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House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m.

REVISED NOTICE

If the 106th Congress, 1st Session, adjourns sine die on or before November 17, 1999, a final issue of the Congressional Record for the 106th Congress, 1st Session, will be published on December 2, 1999, in order to permit Members to revise and extend their remarks.

All material for insertion must be signed by the Member and delivered to the respective offices of the Official Reporters of Debates (Room HT–60 or S–123 of the Capitol), Monday through Friday, between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. through December 1. The final issue will be dated December 2, 1999, and will be delivered on Friday, December 3, 1999.

If the 106th Congress does not adjourn until a later date in 1999, the final issue will be printed at a date to be announced.

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WILLIAM M. THOMAS, *Chairman.*

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MICHAEL F. DiMARIO, *Public Printer.*

☐ 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.

Printed on recycled paper.

The Reverend Dr. Ronald F. Christian, Chaplain, Lutheran Social Services, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

O mighty God, the seasons of the year are ordered by Your will and there is a time for everything under the sun. Wisdom teaches us that there is a time to plant and a time to grow, a time to harvest and a time to lay fallow.

We know also that the seasons of our lives are part of Your divine order and their rhythm is like the ebb and the flow of the tide, the springtime of youth, the summer of labor, the autumn of maturity, and the winter of reflection.

O God, by Your goodness, we make a living by what we earn. But we make a life by what we give. So help us give thanks for Your blessings, give hope to the forlorn, give love to the lonely, and give joy to the disheartened.

And on this day of grace, O God, we pray for the circle of our families, for the circle of our friends, for the circle of our colleagues, and for the circle of our Nation, the United States of America.

Order our days in Your peace, and bless our deeds with Your grace so that, in whatever season of life it is our destiny to live, we may find satisfaction in our past and be awarded courage for the unknown tomorrows. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. 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. Will the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. VITTER 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.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. McDevitt, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H.J. Res. 76. Joint resolution waiving certain enrollment requirements for the remainder of the first session of the One Hundred Sixth Congress with respect to any bill or joint resolution making general appropriations or continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2000.

The message also announced that in accordance with sections 1928a–1928d of title 22, United States Code, as amended, the Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, appoints the following Senators as members of the Senate Delegation to the North Atlantic Assembly (NATO parliamentary Assembly) during the First Session of the One Hundred Sixth Congress, to be held in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, November 11–15, 1999—the Senator from Iowa Mr. GRASSLEY); the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT); and the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA).

THANKS TO REVEREND DR. RONALD F. CHRISTIAN FOR LONG AND FAITHFUL SERVICE TO THE HOUSE

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

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to give my personal thanks and those of the House of Representatives to the Reverend Dr. Ronald Christian, who was our guest chaplain today and has just led us in the beautiful opening prayer.

But in a sense Dr. Christian is not a guest in this Chamber, for during the last 20 years he has served as an unofficial chaplain in the House and since 1979 he has assisted Dr. Ford with the duties of the chaplaincy and participated in all the activities associated with that office. He has given the opening prayer on more than 90 occasions and has been available for pastoral counsel for Members and staff.

Dr. Christian grew up on a farm in Illinois and attended a country church where his mother was the church organist. He was graduated from the Luther College in Iowa and Luther Seminary in Minnesota and in 1979 he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Ministry from Luther College. He was the founding pastor of Lord of Life Church in Fairfax, Virginia, and under his leadership the church grew to be one the largest Lutheran churches in the metropolitan area.

He is married to Judy Christian and they have two children, Matthew and Mary Jo. Dr. Christian is now the Director and Chaplain of Lutheran Social Services in Northern Virginia.

We are honored that Dr. Christian was our chaplain today, and we thank him for the 20 years of faithful service to the House.

APPOINTING REVEREND DR. JAMES DAVID FORD AS CHAPLAIN EMERITUS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I call up the resolution, (H. Res. 373) that immediately following his resignation as Chaplain of the House of Representatives and in recognition of the length of his devoted service to the House, Reverend James David Ford be, and he is hereby, appointed Chaplain emeritus of the House of Representatives, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I will not object, I yield to my good friend the gentleman from Wisconsin to explain his resolution.

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, this resolution is offered in appreciation and thanks for the 20 years of service to the House, its Members, and its employees by our colleague and friend, the Chaplain of the House, the Reverend James David Ford; and I urge its adoption.

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, continuing to reserve my right to object, I am very happy to yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Speaker HASTERT), the Honorable Speaker of the House.

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS) for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition of Dr. Ford and his devoted service to this House. He is a man of this House. He is a colleague. He is a friend. He is a counselor.

He has touched the lives of many Members in countless ways. He has married us. He has kept marriages together. He has baptized our children. He has visited us in the hospital. He has been with our families as we bid farewell to our beloved colleagues. And, very simply, he has been there when we needed him. He has made us laugh when we did not think we could, and he has made us introspective when we wanted to look elsewhere.

For me personally and the entire House, he was there that tragic day a little over a year ago when a gunman changed our lives in this House forever. He was there for the fallen heroes. He was there for their families. He was there for those of us who knew them well and whose lives were saved by their heroic actions. For that, I will be forever grateful.

Dr. Ford is not allowed to speak on the House floor, and we are not about to break that tradition, even for an emeritus chaplain. But I think it fitting on this occasion to quote him from his charge to the Chaplain Search Committee.

I have been honored to have served you as Chaplain for nearly 20 years, and I leave with deep appreciation for the vital work of the Congress and the people who serve this place so faithfully. I continue with enthusiastic support for this institution, our democracy, and with a sense of thanksgiving for the opportunities that I have been given.

Thank you, Dr. Ford, and may God bless you in the years ahead.

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I am very happy to yield to my colleague the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR).

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, let me just echo the eloquent remarks of our Speaker in appreciation for the many years of service by Dr. Ford.

This institution is in many ways family. It is certainly a community. And it gets beyond a community because of the connectiveness that we have with each other. In any family and in any community, it takes someone with exceptional skills and kindness and goodness to help nurture that community.

Reverend Ford has been absolutely magnificent in that role. As the Speaker said, he has married us, he has baptized our children, he has counseled us in difficult times, and he has been there for us when we have needed him. He is a lovely man with a beautiful family, and we are going to miss him deeply.

Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to, on a personal note, say to Dr. Ford how much I appreciate all the good, kind things that he has done for me. Dr. Ford married Judy and I. My wife Judy worked for Dr. Ford for a number of years.

And in the spirit of full service chaplainship, if that is such a word, Dr. Ford and I happened to be in the hospital on the same day and actually happened to have been scheduled for an operation the very same hour. And as we were being wheeled out of our rooms down the corridor to get on our respective elevators to go down to the operating room, he yelled over to me, ''Now, Bonior, this is really what I call full service chaplainship.''

I will always remember that, and I will always take that with me through the years, as it was a very relaxing and a memorable comment in a very difficult time in my personal life.

So Dr. Ford, thank you so much. We wish you and Marcy and your family all the best in the years to come. Thank you for your service, and thank you for your goodness.

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, continuing to reserve my right to object, I am pleased to yield to my colleague the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS).

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS) yielding to me.

To my friend and colleague, Jim Ford, let it be known that for 18 years he served as chaplain of West Point, 20 years here in this body.

As a member of the Chaplain Search Committee, I thought it was necessary to go back to the Bible and look at the qualifications. And paraphrasing I Timothy 3, Bishops should be blameless, sober, given to hospitality, apt to teach, rule at his own house, not a novice, and of good report.

Jim Ford embodies all those principles of I Timothy, with the added benefit of a love for his country, his military, this body, and West Point.

Of all the great leaders he has known, and he has known many of those, his greatest love has been to his God, his family, this body, our armed forces, and West Point.

□ 1015

Like General MacArthur, I think Chaplain Ford's final words will be these: ''But in the evening of my memory, I come back to West Point. Always there echoes and reechoes: duty, honor, country. Today marks my final roll call with you. But I want you to know that when I cross the river, my last conscious thoughts will be of the corps and the corps and the corps.''

I bid you farewell, Chaplain Ford. The House, the corps, and this great Nation bid you a fond farewell.

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, continuing my reservation of objection, I want to welcome this opportunity for myself to say a few words about our dear friend, Chaplain Jim Ford.

I will not of course object to this resolution. I support this resolution with a full heart. I commend the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI) for offering it.

Mr. Speaker, this House is a remarkable institution. It is the People's House. We, the 435 Members, represent different geographical areas. We have starkly different ideologies. We have different political agendas. Often our debates are heated, even rancorous. But if there is one person among us who truly represents goodness and decency and humanity in this place, it is our chaplain. For two decades, Jim Ford has been a powerful voice for unity, compassion, and love in this place. In his service to the House, Chaplain Ford has truly served the American people.

Mr. Speaker, over the past few months, I have been honored to serve on the Speaker's search committee to find a new chaplain. This process has reminded me yet again of the incredible skills that Jim Ford has brought to this job. He has infused this House with spiritual strength in times of triumph and in times of tragedy. He has spent countless thousands of hours providing pastoral care to Members and staff who desperately needed his guidance. He has taught us to respect and nurture the diversity of our own religious faiths and in so doing has reminded us that one of our Nation's greatest strengths is our religious pluralism. He has carefully avoided entering our legislative debates and has remained a truly nonpartisan adviser and mentor to the entire House. And through it all, Jim has always shown such warmth and wit. His jokes, the good ones and the terrible ones, are a fixture on this floor.

Mr. Speaker, my late husband, Walter, was so proud to have served in this House with Jim Ford, a fellow Lutheran, a fellow Swede, and a fellow graduate of the Augustana Seminary. He loved Jim Ford very much. I will never forget what the chaplain said at Walter's memorial service. Quoting Martin Luther, Jim said: ''Send your good men into the ministry, but send your best men into politics.'' Our chaplain is both. He is a good man and he is one of the best of men. He has walked the delicate yet vital line between faith and government with unparalleled skill and devotion.

Mr. Speaker, I support the resolution to appoint Jim Ford Chaplain Emeritus of the House; and I hope and pray that he will be working with us and serving the American people for decades to come.

Now it is my pleasure to yield to my colleague from New York.

Mr. MCNULTY. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding. Jim Ford is Swedish? I thought he was an Irish monsignor.

Mr. Speaker, the fact of the matter is that when I first came here in 1988 and met Jim Ford, I thought he looked like an Irish monsignor so I referred to him as monsignor. Little did I know that for years before I came to the House of Representatives, Tip O'Neill also called him monsignor. So over the past 11 years, I have carried on that tradition. But whatever the title, we are all very grateful to you, Dr. Ford, for your advice and counsel and friendship through the years.

We thank you for Marcy and your great family and the tremendous support they have also been to us. I particularly thank you for the service of your son Peter who has protected me in Sudan and Kuwait and various hot spots around the world. I think if we sum it all up, we could use the words of scripture to describe your service here in the House of Representatives over the past 20 years: ''Well done, good and faithful servant.''

