Language

A press release describing any tentative or final decision made by the full Committee or a Subcommittee on legislation under consideration shall be made available to each Member of the Committee as soon as possible, but no later than the next day. However, the legislative draft of any tentative or final decision of the full Committee or a Subcommittee shall not be publicly released until such draft is made available to each Member of the Committee.

E. STAFF**Rule 21. Supervision of Committee Staff**

The staff of the Committee shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Chairman of the full Committee except as provided in clause 9 of Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives concerning Committee expenses and staff.

Pursuant to clause 6(d) of Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Chairman of the full Committee, from the funds made available for the appointment of Committee staff pursuant to primary and additional expense resolutions, shall ensure that each Subcommittee receives sufficient staff to carry out its responsibilities under the rules of the Committee, and that the minority party is fairly treated in the appointment of such staff.

Rule 22. Staff Honoraria, Speaking Engagements, and Unofficial Travel

This rule shall apply to all majority and minority staff of the Committee and its Subcommittees.

a. *Honoraria.*—Under no circumstances shall a staff person accept the offer of an honorarium. This prohibition includes the direction of an honorarium to a charity.

b. *Speaking engagements and unofficial travel.*—

(1) *Advance approval required.*—In the case of all speaking engagements, fact-finding trips, and other unofficial travel, a staff person must receive approval by the full Committee Chairman (or, in the case of the minority staff, from the Ranking Minority Member) at least 7 calendar days prior to the event.

(2) *Request for approval.*—A request for approval must be submitted in writing to the full Committee Chairman (or, where appropriate, the Ranking Minority Member) in connection with each speaking engagement, fact-finding trip, or other unofficial travel. Such request must contain the following information:

(a) the name of the sponsoring organization and a general description of such organization (nonprofit organization, trade association, etc.);

(b) the nature of the event, including any relevant information regarding attendees at such event;

(c) in the case of a speaking engagement, the subject of the speech and duration of staff travel, if any; and

(d) in the case of a fact-finding trip or international travel, a description of the proposed itinerary and proposed agenda of substantive issues to be discussed, as well as a justification of the relevance and importance of the fact-finding trip or international travel to the staff member's official duties.

(3) *Reasonable travel and lodging expenses.*—After receipt of the advance approval described in (1) above, a staff person may ac-

cept reimbursement by an appropriate sponsoring organization of reasonable travel and lodging expenses associated with a speaking engagement, fact-finding trip, or international travel related to official duties, provided such reimbursement is consistent with the Rules of the House of Representatives. (In lieu of reimbursement after the event, expenses may be paid directly by an appropriate sponsoring organization.) The reasonable travel and lodging expenses of a spouse (but not children) may be reimbursed (or directly paid) by an appropriate sponsoring organization consistent with the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(4) *Trip summary and report.*—In the case of any reimbursement or direct payment associated with a fact-finding trip or international travel, a staff person must submit, within 60 days after such trip, a report summarizing the trip and listing all expenses reimbursed or directly paid by the sponsoring organization. This information shall be submitted to the Chairman (or, in the case of the minority staff, to the Ranking Minority Member).

c. *Waiver.*—The Chairman (or, where appropriate, the Ranking Minority Member) may waive the application of section (b) of this rule upon a showing of good cause.

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE FOR THE 106TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to rule XI, clause 2(a) of the Rules of the House, enclosed are the rules of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure for the 106th Congress.

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

(Adopted January 7, 1999)

RULE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) Applicability of House Rules.—(1) The Rules of the House are the rules of the Committee and its subcommittees so far as applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day, and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, are non-debatable privileged motions in the Committee and its subcommittees.

(2) Each subcommittee is part of the Committee, and is subject to the authority and direction of the Committee and its rules so far as applicable.

(3) Rule XI of the Rules of the House, which pertains entirely to Committee procedure, is incorporated and made a part of the rules of the Committee to the extent applicable.

(b) Authority to Conduct Investigations.—The Committee is authorized at any time to conduct such investigations and studies as it may consider necessary or appropriate in the exercise of its responsibilities under Rule X of the Rules of the House and (subject to the adoption of expense resolutions as required by Rule X, clause 6 of the Rules of the House) to incur expenses (including travel expenses) in connection therewith.

(c) Authority to Print.—The Committee is authorized to have printed and bound testimony and other data presented at hearings held by the Committee. All costs of stenographic services and transcripts in connection with any meeting or hearing of the Committee shall be paid from applicable accounts of the House described in clause 1(h)(1) of Rule X of the Rules of the House.

(d) Activities Report.—(1) The Committee shall submit to the House, not later than January 2 of each odd-numbered year, a report on the activities of the Committee under Rules X and XI of the Rules of the House during the Congress ending on January 3 of such year.

(2) Such report shall include separate sections summarizing the legislative and oversight activities of the Committee during that Congress.

(3) The oversight section of such report shall include a summary of the oversight plans submitted by the Committee pursuant to clause 2(d) of Rule X of the Rules of the House, a summary of the actions taken and recommendations made with respect to each such plan, and a summary of any additional oversight activities undertaken by the Committee, and any recommendations made or actions taken thereon.

(e) Publication of Rules.—The Committee's rules shall be published in the Congressional Record not later than 30 days after the Committee is elected in each odd-numbered year.

RULE II. REGULAR, ADDITIONAL AND SPECIAL MEETINGS

(a) Regular Meetings.—Regular meetings of the Committee shall be held on the first Wednesday of every month to transact its business unless such day is a holiday, or the House is in recess or is adjourned, in which case the Chairman shall determine the regular meeting day of the Committee for that month. The Chairman shall give each member of the Committee, as far in advance of the day of the regular meeting as the circumstances make practicable, a written notice of such meeting and the matters to be considered at such meeting. If the Chairman believes that the Committee will not be considering any bill or resolution before the full Committee and that there is no other business to be transacted at a regular meeting, the meeting may be canceled or it may be deferred until such time as, in the judgment of the Chairman, there may be matters which require the Committee's consideration. This paragraph shall not apply to meetings of any subcommittee.

(b) Additional Meetings.—The Chairman may call and convene, as he or she considers necessary, additional meetings of the Committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the Committee or for the conduct of other committee business. The Committee shall meet for such purpose pursuant to the call of the Chairman.

(c) Special Meetings.—If at least three members of the Committee desire that a special meeting of the Committee be called by the Chairman, those members may file in the offices of the Committee their written request to the Chairman for that special meeting. Such request shall specify the measure or matter to be considered. Immediately upon the filing of the request, the clerk of the Committee shall notify the Chairman of the filing of the request. If, within three calendar days after the filing of the request, the Chairman does not call the requested special meeting to be held within seven calendar days after the filing of the request, a majority of the members of the Committee may file in the offices of the Committee their written notice that a special meeting of the Committee will be held, specifying the date and hour thereof, and the measure or matter to be considered at that special meeting. The Committee shall meet on that date and hour. Immediately upon the filing of the notice, the clerk of the Committee shall notify all members of the Committee that such meeting will be held and inform them of its date and hour and the measure or matter to be considered; and only the measure or matter specified in that notice may be considered at that special meeting.

(d) Vice Chairman.—The Committee shall appoint a vice chairman of the Committee and of each subcommittee. If the Chairman of the Committee or subcommittee is not present at any meeting of the Committee or subcommittee, as the case may be, the vice chairman shall preside. If the vice chairman is not present, the ranking member of the majority party on the Committee or subcommittee who is present shall preside at that meeting.

(e) Prohibition on Sitting During Joint Session.—The Committee may not sit during a joint session of the House and Senate or during a recess when a joint meeting of the House and Senate is in progress.

(f) Addressing the Committee.—(1) A Committee member may address the Committee or a subcommittee on any bill, motion, or other matter under consideration or may question a witness at a hearing—

(A) only when recognized by the Chairman for that purpose; and

(B) subject to subparagraphs (2) and (3), only for five minutes until such time as each member of the Committee or subcommittee who so desires has had an opportunity to address the Committee or subcommittee or question the witness. A member shall be limited in his or her remarks to the subject matter under consideration. The Chairman shall enforce this subparagraph.

(2) The Chairman of the Committee or a subcommittee, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member, or the Committee or subcommittee by motion, may permit a specified number of its members to question a witness for longer than five minutes. The time for extended questioning of a witness under this subdivision shall be equal for the majority party and minority party and may not exceed one hour in the aggregate.

(3) The Chairman of the Committee or a subcommittee, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member, or the Committee or subcommittee by motion, may permit committee staff for its majority and minority party members to question a witness for equal specified periods. The time for extended questioning of a witness under this subdivision shall be equal for the majority party and minority party and may not exceed one hour in the aggregate.

(4) Nothing in subparagraph (2) or (3) affects the right of a member (other than a member designated under subparagraph (2)) to question a witness for five minutes in accordance with subparagraph (1)(B) after the questioning permitted under subparagraph (2) or (3).

(g) Meetings to Begin Promptly.—Each meeting or hearing of the Committee shall begin promptly at the time so stipulated in the public announcement of the meeting or hearing.

RULE III. OPEN MEETINGS AND HEARINGS; BROADCASTING

(a) Open Meetings.—Each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, and each hearing of the Committee or a subcommittee shall be open to the public, except as provided by clause 2(g) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House.

(b) Broadcasting.—Whenever a meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, or a hearing is open to the public, that meeting or hearing shall be open to coverage by television, radio, and still photography in accordance with clause 4 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House.

RULE IV. RECORDS AND RECORD VOTES

(a) Keeping of Records.—The Committee shall keep a complete record of all Committee action which shall include—

(1) in the case of any meeting or hearing transcripts, a substantially verbatim account of remarks actually made during the

proceedings, subject only to technical, grammatical and typographical corrections authorized by the person making the remarks involved, and

(2) a record of the votes on any question on which a record vote is demanded. The result of each such record vote shall be made available by the Committee for inspection by the public at reasonable times in the offices of the Committee. Information so available for public inspection shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition and the name of each member voting for and each member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, and the names of those members present but not voting. A record vote may be demanded by one-fifth of the members present.

(b) Property of the House.—All Committee hearings, records, data, charts, and files shall be kept separate and distinct from the congressional office records of the member serving as Chairman of the Committee; and such records shall be the property of the House and all members of the House shall have access thereto.

(c) Availability of Archived Records.—The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with Rule VII of the Rules of the House. The Chairman shall notify the ranking minority member of the Committee of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of such rule, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on written request of any member of the Committee.

RULE V. POWER TO SIT AND ACT; SUBPOENA POWER

(a) Authority To Sit and Act.—For the purpose of carrying out any of its functions and duties under Rules X and XI of the Rules of the House, the Committee and each of its subcommittees, is authorized (subject to paragraph (b)(1) of this rule)—

(1) to sit and act at such times and places within the United States whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned and to hold such hearings, and

(2) to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary. The Chairman of the Committee, or any member designated by the Chairman, may administer oaths to any witness.

(b) Issuance of Subpoenas.—(1) A subpoena may be issued by the Committee or subcommittee under paragraph (a)(2) in the conduct of any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities, only when authorized by a majority of the members voting, a majority being present. Such authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the Chairman of the Committee or by any member designated by the Committee. If a specific request for a subpoena has not been previously rejected by either the Committee or subcommittee, the Chairman of the Committee, after consultation with the ranking minority member of the Committee, may authorize and issue a subpoena under paragraph (a)(2) in the conduct of any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities, and such subpoena shall for all purposes be deemed a subpoena issued by the Committee. As soon as practicable after a subpoena is issued under this rule, the Chairman shall notify all members of the Committee of such action.

(2) Compliance with any subpoena issued by the Committee or subcommittee under paragraph (a)(2) may be enforced only as authorized or directed by the House.

(c) Expenses of Subpoenaed Witnesses.—Each witness who has been subpoenaed, upon the completion of his or her testimony before the Committee or any subcommittee, may report to the offices of the Committee, and there sign appropriate vouchers for travel allowances and attendance fees. If hearings are held in cities other than Washington, DC, the witness may contact the counsel of the Committee, or his or her representative, before leaving the hearing room.

RULE VI. QUORUMS

(a) Working Quorum.—One-third of the members of the Committee or a subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for taking any action other than the closing of a meeting pursuant to clauses 2(g) and 2(k)(5) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the authorizing of a subpoena pursuant to paragraph (b) of Committee Rule V, the reporting of a measure or recommendation pursuant to paragraph (b)(1) of Committee Rule VIII, and the actions described in paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of this rule.

(b) Quorum for Reporting.—A majority of the members of the Committee or a subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for the reporting of a measure or recommendation.

(c) Approval of Certain Matters.—A majority of the members of the Committee or a subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for approval of a resolution concerning any of the following actions:

(1) A prospectus for construction, alteration, purchase or acquisition of a public building or the lease of space as required by section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959.

(2) Survey investigation of a proposed project for navigation, flood control, and other purposes by the Corps of Engineers (section 4 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of March 4, 1913, 33 U.S.C. 542).

(3) Construction of a water resources development project by the Corps of Engineers with an estimated Federal cost not exceeding \$15,000,000 (section 201 of the Flood Control Act of 1965).

(4) Deletion of water quality storage in a Federal reservoir project where the benefits attributable to water quality are 15 percent or more but not greater than 25 percent of the total project benefits (section 65 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974).

(5) Authorization of a Natural Resources Conservation Service watershed project involving any single structure of more than 4,000 acre feet of total capacity (section 2 of P.L. 566, 83rd Congress).

(d) Quorum for Taking Testimony.—Two members of the Committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence.

RULE VII. HEARING PROCEDURES

(a) Announcement.—The Chairman, in the case of a hearing to be conducted by the Committee, and the appropriate subcommittee chairman, in the case of a hearing to be conducted by a subcommittee, shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of such hearing at least one week before the hearing. If the Chairman or the appropriate subcommittee chairman, as the case may be, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member of the Committee or subcommittee as appropriate, determines there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner, or if the Committee or subcommittee so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business, the Chairman shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date. The clerk of the Committee shall promptly notify the Daily Digest Clerk of the Congressional Record and shall promptly enter the appropriate information into the Committee scheduling service of the House Information Resources as soon as possible after such public announcement is made.

(b) Written Statement; Oral Testimony.—So far as practicable, each witness who is to appear before the Committee or a subcommittee shall file with the clerk of the Committee or subcommittee, at least two working days before the day of his or her appearance, a written statement of proposed testimony and shall limit his or her oral presentation to a summary of the written statement.

(c) Minority Witnesses.—When any hearing is conducted by the Committee or any subcommittee upon any measure or matter, the minority party members on the Committee or subcommittee shall be entitled, upon request to the Chairman by a majority of those minority members before the completion of such hearing, to call witnesses selected by the minority to testify with respect to that measure or matter during at least one day of hearing thereon.

(d) Summary of Subject Matter.—Upon announcement of a hearing, to the extent practicable, the Committee shall make available immediately to all members of the Committee a concise summary of the subject matter (including legislative reports and other material) under consideration. In addition, upon announcement of a hearing and subsequently as they are received, the Chairman shall make available to the members of the Committee any official reports from departments and agencies on such matter.

(e) Questioning of Witnesses.—The questioning of witnesses in Committee and subcommittee hearings shall be initiated by the Chairman, followed by the ranking minority member and all other members alternating between the majority and minority parties. In recognizing members to question witnesses in this fashion, the Chairman shall take into consideration the ratio of the majority to minority members present and shall establish the order of recognition for questioning in such a manner as not to disadvantage the members of the majority nor the members of the minority. The Chairman may accomplish this by recognizing two majority members for each minority member recognized.

(f) Investigative Hearings.—(1) Clause 2(k) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House (relating to additional rules for investigative hearings) applies to investigative hearings of the Committee and its subcommittees.

(2) A subcommittee may not begin a major investigation without approval of a majority of such subcommittee.

RULE VIII. PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

(a) Filing of Reports.—(1) The Chairman of the Committee shall report promptly to the House any measure or matter approved by the Committee and take necessary steps to bring the measure or matter to a vote.

(2) The report of the Committee on a measure or matter which has been approved by the Committee shall be filed within seven calendar days (exclusive of days on which the House is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the clerk of the Committee a written request, signed by a majority of the members of the Committee, for the reporting of that measure or matter. Upon the filing of any such request, the clerk of the Committee shall transmit immediately to the Chairman of the Committee notice of the filing of that request.

(b) Quorum; Record Votes.—(1) No measure, matter or recommendation shall be reported from the Committee unless a majority of the Committee was actually present.

(2) With respect to each record vote on a motion to report any measure or matter of a public character, and on any amendment offered to the measure or matter, the total number of votes cast for and against, and the

names of those members voting for and against, shall be included in the Committee report on the measure or matter.

(c) Required Matters.—The report of the Committee on a measure or matter which has been approved by the Committee shall include the items required to be included by clauses 2(c) and 3 of Rule XIII of the Rules of the House.

(d) Additional Views.—If, at the time of approval of any measure or matter by the Committee, any member of the Committee gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views, that member shall be entitled to not less than two additional calendar days after the day of such notice (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) in which to file such views in accordance with clause 2(1) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House.

(e)(1) Approval of Committee Views.—All Committee and subcommittee prints, reports, documents, or other materials, not otherwise provided for under this rule, that purport to express publicly the views of the Committee or any of its subcommittees or members of the Committee or its subcommittees shall be approved by the Committee or the subcommittee prior to printing and distribution and any member shall be given an opportunity to have views included as part of such material prior to printing, release and distribution in accordance with paragraph (d) of this rule.

(2) A Committee or subcommittee document containing views other than those of members of the Committee or subcommittee shall not be published without approval of the Committee or subcommittee.

RULE IX. OVERSIGHT

(a) Purpose.—The Committee shall carry out oversight responsibilities as provided in this rule in order to assist the House in—

(1) its analysis, appraisal, and evaluation of (A) the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of the laws enacted by the Congress, or (B) conditions and circumstances which may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation, and

(2) its formulation, consideration, and enactment of such modifications or changes in those laws, and of such additional legislation, as may be necessary or appropriate.

(b) Oversight Plan.—Not later than February 15 of the first session of each Congress, the Committee shall adopt its oversight plans for that Congress in accordance with clause 2(d)(1) of Rule X of the Rules of the House.

(c) Review of Laws and Programs.—The Committee and the appropriate subcommittees shall cooperatively review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of the Committee, and the organization and operation of the Federal agencies and entities having responsibilities in or for the administration and execution thereof, in order to determine whether such laws and the programs thereunder are being implemented and carried out in accordance with the intent of the Congress and whether such programs should be continued, curtailed, or eliminated. In addition, the Committee and the appropriate subcommittees shall cooperatively review and study any conditions or circumstances which may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation within the jurisdiction of the Committee (whether or not any bill or resolution has been introduced with respect thereto), and shall on a continuing basis undertake future research and forecasting on matters within the jurisdiction of the Committee.

(d) Review of Tax Policies.—The Committee and the appropriate subcommittees shall cooperatively review and study on a continuing basis the impact or probable impact of tax policies affecting subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee.

