

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, this is the culmination really of years of determination and dedication on the part of the delegate and gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) and of the chairman of the D.C. authorizing committee, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS).

This is in no way critical of the D.C. Financial Control Board, but it is the culmination of a vision. It had to start with fiscal responsibility. It had to be bolstered by economic opportunity. But it also had to include responsible stewardship.

We have that responsible stewardship, that leadership, in Mayor Williams. This is a reflection of the fact that those who have worked tirelessly for the District of Columbia truly believe in democracy, truly believe that the citizens of the District of Columbia are capable of governing themselves.

This gives them that opportunity, and if in the future we hope to hold the D.C. government responsible for its actions, we can only do that by giving them the authority to make those decisions. You cannot have one without the other. You cannot hold them responsible without giving them the authority to make decisions on their own. This gives them that authority.

This is the least we can do for the District of Columbia, and, again, this is what it was all about. It happened a lot sooner than many people expected, but I know that it is what the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) had every confidence would occur, as did the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS).

I want to particularly thank them. As I started my remarks thanking them, I conclude my remarks by thanking them and I thank those who have worked along with them to ensure that the District of Columbia will one day be the jewel of our democracy, the true capital city of our great Nation.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia? There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 433

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "District of Columbia Management Restoration Act of 1999".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds as follows:

(1) Among the major problems of the District of Columbia government has been the failure to clearly delineate accountability.

(2) The statute establishing the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority proved necessary to enable the District to regain financial stability and management control.

(3) The District has performed significantly better than the Congress had anticipated at the time of the passage of the Authority statute.

(4) The necessity for a financial authority has resulted in a diffusion of responsibility

between the Mayor, the Council, and the Authority pending the time when the District government would assume the home rule status quo ante.

(5) This lack of clear lines of reporting authority, in turn, has led to some redundancy and confusion about accountability and authority.

(6) The Authority statute requires the Authority to "ensure the most efficient and effective delivery of services, including public safety services, by the District government" and to "assist the District government in . . . ensuring the appropriate and efficient delivery of services".

(7) With the coming of a new administration led by Mayor Anthony Williams, the Authority has taken the first step to ensure the accountability that will be necessary at the expiration of the control period by delegating day-to-day operations over city agencies previously under control of the Authority to the Mayor.

(8) The Congress agrees that the best way to ensure clear and unambiguous authority and full accountability is for the Mayor to have full authority over city agencies so that citizens, the Authority, and the Congress can ascertain responsibility.

(9) The transition of authority to the new administration will take nothing from the Authority's power to intervene during a control period.

SEC. 3. RESTORATION OF MANAGEMENT AND PERSONNEL AUTHORITY OF MAYOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle B of title XI of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (DC Code, sec. 47-395.1 et seq.) is repealed.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1604(f)(2)(B) of the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 (Public Law 105-34; 111 Stat. 1099) is repealed.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). 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.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

PRESIDENTS SHOULD GET AUTHORITY FROM CONGRESS TO SEND TROOPS

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

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, since World War II, our presidents have been sending troops overseas without Congressional approval. Prior to World War II, it was traditional and constitutional that all presidents came to the Congress for authority to send troops.

Recently, the President has announced that he will most likely be

sending thousands of American troops under NATO command to Kosovo. I think this is wrong. I have introduced legislation today that says that the President cannot send these troops without Congressional approval, merely restating what the Constitution says and how we followed the rules up until World War II.

Three years ago, the President sent troops into Bosnia and said they would be there for 6 months. They have been there now 3 years. We have spent over \$20 billion. Nobody even asks hardly at all anymore when these troops will be coming home.

We have been bombing and interfering with the security of Iraq for now over 8 years, and that continues, and we do not give Congressional approval of these acts. My legislation is simple. It just denies funding for sending troops into Kosovo without Congressional approval.

This is not complicated. It is very precise and very clear and very important that we as a Congress restate our constitutional obligation to supervise the sending of troops around the world.

It would be much better for us to spend this money that is being wasted in Bosnia and Iraq on our national defense. We spend less and less money every year on national defense but we spend more and more money on policing the world. I think that policy ought to change and it is the responsibility of the Congress, the body that has control of the purse strings, to do something about this.

If the President is permitted to do this, he does it not because he has constitutional authority but because the Congress has reneged on their responsibility to supervise the spending.

It is a bit ironic now that we are sending or planning to send troops to Kosovo. We have all read about and heard the horrible stories about the Serbian leader Slobodan Milosevic, and yet our troops going to Kosovo are going to be sent with the intention that Kosovo cannot be independent; that they will not be able to separate themselves from Serbia; that they cannot decide under what government they want to live.

It is also interesting that one of the jobs of the troops in NATO, if they go into Kosovo, will be to disarm the Kosovo Liberation Army. That is hardly good sense. First, it is not good sense for us to give the permission or renege on our responsibility, but it does not make good sense to get involved in a war that has been going on for many years, but it certainly does not make good sense for us to go in for the sole purpose of supporting Milosevic. He is the one that has been bombing the Kosovars and here we are, we want to disarm the liberation forces and at the same time prevent Kosovo from becoming independent.

The issue here is money, but there is also a bigger issue and that is the responsibility that we have to decide when troops should be sent. Once