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I am happy now to yield to my colleague from Georgia.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to support this resolution. When I first came here 13 years ago as a Member of Congress from the State of Georgia and met the Reverend Dr. James Ford, I wanted to refer to Dr. Ford not as Dr. Ford or Reverend Ford but, like my colleague from New York, I wanted to call him Father Ford. For this man, this good and wise spiritual leader, is a blessing not just to this body but to our Nation and to all of her citizens.

For 20 years, the Reverend Dr. James David Ford has started our session with the most important motion each day, a motion to the Congress and all Americans to pray and give thanks. Reverend Ford also reminds Congress every day that it is through faith, hope, and love that we serve. Through his selfless counseling and pastoral services to all Members and staff and his spiritual service as a new pastor in 1958 at the Lutheran Church in Ivanhoe, Minnesota, Reverend Dr. Ford, you have personified the very best that public service has to offer.

I will miss you, Dr. Ford. We have traveled many roads together. We traveled together to a free and unified South Africa. You kept us calm. You prayed with us. We had good food together. We shared some good times together, but we shared some very high

and lofty moments together. We traveled to Selma, Alabama. We have crossed many racial and religious bridges together. In the journey down the road less traveled together, my friend has made all of the difference to me and to many that you continue to touch and inspire each day.

Dr. Ford, God bless you. May God keep you, your lovely wife, and your five children. We are going to miss you. But we will never ever forget you. Reverend Dr. Ford, my brother, and my friend, thank you for being you. Godspeed.

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN).

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Chaplain Jim Ford is a good man. In God's eyes, he is undoubtedly a great man. Humble of personality but proud of faith and strong of intellect and spirit, he has given us all an example of how life should and can be lived. Gandhi said that your life is your message and Jim Ford's service is his statement of faith. We thank you, Jim, for what you have meant to all of us individually and collectively as an institution.

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I am happy to yield now to my colleague from Minnesota.

Mr. SABO. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding. If one could object to this resolution and it meant that our friend Jim Ford stayed chaplain, I would; but I gather that is not an option, so I will not object. It is a great privilege to rise in support of this resolution.

In 1979, I came to Congress, and I noticed that there was a new chaplain; and I read his bio and I discovered that he had a background in my district, Minneapolis. I had not heard of him. He had served out in Ivanhoe, Minnesota, in western Minnesota, and then had gone on to West Point. I needed to find out some things about him. He was a full-blooded Norwegian, it was tough to forgive him for being a Swede, but we gradually overcame that. I heard all these things today about this great intellect, but I found out other things about this gentleman. This person of great intelligence went off a ski jump in my district backwards. He survived. He went on. He has lived life to its fullest, sailing across the ocean in a small boat with one other person. I discovered last night they ended up in the middle of a cyclone. Again, that great caution that is evident in his life. He has served us well. He has lived life to its fullest. I have no idea what he has in mind after he leaves us. He has been flying one of these little planes that sounds sort of crazy to me. I do not know what he is going to do. He drives cross-country with his son on a motorcycle. What adventures he has planned we will find out in the years ahead. He has been a great friend to all of us. He has made an incredible contribution to this institution. We wish him and his family and his wife, Marcy, the best. You made life in this place that so many times is filled with pressures and so hectic better for all of us and we thank you.

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I am pleased to yield to my colleague from New York.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding. This is a sad morning for me, because all the years that I have been in Congress, Reverend Dr. Ford has been here. Every morning he sort of gently nudges us to remind us of what we are here for and to whom we will eventually report. I hope that his prayers before this House will be published, because they were extraordinary pieces of work. Again it showed his intellect and his deep caring.

I have a personal story I need to relate about Dr. Ford. We all know how he was there for us whenever we needed him. But I asked him for something extraordinarily special, and he was there when I needed him. My youngest daughter graduated from American University. When she was getting married to our great surprise she decided she wanted to be married here in Washington, which caused us no end of grief because we could not find anybody who was willing to do the service. So we got the loan of a church and Dr. Ford very graciously said, ''Of course I will do that.'' The way he said it to me is something I will never forget. He said, ''Getting married is a wonderful thing. No one should be troubled by who is going to perform the ceremony.'' He did it with such wonderful charm and grace again that every word that he said that day at that ceremony is clear in my mind. So my family is grateful to Dr. Ford.

All of us in this House are losing a true friend and champion. Wherever he goes, I hope that he will still gently remind us in some way of why we are here and to whom we report. Thank you for your constancy and for your friendship and for your wonderful guidance which we will miss dreadfully. Thank you, Dr. Ford.

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I am pleased now to yield to my colleague from Ohio.

Mr. TRAFICANT. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

I did not plan to say a few words. We all love Dr. Ford, but I am worried for him. As the gentleman from Minnesota talked about, that just is not a one-man plane; that is a small plane with a lawn mower engine. He puts on his helmet, looks like he is right out of Buck Rogers, gets on a Harley Davidson motorcycle, revs it up so you could hear those exhausts, and passes people up speeding down the road.

□ 1030

I am concerned about him with all this free time.

So I think we all better say a collective prayer for a man whose collective prayers have helped an awful lot of us. Godspeed.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, while I am pleased to join our colleagues in saluting Jim Ford on the occasion of his impending retirement, this is a bittersweet responsibility for me.

For one thing, Rev. Jim Ford is a former constituent of mine, having lived in our beautiful 20th Congressional District of New York throughout his 18 years as Cadet Chaplain at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. This has afforded Jim and I with a reference point for many hours of pleasurable reminisces about the majestic Hudson River and its magnificent valley.

Chaplain Ford has married and buried more Generals than any of us have met throughout our careers.

I also had the honor to share with Jim and his good spouse, Marcie, travel on many of our overseas fact finding missions. Jim made a positive contribution to our works, always being ready with compassionate guidance, spiritual advice, and old fashioned common sense.

When Jim was first proposed for the role of House Chaplain back in 1979, he was one of the few nominees for that position ever to be nominated by both the Republican and the Democratic caucuses. This bi-partisan support and admiration has continued throughout Jim's twenty year tenure as our Chaplain.

Those of us who have come to love Jim especially admire his zest for life, which he manifests through action rather than words. His legendary skill as a skier, his devotion to flying lighter than air aircraft, and his entire philosophy of living life to the fullest has long inspired us all.

Jim became Chaplain at a time when longer sessions and more work hours placed a strain on the family life of many of us in this chamber. He was always ready to lend any of us a helping hand and sound advice. I believe that Jim is the only person I have ever known who has been addressed as ''Reverend,'' as ''Father'', and as ''Rabbi'' by Members of this body and our staffs.

Jim Ford, in fact is the first House Chaplain to devote himself full time to that position. This in itself is indicative of what a unique individual we are losing, and how his shoes will be so difficult to fill.

Chaplain Ford has been more than a clergyman, and far more than our House Chaplain. He has been a friend and confidant to many of us, and while we extend our best wishes and good health to Jim and Marcie upon this new venture in his life, we want him to know he will be sorely missed.

Accordingly, I am pleased to join my colleagues in support of H. Con. Res. 373, appointing Jim Ford as House Chaplain Emeritus.

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, for the past 20 years, the House of Representatives has been well-served by our dedicated and beloved chaplain, the Reverend Dr. James Ford.

Seven days a week, year after year, Jim Ford has represented the absolute best in service to God and Country.

Much priase has deservedly been heaped upon Jim Ford as he marks his well-deserved retirement. Jim's many distinguished years of service (19) to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point and his earlier years at Ivanhoe Lutheran Church in Minnesota are well-known and well-documented.

What isn't so well-known are his very early years in Minnesota and his legendary escapade as a young ski-jumper at Theodore Wirth

Park in Minneapolis. Let the record reflect that our own beloved chaplain, Dr. Jim Ford, still holds the record jump at the Theodore Wirth Ski-Jump—backward! That's right. When he was a very young Swede and a student at Edison High School in northeast Minneapolis, Jim Ford defied the laws of gravity and common sense and survived a backward jump on this notoriously steep ski slope and lived to tell about it!

They still talk proudly about their prominent alumnus at Edison High School in Northeast Minneapolis and at Gustavus Adolphus College in St. Peter, Minnesota, where Jim starred in the classroom and the athletic field.

''You can take Jim Ford from Minnesota, but you can't take Minnesota from Jim Ford,'' was how his Gustavus classmate, the Rev. Bill Albertson put it recently. Some of you remember my good friend, Bill Albertson, who served as a Guest Chaplain here several years ago.

Jim, on behalf of all Minnesotans, I salute you and thank you for your many ears of service. Thank you for being there in good times and hard times, in times of joy and sorrow. Thank you for your prayers, counsel, great wit and unparalleled ability to put things into perspective.

Thank you for caring so deeply about our families, our friends and our constituents.

Thank you for bringing Democrats, Republicans and Independents together under God. Thank you for bringing even the Swedes and Norwegians together!

May God bless you and Marcie always, just as your work here in the House has blessed us.

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I've always thought of the great religious leaders over the ages to be strong men of substance with a hearty voice and good spirit. This of course perfectly describes our Chaplain, Jim Ford—a strong man, a kind man, an effective man. He comes to us from a long line of great religious leaders. We're goig to miss him sorely.

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the time for allowing us to celebrate the life of our Chaplain, Jim Ford, and I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 373

Resolved, That immediately following his resignation as Chaplain of the House of Representatives and in recognition of the length of his devoted service to the House, Reverend James David Ford be, and he is hereby, appointed Chaplain emeritus of the House of Representatives.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the resolution just adopted.

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

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces that there will be five 1-minutes on each side.

GOVERNMENT WASTE

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

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, last week President Clinton vetoed a bill that called for a 1 percent cut in discretionary spending. He said the loss would place too great a burden on American families.

The President's concern would best be served by insisting that his agencies are more responsible. The waste in government far exceeds the proposed 1 percent cut.

Here is a partial list of this waste. The Agriculture Department in 1997 erroneously issued $1 billion in food stamps overpayments. In 1999, according to the audit, the Defense Department spent $40 billion on overseas telecommunications systems that cannot be used. The Defense Department inventory contains $11 billion worth of equipment that in 1997 was unneeded. Also in 1997 the government spent $3.3 billion in loan guarantees for defaulted students. By 1996 the Department of Energy spent $10 billion on 31 projects that were terminated before completion. HCFA in 1998 erroneously spent $12.6 billion in overpayments to health care providers. HUD, $857 million in erroneous rent subsidy payments in 1998. On and on we could go.

Mr. Speaker, every agency under the President can find fraud, waste and abuse to cut.

PRIVATE RELIEF LEGISLATION

(Ms. CARSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that would provide for private relief for the benefit of Adela Bailor and Darryl Bailor. As my colleagues know, private relief is available in only rare instances. I believe that the circumstances surrounding the Bailors' case qualifies under the rules for private legislation.