RULE X. REVIEW OF CONTINUING PROGRAMS;
BUDGET ACT PROVISIONS

(a) Ensuring Annual Appropriations.—The Committee shall, in its consideration of all bills and joint resolutions of a public character within its jurisdiction, ensure that appropriations for continuing programs and activities of the Federal Government and the District of Columbia government will be made annually to the maximum extent feasible and consistent with the nature, requirements, and objectives of the programs and activities involved. For the purposes of this paragraph, a Government agency includes the organizational units of government listed in clause 7(d) of Rule XIII of the Rules of the House.

(b) Review of Multi-Year Appropriations.—The Committee shall review, from time to time, each continuing program within its jurisdiction for which appropriations are not made annually in order to ascertain whether such program could be modified so that appropriations therefore would be made annually.

(c) Views and Estimates.—The Committee shall, on or before February 25 of each year, submit to the Committee on the Budget (1) its views and estimates with respect to all matters to be set forth in the concurrent resolution on the budget for the ensuing fiscal year which are within its jurisdiction or functions, and (2) an estimate of the total amount of new budget authority, and budget outlays resulting therefrom, to be provided or authorized in all bills and resolutions within its jurisdiction which it intends to be effective during that fiscal year.

(d) Budget Allocations.—As soon as practicable after a concurrent resolution on the Budget for any fiscal year is agreed to, the Committee (after consulting with the appropriate committee or committees of the Senate) shall subdivide any allocations made to it in the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on such resolution, and promptly report such subdivisions to the House, in the manner provided by section 302 or section 602 (in the case of fiscal years 1991 through 1995) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(e) Reconciliation.—Whenever the Committee is directed in a concurrent resolution on the budget to determine and recommend changes in laws, bills, or resolutions under the reconciliation process, it shall promptly make such determination and recommendations, and report a reconciliation bill or resolution (or both) to the House or submit such recommendations to the Committee on the Budget, in accordance with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

RULE XI. COMMITTEE BUDGETS

(a) Biennial Budget.—The Chairman, in consultation with the chairman of each subcommittee, the majority members of the Committee and the minority members of the Committee, shall, for each Congress, prepare a consolidated Committee budget. Such budget shall include necessary amounts for staff personnel, necessary travel, investigation, and other expenses of the Committee.

(b) Additional Expenses.—Authorization for the payment of additional or unforeseen Committee expenses may be procured by one or more additional expense resolutions processed in the same manner as set out herein.

(c) Travel Requests.—The Chairman or any chairman of a subcommittee may initiate necessary travel requests as provided in Committee Rule XIII within the limits of the

consolidated budget as approved by the House and the Chairman may execute necessary vouchers thereof.

(d) Monthly Reports.—Once monthly, the Chairman shall submit to the Committee on House Administration, in writing, a full and detailed accounting of all expenditures made during the period since the last such accounting from the amount budgeted to the Committee. Such report shall show the amount and purpose of such expenditure and the budget to which such expenditure is attributed. A copy of such monthly report shall be available in the Committee office for review by members of the Committee.

RULE XII. COMMITTEE STAFF

(a) Appointment by Chairman.—The Chairman shall appoint and determine the remuneration of, and may remove, the employees of the Committee not assigned to the minority. The staff of the Committee not assigned to the minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Chairman, who shall establish and assign the duties and responsibilities of such staff members and delegate such authority as he or she determines appropriate.

(b) Appointment by Ranking Minority Member.—The ranking minority member of the Committee shall appoint and determine the remuneration of, and may remove, the staff assigned to the minority within the budget approved for such purposes. The staff assigned to the minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the ranking minority member of the Committee who may delegate such authority as he or she determines appropriate.

(c) Intention Regarding Staff.—It is intended that the skills and experience of all members of the Committee staff shall be available to all members of the Committee.

RULE XIII. TRAVEL OF MEMBERS AND STAFF

(a) Approval.—Consistent with the primary expense resolution and such additional expense resolutions as may have been approved, the provisions of this rule shall govern travel of Committee members and staff. Travel to be reimbursed from funds set aside for the Committee for any member or any staff member shall be paid only upon the prior authorization of the Chairman. Travel shall be authorized by the Chairman for any member and any staff member in connection with the attendance of hearings conducted by the Committee or any subcommittee and meetings, conferences, and investigations which involve activities or subject matter under the general jurisdiction of the Committee. Before such authorization is given there shall be submitted to the Chairman in writing the following:

- (1) the purpose of the travel;
- (2) the dates during which the travel is to be made and the date or dates of the event for which the travel is being made;
- (3) the location of the event for which the travel is to be made;
- (4) the names of members and staff seeking authorization.

(b) Subcommittee Travel.—In the case of travel of members and staff of a subcommittee to hearings, meetings, conferences, and investigations involving activities or subject matter under the legislative assignment of such subcommittee, prior authorization must be obtained from the subcommittee chairman and the Chairman. Such prior authorization shall be given by the Chairman only upon the representation by the chairman of such subcommittee in writing setting forth those items enumerated in subparagraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) of paragraph (a) and that there has been a compliance where applicable with Committee Rule VII.

(c) Travel Outside the United States.—(1) In the case of travel outside the United

States of members and staff of the Committee or of a subcommittee for the purpose of conducting hearings, investigations, studies, or attending meetings and conferences involving activities or subject matter under the legislative assignment of the Committee or pertinent subcommittee, prior authorization must be obtained from the Chairman, or, in the case of a subcommittee from the subcommittee chairman and the Chairman. Before such authorization is given there shall be submitted to the Chairman, in writing, a request for such authorization. Each request, which shall be filed in a manner that allows for a reasonable period of time for review before such travel is scheduled to begin, shall include the following:

- (A) the purpose of the travel;
- (B) the dates during which the travel will occur;
- (C) the names of the countries to be visited and the length of time to be spent in each;
- (D) an agenda of anticipated activities for each country for which travel is authorized together with a description of the purpose to be served and the areas of Committee jurisdiction involved; and
- (E) the names of members and staff for whom authorization is sought.

(2) Requests for travel outside the United States may be initiated by the Chairman or the chairman of a subcommittee (except that individuals may submit a request to the Chairman for the purpose of attending a conference or meeting) and shall be limited to members and permanent employees of the Committee.

(3) At the conclusion of any hearing, investigation, study, meeting or conference for which travel has been authorized pursuant to this rule, each staff member involved in such travel shall submit a written report to the Chairman covering the activities and other pertinent observations or information gained as a result of such travel.

(d) Applicability of Laws, Rules, Policies.—Members and staff of the Committee performing authorized travel on official business shall be governed by applicable laws, resolutions, or regulations of the House and of the Committee on House Administration pertaining to such travel, and by the travel policy of the Committee as set forth in the Committee Travel Manual.

RULE XIV. ESTABLISHMENT OF SUBCOMMITTEES;
SIZE AND PARTY RATIOS; CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

(a) Establishment.—There shall be 6 standing subcommittees. These subcommittees, with the following sizes (including delegates) and majority/minority ratios are:

- (1) Subcommittee on Aviation (50 Members: 28 Majority and 22 Minority)
- (2) Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation (9 Members: 5 Majority and 4 Minority)
- (3) Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, Hazardous Materials and Pipeline Transportation (10 Members: 6 Majority and 4 Minority)
- (4) Subcommittee on Ground Transportation (50 Members: 28 Majority and 22 Minority)
- (5) Subcommittee on Oversight, Investigations and Emergency Management (9 Members: 5 Majority and 4 Minority)
- (6) Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment (36 Members: 20 Majority and 16 Minority)

(b) Ex Officio Members.—The Chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee shall serve as ex officio voting members on each subcommittee.

(c) Ratios.—On each subcommittee there shall be a ratio of majority party members to minority party members which shall be no less favorable to the majority party than the

ratio for the full Committee. In calculating the ratio of majority party members to minority party members, there shall be included the ex officio members of the subcommittees.

(d) Conferees.—The Chairman of the Committee shall recommend to the Speaker as conferees the names of those members (1) of the majority party selected by the Chairman and (2) of the minority party selected by the ranking minority member of the Committee. Recommendations of conferees to the Speaker shall provide a ratio of majority party members to minority party members which shall be no less favorable to the majority party than the ratio for the Committee.

RULE XV. POWERS AND DUTIES OF
SUBCOMMITTEE

(a) Authority to Sit.—Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the full Committee on all matters referred to it or under its jurisdiction. Subcommittee chairmen shall set dates for hearings and meetings of their respective subcommittees after consultation with the Chairman and other subcommittee chairmen with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of full Committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings whenever possible.

(b) Disclaimer.—All Committee or subcommittee reports printed pursuant to legislative study or investigation and not approved by a majority vote of the Committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, shall contain the following disclaimer on the cover of such report: "This report has not been officially adopted by the Committee on (or pertinent subcommittee thereof) and may not therefore necessarily reflect the views of its members."

(c) Consideration by Committee.—Each bill, resolution, or other matter favorably reported by a subcommittee shall automatically be placed upon the agenda of the Committee. Any such matter reported by a subcommittee shall not be considered by the Committee unless it has been delivered to the offices of all members of the Committee at least 48 hours before the meeting, unless the Chairman determines that the matter is of such urgency that it should be given early consideration. Where practicable, such matters shall be accompanied by a comparison with present law and a section-by-section analysis.

RULE XVI. REFERRAL OF LEGISLATION TO
SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) General Requirement.—Except where the Chairman of the Committee determines, in consultation with the majority members of the Committee, that consideration is to be by the full Committee, each bill, resolution, investigation, or other matter which relates to a subject listed under the jurisdiction of any subcommittee established in Rule XIV referred to or initiated by the full Committee shall be referred by the Chairman to all subcommittees of appropriate jurisdiction within two weeks. All bills shall be referred to the subcommittee of proper jurisdiction without regard to whether the author is or is not a member of the subcommittee.

(b) Recall from Subcommittee.—A bill, resolution, or other matter referred to a subcommittee in accordance with this rule may be recalled therefrom at any time by a vote of a majority of the members of the Committee voting, a quorum being present, for the Committee's direct consideration or for reference to another subcommittee.

(c) Multiple Referrals.—In carrying out this rule with respect to any matter, the Chairman may refer the matter simultaneously to two or more subcommittees for concurrent consideration or for consideration in sequence (subject to appropriate

time limitations in the case of any subcommittee after the first), or divide the matter into two or more parts (reflecting different subjects and jurisdictions) and refer each such part to a different subcommittee, or make such other provisions as he or she considers appropriate.

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON
VETERANS' AFFAIRS FOR THE
106TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. STUMP) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to rule XI, clause 2(a) of the Rules of the House, enclosed are the rules of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs for the 106th Congress.

COMMITTEE RULES OF PROCEDURE
FOR THE 106TH CONGRESS

(Adopted February 3, 1999)

RULE 1—APPLICABILITY OF HOUSE RULES

The Rules of the House are the rules of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and its subcommittees so far as applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day is a privileged motion in Committees and subcommittees. Each subcommittee of the Committee is a part of the Committee and is subject to the authority and direction of the Committee and to its rules so far as applicable.

RULE 2—COMMITTEE MEETINGS AND HEARINGS
REGULAR AND ADDITIONAL MEETINGS

(a)(1) The regular meeting day for the Committee shall be at 10 a.m. on the second Wednesday of each month in such place as the Chairman may designate. However, the Chairman may dispense with a regular Wednesday meeting of the Committee.

(2)(A) The Chairman of the Committee may call and convene, as he considers necessary, additional meetings of the Committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the Committee or for the conduct of other Committee business. The Committee shall meet for such purpose pursuant to the call of the Chairman.

(B) The Chairman shall notify each member of the Committee of the agenda of each regular and additional meeting of the Committee at least 24 hours before the time of the meeting, except under circumstances the Chairman determines to be of an emergency nature. Under such circumstances, the Chairman shall make an effort to consult the ranking minority member, or in such member's absence, the next ranking minority party member of the Committee.

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT

(b)(1) The Chairman, in the case of a hearing to be conducted by the Committee, and the subcommittee Chairman, in the case of a hearing to be conducted by a subcommittee, shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be conducted on any measure or matter at least one week before the commencement of that hearing unless the Committee or the subcommittee determines that there is good cause to begin the hearing at an earlier date. In the latter event, the Chairman or the subcommittee Chairman, as the case may be, shall consult with the ranking minority member and make such public announcement at the earliest possible date. The clerk of the Committee shall promptly notify the Daily Clerk of the Congressional Record and the Committee scheduling service of the House Information Resources as soon as possible after such public announcement is made.

(2) Meetings and hearings of the Committee and each of its subcommittees shall be open to the public unless closed in accordance with clause 2(g) of House rule XI.

QUORUM AND ROLLCALLS

(c)(1) A majority of the members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for business and a majority of the members of any subcommittee shall constitute a quorum thereof for business, except that two members shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence.

(2) No measure or recommendation shall be reported to the House of Representatives unless a majority of the Committee was actually present.

(3) There shall be kept in writing a record of the proceedings of the Committee and each of its subcommittees, including a record of the votes on any question on which a recorded vote is demanded. The result of each such record vote shall be made available by the Committee for inspection by the public at reasonable times in the offices of the Committee. Information so available for public inspection shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order or other proposition and the name of each member voting for and each member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, and the names of those members present but not voting.

(4) A record vote may be demanded by one-fifth of the members present or, in the apparent absence of a quorum, by any one member. With respect to any record vote on any motion to amend or report, the total number of votes cast for and against, and the names of those members voting for and against, shall be included in the report of the Committee on the bill or resolution.

(5) No vote by any member of the Committee or a subcommittee with respect to any measure or matter may be cast by proxy.

CALLING AND INTERROGATING WITNESSES

(d)(1) Committee and subcommittee members may question witnesses only when they have been recognized by the Chairman of the Committee or subcommittee for that purpose, and only for a 5-minute period until all members present have had an opportunity to question a witness. The 5-minute period for questioning a witness by any one member may be extended only with the unanimous consent of all members present. The questioning of witnesses in both Committee and subcommittee hearings shall be initiated by the Chairman, followed by the ranking minority party member and all other members alternating between the majority and minority. Except as otherwise announced by the Chairman at the beginning of a hearing, members who are present at the start of the hearing will be recognized before other members who arrive after the hearing has begun. In recognizing members to question witnesses in this fashion, the Chairman shall take into consideration the ratio of the majority to minority members present and shall establish the order of recognition for questioning in such a manner as not to disadvantage the members of the majority.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) regarding the 5-minute rule, the Chairman after consultation with the ranking minority member may designate an equal number of members of the Committee or subcommittee majority and minority party to question a witness for a period not longer than 30 minutes. In no event shall the Chairman allow a member to question a witness for an extended period under this rule until all members present have had the opportunity to ask questions under the 5-minute rule. The Chairman after consultation with the ranking minority member may

permit Committee staff for its majority and minority party members to question a witness for equal specified periods of time.

(3) So far as practicable: (A) each witness who is to appear before the Committee or a subcommittee shall file with the clerk of the Committee, at least 48 hours in advance of the appearance of the witness, a written statement of the testimony of the witness and shall limit any oral presentation to a summary of the written statement; and (B) each witness appearing in a non-governmental capacity shall include with the written statement of proposed testimony a curriculum vitae and a disclosure of the amount and source (by agency and program) of any Federal grant (or subgrant thereof) or contact (or subcontract thereof) received during the current fiscal year or either of the two preceding fiscal years.

(4) When a hearing is conducted by the Committee or a subcommittee on any measure or matter, the minority party members on the Committee shall be entitled, upon request to the Chairman of a majority of those minority members before the completion of the hearing, to call witnesses selected by the minority to testify with respect to that measure or matter during at least one day of the hearing thereon.

MEDIA COVERAGE OF PROCEEDINGS

(e) Any meeting of the Committee or its subcommittees that is open to the public shall be open to coverage by radio, television, and still photography in accordance with the provisions of clause 4 of House rule XI.

SUBPOENAS

(f) Pursuant to clause 2(m) of House rule XI, a subpoena may be authorized and issued by the Committee or a subcommittee in the conduct of any investigation or series of investigations or activities, only when authorized by a majority of the members voting, a majority being present.

RULE 3—GENERAL OVERSIGHT RESPONSIBILITY

(a) In order to assist the House in:

(1) Its analysis, appraisal, evaluation of (A) the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of the laws enacted by the Congress, or (B) conditions and circumstances which may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation, and

(2) its formulation, consideration and enactment of such modifications or changes in those laws, and of such additional legislation, as may be necessary or appropriate, the Committee and its various subcommittees, consistent with their jurisdiction as set forth in Rule 4, shall have oversight responsibilities as provided in subsection (b).

(b)(1) The Committee and its subcommittees shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the applications, administration, execution, and effectiveness of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of the Committee or subcommittee, and the organization and operation of the Federal agencies and entities having responsibilities in or for the administration and execution thereof, in order to determine whether such laws and the programs thereunder are being implemented and carried out in accordance with the intent of the Congress and whether such programs should be continued, curtailed, or eliminated.

(2) In addition, the Committee and its subcommittees shall review and study any conditions or circumstances which may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation within the jurisdiction of the Committee or subcommittee (whether or not any bill or resolution has been introduced with respect thereto), and shall on a continuing basis undertake future

research and forecasting on matters within the jurisdiction of the Committee or subcommittee.

(3) Not later than February 15 of the first session of a Congress, the Committee shall meet in open session, with a quorum present, to adopt its oversight plans for that Congress for submission to the Committee on House Administration and the Committee on Government Reform, in accordance with the provisions of clause 2(d) of House rule X.

RULE 4—SUBCOMMITTEES

ESTABLISHMENT AND JURISDICTION OF SUBCOMMITTEES

(a)(1) There shall be three subcommittees of the Committee as follows:

(A) Subcommittee on Health, which shall have legislative, oversight and investigative jurisdiction over veterans' hospitals, medical care, and treatment of veterans.

(B) Subcommittee on Benefits, which shall have legislative, oversight and investigative jurisdiction over compensation, general and special pensions of all the wars of the United States, life insurance issued by the Government on account of service in the Armed Forces, cemeteries of the United States in which veterans of any war or conflict are or may be buried, whether in the United States or abroad, except cemeteries administered by the Secretary of the Interior, burial benefits, education of veterans, vocational rehabilitation, veterans' housing programs, readjustment of servicemen to civilian life, and soldiers' and sailors' civil relief.

(C) Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, which shall have authority over matters that are referred to the subcommittee by the Chairman of the full Committee for investigation and appropriate recommendations. *Provided, however,* That the operations of the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations shall in no way limit the responsibility of the other subcommittees on the Committee on Veterans' Affairs for carrying out their oversight duties. This subcommittee shall not have legislative jurisdiction and no bills or resolutions shall be referred to it.

In addition, each subcommittee shall have responsibility for such other measures or matters as the Chairman refers to it.

(2) Any vacancy in the membership of a subcommittee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of that subcommittee.

REFERRAL TO SUBCOMMITTEES

(b)(1) The Chairman of the Committee may refer a measure or matter, which is within the general responsibility of more than one of the subcommittees of the Committee, as the Chairman deems appropriate.