The facts surrounding this case are clear and undisputed. Adela Bailor was working for Prison Fellowship Ministries in Fort Wayne, Indiana and was raped on May 9, 1991 by a Federal prisoner who had escaped from the Salvation Army Freedom Center, a halfway house in Chicago, Illinois.

What makes the Bailors' case special is that they were caught in a legal Catch-22. The Bailors filed suit against the Federal Bureau of Prisons and the Salvation Army, which ran the halfway house to which Mr. Holly was assigned. One of the requirements for all inmates at a halfway house is that they remain drug free and take a periodic drug test. Mr. Holly had a history of violence and drug abuse, including convictions for possession of heroin.

AMERICA'S VETERANS ARE THE FABRIC OF OUR NATION

(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, tomorrow is Veterans Day and I rise to take this opportunity to salute our Nation's veterans, especially those veterans from my home State of Nevada.

The Second Congressional District in Nevada is one of the largest and fastest growing veteran populations in the United States. These are men and women who at one point or another put their personal lives and careers aside and oftentimes their families on hold for a much greater cause. It should be remembered that our veterans made America the leader of the Free World.

While we celebrate their service, just one day each year, it is our responsibility to remember them every day.

Mr. Speaker, we can thank our Nation's veterans each day in many different ways. In Congress here, we can make certain that our Nation's promises are kept to all of our veterans. In our neighborhoods we can take an extra moment and thank a veteran for their service. We can contact family members and friends who served our country to learn more about their experiences of service and courage. In our schools, we can teach our children about America's greatest moments, moments when freedom and democracy were upheld because of our veterans.

America's veterans are the fabric of our Nation. We salute you and we thank you.

TIME TO ABOLISH INCOME TAXES

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, in America, the government takes the people's money and distributes it. That sounds like communism to me. I think it is time to throw out income taxes. No more forms, no more audits, no more IRS. Think about it. I am going to quote now Reverend Jim Ford. He says, think about this: The IRS does not even send us a thank you for voluntarily paying our income taxes.

Beam me up. It is time to abolish income taxes, abolish the IRS, and pass a flat 15 percent national sales tax.

I yield back the IRS.

TEACHER EMPOWERMENT ACT WILL FIX EDUCATION WOES

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

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, this is the headline in the New York Daily News on Monday: the headline says, Not Fit to Teach Your Kid.

In some city schools, 50 percent of the teachers in New York are uncertified. Well, we can help the City of New York if we gave them the flexibility that is in the House-passed Teacher Empowerment Act so that they can properly prepare some of the existing teachers they have; so that they can raise the academic achievement level of all of their students.

WHO IS TAKING CARE OF OUR CHILDREN?

(Ms. WOOLSEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, the end of the session is almost here. Over this session, the last year, Congress has passed funding for the F–22, tax breaks for the wealthiest Americans, and appropriations bills that busted the budget caps.

But while the Republican leadership is taking care of special interests, I want to know who is taking care of our children. Our children continue to lack access to quality health care, attend dilapidated schools and die at a rate of 13 a day due to handgun violence.

Mr. Speaker, our children are 25 percent of our population, but they are 100 percent of our future, and I ask my colleagues, who is taking care of them? They do not need rhetoric, they need action.

So again, I ask my Republican colleagues, while they are taking care of special interests, who is taking care of our children?

STOP DELAYS ON SOCIAL SECURITY LOCKBOX LEGISLATION

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

Mr. VITTER. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow is Veterans Day, and it is also day 168 since this House passed the Social Security lockbox bill.

Memorial Day, the 4th of July, Labor Day, Yom Kippur, Columbus Day, the World Series, and tomorrow Veterans Day all will pass since this body acted to permanently stop the raid on Social Security. In those five months, the other body has failed to consider providing lockbox protection for the Social Security Trust Fund.

Mr. Speaker, time after time, an effort was made to bring the bill to the floor, but those efforts were all unsuccessful. And all the while, the leader of the obstructionists, the man who sits in the White House, accused the Republican Party of being against Social Security.

Once again, the truth did not get in the way of White House rhetoric.

We will soon be recessing, heading home for Thanksgiving, Hanukkah, Christmas, New Year's. Let us pledge not to let too many of those precious holidays pass before we pass in the House and the Senate Social Security lockbox protection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would ask all Members not to make personal references to Members of the Senate or characterize their actions.

CLASS SIZE REDUCTION, WHEN LESS IS MORE

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

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, the American people know that when it comes to class size, less is more. More personal attention, more teacher instruction rather than discipline, and as the Tennessee Star and Wisconsin Sage and other studies have shown, increased academic achievement, with students actually moving from the 50th to the 60th percentile.

To break this down in terms we can all understand, we know that no sports coach in his right mind would try to teach 150 players one hour per day and hope to win the championship game. No, a coach has several assistants and small, special teams. Yet, my Republican colleagues want to ask one teacher, all alone, to teach several overcrowded classes and then expect children to win the academic game of life.

Parents and teachers want, and our children deserve more teachers, smaller classes, and academic coaching for our children to win this wonderful game of life.

SECURE SOCIAL SECURITY SURPLUS RATHER THAN WASTE IT

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

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, break out the suntan oil. Secretary Babbitt and 20 of his officials of the Interior Department are in the Virgin Islands as we speak. Apparently he greased the skids with the administration because the Interior bill is still in negotiations with House and Senate leadership. Before Secretary Babbitt made it to the beach, he told Congress he did not have 1 percent waste in the Interior budget. He said he could not absorb just a 1 percent reduction to help us secure the Social Security surplus.

Mr. Speaker, I have a couple of suggestions. First, Secretary Babbitt could have taken only 19 Interior employees and left one of them in Washington, and help achieve a 1 percent reduction. Or, he could have gone to Wichita, Kansas, where we have competitive rates and large meeting rooms, and saved at least 1 percent of the cost, or he could have just stayed home and left the Virgin Islanders to the honeymooners and tourists.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the American people would rather secure the Social Security surplus than see government officials spend the money, lubricating their skin on the beaches of the Virgin Islands.

U.S. SHOULD PAY U.N. ARREARS

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, last March, seven former Secretaries of State from both parties, Republican and Democrat, wrote to Congress and told us that it was time for us to pay our debt to the United Nations. With time winding down before we adjourn, we still have not followed their good advice.

For decades, the U.N. has played a key role in American international affairs and national security. But now by failing to pay our bill, we have strained our relationship with some of our closest allies. Our influence in the world and at the U.N. is being undermined and our ability to bring about critical U.N. reforms is being weakened as well.

If we fail to pay by the end of the year, the U.S. will loose its vote in the U.N. General Assembly under the very rules that we helped to adopt. Our international obligations should not be held up by disputes over unrelated issues between the House and the President. Keeping our promises should be a priority and not a bargaining chip.

Other countries look to our great Nation for leadership to set an example for the rest of the world. They should not look to us and see a nation that will not pay its bills because of unrelated issues.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3073, FATHERS COUNT ACT OF 1999

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, by the direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 367 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 367

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. 3073) to amend part A of title IV of the Social Security Act to provide for grants for projects designed to promote responsible fatherhood, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed 90 minutes, with 60 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means and 30 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and the

Workforce. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. In lieu of the amendment recommended by the Committee on Ways and Means now printed in the bill, 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 printed in the Congressional Record and numbered 1 pursuant to clause 8 of rule XVIII, modified by the amendment printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. That amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read. All points of order against that amendment in the nature of a substitute are waived. No amendment to that amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be in order except those printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules. Each amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against the amendments printed in the report are waived. 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 amendment in the nature of a substitute made in order as original text. 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 our without instructions.

□ 1045

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHood). The gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. PRYCE) is recognized for 1 hour.

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER), my friend, 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 367 is a structured rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 3073, the Fathers Count Act of 1999.

The rule provides for 90 minutes of general debate. One hour will be managed by the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and 30 minutes will be managed by the Committee on Education and the Workforce. Both of these committees have jurisdiction over portions of the bill and the compilation of their work is embodied in a substitute amendment which will be made in order as base text for the purpose of further amendment.

The rule designates which amendments may be offered which are printed in the Committee on Rules report. Out of the nine amendments filed with the Committee on Rules, six are made in order under the rule and five of those six are Democrat amendments.

In addition to giving my Democratic colleagues five out of six amendments, the rule offers the minority a motion to recommit with or without instructions. So I think it is accurate to say that this bill treats the minority very fairly, especially considering that both committees of jurisdiction reported their versions of the bill by voice vote, suggesting very little controversy.

Mr. Speaker, the Fathers Count Act builds on the welfare reforms that Congress successfully enacted in 1996. Those reforms were based on the principles of personal responsibility, accountability, as well as the value of work. And with this foundation, welfare reform has been a great success. Since 1996, we have seen our welfare rolls shrink by 40 percent. We now have the lowest number of families on welfare since 1970.

But our work is far from done. There are still families struggling to make ends meet and many of them are single-parent households and more often than not, the lone struggling parent is the mother.

For those of us who have raised children with the help and support of a spouse, it is hard to fathom the energy, patience, and stamina required to face such a task alone. And for those of us who were fortunate enough to be raised by two parents, it is hard to imagine the void of a fatherless youth or how our personalities and life experience would have been altered had our fathers not been there to guide us.

But as we know, this is the reality for many low-income American families that have their financial challenges compounded by the absence of a father and a husband. The fact is that kids in two-parent homes are generally better off than those raised in single-parent homes. Kids who have only one parent to rely on have a harder time in school, a lower rate of graduation, a greater propensity toward crime, an increased likelihood of becoming a single parent themselves, and a higher chance of ending up on welfare.

The Fathers Count Act recognizes these hardships as well as the significant role that fathers play in family life. The bill seeks to build stronger families and better men by promoting marriage and encouraging the payment of child support and boosting fathers' income so that they can better provide for their children.

Specifically, the Fathers Count Act provides $140 million for demonstration projects that are designed to promote marriage, encourage good parenting, and increase employment for fathers of poor children.

Congress and the President will appoint two 10-member review panels who will determine which programs receive Federal funds. Preference will be given to those programs that encourage the payment of child support, work with State and local welfare and child support agencies, and have a clear plan for recruiting fathers. The number of programs selected and the amount of funding they receive is not dictated by the bill. Members of the selection panels will have the flexibility to make these decisions based on the quality and number of programs that apply.

The bill also encourages local efforts to help fathers by requiring that 75 percent of the funding be given to nongovernmental community-based organizations.

The Fathers Count Act also seeks a balance in terms of the size of programs and their geographic locations. The fact is that we are not sure what the best way is to get fathers back into the picture and engage in their children's upbringing, but we think some community-based organizations might have some good ideas and would meet the unique needs of the fathers in their own cities and towns.

The Fathers Count Act is designed to try to tap into these communities, try some new things, and then scientifically evaluate the results so that good programs can be duplicated.

Despite its name, the Fathers Count Act is not just about fathers. It also improves our welfare system by expanding eligibility for welfare-to-work programs. The program was designed to help the hardest-to-employ, long-term welfare recipients. But in an attempt to ensure that the most needy individuals are served by the program, Congress made the criteria a bit too stringent and the States are not able to find enough eligible people to fulfill the program's purpose. So this bill adds some needed flexibility to the program by requiring recipients to meet one of seven defined characteristics rather than two out of three. As a result, we should see many more families move successfully from welfare dependency to self-sufficiency.

Further, the bill gives relief to States who are making a good-faith effort to meet Federal child support enforcement requirements, but which are facing devastating penalties for missing an October 1 deadline.

These penalties were established with the thought that if States missed the deadline by which they were to have a child support State distribution unit set up and running, they would be doing so in willful disobedience of Federal law. In fact, there are eight States that have been working very hard to comply, but have hit some bumps in the road which have slowed them down a bit.

The alternative penalties provided in this bill provide incentives and encouragement to meet child support enforcement goals without crippling these States' welfare systems in the process.

Finally, I am pleased that the Fathers Count Act includes important funding for the training of court personnel who are at the center of our child protection system.

As we implement new laws that seek to move more children out of the foster care system into safe, loving and permanent homes, we must ensure that our courts have the resources necessary to make the very best decisions for our children.

Mr. Speaker, all said, the Fathers Count Act takes a number of important steps forward in our Nation's efforts to redefine welfare and make it work for families. But most importantly, this legislation values responsible parenting, in this case, fatherhood, by giving the support and encouragement for fathers to be there for their children, physically, emotionally, and financially.

I hope my colleagues will support this rule, participate in today's debate, and take another step forward in making our welfare system work for all families.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a ''yes'' vote on the rule and the Fathers Count Act.

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

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. PRYCE), my dear friend and colleague, for yielding me this time; and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Ms. SLAUGHTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, the rule governing the debate of H.R. 3073, the Fathers Count Act, makes in order a number of amendments which greatly improve the underlying bill. This rule should have been an open rule. The legislation should be fully debated without unnecessary restrictions. We were unable to achieve that, but a number of important amendments are made in order.

Mr. Speaker, let us all agree that fathers count. Fathers have a major impact on every child's life either through their presence or by their absence.

We can go through the voluminous research or rely on our common sense to understand the important role that fathers play in the lives of the children whom they helped to bring into the world. But fathers must also stand up and be counted. Sadly, in our Nation, the majority of single-parent families with minor children are maintained by the mothers of those children. Too often, single mothers must struggle to balance the demands of a household, raising children, and holding a job. If they are not receiving child support payments from the fathers of their children, this task can be all but impossible.

In my own home district of Monroe County, New York, alone, only $35 million of the $46 million due to local children was collected, meaning that one quarter of the child support went unpaid.

Mr. Speaker, it has taken heroic efforts just to get where we are today regarding the public perception of child support payments. We have made great strides in educating people that they are not casual obligations.

In seeking to promote marriage, I am concerned about whether or not this bill may have an unintended effect of trying to keep together some unions which should, in fact, be separated, specifically, those with an abusive, physically violent spouse. When as many as one-fourth of the women on public assistance are living with violence in their lives, let the us not try to force them to remain in a violent marriage.

Promoting and encouraging fatherhood is a laudable goal. We need to focus on men and their roles as fathers. But that cannot happen independent of the women who are their partners and who quite clearly have a very important part in creating children and the family which results.

There will be an amendment offered which will help clarify this point and which emphasizes the notion that parents count. This amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK), also puts proper emphasis on providing resources to organizations dealing with domestic violence prevention and intervention.

Finally, the rule does allow for an amendment by our colleague who is perhaps the most consistent and thoughtful voice on the separation of church and State, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. EDWARDS). The separation of church and State is a brilliant and practical gift of our Founding Fathers. It is expressly intended to help preserve our religious freedoms, not to threaten them. And this notion serves as a firewall from government regulations of religious practice.

Thus, even when it might be more convenient or expeditious to bridge this separation, it must be vigilantly maintained. I strongly encourage Members to consider the Edwards amendment. It will help us to maintain the tradition which has served this country well by clarifying the eligibility of faith-based organizations to participate in the programs provided under this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, this bill was cleared by the Committee on Ways and Means on a voice vote and sped down a fast track to consideration here on the House Floor, but a hasty process sometimes needs to be slowed down so that we can more fully consider how to best make fathers count and how to make fathers accountable.

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

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I do not have any requests for time, so I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, before I comment on the underlying bill, let me add my appreciation, gratitude and congratulations to Chaplain Ford in support of the resolution honoring him, for he has given this Nation and this Congress a great, great and wonderful service.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the rule and to support the underlying bill as well. I am very gratified that the Committee on Rules saw fit to acknowledge a number of the amendments that I think will enhance this legislation. But I think it is important to start my support debate on this bill with a referral to a 13-year-old in Pontiac, Michigan, by the name of Nathaniel Abraham. Nathaniel Abraham came from a family that I am sure wanted the best for him. Nathaniel Abraham is a 13-year-old who has been certified as an adult for murder.

His mother, as the newspapers report, is a hard-working single parent with a number of other children who loved all of her children and cared for them, but Nathaniel's father was not in the home. When interviewed on 60 Minutes about what he thought about that, his response was first, yes, he was unhappy and hurt, but that he was angry.

I think the statistical analysis will point to the fact that children who have fathers who are absent from their lives and their homes turn out to be dysfunctional adults or youth. It is important to have a bill that emphasizes fathers, but emphasizes parents and emphasizes families.

Recent studies show that 59 percent of teenage children born in poor families are raised by a single parent with little or no involvement of fathers, and 90 percent of teenagers who have children are unmarried, and 28 percent of all families are headed by a single parent.

Mr. Speaker, I am very delighted that this legislation will liberalize welfare-to-work provisions which will allow monies to be given in a more liberalized manner, and that it will also provide monies for children or young people who are coming off foster care, an area of interest that I have had for a number of years. I am as well pleased that there will be a focus on low-income fathers through marriage and job counseling, mentoring, and family planning, but that mothers similarly situated will not be left out.

□ 1100

I think it is vital to understand that we do have a responsibility to liberalize or loosen the regulations to ensure that we put our money where our mouth is. For a very long time Members of this body have argued about the devastation of families who have been divided, of fathers who are incarcerated, or fathers who are unable to take on their responsibility as a parent. We have cited the devastation that comes sometimes from a single parent who may happen to be a mother.

In this instance, this legislation responds to that concern, and as it responds to that concern it promotes

family, it promotes the unity of family, and it enhances fathers who may not have had the right kind of training to be a father. How tragic it is in all of our communities to come upon households who are absolutely trying, Mr. Speaker, but they do not have the support system.

I am likewise appreciative that we will have an opportunity to debate the amendment of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. EDWARDS), because all of us believe that there should be the spiritual aspect in our families' lives, but we do want to ensure that there is no proselytizing, there is no promoting of religion in the course of trying to help these single parents, mothers and fathers.

Mr. Speaker, I support the rule, I support the legislation, and I would hope many of these amendments will pass as well.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY).

(Ms. WOOLSEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this rule because I believe it should be an open rule. It fails to make in order an important amendment that I offered, which was supported by the Democrats on the Committee on Rules and all of the Democrats on the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

My amendment increases the time that a person is allowed to receive vocational education or job training while participating in a welfare-to-work program from 6 months to 12 months. Six months of vocational education or job training is just not enough to prepare an individual for a job that will pay wages leading to self-sufficiency.

I know that 6 months is not enough because studies that compare women's education to their earnings prove it. I know that 6 months is not enough because I have testimonials from training programs nationwide, the people in the field who work with welfare recipients day in and day out, and they all agree that more education is needed to make families self-sufficient. And I know that 6 months is not enough because there was a time when I was a young mother raising three small children without any help from their father. Even though I worked full time, I depended on welfare to supplement my paycheck to give my children the food, the child care, and the health care that they needed.

Eventually, I was able to leave welfare and never go back. I was able to leave welfare because I was healthy, I was assertive, and I was educated and had good job skills. That education was my ticket off of welfare into a better job, into better pay, and into benefits that my family needed. It gave me the means to support myself and my family and, believe me, it cannot be done without education or training.

My amendment would have given other families the same fair chance I had to move from welfare to work, a chance to earn a livable wage. Remember, my colleagues, we should not be giving opportunity only to those who have opportunity to begin with.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this rule until all individuals are given the opportunity to earn a livable wage.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN).

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from New York and the gentlewoman from Ohio for bringing forward this rule that I support.

In response to the comments of the gentlewoman from California about job training, I agree with her. I am sorry that was not made in order. But without this rule, without bringing this bill forward, we are going to be with current law that does not allow any opportunity for independent job training. The bill provides for a new 6-month period, and I would hope that we would have her support so we could move this important bill forward.

Mr. Speaker, I wanted to compliment the Committee on Rules for allowing us to debate this issue fully today. I want to thank my colleague, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Human Resources of the Committee on Ways and Means, for the bipartisan way in which the Fathers Count Act of 1999 has been brought forward.

And let me just also, if I might, read from the statement of the administration's policy that we received today: ''The administration supports House passage of H.R. 3073. The President is deeply committed to helping parents of low-income children work and honor their responsibilities to support their children. H.R. 3073 is an important step in this direction.''

And we received last week a letter from the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, the Center for Law and Social Policy, and the Children's Defense Fund, writing in support of H.R. 3073, the Fathers Count Act of 1999. The letter goes on to point out how important this is to help low-income custodial and noncustodial parents facilitate the payment of child support; and it assists parents in meeting their parental responsibilities.

Mr. Speaker, this is a good bill, and I would encourage my colleagues to support the rule and to support the legislation.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. EDWARDS).

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time, and as the father of two small boys, I would hardly stand in the well of this House and oppose the concept of encouraging fathers to be part of their family and to take responsibility for their children. But I rise today because I want to bring to Members' attention what I think are two fundamental flaws in this bill unless we pass the Edwards amendment in debate today.

The first is, without my amendment, this bill would allow direct Federal tax dollars to go directly into churches, synagogues, and houses of worship. Clearly, in my opinion, and more importantly the opinion of Justice Rehnquist in the 1988 decision, something that is unconstitutional.

Secondly, without the Edwards amendment, under this measure, because it adopts language that was originally put into the welfare reform bill that not a handful of Members of this House were aware of when that bill passed, and listen to me, Members, on this, this bill, without my amendment, would allow a church to take Federal tax dollars and put up a sign saying, if you are not of a particular religion, we will not hire you because of your religious faith. Signs in one church using Federal dollars may say, no Jews need apply here, and another church say, no Christians or no Protestants need apply here. I find that offensive and I would hope every Member of this House would join me in support of changing that fatal flaw in this legislation.

Since the Committee on Rules was gracious enough to give me my amendment, I will have a chance to debate it further. Unfortunately, I will only have 10 minutes to debate the issue of separation of church and State that our Founding Fathers spent 10 years debating. So let me discuss my amendment now.