(2) In referring any measure or matter to a subcommittee, the Chairman of the Committee may specify a date by which the subcommittee shall report thereon to the Committee.

POWERS AND DUTIES

(c)(1) Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the full Committee on all matters referred to it or under its jurisdiction. Subcommittee chairmen shall set dates for hearings and meetings of their respective subcommittees after consultation with the Chairman of the Committee and other subcommittee chairmen with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of Committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings whenever possible.

(2) Whenever a subcommittee has ordered a bill, resolution, or other matter to be reported to the Committee, the Chairman of the subcommittee reporting the bill, resolution, or matter to the full Committee, or any member authorized by the subcommittee to

do so shall notify the Chairman and the ranking minority party member of the Committee of the Subcommittee's action.

(3) A member of the Committee who is not a member of a particular subcommittee may sit with the subcommittee during any of its meetings and hearings, but shall not have authority to vote, cannot be counted for a quorum, and cannot raise a point of order at the meeting or hearing.

(4) Each subcommittee of the Committee shall provide the Committee with copies of such records of votes taken in the subcommittee and such other records with respect to the subcommittee as the Chairman of the Committee deems necessary for the Committee to comply with all rules and regulations of the House.

RULE 5—TRANSCRIPTS AND RECORDS

(a)(1) There shall be a transcript made of each regular and additional meeting and hearing of the Committee and its subcommittees. Any such transcript shall be a substantially verbatim account of remarks actually made during the proceedings, subject only to technical, grammatical, and typographical corrections authorized by the person making the remarks involved.

(2) The Committee shall keep a record of all actions of the Committee and each of its subcommittees. The record shall contain all information required by clause 2(e)(1) of House rule XI and shall be available for public inspection at reasonable times in the offices of the Committee.

(3) The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with House rule VII. The Chairman shall notify the ranking minority member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of the rule, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on written request of any member of the Committee.

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS FOR THE 106TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. TALENT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to rule XI, clause 2(a) of the Rules of the House, enclosed are the rules of the Committee on Small Business for the 106th Congress.

RULES AND PROCEDURES OF THE COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 106TH CONGRESS

1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Rules of the House of Representatives, and in particular the committee rules enumerated in rule XI, are the rules of the Committee on Small Business to the extent applicable and by this reference are incorporated. Each subcommittee of the Committee on Small Business (hereinafter referred to as the "committee") is a part of the committee and is subject to the authority and direction of the committee, and to its rules to the extent applicable.

2. REFERRAL OF BILLS BY CHAIRMAN

Unless retained for consideration by the full committee, all legislation and other matters referred to the committee shall be referred by the Chairman to the subcommittee of appropriate jurisdiction within 2 weeks. Where the subject matter of the referral involves the jurisdiction of more than one subcommittee or does not fall within any previously assigned jurisdictions, the

Chairman shall refer the matter as he may deem advisable.

3. DATE OF MEETING

The regular meeting date of the committee shall be the second Thursday of every month when the House is in session. A regular meeting of the committee may be dispensed with if, in the judgment of the Chairman, there is no need for the meeting. Additional meetings may be called by the Chairman as he may deem necessary or at the request of a majority of the members of the committee in accordance with clause 2(c) of rule XI of the House.

At least 3 days notice of such an additional meeting shall be given unless the Chairman determines that there is good cause to call the meeting on less notice.

The determination of the business to be considered at each meeting shall be made by the Chairman subject to clause 2(c) of rule XI of the House.

A regularly scheduled meeting need not be held if there is no business to be considered or, upon at least 3 days notice, it may be set for a different date.

4. ANNOUNCEMENT OF HEARINGS

Unless the Chairman, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member, or the committee by majority vote, determines that there is good cause to begin a hearing at an earlier date, public announcement shall be made of the date, place and subject matter of any hearing to be conducted by the committee at least 1 week before the commencement of that hearing.

5. MEETINGS AND HEARINGS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

(A) Meetings

Each meeting of the committee or its subcommittees for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, shall be open to the public, including the radio, television and still photography coverage, except as provided by clause 4 of rule XI of the House, except when the committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by record vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day shall be closed to the public because disclosure of matters to be considered would endanger national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would tend to defame, degrade or incriminate any person or otherwise would violate any law or rule of the House; Provided, however, that no person other than members of the committee, and such congressional staff and such executive branch representatives as they may authorize, shall be present in any business meeting or markup session which has been closed to the public.

(B) Hearings

Each hearing conducted by the committee or its subcommittees shall be open to the public, including radio, television and still photography coverage, except when the committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by record vote that all or part of the remainder of the hearing on that day shall be closed to the public because disclosure of testimony, evidence or other matters to be considered would endanger the national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would violate any law or rule of the House; Provided, however, that the committee or subcommittee may by the same procedure vote to close one subsequent day of hearings. Notwithstanding the requirements of the preceding sentence, a majority of those present, there being in attendance the requisite number required under the rules of the committee to be present for the

purpose of taking testimony, (i) may vote to close the hearing for the sole purpose of discussing whether testimony or evidence to be received would endanger the national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or violate clause 2(k)(5) of rule XI of the House; or (ii) may vote to close the hearing, as provided in clause 2(k)(5) of rule XI of the House.

No member of the House may be excluded from non-participatory attendance at any hearing of the committee or any subcommittee, unless the House of Representatives shall by majority vote authorize the committee or subcommittee, for purposes of a particular series of hearings on a particular article of legislation or on a particular subject of investigation, to close its hearing to members by the same procedures designated for closing hearings to the public.

6. WITNESSES

(A) Statement of Witnesses

Each witness shall file with the committee, 48 hours in advance of his or her appearance, 100 copies of his or her written statement of proposed testimony, and shall limit the oral presentation at such appearance to a brief summary of his or her views.

Each witness shall also submit to the committee on the day of the hearing a copy of his or her final prepared statement on a 3.5" computer diskette in Word or a similar format.

The committee will provide public access to its printed materials, including the proposed testimony of witnesses, in electronic form.

(B) Interrogation of Witnesses

The right to interrogate witnesses before the committee or any of its subcommittees shall alternate between the majority members and the minority members. In recognizing members to question witnesses, the Chairman may take into consideration the ratio of majority and minority members present.

7. SUBPOENAS

A subpoena may be authorized and issued by the Chairman of the committee in the conduct of any investigation or series of investigations or activities to require the attendance and testimony of such witness and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers and documents as he deems necessary. The ranking minority member shall be promptly notified of the issuance of such a subpoena.

Such a subpoena may be authorized and issued by the chairman of a subcommittee with the approval of a majority of the members of the subcommittee and the approval of the Chairman of the committee.

8. QUORUM

No measure or recommendation shall be reported unless a majority of the committee was actually present. For purposes of taking testimony or receiving evidence, two members shall constitute a quorum. For all other purposes, one-third of the members shall constitute a quorum.

9. AMENDMENTS DURING MARK-UP

Any amendment offered to any pending legislation before the committee must be made available in written form when requested by any member of the committee. If such amendment is not available in written form when requested, the Chairman shall allow an appropriate period for the provision thereof.

10. PROXIES

No vote by any member of the committee or any of its subcommittees with respect to any measure or matter may be cast by proxy.

11. NUMBER AND JURISDICTION OF SUBCOMMITTEES

There will be five subcommittees as follows:

Empowerment (five Republicans and four Democrats)

Government Programs and Oversight (five Republicans and four Democrats)

Regulatory Reform and Paperwork Reduction (five Republicans and four Democrats)

Rural Enterprises, Business Opportunities and Special Small Business Problems (five Republicans and four Democrats)

Tax, Finance and Exports (five Republicans and four Democrats)

During the 106th Congress, the Chairman and ranking minority member shall be *ex officio* members of all subcommittees, without vote, and the full committee shall have the authority to conduct oversight of all areas of the committee's jurisdiction.

In addition to conducting oversight in the area of their respective jurisdiction, each subcommittee shall have the following jurisdiction:

EMPOWERMENT

Promotion of business growth and opportunities in economically depressed areas.

Oversight and investigative authority over regulations and licensing policies that impact small businesses located in high risk communities.

General oversight of programs targeted toward urban relief.

GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS AND OVERSIGHT

Small Business Act, Small Business Investment Act, and related legislation.

Federal Government programs that are designed to assist business generally.

Small Business Innovation Research program.

Participation of small business in Federal procurement and Government contracts.

Opportunities for minority and women-owned businesses, including the SBA's 8(a) program.

Oversight and investigative authority generally.

REGULATORY REFORM AND PAPERWORK REDUCTION

Oversight and investigative authority over the regulatory and paperwork policies of all Federal departments and agencies.

Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Paperwork Reduction Act.

Competition policy generally.

RURAL ENTERPRISES, BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES AND SPECIAL SMALL BUSINESS PROBLEMS

Promotion of business growth and opportunities in rural areas.

Oversight and investigative authority over agricultural issues that impact small businesses.

General promotion of business opportunities.

Oversight and investigative authority over novel issues of special concern to small business.

TAX, FINANCE AND EXPORTS

Tax policy and its impact on small business.

Access to capital and finance issues generally.

Export opportunities and promotion.

12. COMMITTEE STAFF

(A) Majority Staff

The employees of the committee, except those assigned to the minority as provided below, shall be appointed and assigned, and may be removed by the Chairman. Their remuneration shall be fixed by the Chairman, and they shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Chairman.

(B) Minority Staff

The employees of the committee assigned to the minority shall be appointed and assigned, and their remuneration determined,

as the ranking minority member of the committee shall determine.

(C) Subcommittee Staff

The Chairman and ranking minority member of the full committee shall endeavor to ensure that sufficient staff is made available to each subcommittee to carry out its responsibilities under the rules of the committee.

13. POWERS AND DUTIES OF SUBCOMMITTEES

Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the full committee on all matters referred to it. Subcommittee chairmen shall set meeting and hearing dates after consultation with the Chairman of the full committee. Meetings and hearings of subcommittees shall not be scheduled to occur simultaneously with meetings or hearings of the full committee.

14. SUBCOMMITTEE REPORTS

(A) Investigative Hearings

The report of any subcommittee on a matter which was the topic of a study of investigation shall include a statement concerning the subject of the study or investigation, the findings and conclusions, and recommendations for corrective action, if any, together with such other material as the subcommittee deems appropriate.

Such proposed reports shall first be approved by a majority of the subcommittee members. After such approval has been secured, the proposed report shall be sent to each member of the full committee for his or her supplemental, minority, or additional views.

Any such views shall be in writing and signed by the member and filed with the clerk of the full committee within 5 calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) from the date of the transmittal of the proposed report to the members. Transmittal of the proposed report to members shall be by hand delivery to the members' offices.

After the expiration of such 5 calendar days, the report may be filed as a House report.

(B) End of Congress

Each subcommittee shall submit to the full committee, not later than November 15 of each even-numbered year, a report on the activities of the subcommittee during the Congress.

15. RECORDS

The committee shall keep a complete record of all actions which shall include a record of the votes on any question on which a record vote is demanded. The result of each subcommittee record vote, together with a description of the matter voted upon, shall promptly be made available to the full committee. A record of such votes shall be made available for inspection by the public at reasonable times in the offices of the committee.

The committee shall keep a complete record of all committee and subcommittee activity which, in the case of any meeting or hearing transcript, shall include a substantially verbatim account of remarks actually made during the proceedings, subject only to technical, grammatical, and typographical corrections authorized by the person making the remarks involved.

The records of the committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available in accordance with rule VII of the Rules of the House. The Chairman of the full committee shall notify the ranking minority member of the full committee of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of rule VII of the House, to withhold a record otherwise avail-

able, and the matter shall be presented to the committee for a determination of the written request of any member of the committee.

16. ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED OR SENSITIVE INFORMATION

Access to classified or sensitive information supplied to the committee and attendance at closed sessions of the committee or its subcommittees shall be limited to members and necessary committee staff and stenographic reporters who have appropriate security clearance when the Chairman determines that such access or attendance is essential to the functioning of the committee.

The procedures to be followed in granting access to those hearings, records, data, charts, and files of the committee which involve classified information or information deemed to be sensitive shall be as follows:

(a) Only Members of the House of Representatives and specifically designated committee staff of the Committee on Small Business may have access to such information.

(b) Members who desire to read materials that are in the possession of the committee should notify the clerk of the committee.

(c) The clerk will maintain an accurate access log which identifies the circumstances surrounding access to the information, without revealing the material examined.

(d) If the material desired to be reviewed is material which the committee or subcommittee deems to be sensitive enough to require special handling, before receiving access to such information, individuals will be required to sign an access information sheet acknowledging such access and that the individual has read and understands the procedures under which access is being granted.

(e) Material provided for review under this rule shall not be removed from a specified room within the committee offices.

(f) Individuals reviewing materials under this rule shall make certain that the materials are returned to the proper custodian.

(g) No reproductions or recordings may be made of any portion of such materials.

(h) The contents of such information shall not be divulged to any person in any way, form, shape, or manner, and shall not be discussed with any person who has not received the information in an authorized manner.

(i) When not being examined in the manner described herein, such information will be kept in secure safes or locked file cabinets in the committee offices.

(j) These procedures only address access to information the committee or a subcommittee deems to be sensitive enough to require special treatment.

(k) If a member of the House of Representatives believes that certain sensitive information should not be restricted as to dissemination or use, the member may petition the committee or subcommittee to so rule. With respect to information and materials provided to the committee by the executive branch, the classification of information and materials as determined by the executive branch shall prevail unless affirmatively changed by the committee or the subcommittee involved, after consultation with the appropriate executive agencies.

(l) Other materials in the possession of the committee are to be handled in accordance with the normal practices and traditions of the committee.

17. OTHER PROCEDURES

The Chairman of the full committee may establish such other procedures and take such actions as may be necessary to carry out the foregoing rules or to facilitate the effective operation of the committee.

The committee may not be committed to any expense whatever without the prior ap-

proval of the Chairman of the full committee.

18. AMENDMENTS TO COMMITTEE RULES

The rules of the committee may be modified, amended or repealed by a majority of the members, at a meeting specifically called for such purpose, but only if written notice of the proposed change has been provided to each such member at least 3 days before the time of the meeting.

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM FOR THE 106TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to rule XI clause 2(a) of the Rules of the House of Representatives of the 106th Congress, I am requesting that the new Rules of the Committee on Government Reform be printed in their entirety in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for today.

**I. RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM
U.S. House of Representatives
106th Congress**

Rule XI, clause 1(a)(1)(A) of the House of Representatives provides:

Except as provided in subdivision (B), the Rules of the House are the rules of its committees and subcommittees so far as applicable.

(B) A motion to recess from day to day, and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, each shall be privileged in committees and subcommittees and shall be decided without debate.

Rule XI, clause 2(a)(1) of the House of Representatives provides, in part:

Each standing committee shall adopt written rules governing its procedures. * * *

In accordance with this, the Committee on Government Reform, on February 3, 1999, adopted the rules of the committee:

Rule 1.—Application of Rules

Except where the terms "full committee" and "subcommittee" are specifically referred to, the following rules shall apply to the Committee on Government Reform and its subcommittees as well as to the respective chairmen.

[See House Rule XI, 1.]

Rule 2.—Meetings

The regular meetings of the full committee shall be held on the second Tuesday of each month at 10 a.m., when the House is in session. The chairman is authorized to dispense with a regular meeting or to change the date thereof, and to call and convene additional meetings, when circumstances warrant. A special meeting of the committee may be requested by members of the committee following the provisions of House Rule XI, clause 2(c)(2). Subcommittees shall meet at the call of the subcommittee chairmen. Every member of the committee or the appropriate subcommittee, unless prevented by unusual circumstances, shall be provided with a memorandum at least three calendar days before each meeting or hearing explaining (1) the purpose of the meeting or hearing; and (2) the names, titles, background and reasons for appearance of any witnesses. The ranking minority member shall be responsible for providing the same information on witnesses whom the minority may request.

[See House Rule XI, 2(b).]

Rule 3.—Quorums

A majority of the members of the committee shall form a quorum, except that two

members shall constitute a quorum for taking testimony and receiving evidence, and one-third of the members shall form a quorum for taking any action other than the reporting of a measure or recommendation. If the chairman is not present at any meeting of the committee or subcommittee, the ranking member of the majority party on the committee or subcommittee who is present shall preside at that meeting. [See House Rule XI, 2(h).]

Rule 4.—Committee Reports

Bills and resolutions approved by the committee shall be reported by the chairman following House Rule XIII, clauses 2-4.

A proposed report shall not be considered in subcommittee or full committee unless the proposed report has been available to the members of such subcommittee or full committee for at least three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, unless the House is in session on such days) before consideration of such proposed report in subcommittee or full committee. Any report will be considered as read if available to the members at least 24 hours before consideration, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays unless the House is in session on such days. If hearings have been held on the matter reported upon, every reasonable effort shall be made to have such hearings available to the members of the subcommittee or full committee before the consideration of the proposed report in such subcommittee or full committee. Every investigative report shall be approved by a majority vote of the committee at a meeting at which a quorum is present.

Supplemental, minority, or additional views may be filed following House Rule XI, clause 2(l) and Rule XIII, clause 3(a)(1). The time allowed for filing such views shall be three calendar days, beginning on the day of notice, but excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays (unless the House is in session on such a day), unless the committee agrees to a different time, but agreement on a shorter time shall require the concurrence of each member seeking to file such views.

An investigative or oversight report may be filed after sine die adjournment of the last regular session of Congress, provided that if a member gives timely notice of intention to file supplemental, minority or additional views, that member shall be entitled to not less than seven calendar days in which to submit such views for inclusion with the report.

Only those reports approved by a majority vote of the committee may be ordered printed, unless otherwise required by the Rules of the House of Representatives.

Rule 5.—Proxy Votes

In accordance with the Rules of the House of Representatives, members may not vote by proxy on any measure or matter before the committee or any subcommittee. [See House Rule XI, 2(f).]

Rule 6.—Record Votes

A record vote of the members may be had upon the request of any member upon approval of a one-fifth vote. [See House Rule XI, 2(e).]

Rule 7.—Record of Committee Actions

The committee staff shall maintain in the committee offices a complete record of committee actions from the current Congress including a record of the rollcall votes taken at committee business meetings. The original records, or true copies thereof, as appropriate, shall be available for public inspection whenever the committee offices are open for public business. The staff shall assure that such original records are preserved with no unauthorized alteration, additions, or defacement.

[See House Rule XI, 2(e).]

Rule 8.—Subcommittees; Referrals

There shall be eight subcommittees with appropriate party ratios that shall have fixed jurisdictions. Bills, resolutions, and other matters shall be referred by the chairman to subcommittees within two weeks for consideration or investigation in accordance with their fixed jurisdictions. Where the subject matter of the referral involves the jurisdiction of more than one subcommittee or does not fall within any previously assigned jurisdiction, the chairman shall refer the matter as he may deem advisable. Bills, resolutions, and other matters referred to subcommittees may be reassigned by the chairman when, in his judgement, the subcommittee is not able to complete its work or cannot reach agreement therein. In a subcommittee having an even number of members, if there is a tie vote with all members voting on any measure, the measure shall be placed on the agenda for full committee consideration as if it had been ordered reported by the subcommittee without recommendation. This provision shall not preclude further action on the measure by the subcommittee. [See House Rule XI, 1(a)(2).]

Rule 9.—Ex Officio Members

The chairman and the ranking minority member of the committee shall be ex officio members of all subcommittees. They are authorized to vote on subcommittee matters; but, unless they are regular members of the subcommittee, they shall not be counted in determining a subcommittee quorum other than a quorum for taking testimony.

Rule 10.—Staff

Except as otherwise provided by House Rule X, clauses 6, 7 and 9, the chairman of the full committee shall have the authority to hire and discharge employees of the professional and clerical staff of the full committee and of subcommittees.

Rule 11.—Staff Direction

Except as otherwise provided by House Rule X, clauses 6, 7 and 9, the staff of the committee shall be subject to the direction of the chairman of the full committee and shall perform such duties as he may assign.

Rule 12.—Hearing Dates and Witnesses

The chairman of the full committee will announce the date, place, and subject matter of all hearings at least one week before the commencement of any hearings, unless he determines, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member, or the committee determines by a vote, that there is good cause to begin such hearings sooner. So that the chairman of the full committee may coordinate the committee facilities and hearings plans, each subcommittee chairman shall notify him of any hearing plans at least two weeks before the date of commencement of hearings, including the date, place, subject matter, and the names of witnesses, willing and unwilling, who would be called to testify, including, to the extent he is advised thereof, witnesses whom the minority members may request. The minority members shall supply the names of witnesses they intend to call to the chairman of the full committee or subcommittee at the earliest possible date. Witnesses appearing before the committee shall so far as practicable, submit written statements at least 24 hours before their appearance and, when appearing in a non-governmental capacity, provide a curriculum vitae and a listing of any Federal Government grants and contracts received in the previous fiscal year. [See House Rules XI, 2 (g)(3), (g)(4), (j) and (k).]

Rule 13.—Open Meetings

Meetings for the transaction of business and hearings of the committee shall be open

to the public or closed in accordance with Rule XI of the House of Representatives.

[See House Rules XI, 2 (g) and (k).]

Rule 14.—Five-Minute Rule

(1) A committee member may question a witness only when recognized by the chairman for that purpose. In accordance with House Rule XI, clause 2(j)(2), each committee member may request up to five minutes to question a witness until each member who so desires has had such opportunity. Until all such requests have been satisfied, the chairman shall, so far as practicable, recognize alternately based on seniority of those majority and minority members present at the time the hearing was called to order and others based on their arrival at the hearing. After that, additional time may be extended at the direction of the chairman.

(2) The chairman, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member, or the committee by motion, may permit an equal number of majority and minority members to question a witness for a specified, total period that is equal for each side and not longer than thirty minutes for each side.

(3) The chairman, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member, or the committee by motion, may permit committee staff of the majority and minority to question a witness for a specified, total period that is equal for each side and not longer than thirty minutes for each side.

(4) Nothing in paragraph (2) or (3) affects the rights of a Member (other than a Member designated under paragraph (2)) to question a witness for 5 minutes in accordance with paragraph (1) after the questioning permitted under paragraph (2) or (3). In any extended questioning permitted under paragraph (2) or (3), the chairman shall determine how to allocate the time permitted for extended questioning by majority members or majority committee staff and the ranking minority member shall determine how to allocate the time permitted for extended questioning by minority members or minority committee staff. The chairman or the ranking minority member, as applicable, may allocate the time for any extended questioning permitted to staff under paragraph (3) to members.

Rule 15.—Investigative Hearing Procedures

Investigative hearings shall be conducted according to the procedures in House Rule XI, clause 2(k). All questions put to witnesses before the committee shall be relevant to the subject matter before the committee for consideration, and the chairman shall rule on the relevance of any questions put to the witnesses.

Rule 16.—Stenographic Record

A stenographic record of all testimony shall be kept of public hearings and shall be made available on such conditions as the chairman may prescribe.

Rule 17.—Audio and Visual Coverage of Committee Proceedings

An open meeting or hearing of the committee or a subcommittee may be covered, in whole or in part, by television broadcast, radio broadcast, and still photography, or by any such methods of coverage, unless closed subject to the provisions of House Rule XI, clause 4.

Rule 18.—Additional Duties of Chairman

The chairman of the full committee shall:

(a) Make available to other committees the findings and recommendations resulting from the investigations of the committee or its subcommittees as required by House Rule X, clause 4(c)(2);

(b) Direct such review and studies on the impact or probable impact of tax policies affecting subjects within the committee's jurisdiction as required by House Rule X, clause 2(c);

(c) Submit to the Committee on the Budget views and estimates required by House Rule X, clause 4(f), and to file reports with the House as required by the Congressional Budget Act;

(d) Authorize and issue subpoenas as provided in House Rule XI, clause 2(m), in the conduct of any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities within the jurisdiction of the committee;

(e) Prepare, after consultation with subcommittee chairmen and the minority, a budget for the committee which shall include an adequate budget for the subcommittees to discharge their responsibilities;

(f) Make any necessary technical and conforming changes to legislation reported by the committee upon unanimous consent; and

(g) Will designate a vice chairman from the majority party.

Rule 19.—Commemorative Stamps

The committee has adopted the policy that the determination of the subject matter of commemorative stamps properly is for consideration by the Postmaster General and that the committee will not give consideration to legislative proposals for the issuance of commemorative stamps. It is suggested that recommendations for the issuance of commemorative stamps be submitted to the Postmaster General.

II. SELECTED RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

A. 1. Powers and Duties of the Committee—Rule X of the House

House Rule X provides for the organization of standing committees. The first paragraph of clause 1 of Rule X and subdivision (h) thereof reads as follows:

ORGANIZATION OF COMMITTEES

Committees and their legislative jurisdictions

1. There shall be in the House the following standing committees, each of which shall have the jurisdiction and related functions assigned by this clause and clauses 2, 3, and 4. All bills, resolutions, and other matters relating to subjects within the jurisdiction of the standing committees listed in this clause shall be referred to those committees, in accordance with clause 2 of rule XII, as follows:

* * * * *

(h) Committee on Government Reform.

(1) Federal civil service, including intergovernmental personnel; and the status of officers and employees of the United States, including their compensation, classification, and retirement.

(2) Municipal affairs of the District of Columbia in general (other than appropriations).

(3) Federal paperwork reduction.

(4) Government management and accounting measures generally.

(5) Holidays and celebrations.

(6) Overall economy, efficiency, and management of government operations and activities, including Federal procurement.

(7) National archives.

(8) Population and demography generally, including the Census.

(9) Postal service generally, including transportation of the mails.

(10) Public information and records.

(11) Relationship of the Federal Government to the States and municipalities generally.

(12) Reorganizations in the executive branch of the Government.

2. General Oversight Responsibilities—Rule X, Clauses 2 and 3 of the House

Clause 2 of Rule X relates to general oversight responsibilities. Paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e) of clause 2 read as follows:

2. (a) The various standing committees shall have general oversight responsibilities

as provided in paragraph (b) in order to assist the House in—

(1) its analysis, appraisal, and evaluation of—

(A) the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of Federal laws; and

(B) conditions and circumstances that may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation; and

(2) its formulation, consideration, and enactment of changes in Federal laws, and of such additional legislation as may be necessary or appropriate.

(b)(1) In order to determine whether laws and programs addressing subjects within the jurisdiction of a committee are being implemented and carried out in accordance with the intent of Congress and whether they should be continued, curtailed, or eliminated, each standing committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations) shall review and study on a continuing basis—

(A) the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of laws and programs addressing subjects within its jurisdiction;

(B) the organization and operation of Federal agencies and entities having responsibilities for the administration and execution of laws and programs addressing subjects within its jurisdiction;

(C) any conditions or circumstances that may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation addressing subjects within its jurisdiction (whether or not a bill or resolution has been introduced with respect thereto); and

(D) future research and forecasting on subjects within its jurisdiction.

(2) Each committee to which subparagraph (1) applies having more than 20 members shall establish an oversight subcommittee, or require its subcommittees to conduct oversight in their respective jurisdictions, to assist in carrying out its responsibilities under this clause. The establishment of an oversight subcommittee does not limit the responsibility of a subcommittee with legislative jurisdiction in carrying out its oversight responsibilities.

(c) Each standing committee shall review and study on a continuing basis the impact or probable impact of tax policies affecting subjects within its jurisdiction as described in clauses 1 and 3.

(d)(1) Not later than February 15 of the first session of a Congress, each standing committee shall, in a meeting that is open to the public and with a quorum present, adopt its oversight plan for that Congress. Such plan shall be submitted simultaneously to the Committee on Government Reform and to the Committee on House Administration. In developing its plan each committee shall, to the maximum extent feasible—

(A) consult with other committees that have jurisdiction over the same or related laws, programs, or agencies within its jurisdiction with the objective of ensuring maximum coordination and cooperation among committees when conducting reviews of such laws, programs, or agencies and include in its plan an explanation of steps that have been or will be taken to ensure such coordination and cooperation;

(B) give priority consideration to including in its plan the review of those laws, programs, or agencies operating under permanent budget authority or permanent statutory authority; and

(C) have a view toward ensuring that all significant laws, programs, or agencies within its jurisdiction are subject to review every 10 years.

(2) Not later than March 31 in the first session of a Congress, after consultation with the Speaker, the Majority Leader, and the Minority Leader, the Committee on Government Reform shall report to the House the

oversight plans submitted by committees together with any recommendations that it, or the House leadership group described above, may make to ensure the most effective coordination of oversight plans and otherwise to achieve the objectives of this clause.

(e) The Speaker, with the approval of the House, may appoint special ad hoc oversight committees for the purpose of reviewing specific matters within the jurisdiction of two or more standing committees.

Special oversight functions

Clause 3 of Rule X also relates to oversight functions. Paragraph (e) reads as follows:

* * * * *

(e) The Committee on Government Reform shall review and study on a continuing basis the operation of Government activities at all levels with a view to determining their economy and efficiency.

3. Additional Functions of Committees—Rule X, Clauses 4, 6 and 7 of the House

Clause 4 of Rule X relates to additional functions of committees and committee budgets. Paragraphs (a)(2), (c) and (f) of clause 4 and clauses 6 and 7 read as follows:

4. (a)

* * * * *

(2) Pursuant to section 401(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, when a committee reports a bill or joint resolution that provides new entitlement authority as defined in section 3(9) of that Act, and enactment of the bill or joint resolution, as reported, would cause a breach of the committee's pertinent allocation of new budget authority under section 302(a) of that Act, the bill or joint resolution may be referred to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report it with recommendations (which may include an amendment limiting the total amount of new entitlement authority provided in the bill or joint resolution). If the Committee on Appropriations fails to report a bill or joint resolution so referred within 15 calendar days (not counting any day on which the House is not in session), the committee automatically shall be discharged from consideration of the bill or joint resolution, and the bill or joint resolution shall be placed on the appropriate calendar.

* * * * *

(c)(1) The Committee on Government Reform shall—

(A) receive and examine reports of the Comptroller General of the United States and submit to the House such recommendations as it considers necessary or desirable in connection with the subject matter of the reports;

(B) evaluate the effects of laws enacted to reorganize the legislative and executive branches of the Government; and

(C) study intergovernmental relationships between the United States and the States and municipalities and between the United States and international organizations of which the United States is a member.

(2) In addition to its duties under subparagraph (1), the Committee on Government Reform may at any time conduct investigations of any matter without regard to clause 1, 2, 3, or this clause conferring jurisdiction over the matter to another standing committee. The findings and recommendations of the committee in such an investigation shall be made available to any other standing committee having jurisdiction over the matter involved and shall be included in the report of any such other committee when required by clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII.

* * * * *

Budget Act responsibilities

(f)(1) Each standing committee shall submit to the Committee on the Budget not

later than six weeks after the President submits his budget, or at such time as the Committee on the Budget may request—

(A) its views and estimates with respect to all matters to be set forth in the concurrent resolution on the budget for the ensuing fiscal year that are within its jurisdiction or functions; and

(B) an estimate of the total amounts of new budget authority, and budget outlays resulting therefrom, to be provided or authorized in all bills and resolutions within its jurisdiction that it intends to be effective during that fiscal year.

(2) The views and estimates submitted by the Committee on Ways and Means under subparagraph (1) shall include a specific recommendation, made after holding public hearings, as to the appropriate level of the public debt that should be set forth in the concurrent resolution on the budget and serve as the basis for an increase or decrease in the statutory limit on such debt under the procedures provided by rule XXIII.

Expense resolutions

6. (a) Whenever a committee, commission, or other entity (other than the Committee on Appropriations) is granted authorization for the payment of its expenses (including staff salaries) for a Congress, such authorization initially shall be procured by one primary expense resolution reported by the Committee on House Administration. A primary expense resolution may include a reserve fund for unanticipated expenses of committees. An amount from such a reserve fund may be allocated to a committee only by the approval of the Committee on House Administration. A primary expense resolution reported to the House may not be considered in the House unless a printed report thereon was available on the previous calendar day. For the information of the House, such report shall—

(1) state the total amount of the funds to be provided to the committee, commission, or other entity under the primary expense resolution for all anticipated activities and programs of the committee, commission, or other entity; and

(2) to the extent practicable, contain such general statements regarding the estimated foreseeable expenditures for the respective anticipated activities and programs of the committee, commission, or other entity as may be appropriate to provide the House with basic estimates of the expenditures contemplated by the primary expense resolution.

(b) After the date of adoption by the House of a primary expense resolution for a committee, commission, or other entity for a Congress, authorization for the payment of additional expenses (including staff salaries) in that Congress may be procured by one or more supplemental expense resolutions reported by the Committee on House Administration, as necessary. A supplemental expense resolution reported to the House may not be considered in the House unless a printed report thereon was available on the previous calendar day. For the information of the House, such report shall—

(1) state the total amount of additional funds to be provided to the committee, commission, or other entity under the supplemental expense resolution and the purposes for which those additional funds are available; and

(2) state the reasons for the failure to procure the additional funds for the committee, commission, or other entity by means of the primary expense resolution.

(c) The preceding provisions of this clause do not apply to—

(1) a resolution providing for the payment from committee salary and expense accounts

of the House of sums necessary to pay compensation for staff services performed for, or to pay other expenses of, a committee, commission, or other entity at any time after the beginning of an odd-numbered year and before the date of adoption by the House of the primary expense resolution described in paragraph (a) for that year; or

(2) a resolution providing each of the standing committees in a Congress additional office equipment, airmail and special-delivery postage stamps, supplies, staff personnel, or any other specific item for the operation of the standing committees, and containing an authorization for the payment from committee salary and expense accounts of the House of the expenses of any of the foregoing items provided by that resolution, subject to and until enactment of the provisions of the resolution as permanent law.

(d) From the funds made available for the appointment of committee staff by a primary or additional expense resolution, the chairman of each committee shall ensure that sufficient staff is made available to each subcommittee to carry out its responsibilities under the rules of the committee and that the minority party is treated fairly in the appointment of such staff.

(e) Funds authorized for a committee under this clause and clauses 7 and 8 are for expenses incurred in the activities of the committee.

Interim funding

7. (a) For the period beginning at noon on January 3 and ending at midnight on March 31 in each odd-numbered year, such sums as may be necessary shall be paid out of the committee salary and expense accounts of the House for continuance of necessary investigations and studies by—

(1) each standing and select committee established by these rules; and

(2) except as specified in paragraph (b), each select committee established by resolution.

(b) In the case of the first session of a Congress, amounts shall be made available under this paragraph for a select committee established by resolution in the preceding Congress only if—

(1) a resolution proposing to reestablish such select committee is introduced in the present Congress; and

(2) the House has not adopted a resolution of the preceding Congress providing for termination of funding for investigations and studies by such select committee.

(c) Each committee described in paragraph (a) shall be entitled for each month during the period specified in paragraph (a) to 9 percent (or such lesser percentage as may be determined by the Committee on House Administration) of the total annualized amount made available under expense resolutions for such committee in the preceding session of Congress.

(d) Payments under this paragraph shall be made on vouchers authorized by the committee involved, signed by the chairman of the committee, except as provided in paragraph (e), and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

(e) Notwithstanding any provision of law, rule of the House, or other authority, from noon on January 3 of the first session of a Congress until the election by the House of the committee concerned in that Congress, payments under this paragraph shall be made on vouchers signed by—

(1) the member of the committee who served as chairman of the committee at the expiration of the preceding Congress; or

(2) if the chairman is not a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner in the present Congress, then the ranking member of the committee as it was constituted at the

expiration of the preceding Congress who is a member of the majority party in the present Congress.

(f)(1) The authority of a committee to incur expenses under this paragraph shall expire upon adoption by the House of a primary expense resolution for the committee.

(2) Amounts made available under this paragraph shall be expended in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Committee on House Administration.

(3) This clause shall be effective only insofar as it is not inconsistent with a resolution reported by the Committee on House Administration and adopted by the House after the adoption of these rules.

Travel

8. (a) Local currencies owned by the United States shall be made available to the committee and its employees engaged in carrying out their official duties outside the United States or its territories or possessions. Appropriated funds, including those authorized under this clause and clauses 6 and 8, may not be expended for the purpose of defraying expenses of members of a committee or its employees in a country where local currencies are available for this purpose.

(b) The following conditions shall apply with respect to travel outside the United States or its territories or possessions:

(1) A member or employee of a committee may not receive or expend local currencies for subsistence in a country for a day at a rate in excess of the maximum per diem set forth in applicable Federal law.

(2) A member or employee shall be reimbursed for his expenses for a day at the lesser of—

(A) the per diem set forth in applicable Federal law; or

(B) the actual, unreimbursed expenses (other than for transportation) he incurred during that day.

(3) Each member or employee of a committee shall make to the chairman of the committee an itemized report showing the dates each country was visited, the amount of per diem furnished, the cost of transportation furnished, and funds expended for any other official purpose and shall summarize in these categories the total foreign currencies or appropriated funds expended. Each report shall be filed with the chairman of the committee not later than 60 days following the completion of travel for use in complying with reporting requirements in applicable Federal law and shall be open for public inspection.

(c)(1) In carrying out the activities of a committee outside the United States in a country where local currencies are unavailable, a member or employee of a committee may not receive reimbursement for expenses (other than for transportation) in excess of the maximum per diem set forth in applicable Federal law.

(2) A member or employee shall be reimbursed for his expenses for a day, at the lesser of—

(A) the per diem set forth in applicable Federal law; or

(B) the actual unreimbursed expenses (other than for transportation) he incurred during that day.

(3) A member or employee of a committee may not receive reimbursement for the cost of any transportation in connection with travel outside the United States unless the member or employee actually paid for the transportation.

(d) The restrictions respecting travel outside the United States set forth in paragraph (c) also shall apply to travel outside the United States by a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House authorized under any standing rule.

Committee staffs

9. (a)(1) Subject to subparagraph (2) and paragraph (f), each standing committee may appoint, by majority vote, not more than 30 professional staff members to be compensated from the funds provided for the appointment of committee staff by primary and additional expense resolutions. Each professional staff member appointed under this subparagraph shall be assigned to the chairman and the ranking minority member of the committee, as the committee considers advisable.