My amendment is straightforward and direct. It says that Federal funding of this bill can go to faith-based organizations but not directly to churches, synagogues, and houses of worship. My amendment will be a short amendment and it will be a short debate. But, Members, the principle of opposing direct Federal funding of churches, synagogues, and houses of worship is as timeless and as profound as the first 10 words of our Bill of Rights. Those words are these: ''Congress shall pass no law respecting an establishment of religion.''

Those words have protected for over 200 years American religion from government intervention and regulation. In a 20-minute debate today on this floor when our attention is focused on appropriations bills, let us not carelessly throw away the religious freedom and tolerance our Founding Fathers so carefully crafted in the establishment clause and the first words of the first amendment of our Bill of Rights.

Mr. Speaker, in my opinion, there is nothing wrong, given some basic safeguards, with faith-based organizations, such as the Salvation Army or Catholic Charities receiving Federal money to run social programs. However, if my colleagues would listen to the words of Madison and Jefferson, there is something terribly wrong about Federal tax dollars going directly to churches, synagogues, and houses of worship.

Our Founding Fathers, as I stated, debated at length the question of government-funding of churches. They not

only said no, they felt so strongly about their answer that they dedicated the first words of the Bill of Rights to the proposition that government should stay out of religion and should not directly fund religion and houses of worship.

Our Founding Fathers did not build the establishment clause in the Bill of Rights out of disrespect for religion, they did it out of total reverence for religion. Why? Because our Founding Fathers understood the clear lesson of all of human history, that the best way to ruin religion is to politicize it. The best way to limit religious freedom is to let government regulate religion. Millions of foreign citizens have emigrated to America and even put their lives on the line to do so precisely because of the religious freedom we have here guaranteed under the establishment clause.

Why in the world would we in this Congress want to tear down a principle today that our Founding Fathers so extraordinarily fought for and that has worked, a principle that has worked so well for over 2 centuries? Why in the world would this Congress today want to emulate the failed policies of other nations who have direct Federal involvement in funding of their churches and of their religions and, as a consequence, have had religious fights, discord and, yes, even wars?

What is wrong with direct Federal funding of churches and synagogues and houses of worship? With less eloquence than Jefferson and Madison, let me mention four serious specific problems.

First, it is clearly unconstitutional. Chief Justice Rehnquist wrote in 1988, in the case of Bowen vs Kendrick, ''There is a risk that direct government funding, even if it is designated for specific secular purposes, may nonetheless advance the pervasively sectarian institution's religious mission.''

The second problem. This bill, if not amended, as I have said, would allow Federal dollars to be used, and listen to me, my colleagues, would allow Federal dollars to be used to discriminate against citizens in job hiring and firing based specifically and only on their religious faith. I find that repugnant.

One church, as I said, could put up a sign saying, Jews may not apply for jobs for this federally funded position. Another community, perhaps a church, that says, Protestants may not apply, or Catholics may not apply, Hindus may not apply, using Federal dollars. And that is wrong, my colleagues; and we ought to change it with the Edwards amendment.

The idea of government-funded religious discrimination, I hope, would find great offense in this House today. It is anathema to the most fundamental rights embedded in the very core of our constitution.

The third problem with this bill and its direct Federal funding of our churches, synagogues, and houses of worship should be obvious to all of us, but especially to my conservative Republican friends, direct Federal funding will lead to massive Federal regulations of our religious institutions. Does anybody question that?

If we dislike Federal agencies regulating our businesses and our schools, why in the world would we, through this and the welfare reform legislation language that it adopts, why would we want to invite the Federal Government to regulate our churches and our religious institutions on a daily basis?

The fourth problem with this bill, without my amendment, is that it will pit churches and synagogues against each other in the pursuit of millions and ultimately billions of Federal dollars. Just look at the dissension that it has caused this Congress, professional politicians fighting over the annual appropriation bill. Think what is going to happen when we have Baptists and Methodists and Jews and Muslims and Hindus and all of 2,000 religious sects in America all competing for the almighty Federal dollar?

This bill has many good provisions in it that I could support, but it has these two fatal flaws. I urge, on a bipartisan basis, my colleagues to vote for the Edwards amendment, allow funding of faith-based organizations with safeguards, but prohibit direct funding of churches, synagogues, and houses of worship. And let us say clearly today on the floor of this House with our vote on my amendment that we do not support using Federal dollars to discriminate against American citizens based solely on their religious beliefs.

And, Mr. Speaker, I want to finally thank the Democratic sponsor of this bill, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), for his strong support of the Edwards amendment.

Mr. Speaker, following is the case summary I referred to previously:

BOWEN V. KENDRICK, 487 U.S. 589 (1988) (JUSTICE REHNQUIST WROTE THE MAJORITY OPINION IN WHICH JUSTICES WHITE, O'CONNOR, SCALIA AND KENNEDY JOINED)

Facts: Challenge to federal grant program that provides funding for services relating to adolescent sexuality and pregnancy. Plaintiffs claimed that the federal program, the Adolescent Family Life Act (AFLA), was unconstitutional on its face and as applied.

Ruling: The Court held that the statute was not unconstitutional on its face. It also ruled, however, that a determination of whether any of the grants made pursuant to the statute violate the Establishment Clause required further proceedings in the district court. ''In particular, it will be open to [plaintiffs] on remand to show that AFLA aid is flowing to grantees that can be considered 'pervasively sectarian' religious institutions . . .''

Reasoning: Although the Court did not believe that the possibility that AFLA grants may go to religious institutions that could be considered 'pervasively sectarian' was sufficient to conclude that no grants whatsoever could be given under the statute to religious organizations, it left the district court free to consider whether certain grants were going to such groups and thereby improperly advancing religion. By contrast, Court made clear that religiously affiliates could receive tax funds for secular purposes.

''Of course, even when the challenged statute appears to be neutral on its face, we have always been careful to ensure that direct government aid to religiously affiliated institutions does not have the primary effect of advancing religion. One way in which direct government aid might have that effect is if the aid flows to institutions that are 'pervasively sectarian.' We stated in *Hunt* v. *McNair,* 413 U.S. 734 (1973) that: ''[a]id normally may be thought to have a primary effect of advancing religion when it flows to an institution in which religion is so pervasive that a substantial portion of its functions are subsumed in the religious mission.''

The reason for this is that there is a risk that direct government funding, even if it is designated for specific secular purposes, may nonetheless advance the pervasively sectarian institution's 'religious mission.'''

Court also noted difference between pervasively sectarian and religiously affiliated entities when it stated that grant monitoring expected under statute did not amount to excessive entanglement, ''at least in the context of a statute authorizing grants to religiously affiliated organizations that are not necessarily 'pervasively sectarian.'''

Note on Justices Kennedy and Scalia's separate concurrence: Justice Kennedy wrote separate concurrence, in which Justice Scalia joined, to emphasize that they did not believe the district court should focus on whether the recipient organizations were pervasively sectarian, but instead on the way in which the organization spent its grant. ''[T]he only purpose of further inquiring whether any particular grantee institution is pervasively sectarian is as a preliminary step to demonstrating that the funds are in fact being used to further religion.''

□ 1115

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WELLER).

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

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this rule as well as H.R. 3073, the ''Fathers Count Act of 1999.''

This is pretty important legislation, fundamentally important legislation. We were successful in doing something 3 years ago in 1997 we were told we could not do when I came to Congress in 1994; and that is, we reformed our welfare system, a system that was failing so bad that more children were in poverty in 1993 and in 1994 than ever before in history.

One of the reasons that so many children were in poverty was because their fathers were not involved in the families. And when the father was not involved, the family's income was a lot less and the struggling, working mom trying to make ends meet and raise children was having a hard time.

We passed into law in 1997 the first major welfare reform in over a generation that emphasized work and family and responsibility. Clearly it is one of the great successes of this Congress, because we have seen a drop in the welfare rolls in my home State of Illinois of over 50 percent, meaning more families are now paying taxes and in the work rolls and successfully participating in society.

Well, this legislation, the ''Fathers Count Act of 1999,'' is the next logical step. Let us remember, the old welfare was biased against dad. The old welfare system discouraged dad from being involved in the family. In fact, it rewarded the family if dad stayed away. We have changed that successfully over the last several years.

This legislation is the next step. What is great about this legislation is that it reinforces marriage, the most important basic institution of our society, and it promotes better parenting, encourages and rewards the payment of child support.

More children are in poverty today in Illinois because of the lack of the payment of child support, and we want to turn that around. But, also, this increases the father's income and encourages and rewards fathers for being involved in family. It is good legislation.

I just listened to the argument of my friend, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. EDWARDS), who believes that we should deny faith-based organizations the opportunity to be part of this program.

I think of Restoration Ministries in Harvey, Illinois, a program that successfully has worked over the last decade to identify men in the community, particularly in urban communities in the Southside of Chicago, and help give them the opportunity to participate in society. It has been a successful program. I think Restoration Ministries is one of those programs which works that we should enlist in our effort to involve fathers in this program.

The fact that 75 percent of the funds, under this program, will go to faith-based organizations, whether they are Jewish or Muslim or Christian or other faiths, is a right step because they care and they want to be involved.

Organizations like Restoration Ministries are successful because the people that are involved believe in their programs, they want to help people, they are part of the community. Let us enlist them.

I would also point out that this idea has bipartisan support. Not only do we have the leading Presidential candidate on the Republican side saying they support this, but the leading candidate on the Democratic side supporting this, as well.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding the time.

Mr. Speaker, I oppose the rule because the Committee on Rules ruled out of order an amendment that I offered which would ensure that the Civil Rights Act and civil rights laws would apply to the use of these Federal funds.

The Edwards amendment would address many concerns. This amendment would address one specific concern, and that is that the bill provides an exception to civil rights laws and specifically allows religious organizations to discriminate on hiring with Federal funds.

Now, many religious groups now sponsor Federal programs: Catholic Charities, Lutheran Services. But they cannot discriminate in hiring people with those Federal funds.

This bill changes that and says that a program funded under this bill, the sponsor can say that people of the Jewish faith need not apply for jobs funded by the Federal Government or Catholics only will be hired by the Federal funds. That is wrong.

The amendment should have been allowed, and it was not. Therefore, I oppose the rule.

Mrs. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER).

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

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, one of the more devastating amendments today that we will be debating is the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. EDWARDS) that would strip out the opportunity to have religious and faith-based organizations participate in the fatherhood initiative and the fathers count program and the other initiatives that we have in front of us today.

We in the House have now passed this three times, in the Human Services bill, in the Welfare Reform bill, and in the Justice Department bills. It would seem only appropriate in this very critical area that we would allow the faith-based organizations to become involved.

We can get into all kind of legal technicalities here about whether we should have types of separate organizations and how it should be structured. But the plain fact of the matter is that at the grass roots level, in urban America and African American and Hispanic communities, the organizations that are by far the most effective are faith-based.