(2) Subject to paragraph (f) whenever a majority of the minority party members of a standing committee (other than the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct or the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence) so request, not more than 10 persons (or one-third of the total professional committee staff appointed under this clause, whichever is fewer) may be selected, by majority vote of the minority party members, for appointment by the committee as professional staff members under subparagraph (1). The committee shall appoint persons so selected whose character and qualifications are acceptable to a majority of the committee. If the committee determines that the character and qualifications of a person so selected are unacceptable, a majority of the minority party members may select another person for appointment by the committee to the professional staff until such appointment is made. Each professional staff member appointed under this subparagraph shall be assigned to such committee business as the minority party members of the committee consider advisable.

(b)(1) The professional staff members of each standing committee—

(A) may not engage in any work other than committee business during congressional working hours; and

(B) may not be assigned a duty other than one pertaining to committee business.

(2) Subparagraph (1) does not apply to staff designated by a committee as "associate" or "shared" staff who are not paid exclusively by the committee, provided that the chairman certifies that the compensation paid by the committee for any such staff is commensurate with the work performed for the committee in accordance with clause 8 of rule XXIV.

(3) The use of any "associate" or "shared" staff by a committee shall be subject to the review of, and to any terms, conditions, or limitations established by, the Committee on House Administration in connection with the reporting of any primary or additional expense resolution.

(4) This paragraph does not apply to the Committee on Appropriations.

(c) Each employee on the professional or investigative staff of a standing committee shall be entitled to pay at a single gross per annum rate, to be fixed by the chairman and that does not exceed the maximum rate of pay as in effect from time to time under applicable provisions of law.

(d) Subject to appropriations hereby authorized, the Committee on Appropriations may appoint by majority vote such staff as it determines to be necessary (in addition to the clerk of the committee and assistants for the minority). The staff appointed under this paragraph, other than minority assistants, shall possess such qualifications as the committee may prescribe.

(e) A committee may not appoint to its staff an expert or other personnel detailed or assigned from a department or agency of the Government except with the written permission of the Committee on House Administration.

(f) If a request for the appointment of a minority professional staff member under para-

graph (a) is made when no vacancy exists for such an appointment, the committee nevertheless may appoint under paragraph (a) a person selected by the minority and acceptable to the committee. A person so appointed shall serve as an additional member of the professional staff of the committee until such a vacancy occurs (other than a vacancy in the position of head of the professional staff, by whatever title designated), at which time that person is considered as appointed to that vacancy. Such a person shall be paid from the applicable accounts of the House described in clause 1(i)(1) of rule X. If such a vacancy occurs on the professional staff when seven or more persons have been so appointed who are eligible to fill that vacancy, a majority of the minority party members shall designate which of those persons shall fill the vacancy.

(g) Each staff member appointed pursuant to a request by minority party members under paragraph (a), and each staff member appointed to assist minority members of a committee pursuant to an expense resolution described in paragraph (a) of clause 6, shall be accorded equitable treatment with respect to the fixing of the rate of pay, the assignment of work facilities, and the accessibility of committee records.

(h) Paragraph (a) may not be construed to authorize the appointment of additional professional staff members of a committee pursuant to a request under paragraph (a) by the minority party members of that committee if 10 or more professional staff members provided for in paragraph (a)(1) who are satisfactory to a majority of the minority party members are otherwise assigned to assist the minority party members.

(i) Notwithstanding paragraph (a)(2), a committee may employ nonpartisan staff, in lieu of or in addition to committee staff designated exclusively for the majority or minority party, by an affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the majority party and of a majority of the members of the minority party.

B. Procedure for Committees and Unfinished Business—Rule XI of the House

Clauses 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 of Rule XI are set out below.

In general

1. (a)(1)(A) Except as provided in subdivision (B), the Rules of the House are the rules of its committees and subcommittees so far as applicable.

(B) A motion to recess from day to day, and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, each shall be privileged in committees and subcommittees and shall be decided without debate.

(2) Each subcommittee is a part of its committee and is subject to the authority and direction of that committee and to its rules, so far as applicable.

(b)(1) Each committee may conduct at any time such investigations and studies as it considers necessary or appropriate in the exercise of its responsibilities under rule X. Subject to the adoption of expense resolutions as required by clause 6 of rule X, each committee may incur expenses, including travel expenses, in connection with such investigations and studies.

(2) A proposed investigative or oversight report shall be considered as read in committee if it has been available to the members for at least 24 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day).

(3) A report of an investigation or study conducted jointly by more than one committee may be filed jointly, provided that each of the committees complies independently with all requirements for approval and filing of the report.

(4) After an adjournment sine die of the last regular session of a Congress, an investigative or oversight report may be filed with the Clerk at any time, provided that a member who gives timely notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views shall be entitled to not less than seven calendar days in which to submit such views for inclusion in the report.

(c) Each committee may have printed and bound such testimony and other data as may be presented at hearings held by the committee or its subcommittees. All costs of stenographic services and transcripts in connection with a meeting or hearing of a committee shall be paid from the applicable accounts of the House described in clause 1(i)(1) of rule X.

(d)(1) Each committee shall submit to the House not later than January 2 of each odd-numbered year a report on the activities of that committee under this rule and rule X during the Congress ending at noon on January 3 of such year.

(2) Such report shall include separate sections summarizing the legislative and oversight activities of that committee during that Congress.

(3) The oversight section of such report shall include a summary of the oversight plans submitted by the committee under clause 2(d) of rule X, a summary of the actions taken and recommendations made with respect to each such plan, a summary of any additional oversight activities undertaken by that committee, and any recommendations made or actions taken thereon.

(4) After an adjournment sine die of the last regular session of a Congress, the chairman of a committee may file an activities report under subparagraph (1) with the Clerk at any time and without approval of the committee, provided that—

(A) a copy of the report has been available to each member of the committee for at least seven calendar days; and

(B) the report includes any supplemental, minority, or additional views submitted by a member of the committee.

Adoption of written rules

2. (a)(1) Each standing committee shall adopt written rules governing its procedure. Such rules—

(A) shall be adopted in a meeting that is open to the public unless the committee, in open session and with a quorum present, determines by record vote that all or part of the meeting on that day shall be closed to the public;

(B) may not be inconsistent with the Rules of the House or with those provisions of law having the force and effect of Rules of the House; and

(C) shall in any event incorporate all of the succeeding provisions of this clause to the extent applicable.

(2) Each committee shall submit its rules for publication in the Congressional Record not later than 30 days after the committee is elected in each odd-numbered year.

Regular meeting days

(b) Each standing committee shall establish regular meeting days for the conduct of its business, which shall be not less frequent than monthly. Each such committee shall meet for the consideration of a bill or resolution pending before the committee or the transaction of other committee business on all regular meeting days fixed by the committee unless otherwise provided by written rule adopted by the committee.

Additional and special meetings

(c)(1) The chairman of each standing committee may call and convene, as he considers necessary, additional and special meetings of the committee for the consideration of a bill

or resolution pending before the committee or for the conduct of other committee business, subject to such rules as the committee may adopt. The committee shall meet for such purpose under that call of the chairman.

(2) Three or more members of a standing committee may file in the offices of the committee a written request that the chairman call a special meeting of the committee. Such request shall specify the measure or matter to be considered. Immediately upon the filing of the request, the clerk of the committee shall notify the chairman of the filing of the request. If the chairman does not call the requested special meeting within three calendar days after the filing of the request (to be held within seven calendar days after the filing of the request) a majority of the members of the committee may file in the offices of the committee their written notice that a special meeting of the committee will be held. The written notice shall specify the date and hour of the special meeting and the measure or matter to be considered. The committee shall meet on that date and hour. Immediately upon the filing of the notice, the clerk of the committee shall notify all members of the committee that such special meeting will be held and inform them of its date and hour and the measure or matter to be considered. Only the measure or matter specified in that notice may be considered at that special meeting.

Temporary absence of chairman

(d) A member of the majority party on each standing committee or subcommittee thereof shall be designated by the chairman of the full committee as the vice chairman of the committee or subcommittee, as the case may be, and shall preside during the absence of the chairman from any meeting. If the chairman and vice chairman of a committee or subcommittee are not present at any meeting of the committee or subcommittee, the ranking majority member who is present shall preside at that meeting.

Committee records

(e)(1)(A) Each committee shall keep a complete record of all committee action which shall include—

(i) in the case of a meeting or hearing transcript, a substantially verbatim account of remarks actually made during the proceedings, subject only to technical, grammatical, and typographical corrections authorized by the person making the remarks involved; and

(ii) a record of the votes on any question on which a record vote is demanded.

(B)(i) Except as provided in subdivision (B)(ii) and subject to paragraph (k)(7), the result of each such record vote shall be made available by the committee for inspection by the public at reasonable times in its offices. Information so available for public inspection shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition, the name of each member voting for and each member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, and the names of those members of the committee present but not voting.

(ii) The result of any record vote taken in executive session in the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct may not be made available for inspection by the public without an affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the committee.

(2)(A) Except as provided in subdivision (B), all committee hearings, records, data, charts, and files shall be kept separate and distinct from the congressional office records of the member serving as its chairman. Such records shall be the property of the House, and each Member, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner shall have access thereto.

(B) A Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner, other than members of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, may not have access to the records of that committee respecting the conduct of a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House without the specific prior permission of that committee.

(3) Each committee shall include in its rules standards for availability of records of the committee delivered to the Archivist of the United States under rule VII. Such standards shall specify procedures for orders of the committee under clause 3(b)(3) and clause 4(b) of rule VII, including a requirement that nonavailability of a record for a period longer than the period otherwise applicable under that rule shall be approved by vote of the committee.

(4) Each committee shall make its publications available in electronic form to the maximum extent feasible.

Prohibition against proxy voting

(f) A vote by a member of a committee or subcommittee with respect to any measure or matter may not be cast by proxy.

Open meetings and hearings

(g)(1) Each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, by a standing committee or subcommittee thereof (other than the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct or its subcommittee) shall be open to the public, including to radio, television, and still photography coverage, except when the committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by record vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day shall be in executive session because disclosure of matters to be considered would endanger national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, would tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person, or otherwise would violate a law or rule of the House. Persons, other than members of the committee and such noncommittee Members, Delegates, Resident Commissioner, congressional staff, or departmental representatives as the committee may authorize, may not be present at a business or markup session that is held in executive session. This subparagraph does not apply to open committee hearings, which are governed by clause 4(a)(1) of rule X or by subparagraph (2).

(2)(A) Each hearing conducted by a committee or subcommittee (other than the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct or its subcommittees) shall be open to the public, including to radio, television, and still photography coverage, except when the committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by record vote that all or part of the remainder of that hearing on that day shall be closed to the public because disclosure of testimony, evidence, or other matters to be considered would endanger national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would violate a law or rule of the House.

(B) Notwithstanding the requirements of subdivision (A), in the presence of the number of members required under the rules of the committee for the purpose of taking testimony, a majority of those present may—

(i) agree to close the hearing for the sole purpose of discussing whether testimony or evidence to be received would endanger national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would violate clause 2(k)(5); or

(ii) agree to close the hearing as provided in clause 2(k)(5).

(C) A Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may not be excluded from

nonparticipatory attendance at a hearing of a committee or subcommittee (other than the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct or its subcommittees) unless the House by majority vote authorizes a particular committee or subcommittee, for purposes of a particular series of hearings on a particular article of legislation or on a particular subject of investigation, to close its hearings to Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner by the same procedures specified in this subparagraph for closing hearings to the public.

(D) The committee or subcommittee may vote by the same procedure described in this subparagraph to close one subsequent day of hearing, except that the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the subcommittees thereof, may vote by the same procedure to close up to five additional, consecutive days of hearings.

(3) The chairman of each committee (other than the Committee on Rules) shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of a committee hearing at least one week before the commencement of the hearing. If the chairman of the committee, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member, determines that there is good cause to begin a hearing sooner, or if the committee so determines by majority vote in the presence of the number of members required under the rules of the committee for the transaction of business, the chairman shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date. An announcement made under this subparagraph shall be published promptly in the Daily Digest and made available in electronic form.

(4) Each committee shall, to the greatest extent practicable, require witnesses who appear before it to submit in advance written statements of proposed testimony and to limit their initial presentations to the committee to brief summaries thereof. In the case of a witness appearing in a nongovernmental capacity, a written statement of proposed testimony shall include a curriculum vitae and a disclosure of the amount and source (by agency and program) of each Federal grant (or subgrant thereof) or contract (or subcontract thereof) received during the current fiscal year or either of the two previous fiscal years by the witness or by an entity represented by the witness.

(5)(A) Except as provided in subdivision (B), a point of order does not lie with respect to a measure reported by a committee on the ground that hearings on such measure were not conducted in accordance with this clause.

(B) A point of order on the ground described in subdivision (A) may be made by a member of the committee that reported the measure if such point of order was timely made and improperly disposed of in the committee.

(6) This paragraph does not apply to hearings of the Committee on Appropriations under clause 4(a)(1) of rule X.

Quorum requirements

(h)(1) A measure or recommendation may not be reported by a committee unless a majority of the committee is actually present.

(2) Each committee may fix the number of its members to constitute a quorum for taking testimony and receiving evidence, which may not be less than two.

(3) Each committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on the Budget, and the Committee on Ways and Means) may fix the number of its members to constitute a quorum for taking any action other than the reporting of a measure or recommendation, which may not be less than one-third of the members.

Limitation on committee sittings

(i) A committee may not sit during a joint session of the House and Senate or during a recess when a joint meeting of the House and Senate is in progress.

Calling and questioning of witnesses

(j)(1) Whenever a hearing is conducted by a committee on a measure or matter, the minority members of the committee shall be entitled, upon request to the chairman by a majority of them before the completion of the hearing, to call witnesses selected by the minority to testify with respect to that measure or matter during at least one day of hearing thereon.

(2)(A) Subject to subdivisions (B) and (C), each committee shall apply the five-minute rule during the questioning of witnesses in a hearing until such time as each member of the committee who so desires has had an opportunity to question each witness.

(B) A committee may adopt a rule or motion permitting a specified number of its members to question a witness for longer than five minutes. The time for extended questioning of a witness under this subdivision shall be equal for the majority party and the minority party and may not exceed one hour in the aggregate.

(C) A committee may adopt a rule or motion permitting committee staff for its majority and minority party members to question a witness for equal specified periods. The time for extended questioning of a witness under this subdivision shall be equal for the majority party and the minority party and may not exceed one hour in the aggregate.

Investigative hearing procedures

(k)(1) The chairman at an investigative hearing shall announce in an opening statement the subject of the investigation.

(2) A copy of the committee rules and of this clause shall be made available to each witness.

(3) Witnesses at investigative hearings may be accompanied by their own counsel for the purpose of advising them concerning their constitutional rights.

(4) The chairman may punish breaches of order and decorum, and of professional ethics on the part of counsel, by censure and exclusion from the hearings; and the committee may cite the offender to the House for contempt.

(5) Whenever it is asserted that the evidence or testimony at an investigative hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person—

(A) notwithstanding paragraph (g)(2), such testimony or evidence shall be presented in executive session if, in the presence of the number of members required under the rules of the committee for the purpose of taking testimony, the committee determines by vote of a majority of those present that such evidence or testimony may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person; and

(B) the committee shall proceed to receive such testimony in open session only if the committee, a majority being present, determines that such evidence or testimony will not tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person.

In either case the committee shall afford such person an opportunity voluntarily to appear as a witness, and receive and dispose of requests from such person to subpoena additional witnesses.

(6) Except as provided in subparagraph (5), the chairman shall receive and the committee shall dispose of requests to subpoena additional witnesses.

(7) Evidence or testimony taken in executive session, and proceedings conducted in executive session, may be released or used in

public sessions only when authorized by the committee, a majority being present.

(8) In the discretion of the committee, witnesses may submit brief and pertinent sworn statements in writing for inclusion in the record. The committee is the sole judge of the pertinence of testimony and evidence adduced at its hearing.

(9) A witness may obtain a transcript copy of his testimony given at a public session or, if given at an executive session, when authorized by the committee.

Supplemental, minority, or additional views

(l) If at the time of approval of a measure or matter by a committee (other than the Committee on Rules) a member of the committee gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views for inclusion in the report to the House thereon, that member shall be entitled to not less than two additional calendar days after the day of such notice (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day) to file such views, in writing and signed by that member, with the clerk of the committee.

Power to sit and act; subpoena power

(m)(1) For the purpose of carrying out any of its functions and duties under this rule and rule X (including any matters referred to it under clause 2 of rule XII), a committee or subcommittee is authorized (subject to subparagraph (2)(A))—

(A) to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, and to hold such hearings as it considers necessary; and

(B) to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents as it considers necessary.

(2) The chairman of the committee, or a member designated by the chairman, may administer oaths to witnesses.

(3)(A)(i) Except as provided in subdivision (A)(ii), a subpoena may be authorized and issued by a committee or subcommittee under subparagraph (1)(B) in the conduct of an investigation or series of investigations or activities only when authorized by the committee or subcommittee, a majority being present. The power to authorize and issue subpoenas under subparagraph (1)(B) may be delegated to the chairman of the committee under such rules and under such limitations as the committee may prescribe. Authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the chairman of the committee or by a member designated by the committee.

(ii) In the case of a subcommittee of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, a subpoena may be authorized and issued only by an affirmative vote of a majority of its members.

(B) A subpoena duces tecum may specify terms of return other than at a meeting or hearing of the committee or subcommittee authorizing the subpoena.

(C) Compliance with a subpoena issued by a committee or subcommittee under subparagraph (1)(B) may be enforced only as authorized or directed by the House.

* * * * *

Audio and visual coverage of committee proceedings

4. (a) The purpose of this clause is to provide a means, in conformity with acceptable standards of dignity, propriety, and decorum, by which committee hearings or committee meetings that are open to the public may be covered by audio and visual means—

(1) for the education, enlightenment, and information of the general public, on the basis of accurate and impartial news cov-

erage, regarding the operations, procedures, and practices of the House as a legislative and representative body, and regarding the measures, public issues, and other matters before the House and its committees, the consideration thereof, and the action taken thereon; and

(2) for the development of the perspective and understanding of the general public with respect to the role and function of the House under the Constitution as an institution of the Federal Government.

(b) In addition, it is the intent of this clause that radio and television tapes and television film of any coverage under this clause may not be used, or made available for use, as partisan political campaign material to promote or oppose the candidacy of any person for elective public office.

(c) It is, further, the intent of this clause that the general conduct of each meeting (whether of a hearing or otherwise) covered under authority of this clause by audio or visual means, and the personal behavior of the committee members and staff, other Government officials and personnel, witnesses, television, radio, and press media personnel, and the general public at the hearing or other meeting, shall be in strict conformity with and observance of the acceptable standards of dignity, propriety, courtesy, and decorum traditionally observed by the House in its operations, and may not be such as to—

(1) distort the objects and purposes of the hearing or other meeting or the activities of committee members in connection with that hearing or meeting or in connection with the general work of the committee or of the House; or

(2) cast discredit or dishonor on the House, the committee, or a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner or bring the House, the committee, or a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner into disrepute.

(d) The coverage of committee hearings and meetings by audio and visual means shall be permitted and conducted only in strict conformity with the purposes, provisions, and requirements of this clause.

(e) Whenever a hearing or meeting conducted by a committee or subcommittee is open to the public, those proceedings shall be open to coverage by audio and visual means. A committee or subcommittee chairman may not limit the number of television or still cameras to fewer than two representatives from each medium (except for legitimate space or safety considerations, in which case pool coverage shall be authorized).

(f) Each committee shall adopt written rules to govern its implementation of this clause. Such rules shall contain provisions to the following effect:

(1) If audio or visual coverage of the hearing or meeting is to be presented to the public as live coverage, that coverage shall be conducted and presented without commercial sponsorship.

(2) The allocation among the television media of the positions or the number of television cameras permitted by a committee or subcommittee chairman in a hearing or meeting room shall be in accordance with fair and equitable procedures devised by the Executive Committee of the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(3) Television cameras shall be placed so as not to obstruct in any way the space between a witness giving evidence or testimony and any member of the committee or the visibility of that witness and that member to each other.

(4) Television cameras shall operate from fixed positions but may not be placed in positions that obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing or meeting by the other media.

(5) Equipment necessary for coverage by the television and radio media may not be installed in, or removed from, the hearing or meeting room while the committee is in session.

(6)(A) Except as provided in subdivision (B), floodlights, spotlights, strobelights, and flashguns may not be used in providing any method of coverage of the hearing or meeting.

(B) The television media may install additional lighting in a hearing or meeting room, without cost to the Government, in order to raise the ambient lighting level in a hearing or meeting room to the lowest level necessary to provide adequate television coverage of a hearing or meeting at the current state of the art of television coverage.

(7) In the allocation of the number of still photographers permitted by a committee or subcommittee chairman in a hearing or meeting room, preference shall be given to photographers from Associated Press Photos and United Press International Newspictures. If requests are made by more of the media than will be permitted by a committee or subcommittee chairman for coverage of a hearing or meeting by still photography, that coverage shall be permitted on the basis of a fair and equitable pool arrangement devised by the Standing Committee of Press Photographers.

(8) Photographers may not position themselves between the witness table and the members of the committee at any time during the course of a hearing or meeting.

(9) Photographers may not place themselves in positions that obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing by the other media.

(10) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media shall be currently accredited to the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(11) Personnel providing coverage by still photography shall be currently accredited to the Press Photographers' Gallery.

(12) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media and by still photography shall conduct themselves and their coverage activities in an orderly and unobtrusive manner.

Pay of witnesses

5. Witnesses appearing before the House or any of its committees shall be paid the same per diem rate as established, authorized, and regulated by the Committee on House Administration for Members, Delegates, the Resident Commissioner, and employees of the House, plus actual expenses of travel to or from the place of examination. Such per diem may not be paid when a witness has been summoned at the place of examination.

C. Filing and Printing of Reports—Rule XIII, Clauses 2, 3 and 4 of the House

2. (a)(1) Except as provided in subparagraph (2), all reports of committees (other than those filed from the floor as privileged) shall be delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar under the direction of the Speaker in accordance with clause 1. The title or subject of each report shall be entered on the Journal and printed in the Congressional Record.

(2) A bill or resolution reported adversely shall be laid on the table unless a committee to which the bill or resolution was referred requests at the time of the report its referral to an appropriate calendar under clause 1 or unless, within three days thereafter, a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner makes such a request.

(b)(1) It shall be the duty of the chairman of each committee to report or cause to be reported promptly to the House a measure or matter approved by the committee and to take or cause to be taken steps necessary to bring the measure or matter to a vote.

(2) In any event, the report of a committee on a measure that has been approved by the committee shall be filed within seven calendar days (exclusive of days on which the House is not in session) after the day on which a written request for the filing of the report, signed by a majority of the members of the committee, has been filed with the clerk of the committee. The clerk of the committee shall immediately notify the chairman of the filing of such a request. This subparagraph does not apply to a report of the Committee on Rules with respect to a rule, joint rule, or order of business of the House, or to the reporting of a resolution of inquiry addressed to the head of an executive department.

(c) All supplemental, minority, or additional views filed under clause 2(l) of rule XI by one or more members of a committee shall be included in, and shall be a part of, the report filed by the committee with respect to a measure or matter. When time guaranteed by clause 2(l) of rule XI has expired (or, if sooner, when all separate views have been received), the committee may arrange to file its report with the Clerk not later than one hour after the expiration of such time. This clause and provisions of clause 2(l) of rule XI do not preclude the immediate filing or printing of a committee report in the absence of a timely request for the opportunity to file supplemental, minority, or additional views as provided in clause 2(l) of rule XI.

Content of reports

3. (a)(1) Except as provided in subparagraph (2), the report of a committee on a measure or matter shall be printed in a single volume that—

(A) shall include all supplemental, minority, or additional views that have been submitted by the time of the filing of the report; and

(B) shall bear on its cover a recital that any such supplemental, minority, or additional views (and any material submitted under paragraph (c)(3) or (4)) are included as part of the report.

(2) A committee may file a supplemental report for the correction of a technical error in its previous report on a measure or matter.

(b) With respect to each record vote on a motion to report a measure or matter of a public nature, and on any amendment offered to the measure or matter, the total number of votes cast for and against, and the names of members voting for and against, shall be included in the committee report. The preceding sentence does not apply to votes taken in executive session by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

(c) The report of a committee on a measure that has been approved by the committee shall include, separately set out and clearly identified, the following:

(1) Oversight findings and recommendations under clause 2(b)(1) of rule X.

(2) The statement required by section 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, except that an estimate of new budget authority shall include, when practicable, a comparison of the total estimated funding level for the relevant programs to the appropriate levels under current law.

(3) An estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 if timely submitted to the committee before the filing of the report.

(4) A summary of oversight findings and recommendations by the Committee on Government Reform under clause 4(c)(2) of rule X if such findings and recommendations have been submitted to the reporting committee in time to allow it to consider such findings

and recommendations during its deliberations on the measure.

(d) Each report of a committee on a public bill or public joint resolution shall contain the following:

(1) A statement citing the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the law proposed by the bill or joint resolution.

(2)(A) An estimate by the committee of the costs that would be incurred in carrying out the bill or joint resolution in the fiscal year in which it is reported and in each of the five fiscal years following that fiscal year (or for the authorized duration of any program authorized by the bill or joint resolution if less than five years);

(B) A comparison of the estimate of costs described in subdivision (A) made by the committee with any estimate of such costs made by a Government agency and submitted to such committee; and

(C) When practicable, a comparison of the total estimated funding level for the relevant programs with the appropriate levels under current law.

(3)(A) In subparagraph (2) the term "Government agency" includes any department, agency, establishment, wholly owned Government corporation, or instrumentality of the Federal Government or the government of the District of Columbia.

(B) Subparagraph (2) does not apply to the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on House Administration, the Committee on Rules, or the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, and does not apply when a cost estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 has been included in the report under paragraph (c)(3).

(e)(1) Whenever a committee reports a bill or joint resolution proposing to repeal or amend a statute or part thereof, it shall include in its report or in an accompanying document—

(A) the text of a statute or part thereof that is proposed to be repealed; and

(B) a comparative print of any part of the bill or joint resolution proposing to amend the statute and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions proposed.

(2) If a committee reports a bill or joint resolution proposing to repeal or amend a statute or part thereof with a recommendation that the bill or joint resolution be amended, the comparative print required by subparagraph (1) shall reflect the changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill or joint resolution as proposed to be amended.

* * * * *

Availability of reports

4. (a)(1) Except as specified in subparagraph (2), it shall not be in order to consider in the House a measure or matter reported by a committee until the third calendar day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day) on which each report of a committee on that measure or matter has been available to Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner.

(2) Subparagraph (1) does not apply to—

(A) a resolution providing a rule, joint rule, or order of business reported by the Committee on Rules considered under clause 6;

(B) a resolution providing amounts from the applicable accounts described in clause 1(i)(1) of rule X reported by the Committee on House Administration considered under clause 6 of rule X;

(C) a resolution presenting a question of the privileges of the House reported by any committee;

(D) a measure for the declaration of war, or the declaration of a national emergency, by Congress; and

(E) a measure providing for the disapproval of a decision, determination, or action by a Government agency that would become, or continue to be, effective unless disapproved or otherwise invalidated by one or both Houses of Congress. In this subdivision the term "Government agency" includes any department, agency, establishment, wholly owned Government corporation, or instrumentality of the Federal Government or of the government of the District of Columbia.

(b) A committee that reports a measure or matter shall make every reasonable effort to have its hearings thereon (if any) printed and available for distribution to Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner before the consideration of the measure or matter in the House.

(c) A general appropriation bill reported by the Committee on Appropriations may not be considered in the House until the third calendar day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day) on which printed hearings of the Committee on Appropriations thereon have been available to Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner.

III. SELECTED MATTERS OF INTEREST

A. 5 U.S.C. Sec. 2954. Information to Committees of Congress on Request

An Executive agency, on request of the Committee on Government Operations of the House of Representatives, or of any seven members thereof, or on request of the Committee on Government Operations of the Senate, or any five members thereof, shall submit any information requested of it relating to any matter within the jurisdiction of the committee.

B. 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1505. Obstruction of Proceedings Before Departments, Agencies, and Committees

Whoever, with intent to avoid, evade, prevent, or obstruct compliance, in whole or in part, with any civil investigative demand duly and properly made under the Antitrust Civil Process Act, willfully withholds, misrepresents, removes from any place, conceals, covers up, destroys, mutilates, alters, or by other means falsifies any documentary material, answers to written interrogatories, or oral testimony, which is the subject of such demand; or attempts to do so or solicits another to do so; or

Whoever corruptly, or by threats or force, or by any threatening letter or communication influences, obstructs, or impedes or endeavors to influence, obstruct, or impede the due and proper administration of the law under which any pending proceeding is being had before any department or agency of the United States, or the due and proper exercise of the power or inquiry under which any inquiry or investigation is being had by either House, or any committee or either House or any joint committee of the Congress—

Shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

C. 31 U.S.C. Sec. 712. Investigating the Use of Public Money

The Comptroller General shall—

* * * * *

(3) analyze expenditures of each executive agency the Comptroller General believes will help Congress decide whether public money has been used and expended economically and efficiently;

(4) make an investigation and report ordered by either House of Congress or a com-

mittee of Congress having jurisdiction over revenue, appropriations, or expenditures; and

(5) give a committee of Congress having jurisdiction over revenue, appropriations, or expenditures the help and information the committee requests.

D. 31 U.S.C. Sec. 719. Comptroller General Reports

* * * * *

(e) The Comptroller General shall report on analyses carried out under section 712(3) of this title to the Committees on Governmental Affairs and Appropriations of the Senate, the Committees on Government Operations and Appropriations of the House, and the committees with jurisdiction over legislation related to the operation of each executive agency.¹

* * * * *

(i) On request of a committee of Congress, the Comptroller General shall explain to discuss with the committee or committee staff a report the Comptroller General makes that would help the committee—

(1) evaluate a program or activity of an agency within the jurisdiction of the committee; or

(2) in its consideration of proposed legislation.

E. 31 U.S.C. Sec. 717. Evaluating Programs and Activities of the United States Government

* * * * *

(d)(1) On request of a committee of Congress, the Comptroller General shall help the committee to—

(A) develop a statement of legislative goals and ways to assess and report program performance related to the goals, including recommended ways to assess performance, information to be reported, responsibility for reporting, frequency of reports, and feasibility of pilot testing; and

(B) assess program evaluations prepared by and for an agency.

(2) On request of a member of Congress, the Comptroller General shall give the member a copy of the material the Comptroller General compiles in carrying out this subsection that has been released by the committee for which the material was compiled.

F. 31 U.S.C. Sec. 1113. Congressional Information

(a)(1) When requested by a committee of Congress having jurisdiction over receipts or appropriations, the President shall provide the committee with assistance and information.

(2) When requested by a committee of Congress, additional information related to the amount of an appropriation originally requested by an Office of Inspector General shall be submitted to the committee.

(b) When requested by a committee of Congress, by the Comptroller General, or by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and the head of each executive agency shall—

(1) provide information on the location and kind of available fiscal, budget, and program information;

(2) to the extent practicable, prepare summary tables of that fiscal, budget, and program information and related information of the committee, the Comptroller General, or the Director of the Congressional Budget Office considers necessary; and

(3) provide a program evaluation carried out or commissioned by an executive agency.

¹For other requirements which relate to General Accounting Office reports to Congress and which affect the committee, see secs. 232 and 236 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-150).

(c) In cooperation with the Director of the Congressional Budget Office, the Secretary, and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Comptroller General shall—

(1) establish and maintain a current directory of sources of, and information systems for, fiscal, budget, and program information and a brief description of the contents of each source and system;

(2) when requested, provide assistance to committees of Congress and members of Congress in obtaining information from the sources in the directory; and

(3) when requested, provide assistance to committees and the extent practicable, to members of Congress in evaluating the information from the sources in the directory; and

(d) To the extent they consider necessary, the Comptroller General and the Director of the Congressional Budget Office individually or jointly shall establish and maintain a file of information to meet recurring needs of Congress for fiscal, budget, and program information to carry out this section and sections 717 and 1112 of this title. The file shall include information on budget requests, congressional authorizations to obligations and expenditures. The Comptroller General and the Director shall maintain the file and an index so that it is easier for the committees and agencies of Congress to use the file and index through data processing and communications techniques.

(e)(1) The Comptroller General shall—

(A) carry out a continuing program to identify the needs of committees and members of Congress for fiscal budget, and program information to carry out this section and section 1112 of this title;

(B) assist committees of Congress in developing their information needs;

(C) monitor recurring reporting requirements of Congress and committees; and

(D) make recommendations to Congress and committees for changes and improvements in those reporting requirements to meet information needs identified by the Comptroller General, to improve their usefulness to congressional users, and to eliminate unnecessary reporting.

(2) Before September 2 of each year, the Comptroller General shall report to Congress on—

(A) the needs identified under paragraph (1)(A) of this subsection;

(B) the relationship of those needs to existing reporting requirements;

(C) the extent to which reporting by the executive branch of the United States Government currently meets the identified needs;

(D) the changes to standard classifications necessary to meet congressional needs;

(E) activities, progress, and results of the program of the Comptroller General under paragraph (1)(B)-(D) of this subsection; and

(F) progress of the executive branch in the prior year.

(3) Before March 2 of each year, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Secretary shall report to Congress on plans for meeting the needs identified under paragraph (1)(A) of this subsection, including—

(A) plans for carrying out changes to classifications to meet information needs of Congress;

(B) the status of information systems in the prior year; and

(C) the use of standard classifications.

(Public Law 97-258, Sept. 13, 1982, 96 Stat. 914; Public Law 97-452, §1(3), Jan. 12, 1983, 96 Stat. 2467.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. COYNE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. COYNE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

THE CHINA MARKET ACCESS AND EXPORT OPPORTUNITIES ACT OF 1999

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, last week, U.S. trade negotiators once again met with their Chinese counterparts in an attempt to discuss China's accession to the World Trade Organization, the WTO. Unfortunately, but also predictably, these talks did not produce any significant breakthroughs. The Chinese repeated their same old, unsatisfactory demands while offering only minimal concessions.

Though the Washington, D.C. rumor mill and so-called conventional wisdom are predicting that the forthcoming Sino-American meeting between President Clinton and Chinese Premier Zhu Rongji will showcase an agreement for China's WTO accession, the United States and China remain so far apart on so many trade issues that this Member is doubtful that a complete and commercially viable agreement can be reached in such a short time frame.

Instead, the President and the Premier will be faced with China continuing to have a huge and growing trade surplus with the United States. The record \$60 billion trade deficit with China in 1998 represents a 15.5 percent increase over the 1997 level. Now as the trade deficit with China is averaging more than \$1 billion per week, under current trends the projected trade deficit for 1999 could exceed \$70 billion. It is also clear that the American exports will continue to face new and growing problems of access to the Chinese markets.

It seems to this Member that the underlying problem remains that China already enjoys, without making any real concessions, the low tariff benefit of normal trade with the United States. From the Chinese perspective, why should they change?

Recognizing that China gets a free ride into U.S. markets without giving U.S. exporters similar, fair treatment, the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EWING), the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. PICKERING) and this Member have again introduced legislation that gives American trade negotiators the tools needed to pry open China's markets as we did last Congress on May 22, 1997.

This legislation, the China Market Access and Export Opportunities Act, requires that China either make an acceptable offer to join the World Trade Organization or face snap-back tariffs. That is a reasonable approach to nego-

tiations that are stymied and a U.S. trade deficit that is rapidly growing and unsustainable.

The Bereuter-Ewing-Pickering legislation will help induce China's leaders to comply with the world trade rules by eliminating our annual normal trade relations review when China accedes to the WTO. No longer will the President have to waive or certify that China meets Jackson-Vanik requirements. China, under this legislation, will receive normal trade status routinely unless either the Congress or the President use other existing authorities to raise tariffs on China's goods. As a result, this action will eliminate Beijing's contention that China could make all of the structural and trade liberalization changes necessary to join the WTO only to have the U.S. Congress continue its annual and increasingly contentious NTR reviews.

The China Market Access and Export Opportunities Act requires the President to first determine if China is, quote, not according adequate trade benefits, close quote, as defined in existing law to the United States; and second, if China is not taking adequate steps to become a WTO member by January 1, 2001. This is also the date by which the current bilateral U.S. trade agreement must be renewed. If the President makes a negative conclusion on either of these two findings, then the President shall announce the imposition of snap-back tariffs on China within 6 months of that determination. In imposing the snap-back tariffs, the President has wide discretion to determine both the amount of the tariff and on which categories of products the snap-back tariffs will be imposed. However, under no circumstances can the President exceed the legislation's snap-back tariff ceiling which is the pre-Uruguay round MFN tariff rate; in other words, the Column 1 tariff rates in effect on December 31, 1994.

A study by the Congressional Research Service estimates an additional \$325 million in tariff revenue would be generated for the U.S. Treasury if the President were to utilize his full snap-back authority, for example, on just the top 25 Chinese exports to the United States. This estimate, based upon 1995 figures, is not adjusted to reflect any downward demand for the products due to the increased tariff.

The President would be required under this legislation to terminate the imposed snap-back tariffs on China on the date China becomes a WTO member or on the date the President determines that China is according adequate trade benefits to the United States and making significant steps to become a WTO member, whichever is earlier. The President also will be able to modify any of the snap-back tariffs upward within the cap or downward in response to Chinese actions or inactions as long as the appropriate congressional committees are notified.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support and cosponsor the Bereuter-Ewing-Pickering legislation.