They do not run around looking for attorneys as to how to set it up. They are actually trying to help kids in the street. They are trying to help get families reunited like Charles Ballard has in Cleveland. He did not ask about the structure. He went out and tried to go door to door with thousands of families over 15 years to get dads reunited with their families.

Eugene Rivers, in Boston, has put together a coalition in the streets of Boston, who, with all the other Government programs that have been wasting, in my opinion, for the large part millions of dollars, he and the other pastors and young people working with the churches of Boston have accomplished more to reduce youth violence than all the rhetoric about all the other programs in Boston.

But they do not even have health insurance for their employees, the volunteers in the streets and the people that are working for their churches there. They do not have adequate money with which to get people out doing the things that are working. Instead, we put it into a lot of the traditional programs because we are worried that somebody might actually say that character matters.

What Vice President GORE has said, which the Republican Party and our logical leading contender at this point, Governor Bush, has said, and as well as this House three times, is that faith-based organizations need to be included when we look at how to address these social problems.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. EDWARDS).

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to first point out two inaccurate and I assume unintentional statements made by my colleagues on the other side of the aisle. Two of their speakers have misrepresented my amendment, saying that it would deny funding to all faith-based organizations.

Let me be clear what my amendment does or does not do so Members can know the facts and make their own decision on that amendment.

My amendment says that the Federal funds under this bill may go to faith-based organizations. And there are hundreds, if not thousands, of faith-based organizations out there. Catholic Charities, Lutheran Services of America, Jewish Federation, Salvation Army, Volunteers of America, Boys and Girls Clubs of America. Even 501(c)(3) organizations associated directly with the church would not be prohibited from receiving money under my amendment.

What my amendment simply does is deal with, as the previous speaker said, the legal technicality. I do want to point out, when we talk about legal technicality, we are talking about the first 10 words of the First Amendment of our Constitution, the first words that our Founding Fathers chose to put in the Bill of Rights, which said, ''Congress shall pass no law respecting an establishment of religion.''

The legal technicality that the gentleman kind of demeans in his comments refers also to Chief Justice Rehnquist's majority statement in writing the opinion in the 1988 case of Bowen v. Kendrick that direct Federal funding to pervasively sectarian organizations is unconstitutional.

So perhaps if they want to take the position that the Bill of Rights is the legal technicality, that the First Amendment of the Constitution is a legal technicality, and that Justice Rehnquist and the Supreme Court are simply a legal technicality, then perhaps they should go ahead and vote against the Edwards amendment.

But if they take seriously and deeply the commitment of our Nation for two centuries not to the have direct Federal funding of churches and houses of worship, I would suggest that they should vote for the Edwards amendment and, recognizing the fact of the actual language, that it will continue to allow Federal dollars to go to faith-based organizations.

I hope the gentleman might have a chance to review my amendment again so that he would make it clear that we do hot prohibit money from going to faith-based organizations. We do try to be constitutional and help this bill in its constitutionality in prohibiting money from going directly to churches.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield to the gentleman if he wants to explain why the Bill of Rights, the First Amendment, and Judge Rehnquist's decision in 1988 in the Supreme Court case are merely legal technicalities.

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, it is a nice try to wrap himself in the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, the legal technicality that I was talking about is, in fact, what we have debated many times in this House floor related to fungibility of money, that, as I understand the amendment of the gentleman, he is saying that if a church has an entity that would work with this and, for example, in this case a fatherhood initiative had a separate entity but was not part of the church, the money could go to the entity but not the church, which then brings the States in to audits of the church as to how they move their funds around, that in fact some organizations such as Catholic Charities have done that for years and have been eligible.

What we have done in our past bills is said that if the money goes to the church itself, they still have to make a proposal to whatever government entity, say it is on juvenile crime, as we did in the Justice bill or others, and they have to make that and the government then audits that. But sometimes it does not work in the inner city and other places to have this money, just have this paper trail.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, let me point out that I would make the same argument the gentleman made as an argument to support the Edwards amendment and I appreciate his bringing it up.

Under their bill, when money goes directly to the church, the Federal Government, to provide accountability to the taxpayers, is going to have to audit every dime raised and spent by that church.

If we pass my amendment, the money goes to a separate organization affiliated with the church or religion. And, therefore, because it is separate, they do not give the Government the carte blanche to walk into every church and synagogue in America and audit their revenues and their expenditures.

I think, without this amendment, this bill, whether intended or not, is going to invite massive involvement of Federal regulation into our houses of worship.

And finally the point I would make, the gentleman has referenced these debates we have had on the floor of the House about so-called charitable choice. Let me point out to him, I think he may recall the last two times we have had that debate, one was at 12:30 in the morning that lasted for 10 minutes and the other one was at 1:00 in the morning that lasted for 10 minutes.

I would be willing to wager with the gentleman that there were not 15 Members out of 435 of this House that knew that the Welfare Reform bill of 1996 opened the door to possible unconstitutional direct funding of our churches.

So the fact that we did something that the courts are now looking at, and I think will declare as unconstitutional, in 1996 is hardly a rationale to say, based on those 1:00 a.m. debates with 5 minutes on the floor of the House, we ought to extend this unconstitutional direct funding of our religious houses of worship and just one more step with just, gosh, this is just another $150 million.

This is an issue our Founding Fathers debated at length, and it was so fundamental to them that they said neither convenience nor even good intentions should be a reason for breaking down the wall of separation between church and State. This is a fundamental principle.

I wish we could debate this issue all day. It deserves such a debate. But I would just argue with my colleagues, if they want to support this bill, if they actually want it to become law, they should support the Edwards amendment, because based on the clear decision of the Supreme Court in 1988 in Judge Rehnquist's decision, this bill will not be constitutional unless we pass the Edwards amendment.

The final thing I would point out, in response to what the gentleman was saying, is that if we separate out the funding and have it go to religiously affiliated organizations, they do not have the protection under the Supreme Court decisions to discriminate based on religious faith.

So, without my amendment, what they are really doing is breaking new ground. I would like to ask the gentleman to respond, how can he defend the concept of taking his and my Federal dollars and our constituents' Federal dollars and hanging up a sign saying a Jew, a Christian, a Protestant, a Hindu or a Muslim should not apply for this Federally funded job because they do not participate in the right religion? How can the gentleman defend that principle?

□ 1130

Mr. SOUDER. As the gentleman presumably knows, you cannot do that if you receive Federal funds. What you are allowed to do under this is in your staffing, if you are a religious organization, you can discriminate because part of your faith-based organization is that. You also have alternative programs in any of these, and if there are not alternatives for individuals to the faith-based organizations, there are protections. That has been in all of our different bills. That has been the standard interpretation.

Remember, the final decision as far as who gets the grant money lies with the Federal agency, not with the church. This is not like a block grant or something we are driving straight to the churches. What you are saying is you do not trust HHS under a Democratic administration to protect these rights.

Mr. EDWARDS. Frankly, our Founding Fathers did not trust government to regulate churches and houses of worship. I think they had it absolutely right in the Bill of Rights. The gentleman has made my point. He needs to go back and look at the language in the actual Welfare Reform Act of 1996 that nobody knew about and this adopted that says, yes, there is an exemption that applies to that, and now to this bill if we pass it, that says, yes, you can hang out a sign saying, do not apply for this federally funded job if you are not of the right religious faith.

That is obnoxious to me, that is repugnant to me, and I think that is why this should be a bipartisan amendment. I would urge my Republican colleagues to support it.

Mr. SOUDER. The gentleman just shifted his argument. He just said you could not apply for a job. Earlier he told me you could not apply to the agency to be served. I want to point out to the listeners, he just switched his argument in the middle of his debate.

Mr. EDWARDS. I did not shift my argument. I will be happy to give the gentleman the printed statement that I read from a few minutes ago. What it says is this bill without the Edwards amendment will let you take Federal dollars and discriminate against someone in the hiring of a person based on his or her religion.

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER).

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to conclude this portion of the preliminary debate with a couple of comments. First off, it is patently ridiculous to suggest that after a year and a half of the welfare reform debate, after multiple versions of that bill here that Members of Congress did not understand what they were voting for in the welfare reform debate. Furthermore, while we unfortunately did deal with the charitable choice at several times in the evening during the debate, I would argue that Members of Congress fully understood, or at least most Members of Congress, at least on our side, understood what they were debating in the charitable choice as did those who were generally supportive of this legislation. I find it a little disconcerting for my colleague to suggest that Members of Congress did not know what they were voting on three different times.

Furthermore, I believe that this is such a fundamental principle, and we will debate this further, I am sure. I am not referring to illegal mingling of church and State. What we are talking about here is that whether it is an individual church or a church entity, being

able to come and say, we want to work with juvenile delinquents, in this case with father questions, in other cases with homeless questions, we have to meet these criteria of serving this population. But in doing that, because we have seen that character matters, that, in fact, you do not have to, if you are a Catholic priest, take your collar off, you do not have to strip the crucifixes off your room. That part and parcel of the effect of faith-based organizations is their faith and character.

Lastly, as far as this question of bringing the State into the church, the fact is that if it is a church-based entity or a church, if you say it can only come from an entity, you bring the government by default into the church. If you say that it can be either, you only bring the government in if there is a question about the grant. Under either way we do this, under the Edwards amendment or the existing, if there is a question about the grant, of course the government comes in. It would be illegal use of funds.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the resolution.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 278, nays 144, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 582]

YEAS—278

Aderholt
Allen
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Baldacci
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Bereuter
Berkley
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Bliley
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Borski
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Cardin
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth-Hage
Clement
Coble
Collins
Combest
Cook
Cooksey
Cox
Cramer
Crane
Cubin
Cunningham
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (VA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DeLay
DeMint
Diaz-Balart
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Everett
Ewing
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Fowler
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill (MT)
Hilleary
Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holden
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Isakson
Istook
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Kasich
Kelly
King (NY)
Kingston
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
Kuykendall
LaHood
Latham
Lazio
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Maloney (CT)
Manzullo
Mascara
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McIntyre
McKeon
Menendez
Metcalf
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Myrick
Napolitano
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Ortiz
Ose
Oxley
Packard
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Pease
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pitts
Pombo
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Reyes
Reynolds
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Salmon
Sandlin
Sanford
Saxton
Schaffer
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simpson
Sisisky
Skeen
Skelton
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Souder
Spence
Stearns
Stenholm
Stump
Sununu
Sweeney
Talent
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Thune
Tiahrt
Toomey
Traficant
Turner
Upton
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wise
Wolf
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—144

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Andrews
Baldwin
Barrett (WI)
Becerra
Bentsen
Berman
Bonior
Boucher
Boyd
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Capps
Capuano
Carson
Clay
Clayton
Clyburn
Coburn
Condit
Conyers
Costello
Coyne
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
Delahunt
Deutsch
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Edwards
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Frank (MA)
Frost
Gejdenson
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green (TX)
Gutierrez
Hastings (FL)
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Holt
Hooley
Hoyer
Inslee
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
Kleczka
Klink
LaFalce
Lampson
Lantos
Largent
Larson
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren
Lowey
Luther
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Martinez
McCarthy (MO)
McDermott
McGovern
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Millender-McDonald
Miller, George
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moore
Nadler
Neal
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Owens
Pallone
Payne
Pelosi
Pickett
Pomeroy
Rahall
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sanchez
Sanders
Sawyer
Schakowsky
Scott
Serrano
Shadegg
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Spratt
Stabenow
Stark
Strickland
Stupak
Tauscher
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thurman
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Weiner
Wexler
Weygand
Woolsey
Wu

NOT VOTING—11

Boehlert
Deal
Gutknecht
Hill (IN)
LaTourette
Matsui
Murtha
Scarborough
Smith (TX)
Tierney
Towns

☐ 1154

Mr. SPRATT changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise for the purposes of inquiring of the majority leader the schedule for the remainder of the week.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Michigan for taking this time, if the gentleman would yield.