Because the China Market Access and Export Opportunities Act proposes tariffs averaging from 4% to 7% rather than the average 44% tariff increase which would result if NTR is revoked, our proposal is realistic and enforceable and Beijing will have strong motive to move to WTO membership and reciprocally open their markets. Currently, China's leaders in effect ignore Congress' annual threat to revoke NTR because they know we will not impose such draconian tariffs on U.S. imports. China knows that the impact of such severe import duties on economies of important U.S. partners like Hong Kong and Taiwan would be excessively damaging. By giving the President the flexibility to vary and modify these tariffs within the statutorily imposed level, our "scalpel-like" snap-back mechanism-rather than the "meat axe" approach of the annual NTR process-greatly increases the United States Trade Representative's ability to negotiate acceptable terms for China's accession to the WTO. It is a realistic carrot-and-stick approach.

Mr. Speaker, China's desire to join the World Trade Organization represents an historic opportunity for the United States to level the playing field for U.S. companies, workers and farmers to sell their products in China. However, this opportunity will be lost if the U.S. Congress and the Administration do not agree on a responsible strategy to coax China into that organization after it has met eligibility standards. The China Market Access and Export Opportunities Act is a tough but reasonable way to pressure Beijing to eliminate those trade barriers and structural impediments which currently stand between China and its membership in the WTO. The economic and trade liberalization reforms in China which this legislation promotes will reduce our enormous and ever-growing bilateral trade deficit and benefit American workers and consumers while stimulating the most positive forces of political and social change in China. It is a win-win approach which this Member encourages his colleagues to support by supporting the Bereuter-Ewing-Pickering legislation being introduced today.

LEGISLATION TO AWARD A CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL TO ROSA PARKS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Ms. CARSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer legislation to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Rosa Parks.

Rosa Parks is the Mother of America's Civil Rights movement. Her quiet courage that day in Montgomery, Alabama, touched off a new American revolution that opened new doors of opportunity and brought equality for all Americans close to a reality.

In 1955, Rosa Parks touched off the bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama, when she was arrested for refusing to yield her seat at the front of the bus to a white man. Bone-weary from a long day at work, Rosa Parks was on her way home. The only seat available on the bus was in the "white" section. Outraged by her arrest, the black community in Montgomery launched a bus boycott demanding racial integration of the bus system.

The bus boycott introduced Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. to America as a civil rights leader. Led by Dr. King, African-Americans took

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN SEPT. 30, AND DEC. 31, 1998—

Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Commercial airfare											
James T. Walsh	11/29	12/2	India		867.00		5,127.17				5,127.17
	12/2	12/7	Nepal		1,344.00						1,344.00
Commercial airfare							2,307.00				2,307.00
Committee total					9,519.50		25,897.54				35,417.04
Committee on Appropriations, Surveys and Investigations Staff:											
T.J. Booth	11/6	11/10	Bahrain		632.50		5,569.84		251.21		6,453.55
	11/10	11/11	United Arab Emirates		228.00						228.00
	11/11	11/14	Saudi Arabia		711.25						711.25
	11/14	11/16	Bahrain		392.00						392.00
N.H. Gardner	12/3	12/5	China		717.50		9,341.54		23.44		10,082.48
	12/6	12/10	Australia		695.50						695.50
	12/11	12/11	Japan		184.50						184.50
M.O. Glynn	11/13	11/18	Italy		1,141.25		5,747.02		122.00		7,010.27
	11/18	11/20	Turkey		236.25						236.25
	11/20	11/21	The Netherlands		231.00						231.00
R.D. Green	11/7	11/21	Germany		2,549.75		5,242.89		26.40		7,819.04
C.L. Hauer	12/3	12/5	China		717.50		9,341.54		73.57		10,132.61
	12/6	12/10	Australia		695.50						695.50
	12/11	12/11	Japan		184.50						184.50
W.C. Hersman	11/7	11/18	Italy		2,052.00		5,636.97		32.00		7,720.97
	11/18	11/20	Turkey		236.25						236.25
	11/20	11/21	The Netherlands		231.00						231.00
T.E. Hobbs	11/13	11/18	Italy		1,058.75		5,494.74		42.88		6,596.37
R.A. Jaxel	11/7	11/18	Italy		2,052.00		5,636.97		102.95		7,791.92
	11/18	11/20	Turkey		236.25						236.25
	11/20	11/21	The Netherlands		231.00						231.00
D.K. Lutz	11/6	11/10	Bahrain		632.50		5,931.84		218.01		6,782.35
	11/10	11/11	United Arab Emirates		228.00						228.00
	11/11	11/14	Saudi Arabia		711.25						711.25
	11/14	11/16	Bahrain		441.00						441.00
H.P. McDonald	12/3	12/5	China		717.50		9,341.54		130.64		10,189.68
	12/6	12/10	Australia		695.50						695.50
	12/11	12/11	Japan		184.50						184.50
R.H. Pearre	11/7	11/15	Italy		1,342.25		5,227.15		132.79		6,702.19
R.J. Reitwiesner	11/6	11/10	Bahrain		632.50		5,569.84		230.21		6,432.55
	11/10	11/11	United Arab Emirates		228.00						228.00
	11/11	11/14	Saudi Arabia		711.25						711.25
	11/14	11/16	Bahrain		392.00						392.00
F.R. Stevens	11/7	11/21	Germany		2,807.50		5,496.84		195.20		8,499.54
R.W. Vandergrift	12/3	12/5	China		717.50		9,341.54		281.06		10,340.10
	12/6	12/10	Australia		695.50						695.50
	12/11	12/11	Japan		184.50						184.50
T.P. Wyman	12/3	12/5	China		717.50		9,341.54		247.12		10,306.16
	12/6	12/10	Australia		695.50						695.50
	12/11	12/11	Japan		184.50						184.50
Committee total					28,330.00		102,261.80		2,109.48		132,704.28

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

BILL YOUNG, Chairman, Jan. 28, 1999.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON BANKING, AND FINANCIAL SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1998

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Ellen Kuo	11/29	12/4	Brazil		1,453.00		1,990.00				3,443.00
Committee total					1,453.00		1,990.00				3,443.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JIM LEACH, Chairman, Jan. 28, 1999.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1998

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
FOR HOUSE COMMITTEES											

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JOHN R. KASICH, Chairman, Jan. 28, 1999.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1998

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Peter Deutsch	12/11	12/15	Israel				2,648.00				2,648.00
Committee total							2,648.00				2,648.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

TOM BILEY, Chairman, Jan. 19, 1999.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1, AND DEC. 31, 1998

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

FOR HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

BILL GOODLING, Chairman, Feb. 1, 1999.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1998

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

FOR HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

BILL THOMAS, Chairman, Feb. 1, 1999.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1998

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

Visit to Ukraine and Russia, Nov. 7-13, 1998:											
Mr. David J. Trachtenberg	11/7	11/10	Ukraine		1,140.00						1,140.00
	11/10	11/13	Russia		873.00						873.00
Commercial airfare							5,333.07				5,333.07
Visit to Korea, Nov. 18-21, 1998:											
Hon. Gene Taylor	11/18	11/21	Korea		786.00						786.00
Commercial airfare							3,736.00				3,736.00
Mr. Dudley L. Tademy	11/18	11/21	Korea		786.00						786.00
Commercial airfare							3,736.00				3,736.00
Visit to Nicaragua and Honduras, Nov. 29-Dec. 1, 1998:											
Hon. Solomon P. Ortiz	11/29	12/1	Nicaragua		440.21						440.21
	12/1	12/1	Honduras								
Visit to Germany, Nov. 30-Dec. 5, 1998:											
Ms. Mieke Y. Eoyang	11/30	12/5	Germany		1,250.00						1,250.00
Commercial airfare							3,839.55				3,839.55
Visit to the United Kingdom, Belgium, Russia and Czech Republic, Nov. 30-Dec. 10, 1998:											
Hon. Ike Skelton	11/30	12/2	United Kingdom		730.00						730.00
	12/2	12/4	Belgium		458.00						458.00
	12/4	12/8	Russia		1,498.00						1,498.00
	12/8	12/10	Czech Republic		564.00						564.00
Hon. Neil Abercrombie	11/30	12/2	United Kingdom		730.00						730.00
	12/2	12/4	Belgium		458.00						458.00
	12/4	12/8	Russia		1,498.00						1,498.00
	12/8	12/10	Czech Republic		564.00						564.00
Hon. Loretta Sanchez	11/30	12/2	United Kingdom		730.00						730.00
	12/2	12/4	Belgium		458.00						458.00
	12/4	12/8	Russia		1,498.00						1,498.00
	12/8	12/10	Czech Republic		564.00						564.00
Hon. Adam Smith	11/30	12/2	United Kingdom		730.00						730.00
	12/2	12/4	Belgium		458.00						458.00
	12/4	12/8	Russia		1,498.00						1,498.00
	12/8	12/10	Czech Republic		564.00						564.00
Hon. Vic Snyder	11/30	12/2	United Kingdom		730.00						730.00
	12/2	12/4	Belgium		458.00						458.00
	12/4	12/8	Russia		1,498.00						1,498.00
	12/8	12/10	Czech Republic		564.00						564.00
Thomas P. Glakas	11/30	12/2	United Kingdom		730.00						730.00
	12/2	12/4	Belgium		458.00						458.00
	12/4	12/8	Russia		1,498.00						1,498.00
	12/8	12/10	Czech Republic		564.00						564.00
Dudley L. Tademy	11/30	12/2	United Kingdom		730.00						730.00
	12/2	12/4	Belgium		458.00						458.00
	12/4	12/8	Russia		1,498.00						1,498.00
	12/8	12/10	Czech Republic		564.00						564.00
Visit to Panama, Dec. 6-8, 1998:											
Mr. Christian P. Zur	12/6	12/8	Panama		243.00						243.00
Commercial airfare							1,126.50				1,126.50
Visit to Belgium, Germany, Bosnia and Macedonia, Dec. 10-15, 1998:											
Hon. Ellen O. Tauscher	12/10	12/10	Belgium								
	12/10	12/11	Germany		113.00						113.00
	12/11	12/14	Bosnia		1,053.00						1,053.00
	12/14	12/15	Macedonia		175.00						175.00
Commercial airfare							4,693.93				4,693.93
Mr. William H. Natter	12/10	12/10	Belgium								
	12/10	12/11	Germany		113.00						113.00
	12/11	12/14	Bosnia		1,053.00						1,053.00
	12/14	12/15	Macedonia		175.00						175.00
Commercial airfare							4,693.93				4,693.93
Committee total					30,950.21		27,158.98				58,109.19

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

FLOYD SPENCE, Chairman, Jan. 29, 1999.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON RULES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1998

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. David Dreier	12/3	12/7	New Zealand		865.00		(3)				865.00
	12/7	12/12	Australia		774.00		(3)				774.00
Hon. Tony P. Hall	11/7	11/15	S. Korea, N. Korea, Japan		1,492.00		5,716.00				7,208.00
Committee total					3,131.00		5,716.00				8,847.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

³ Military air transportation.

JERRY SOLOMON, Chairman, Dec. 31, 1998.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1998

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Phil Kiko	11/13	11/17	New Zealand		1,070.00		1,936.00				3,006.00
	11/17	11/21	Antarctica								
	11/21	11/22	New Zealand								
William Stiles	11/14	11/17	New Zealand		875.00		2,394.67				3,269.67
	11/17	11/21	Antarctica								
	11/21	12/01	New Zealand								
Steve Eule	11/14	11/17	New Zealand		875.00		2,376.00				3,251.00
	11/17	11/21	Antarctica								
	11/21	11/22	New Zealand								
Hon. George E. Brown, Jr.	12/5	12/13	Mexico		1,919.00		515.90				2,434.90
Michael Ouear	12/5	12/13	Mexico		1,919.00		551.70				2,470.70
Myndi Gottlieb	12/6	12/12	Mexico		1,422.00		713.94				2,135.94
Committee total					8,080.00		8,488.21				16,568.21

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR., Chairman, Dec. 21, 1998.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1998

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

FOR HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JIM TALENT, Chairman, Feb. 2, 1999.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1998

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Philip Crane	12/3	12/7	New Zealand		865.00		(3)				865.00
	12/7	12/12	Australia		774.00		(3)				774.00
Hon. Wally Herger	12/3	12/7	New Zealand		865.00		(3)				865.00
	12/7	12/12	Australia		774.00		(3)				774.00
Hon. Nancy L. Johnson	12/3	12/7	New Zealand		865.00		(3)				865.00
	12/7	12/12	Australia		774.00		(3)				774.00
Hon. Jennifer Dunn	12/3	12/7	New Zealand		865.00		(3)				865.00
	12/7	12/12	Australia		774.00		(3)				774.00
Hon. Karen Thurman	12/3	12/7	New Zealand		865.00		(3)				865.00
	12/7	12/12	Australia		774.00		(3)				774.00
Hon. Chris Smith	12/3	12/7	New Zealand		865.00		(3)				865.00
	12/7	12/12	Australia		774.00		(3)				774.00
Meredith Broadbent	12/3	12/7	New Zealand		865.00		(3)				865.00
	12/7	12/12	Australia		774.00		(3)				774.00
Angela Ellard	12/3	12/7	New Zealand		865.00		(3)				865.00
	12/7	12/12	Australia		774.00		(3)				774.00
Karen Humbel	12/3	12/7	New Zealand		865.00		(3)				865.00
	12/7	12/12	Australia		774.00		(3)				774.00
Donna Thiessen	12/3	12/7	New Zealand		865.00		(3)				865.00
	12/7	12/12	Australia		774.00		(3)				774.00
CODE expense	12/7	12/12	Australia				8,434.00				8,434.00
	12/7	12/12	Australia						15,414.00		15,414.00
Committee total					16,390.00		8,434.00		15,414.00		40,238.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

³ Military air transportation.

BILL ARCHER, Chairman, Jan. 28, 1999.

AMENDED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, HOUSE DELEGATION TO THE NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY AND BRITISH-AMERICAN PARLIAMENTARY GROUP, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 8 AND NOV. 15, 1998

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Doug Bereuter	11/8	11/13	Scotland		1,810.00						
	11/13	11/16	England		1,095.00						2,905.00
Hon. Tim Billey	11/8	11/13	Scotland		1,810.00						
	11/13	11/15	England		730.00						2,540.00
Hon. Sherwood Boehlert	11/8	11/13	Scotland		1,810.00						
	11/13	11/16	England		1,095.00						2,905.00
Hon. Roy Blunt	11/10	11/13	Scotland		1,086.00						
	11/13	11/16	England		1,095.00						2,181.00
Hon. Herb Bateman	11/10	11/13	Scotland		1,086.00						
	11/13	11/16	England		1,095.00						2,181.00
Hon. Vernon Ehlers	11/10	11/13	Scotland		1,086.00						
	11/13	11/16	England		1,095.00						2,181.00
Hon. Joel Hefley	11/10	11/13	Scotland		1,086.00						
	11/13	11/16	England		1,095.00						2,181.00
Hon. Paul Gillmor	11/10	11/13	Scotland		1,086.00						
	11/13	11/16	England		1,095.00						2,181.00
Hon. Scott McGinnis	11/10	11/13	Scotland		1,086.00						
	11/13	11/16	England		1,095.00						2,181.00
Hon. Owen Pickett	11/10	11/13	Scotland		1,086.00						
	11/13	11/15	England		730.00						1,816.00
Hon. Ralph Regula	11/10	11/13	Scotland		1,086.00						
	11/13	11/16	England		1,095.00						2,181.00
Hon. Marge Roukema	11/10	11/13	Scotland		1,086.00						
	11/13	11/16	England		1,095.00						2,181.00
Hon. Floyd Spence	11/10	11/13	Scotland		1,086.00						
	11/13	11/16	England		1,095.00						2,181.00
Hon. John Tanner	11/10	11/13	Scotland		1,086.00						
	11/13	11/15	England		730.00						1,816.00
Hon. Robert Wise	11/10	11/13	Scotland		1,086.00						
	11/13	11/15	England		730.00						1,816.00
Susan Olson	11/8	11/13	Scotland		1,810.00						
	11/13	11/16	England		1,095.00						2,905.00
Jo Weber	11/8	11/12	Scotland		1,448.00						
	11/12	11/16	England		1,460.00						2,908.00
Mike Ennis	11/10	11/14	Scotland		1,448.00						1,448.00
Robin Evans	11/10	11/13	Scotland		1,086.00						
	11/13	11/16	England		1,095.00						2,181.00
Linda Pedigo	11/10	11/14	Scotland		1,448.00						1,448.00
David Goldston	11/10	11/13	Scotland		1,086.00						1,086.00
Bob King	11/10	11/14	Scotland		1,448.00						1,448.00
Brent Parker	11/12	11/16	England		1,460.00						1,460.00
Total					48,311.00						48,311.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

DOUG BEREUTER, Jan. 5, 1999.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, HOUSE DELEGATION TO ARGENTINA, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 1 AND NOV. 16, 1998

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Joe Barton	11/10	11/13	Argentina		479.00		1,606.50				2,085.50
Hon. Ken Calvert	11/8	11/13	Argentina		753.00		4,555.50				5,308.50
Hon. John Dingell	11/10	11/12	Argentina		237.00		3,893.50				4,130.50
Hon. Jo Ann Emerson	11/6	11/13	Argentina		753.00		4,124.50				4,877.50
Hon. Ron Klink	11/10	11/13	Argentina		479.00		1,449.50				1,928.50
Hon. Joe Knollenberg	11/8	11/15	Argentina		753.00		4,047.50				4,800.50
Hon. Dennis Kucinich	11/7	11/13	Argentina		890.00		2,292.50				3,182.50
Hon. F. James Sensenbrenner	11/7	11/13	Argentina		890.00		4,367.50				5,257.50
Hon. Peter Defazio	11/10	11/14	Argentina		479.00		5,843.50				6,322.50
Alisondra Campaigne	11/9	11/14	Argentina		616.00		1,605.00				2,221.50
Robert Hood	11/10	11/14	Argentina		479.00		4,319.50				4,798.50
Dennis Fitzgibbons	11/9	11/13	Argentina		616.00		4,367.50				4,983.50
Mark Kirk	11/10	11/14	Argentina		616.00		7,923.50				8,539.50
Kyle Mulhall	11/8	11/13	Argentina		616.00		1,217.50				1,833.50
Todd Schultz	11/7	11/13	Argentina		890.00		4,367.50				5,257.50
Catherine VanWay	11/7	11/16	Argentina		890.00		4,124.50				5,014.50
Harlan Watson	11/1	11/14	Argentina		1,986.00		4,367.50				6,353.50
Committee total					12,422.00		64,473.00				76,895.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JAMES SENSENBRENNER, Jr., Dec. 10, 1998.

AMENDED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, HOUSE DELEGATION TO ARGENTINA, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 1 AND NOV. 16, 1998

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Joe Barton	11/10	11/13	Argentina		479.00		1,606.50				2,085.50
Hon. Ken Calvert	11/8	11/13	Argentina		753.00		4,555.50				5,308.50
Hon. Jo Ann Emerson	11/6	11/13	Argentina		753.00		4,124.50				4,877.50
Hon. Ron Klink	11/10	11/13	Argentina		479.00		1,449.50				1,928.50
Hon. Joe Knollenberg	11/8	11/15	Argentina		753.00		4,047.50				4,800.50
Hon. Dennis Kucinich	11/7	11/13	Argentina		890.00		2,292.50				3,182.50
Hon. F. James Sensenbrenner	11/7	11/13	Argentina		890.00		4,367.50				5,257.50
Hon. Peter Defazio	11/10	11/14	Argentina		479.00		5,843.50				6,322.50
Alisondra Campaigne	11/9	11/14	Argentina		616.00		1,605.00				2,221.50
Robert Hood	11/10	11/14	Argentina		479.00		4,319.50				4,798.50
Dennis Fitzgibbons	11/9	11/13	Argentina		616.00		4,367.50				4,983.50
Mark Kirk	11/10	11/14	Argentina		616.00		7,923.50				8,539.50
Kyle Mulhall	11/8	11/13	Argentina		616.00		1,217.50				1,833.50

AMENDED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, HOUSE DELEGATION TO ARGENTINA, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 1 AND NOV. 16, 1998—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Todd Schultz	11/7	11/13	Argentina		890.00		4,367.50				5,257.50
Catherine VanWay	11/7	11/16	Argentina		890.00		4,124.50				5,014.50
Harlan Watson	11/1	11/14	Argentina		1,986.00		4,367.50				6,353.50
Committee Total					12,185.00		60,579.50				72,764.50

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JAMES SENSENBRENNER, Jr., Dec. 10, 1998.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, HOUSE DELEGATION TO LEBANON, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 21 AND NOV. 25, 1998

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Ray LaHood	11/22	11/25	Lebanon		250.00		(³)				250.00
Hon. Nick Rahall	11/22	11/25	Lebanon		250.00		(³)				250.00
Diane Liesman	11/22	11/25	Lebanon		250.00		(³)				250.00
Total					750.00						750.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

³ Military air transportation.

RAY LAHOOD, Dec. 16, 1998.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, TRAVEL TO SOUTH KOREA, NORTH KOREA, AND JAPAN, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 5 AND NOV. 15, 1998

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Deborah DeYoung	11/6	11/15	South Korea, North Korea, Japan		1,492.00		5,581.00				7,073.00
Total					1,492.00		5,581.00				7,073.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

TONY P. HALL, Dec. 18, 1998.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, TRAVEL TO RUSSIA, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 8 AND NOV. 12, 1998

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Kristan Mack	11/9	11/12	Russia		965.00		135.00				1,100.00
Total					965.00		135.00				1,100.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

KRISTAN MACK, Dec. 8, 1998.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL TO NICARAGUA, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 29 AND DEC. 1, 1998

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Solomon Ortiz	11/29	12/1	Nicaragua		187.50						187.50
Committee total					187.50						187.50

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

CASS BALLENGER, Dec. 10, 1998.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, TRAVEL TO KUWAIT, TAIWAN, AND THE PHILIPPINES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 30 AND DEC. 11, 1998

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Albert Santoci	11/30	12/2	Kuwait		676.00						676.00
	12/2	12/5	Taiwan		1,180.00						1,180.00
	12/5	12/11	Philippines		804.00						804.00
Committee Total					2,660.00						2,660.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

ALBERT M. SANTOCI, Jan. 10, 1999.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

334. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Force Management Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting a report on Department of Defense actions to implement a demonstration project for uniform funding of morale, welfare, and recreation activities; to the Committee on Armed Services.

335. A letter from the Vice Chair, Export-Import Bank, transmitting a statement on the following transaction involving U.S. exports to Ireland; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

336. A letter from the General Counsel, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Final Rule: Requirements for Child-Resistant Packaging; Minoxidil Preparations With More Than 14 mg of Minoxidil Per Package—received January 27, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

337. A letter from the General Counsel, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Poison Prevention Packaging Requirements; Exemption of Sucraid—received January 27, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

338. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Temporary Exemption From Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Bumper Standard [Docket No. NHTSA-99-4993] (RIN: 2127-AH51) received January 25, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

339. A letter from the AMD—Performance Evaluation and Records Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Implementation of the Subscriber Carrier Selection Changes Provisions of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 [CC Docket No. 94-129] received January 19, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

340. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Custody of Investment Company Assets Outside the United States [Release Nos. IC-23670; IS-1179; File No. S7-23-95] (RIN: 3235-AE98) received January 29, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

341. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

342. A letter from the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting List of all reports issued or released by the GAO in November 1998, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 719(h); to the Committee on Government Reform.

343. A letter from the Executive Director, Committee For Purchase From People Who Are Blind Or Severely Disabled, transmitting the Committee's final rule—Procurement List Additions and Deletions—received February 1, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

344. A letter from the Director, Information Agency, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform.

345. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Governors, United States Postal Service, transmitting the annual report regarding the compliance of the Board of Governors of the United States Postal Service with the Government in the Sunshine Act, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Reform.

346. A letter from the Director, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Montana Regulatory Program and Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Plan [SPATS No. MT-017-FOR] received January 14, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

347. A letter from the Director, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Montana Regulatory Program and Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Plan [SPATS No. MT-017-FOR] received January 14, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

348. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revocation of Class E Airspace, Revision of Class D Airspace; Torrance, CA [Airspace Docket No. 98-AWP-34] received January 25, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

349. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Realignment of Federal Airways and Jet Routes; TX [Airspace Docket No. 98-ASW-30] received January 25, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

350. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revision of Class E Airspace; Monroe, LA [Airspace Docket No. 98-ASW-55] received January 25, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

351. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revision of Class E Airspace; San Antonio, TX [Airspace Docket No. 98-ASW-54] received January 25, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

352. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Maquoketa, IA [Airspace Docket No. 98-ACE-50] received January 25, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

353. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Belle Plaine, IA [Airspace Docket No. 98-ACE-51] received January 25, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

354. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Fokker Model F.28 Mark 0070 and 0100 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 98-NM-276-AD; Amendment 39-11004; AD 99-02-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 25, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

355. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting

the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Dornier Model 328-100 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 98-NM-140-AD; Amendment 39-11003; AD 99-02-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 25, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

356. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Branch, Customs Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Land Border Carrier Initiative Program [T.D. 99-2] (RIN: 1515-AC16) received January 7, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

357. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Notice and Opportunity for Hearing upon Filing of Notice of Lien [TD 8810] (RIN: 1545-AW77) received January 20, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

358. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Notice and Opportunity for Hearing before Levy [TD 8809] (RIN: 1545-AW76) received January 20, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

359. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Employee Stock Ownership Plans; Section 411(d)(6) Protected Benefits (Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997); Qualified Retirement Plan Benefits [TD 8806] (RIN: 1545-AV94) received January 7, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HILLEARY, Mr. HEFLEY, MRS. FOWLER, MS. GRANGER, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. TURNER, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. HOYER, Mr. RYUN of Kansas, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. COX of California, Mr. DICKS, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. DELAY, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. HOSTETTLER, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. REYES, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. TANNER, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. GOODE, Mr. BERRY, and Mr. HILL of Indiana):

H.R. 4. A bill to declare it to be the policy of the United States to deploy a national missile defense; referred to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on International Relations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CHABOT:

H.R. 570. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the deadline for contributions to education individual retirement accounts for a taxable year to the due date for filing the return for the taxable year; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PAUL:

H.R. 571. A bill to prohibit Federal payments to any business, institution, or organization that engages in human cloning or human cloning techniques; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. KLECZKA:

H.R. 572. A bill to remove any doubt that split-dollar insurance arrangements are an unwarranted tax avoidance scheme and are prohibited under current law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. CARSON (for herself, Mr.

HUGHTON, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. HORN, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. EDWARDS, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. DIXON, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. FORD, Mr. WEYGAND, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. VIS-CLOSKY, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Ms. LEE, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. FROST, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. WYNN, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. RUSH, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. LANTOS, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. PELOSI, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. STARK, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. BALDACCIO, Mr. REYES, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. LAMPSON, Ms. WATERS, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. KUCINICH, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. CHRISTIAN-CHRISTENSEN, Mr. HILL of Indiana, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. CLAY, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. JEFFERSON, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, Mr. OLVER, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. STUPAK, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. VENTO, Mr. ALLEN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. SKELTON, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, and Mr. SNYDER):

H.R. 573. A bill to authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to Rosa Parks in recognition of her contributions to the Nation; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

By Mr. POMBO (for himself, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. NORWOOD, and Mr. COBURN):

H.R. 574. A bill to require peer review of scientific data used in support of Federal regulations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Science, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BAKER:

H.R. 575. A bill to provide that certain regulations proposed by the Comptroller of the Currency, the Director of the Office of Thrift Supervision, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation relating to "Know Your Customer" practices of finan-

cial institutions shall not take effect; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

By Mr. BENTSEN:

H.R. 576. A bill to amend title 4, United States Code, to add the Martin Luther King, Jr. holiday to the list of days on which the flag should especially be displayed; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BEREUTER (for himself, Mr. EWING, and Mr. PICKERING):

H.R. 577. A bill to encourage the People's Republic of China to join the World Trade Organization by removing China from title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 upon its accession to the World Trade Organization and to provide a more effective remedy for inadequate trade benefits extended by the People's Republic of China to the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONDIT:

H.R. 578. A bill to amend the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act to provide for the conveyance of real property acquired under such Act to schools and nonprofit organizations involved in teaching young people to be farmers; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CONDIT:

H.R. 579. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit against income tax for the purchase and installation of agricultural water conservation systems; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CRANE:

H.R. 580. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to apply the capital gains tax rates to capital gains earned by designated settlement funds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. CUBIN:

H.R. 581. A bill to provide for the retention of the name of the geologic formation known as "Devils Tower" at the Devils Tower National Monument in the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. DAVIS of Virginia (for himself, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mrs. MORELLA, and Mr. HOYER):

H.R. 582. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for more equitable policies relating to overtime pay for Federal employees; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. DAVIS of Virginia:

H.R. 583. A bill to provide that the provisions of subchapter III of chapter 83 and chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code, that apply with respect to law enforcement officers be made applicable with respect to Assistant United States Attorneys; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 584. A bill to authorize and request the President to award the Medal of Honor posthumously to Brevet Brigadier General Strong Vincent for his actions in the defense of Little Round Top at the Battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 585. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow the work opportunity credit against the alternative minimum tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 586. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit against income tax for taxpayers with certain persons requiring custodial care in their households; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 587. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce the tax on vaccines to 25 cents per dose; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 588. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit private edu-

cational institutions to maintain qualified tuition programs which are comparable to qualified State tuition programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 589. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce the special deduction for the living expenses of Members of Congress to \$1; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. LARGENT, Ms. RIVERS, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. HOSTETTLER, and Mr. GOODE):

H.R. 590. A bill to eliminate automatic pay adjustments for Members of Congress; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FOSSELLA (for himself, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. KOLBE, and Mr. SWEENEY):

H.R. 591. A bill to provide funds to States to establish and administer periodic teacher testing and merit pay programs for elementary and secondary school teachers; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. FOSSELLA:

H.R. 592. A bill to redesignate Great Kills Park in the Gateway National Recreation Area as "World War II Veterans Park at Great Kills"; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. GILCHREST:

H.R. 593. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to prohibit nonparty multicandidate political committee contributions in elections for Federal office; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. GILCHREST:

H.R. 594. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to prohibit candidates for election to the House of Representatives from accepting contributions from individuals who do not reside in the district the candidate seeks to represent; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. GUTIERREZ (for himself, Mr.

FATTAH, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. EVANS, Ms. LEE, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. RUSH, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SHOWS, and Mr. TOWNS):

H.R. 595. A bill to establish a program to assist homeowners experiencing unavoidable, temporary difficulty making payments on mortgages insured under the National Housing Act; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

By Mr. LAHOOD:

H.R. 596. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to prevent certain types of mail matter from being sent by a Member of the House of Representatives as part of a mass mailing; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD (for herself, Mr. COBURN, Mr. LATOURETTE, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mrs. CLAYTON, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. CHRISTIAN-CHRISTENSEN, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. FORD, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. STARK, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. FROST,

Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. BALDACCI, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. DIXON):

H.R. 597. A bill to allow postal patrons to contribute to funding for AIDS research and education through the voluntary purchase of certain specially issued United States postage stamps; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. OXLEY (for himself, Mr. STEARNS, and Mr. HALL of Texas):

H.R. 598. A bill to require the Federal Communications Commission to eliminate from its regulations the restrictions on the cross-ownership of broadcasting stations and newspapers; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. FATTAH:

H.R. 599. A bill to amend the Consumer Credit Protection Act to make it unlawful to require a credit card as a condition for doing business; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

By Mr. ROGAN (for himself, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Ms. DUNN of Washington, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. NORWOOD, and Mr. FORBES):

H.R. 600. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a refundable credit for education expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SAXTON (for himself, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. ANDREWS, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. FILNER, Mr. SCARBOROUGH, Mr. TIERNEY, and Mr. NORWOOD):

H.R. 601. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to change the effective date for paid-up coverage under the military Survivor Benefit Plan from October 1, 2008, to October 1, 2003; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SCARBOROUGH (for himself and Mr. MICA):

H.R. 602. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for the establishment of a program under which long-term care insurance may be obtained by Federal employees and annuitants; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. SHERWOOD:

H.R. 603. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to clarify the application of the Act popularly known as the "Death on the High Seas Act" to aviation incidents; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. STUMP (for himself and Mr. EVANS):

H.R. 604. A bill to amend the charter of the AMVETS organization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STUMP (for himself and Mr. EVANS):

H.R. 605. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve retirement authorities applicable to judges of the United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. STUMP (for himself and Mr. EVANS) (both by request):

H.R. 606. A bill to amend titles 5, 10, and 38, United States Code, to make improvements in benefits and services for members and veterans of the United States Armed Forces recommended by the Congressional Commission on Servicemembers and Veterans Transition Assistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. THOMAS (for himself, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. CRANE, Mr. FOLEY, and Mr. MCKEON):

H.R. 607. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat distributions from publicly traded partnerships as qualifying income of regulated investment companies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TRAFICANT:

H.R. 608. A bill to require the Inspector General of the Department of Defense to conduct an audit of purchases of military clothing and related items during fiscal year 1998 by certain military installations of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WALDEN:

H.R. 609. A bill to amend the Export Apple and Pear Act to limit the applicability of the Act to apples; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WEYGAND:

H.R. 610. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to permit the Secretary of Health and Human Services to waive recoupment of Federal government Medicaid claims to tobacco-related State settlements if the State uses the funds only for programs to reduce smoking and for public health purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. WEYGAND (for himself, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. PAUL, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. ABERCROMBIE):

H.R. 611. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow self-employed individuals to deduct the full cost of their health insurance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WEYGAND (for himself, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. GEJDENSON, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. FORD, Mr. BALDACCI, Mrs. THURMAN, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. GREEN of Texas, and Mr. SMITH of Washington):

H.R. 612. A bill to protect the public, especially seniors, against telemarketing fraud, including fraud over the Internet, and to authorize an educational campaign to improve senior citizens' ability to protect themselves against telemarketing fraud; to the Committee on Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LAHOOD (for himself and Mr. WISE):

H.J. Res. 23. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to abolish the electoral college and to provide for the direct popular election of the President and Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SALMON (for himself, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. DELAY, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. FORBES, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. LAZIO of New York, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. HORN, Mr. NADLER, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. FROST, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. HOLDEN, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. CRANE, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. TALENT, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. KASICH,

Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. WOLF, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. HOFFFEL, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. WELLER, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. MCINTOSH, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. CUBIN, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. LINDER, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. COOK, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. DOYLE, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. REYNOLDS, and Ms. NORTON):

H. Con. Res. 24. Concurrent resolution expressing congressional opposition to the unilateral declaration of a Palestinian state and urging the President to assert clearly United States opposition to such a unilateral declaration of statehood; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania:

H. Con. Res. 25. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that a postage stamp should be issued in honor of the United States Masters Swimming program; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. CONDIT (for himself, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. POMBO, Mr. EWING, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. HERGER, and Mr. MATSUI):

H. Res. 39. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the canned fruit subsidy regime of the European Union is a bilateral trade concern of high priority, for which prompt corrective action is needed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LAHOOD:

H. Res. 40. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding reduction of the public debt; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mrs. MYRICK:

H. Res. 41. A resolution honoring the women who served the United States in military capacities during World War II and recognizing that these women contributed vitally to the victory of the United States and the Allies in the war; to the Committee on Armed Services.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 17: Mr. SKELTON and Mr. JOHN.

H.R. 19: Mr. HOSTETTLER, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. GOODE, and Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri.

H.R. 21: Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. DICKEY, and Mr. RADANOVICH.

H.R. 36: Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. OLVER, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. GONZALEZ, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. MCDERMOTT.

H.R. 70: Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Mr. RAHALL, and Mrs. EMERSON.

H.R. 89: Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. HAYWORTH, and Mr. CANNON.

H.R. 109: Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. WEYGAND.

H.R. 116: Mr. HOFFFEL and Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi.

H.R. 133: Mr. SKEEN, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr.

WALSH, Mr. FROST, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. HILLIARD, and Mr. HAYWORTH.

H.R. 152: Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. METCALF, Ms. STAVENOW, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, and Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 157: Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. EHRLICH, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. LARGENT, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, and Mr. PICKERING.

H.R. 175: Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. OLVER, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. FOLEY, Ms. DEGETTE, and Mr. HULSHOF.

H.R. 192: Mr. SESSIONS.

H.R. 202: Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. METCALF, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, and Mr. NEY.

H.R. 206: Mr. HOYER and Mr. SNYDER.

H.R. 271: Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 330: Mr. LARGENT, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. HOSTETTLER, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. POMBO, Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. SWEENEY, and Mr. SHADEGG.

H.R. 355: Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. KASICH, Ms. CARSON, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. CALVERT, and Mrs. EMERSON.

H.R. 357: Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. CLAY, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, and Mr. GUTIERREZ.

H.R. 382: Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. LEE, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. GONZALEZ, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, and Ms. SANCHEZ.

H.R. 392: Ms. ESHOO, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. FROST, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. STABENOW, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. ACKERMAN, and Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 417: Mr. DEFAZIO and Ms. WOOLSEY.

H.R. 423: Mr. WHITFIELD.

H.R. 443: Mr. SABO, Mr. VENTO, Mr. McNULTY, Mrs. KELLY, and Mr. SAWYER.

H.R. 455: Mr. MARTINEZ, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SAWYER, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. INSLEE.

H.R. 483: Mr. HOYER.

H.R. 530: Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma, Mr. DICKEY, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. LINDER, and Mr. GOODLING.

H.R. 541: Mr. LUTHER, Mr. LANTOS, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. ALLEN, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. MALONE of Connecticut, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. BALDACCI, and Mr. WEYGAND.

H.R. 548: Ms. KILPATRICK.

H.J. Res. 9: Mr. GOSS, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. LAHOOD, Mrs. MYRICK, and Mr. LUTHER.

H. Con. Res. 5: Mrs. CLAYTON, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. CRAMER, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. BENTSEN, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. LANTOS, and Mr. KUYKENDALL.

H. Con. Res. 6: Mr. PAYNE, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. LIPINSKI.