Mr. BONIOR. I yield.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, appropriators are working very hard to wrap up the final bills. It is obviously difficult to get a read on it and we are working very hard on that. I will try to inform the Members as we go along how that is going, but, Mr. Speaker, the likely scenario is that it is our hope that we may be able to finish this up today. That is something that is very delicate. We will try to take a read.

I know Members want to not work tomorrow, as it is a very important day for so many of us, with Veterans Day. We will be in pro forma tomorrow, irrespective of how this works out, whether we can finish tonight or the early hours of tomorrow morning; or if, in fact, things do not go well with the paperwork or the negotiations, we might otherwise have to come back Friday and complete our work. We will try to get Members notice regarding the extent to which we will either stay late tonight or hold over until Friday at such a time that would make it possible for Members to make some arrangements for them to travel for Veterans Day tomorrow.

The House will only be in pro forma tomorrow, in any event. If we find it necessary to go out for Veterans Day, we would expect to be back here noon on Friday to take up the final work, have the final votes and complete our work and complete the year on Friday.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, if I might, there obviously is a lot of concern over the schedule by Members, I think it is fair to say, on both sides of the aisle. We are being told indirectly that we may be here until 2 or 3 a.m. tonight and then be back, as you have just pointed out, if, in fact, we do not finish tonight, which does not seem remotely possible, given the problems that are still out there, that we would be back on Friday, and I gather possibly throughout the weekend if we do not finish on Friday.

One of my concerns is the fact that Members who need to travel a great distance to be with their constituents on a day that honors our men and women who fought and died for our country will not be able to make that schedule if we are restrained to your schedule. In addition to that, of course, Members have events scheduled throughout this weekend.

If we are not going to be at the point where we can finish this weekend, does it not make sense to let people continue to do their work and to come back early at the beginning of next week and try to resume this?

□ 1200

Mr. ARMEY. If the gentleman would yield further, and I do appreciate the point. Obviously, a great many of our Members appreciate the point just made by the gentleman from Michigan.

However, as the gentleman knows, when we are working through these final points of the negotiations and we finally get to an agreement, it is always, I think, prudent to have ourselves in a position that when everybody says, okay, this is it, I agree, that we can get as quickly from that point of agreement to the floor of the House of Representatives.

As things are left to lay over, we may find ourselves extending our work here, or having it extended on our behalf, beyond that time. What we are trying to do is to maintain the kind of options that will make it possible for all of our Members to seize that moment when everybody is in agreement, recognizing that these can be passing moments, but at that moment to seize that moment and move the work to the floor and get it completed. We believe it is prudent, and we believe in the larger interest of the Members necessary, to keep that option available to us and keep it at hand.

We will keep you as much informed. The critical concern the Member has, I would think right now, is if the gentleman is not going to have the vote on the final package between midnight and 4 a.m. tomorrow, let me know as early in this day as possible, and I will try to do that.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, is the gentleman from Texas telling us also that if we do in fact come back on Friday, that we should expect to work through the weekend?

Mr. ARMEY. It is my anticipation if we were to come back on Friday, we would be able to convene for votes around noon and probably complete that work Friday late afternoon or Friday evening, and complete our work for the year.

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARMEY. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SKELTON. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, this matter is more than a matter of convenience to the Members. This is a matter of whether we, as elected leaders of our country, have the opportunity to honor the veterans of this Nation.

Airplanes leave this afternoon or this evening. We will not be in session tomorrow, as the gentleman from Texas said, but little good does it do us if there are no airplanes to take us to Missouri or Texas or California.

I would like very, very much to be with my neighbors, my friends, and deliver what few remarks I may have to those veterans who have given so much. I think it is a matter of priority that we do that, and that we make that decision now.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONIOR. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I would simply say to the distinguished majority leader, I have been in every single one of the meetings that are taking place on the budget. I think I have a pretty good idea of how far along those meetings are. I think each individual Member has a right to know how far we have yet to go in order to reach agreement.

On foreign operations, we still have at least one major outstanding issue which is tying up that bill. Even if we get that resolved, there are at least three separate Senators who have placed holds on that bill. I expect that problem to last a considerable amount of time.

In addition, with Commerce-Justice, we have made some fair progress there on dollar items. In fact, most of the dollar items, I think all of them, are resolved. There is perhaps one item which has people confused on both sides.

There are a number of language items which are very far apart, and as Members know, the United Nations funding issue is a very major impediment, and no agreement is in sight on that.

In addition, on Interior, while we thought we were making good progress on those riders, we discovered that a new rider had been added in one of the offers that was made to the White House, so that has caused a significant dust-up. In addition, we also have the West Virginia mountaintop mining issue, which is going to tie up one of those bills for a long time unless it is resolved.

Then we have the Labor-Health-Education conference, which I just left. In that, the House this morning and the White House expected to get a compromise offer. Instead, we were given a non-negotiable demand on the President's major priorities, and we are still significantly apart on dollar items. We had a major dust-up on that this morning, and we have a huge, huge problem on child care.

There is not a chance of a snowball in you know where that we are going to be able to resolve those issues by the end of the day. It does no individual Member of this House any great service to tie them up when they need to be going home to deal with their Veterans Day celebrations.

In fact, sessions like this impede our ability to get our work done because every time there is a roll call in the Senate or the House, we have to interrupt. Yesterday we were interrupted for two roll calls, and that wound up delaying the conference over 3½ hours because of other problems that developed after those roll calls.

I would urge the gentleman to recognize that a realist would understand that there is no prayer of wrapping this up today. We all would like to get it wrapped up. I intend to be here right through Veterans Day and right through the weekend. I will negotiate until the cows come home. I hope we can get it done.

But the best thing we can do to Members is to let them go home. When the bill is drafted, every Member of this House on both sides of the aisle has a right to have 24 hours to know what is in it. That just does not go for us, it goes for the gentleman, it goes for everybody.

So it seems to me the best thing to do is to let the negotiators work over the weekend, recognize that even if we were to reach agreement tomorrow or Friday, it takes an immense amount of time to do the walk-through and the read-out.

Last year, for instance, there was one item that we refused to put in the conference, and yet five different times it surfaced in the draft before we finally kept it out. So these are problems that are going to take a considerable amount of time.

It is a waste of individual Member's time to tell them that they may be finished tonight or tomorrow. There is not a prayer of that happening, if someone is inside the room where the negotiating is going on. In fact, we were told in negotiations this morning that they may yet run another separate bill at us because they did not like the way the negotiations were going.

So if any Member believes we have a chance to finish this tonight, I pray for them.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, may I just ask one other question?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has far exceeded his moment of unanimous consent, but he may proceed. The gentleman may proceed.

Mr. BONIOR. The question I want to ask the distinguished majority leader,

Mr. Speaker, is, and it alludes to what the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) just referred to, is the rumor that the remainder of the appropriations bills may be actually brought to us in one package, leaving out some of the items that have been negotiated with the White House.

Is there any fact to that rumor?

Mr. ARMEY. Again, if the gentleman will yield, I want to thank the gentleman for his inquiry.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the remarks of the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON). I believe the body would agree with me that there is no one person in this body for whom we would be more proud to speak so eloquently on behalf of our affection for the veterans as the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON). We are aware of and very concerned about this.

In addition, of course, the body is brought to a sobering realization of how difficult times are by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), with his reliable optimism. Mr. Speaker, I would just say to the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. OBEY, I do not want any more cheese, I just want out of the trap.

Mr. Speaker, again, I understand, in these times of these negotiations we all know from past experience year in and year out that when things look very difficult and perhaps even impossible, in every year there is that magic moment when everybody says, we can agree. That moment is at hand. We do not want to deny our Members the opportunity to seize that moment.

We believe, and I think with good reason through our discussions with Members of both bodies of Congress and the White House, that that moment is at hand. It can happen, and we need to be here and be prepared for it, while respecting, as the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) so eloquently put it, the Members' efforts to pay their respects to our veterans.

I can say to the gentleman from Michigan, neither side of the aisle, I think neither side of the building, wants to put these last five items and some of the attendant items together in a singular package. That will not happen. We are making every effort for it not to happen, but in at least two packages related to the final spending bills and then attendant things, such as the tax extenders and a few of the other items we are looking at.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONIOR. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I want to confirm what the majority leader has said. We have battled all year long to get these bills on an individual basis through the House, through the Senate, and to the White House. We have been fairly successful. In the House we have basically finished our part of that job before the August recess.

Then we had a lot of time spent in negotiations with the other body, and we have resolved those, but still, every step of the way we have tried to keep that commitment, that we send each bill individually.

Now we are at the point, as the majority leader said, that all of the hard problems have now begun to focus. The easy ones are gone. The easy ones are out of the way. Now the hard ones are here. But we are at the point where I think we can quickly come together and not necessarily package everything on a vehicle, but have a package of agreements whereby if we do this on this bill, we do something else on that bill, and we have to have a little give and take, both here in the Congress and at the White House.

I will be honest with my colleagues in the House, the White House has not been all that negotiating. The White House has been pretty tough in saying, here is our line, we are not going to cross it. That is all well and good, and I would like to thank the minority party for applauding the majority party's efforts here, and I knew that was a facetious applause. However, it is our intention to bring these issues together now.

The Speaker has spoken to the President personally this morning, and I agree with the majority leader, we are about at that point where things are going to fall into place.

Now, can they be done by Friday? I do not know. I know our staff on the Committee on Appropriations have been telling me for the last couple of days, boy, I will tell you, I do not think we can do it. My instructions this morning were, do not come back to me and tell me we cannot do it. You come back to me and tell me we can do it, and here is how we are going to do it, and then we will get out of here.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, on that rousing note, I would ask the Speaker's indulgence for one other comment.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONIOR. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, if I could make two points to the distinguished majority leader, let me say first that I hope that passage of a multi-billion dollar appropriation bill or bills is not contingent upon Members not having the ability to read it. I hope that would cause great concern on both sides of the aisle, if the argument is the only way we can finally solve this appropriation conflict of ours is if we bring together a package and do not let Members have time to read it and think about it.

Secondly, tomorrow is not only Veterans Day, it is the last Veterans Day of the 20th century. It is a century that has seen our veterans fight in two world wars, and through all parts of this globe.

I know I speak for Republicans and Democrats alike when I say that inconveniencing a Member of Congress should be of no consequence, but showing a lack of respect to the veterans who have fought those two world wars, many of whom will not be around to see the next Veterans Day, is totally a different thing.

I would plead with the majority leader, obviously, and Democrats and Republicans, to say, it is worth it to show respect to our veterans on the last Veterans Day of this century to let the House Members know within the next several hours whether they can catch planes back home tonight so they can make speeches tomorrow morning and tomorrow afternoon.

Give not us that privilege, Mr. Majority leader, but give that privilege to our veterans. Let us go home and say thank you to our veterans for the sacrifices they have given on behalf of our Nation.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONIOR. I yield to the gentleman from Hawaii.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I understand only too well the necessities of strategy and tactics, and I respect that. I respect the majority leader's position and difficulties associated with trying to pass legislation.

□ 1215

I also understand the politics that is involved. But every Member here, I would say to the majority leader, is entitled to be treated with equal respect. There are simply logistical difficulties. Obviously, I have one. But I feel I am as entitled as any Member here to be able to participate fully. And if that involves having to alter the logistics of when the bills hit the floor, then I think that has to be respected.

It should not take any reminding of the body that perhaps the most important event that took place in this century, as least as far as this country is concerned, took place on December 7, 1941, and I intend to be on the Battleship *Missouri* for that commemoration tomorrow night. Not because of any particular regard I have for myself being there, but I took my oath of office in the well of this House along with every other Member here and I am a representative, for good or for ill as far as this country is concerned, from the First District and I intend to be at this commemoration representing this body.

Mr. Speaker, this is the workplace of democracy. There is no reason whatsoever, and no reason to believe whatsoever that I can determine, that we are going to be prepared to move this legislation on Friday. I do not doubt for a moment that the majority leader and his negotiators will be doing their level best to conclude their business on this. But let us face the facts of life. We cannot logistically do this and give every Member an opportunity to pay his or her respects as they are supposed to as representatives of this greatest democracy on the face of the Earth. We cannot be here before next Monday, and I

ask the majority leader to simply acknowledge that and let us move on with our business.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will again yield, I want to express my own personal appreciation for the fine expressions of sentiment and commitment I have heard from the Members on this important matter of Veterans' Day. And I can tell my colleagues that I am only touched by what I have heard.

I have talked to the Members of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. They too, of course, have focused on this with a great deal of interest and commitment and they have encouraged me to remind Members that for those of us who may have difficulties in getting back to our own districts, that we will have ceremonies at Arlington Cemetery where, of course, some of our Nation's greatest heroes are interred, and we will make every resource available to assist Members in getting to those very important ceremonies.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague and would say in conclusion that I would hope the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY) could be more definitive in terms of a time within the next couple of hours so people could plan accordingly for not only this evening, but for the weekend if that is, in fact, what the majority desires, and I thank the gentleman.

COMMUNICATION FROM STAFF MEMBER OF HON. DALE E. KILDEE, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD) laid before the House the following communication from Barbara Donnelly, assistant district director for Hon. DALE E. KILDEE, Member of Congress:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, November 2, 1999.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with a trial subpoena issued by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan in the case of *U.S.* v. *Fayzakov*, No. 99–CR–50015.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the precedents and privileges of the House.

Sincerely,

BARBARA DONNELLY,
Assistant District Director.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Sherman Williams, one of his secretaries.

FATHERS COUNT ACT OF 1999

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 367 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. 3073.

□ 1220

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. 3073) to amend part A of title IV of the Social Security Act to provide for grants for projects designed to promote responsible fatherhood, and for other purposes, with Mr. SHIMKUS 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 gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) each will control 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) each will control 15 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON).

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, first let me thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), my colleague and ranking member, and his tireless, able staff for their good work in developing both the programmatic language of this bill and its funding provisions.

Mr. CARDIN has indeed been a fine partner, both for his substantive knowledge and frank and cooperative working style. I also want to thank my friends on the Committee on Education and the Workforce, especially the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Chairman GOODLING) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON) for their excellent work on this bill and for their spirit of cooperation in working out a compromise between the bills written by our two committees.

Finally, let me thank my chief of staff of the Subcommittee on Human Resources, Dr. Ron Haskins, who has an extraordinary knowledge of problems, programs, the law, and the possibilities.

Mr. Chairman, the major provision of this legislation is the Fathers Count Act of 1996. This legislation will fund projects directed at helping poor fathers meet their responsibilities by promoting marriage, improving their parenting skills, and developing their earning power.

Welfare reform stimulated the development of far better services for welfare-dependent mothers; services that could help her identify her skills, provide her with the knowledge that could help her succeed in the workplace, find a job, work, and progress.

This bill is an attempt to provide the same support and opportunity to the poor fathers of children on welfare. Our goal is to help them find steadier employment and develop their careers so they can provide the economic support so crucial to their child's well-being.

Our second goal is to help them develop a better relationship with their child and with the child's mother. Why? Because kids need dads. Dads count, just like moms count.

Research unequivocally shows that the great majority of children born outside of marriage do not realize their potential. They are much more likely to live on welfare, fail in school, be arrested, quit school, use drugs and go on welfare themselves as adults.

Two decades of careful research now decisively shows that we are neglecting the interests of a very specific group of kids, the children born of unmarried parents by neglecting the concerns of their parents and making no effort to build an emotional support structure, as well as an economic support structure, around them.

Welfare reform addressed many of the concerns of their mothers constructively with help finding a job, subsidized day care and so forth. Now we need to help their dads find better jobs, learn to parent, gain the knowledge to develop a good relationship with the mom, and marry if they both desire.

We must, in sum, help those mostly young adults create a more stable environment economically and emotionally for their children so their children will enjoy the opportunity kids should have in America.

Mr. Chairman, surprisingly and encouragingly, a recent study by renowned researcher Sara McLanahan of Princeton University shows that at the time of nonmarital births, over half of the parents are cohabiting and about 80 percent say they are in an exclusive relationship that they hope will lead to marriage or at least become permanent.

It seems reasonable to us that if we develop ways to support these young couples when they are still exclusively committed to each other and to their child, they may be able to maintain their adult relationship and develop their parenting relationship.

Thus, our bill will provides a modest amount of money, $150 million over 6 years, to encourage community-based organizations and governmental organizations to conduct projects to help these young parents. Projects will be awarded on a competitive basis. Not only will the projects aim to help couples develop healthy relationships including marriage, but they would also provide the educational opportunities and other supports through which good parenting and relational skills can be honed and the earning power of the father developed.

Even if the parents remain separate, the projects help fathers play an important role in their family through both the payment of child support and through good parenting of the child and open communication with the other parent.

Because these fathers have often have low job skills and weak attachment to the labor force, the projects will help fathers find jobs, improve their skills and experience so they can get better jobs. One of our major goals is to ensure that fathers, whether they live with their children or not, are able to provide financial support to their families. But an equally important goal is to assure that fathers, whether they live with their children or not, can provide appropriate emotional support to their child and be part of an adult partnership providing security, guidance and love to the children.

Mr. Chairman, funding these projects does not remove any money from the various programs Congress has put in place to support single mothers. Cash welfare, food stamps, Medicaid, housing benefits and many types of education and training programs remain available to mothers at their current level or higher levels of funding. So too do the programs that support low-income working single parents, particularly the earned income credit.

Thus, without detracting in any way from Federal programs designed primarily to help single, poor mothers we create this modest new program designed primarily to help single, poor fathers.

A word is in order about the background of this legislation. The gentleman from Florida (Mr. SHAW), my accomplished colleague, introduced the first version of this bill nearly 2 years ago. Since that time we have held three public hearings and received numerous written and oral comments on the legislation and at our most recent hearing, enabled the public to comment directly on the draft version of our current bill. On the basis of testimony at the hearing, as well as many meetings and written comments, we have made more than 50 changes in the legislation.

Mr. Chairman, this bill has now been passed as amended by both the Subcommittee on Human Resources and the full Committee on Ways and Means. Both votes were voice votes; thus our legislation originated and written on a bipartisan basis continues to enjoy the strong support from both sides of the aisle it deserves. The Clinton administration, with which we have worked closely in developing and amending the legislation, also supports the bill.

Finally, numerous organizations across the political spectrum, including the National Fatherhood Initiative, the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, the Center on Law and Social Policy, the Children's Defense Fund, and the Empowerment Network have also endorsed the bill.

In addition to the important fatherhood program in this bill, the bill also contains several other first rate measures that Members should know about. Here is a brief summary:

First, the bill fixes a major problem in the welfare-to-work program which was specifically structured to reach women who had been on welfare many years and would need significant education and training to move into the workforce to become self-sufficient.

□ 1230

Unfortunately, while focused on a significant problem, the original bill was drawn too narrowly and literally could not serve the people it was intended to serve. We correct that problem by adjusting the criteria realistically to identify long-term recipients with low skills and eliminate the discrimination against equally poor, struggling single moms who do not receive welfare and providing job placement services.

We have worked with the Committee on Education and the Workforce and the administration and have prepared constructive changes all can support.

Second, we fix a problem in our Nation's increasingly effective child support program by creating a new penalty procedure for States that have failed to meet the deadline for building a statewide computerized child support payment system. Rather than completely ending child support funding for eight States, we impose a fair and more realistic set of penalties on these States, allowing those that can comply in 6 months to do so penalty free.

Third, we authorize use of a child support enforcement data base to recover delinquent student loans and overpayments in the Unemployment Compensation program. This provision will lead directly to a reduction of $154 million in State unemployment taxes over the next decade.

Fourth, the bill provides needed funds for the largest and most important evaluation of the 1996 welfare reform law.

Fifth, we provide new money to train judges and other court personnel in the child protection system.

Sixth, as the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) will explain in more detail, we fix a problem in the child support program by allowing the Immigration and Naturalization Service to suspend the passports of noncitizens who owe child support to American citizens.

Finally, let me point out that this bill is fully financed by fraud reduction and program terminations. In addition, businesses will save $154 million in Unemployment Compensation taxes. We know there is no such thing as a free lunch, but the Nation will receive the very considerable benefits of this legislation without paying one extra penny in taxes and without increasing the national debt.

In the long run, it will reduce public spending by strengthening families and increasing child support payments and providing children with greater economic and emotional support.

I urge the support of this fine legislation.

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

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. WYNN), who has been a strong supporter of the fatherhood initiatives.

Mr. WYNN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Maryland for yielding me this time.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Fathers Count Act. For a long time, we have had our head in the sand with respect to the problem of children born out of wedlock. We have ignored the problem. We have assumed high-minded piety. We have condemned impoverished young people, but we have not really helped them.

This bill is an enlightened form of welfare reform that addresses some of the real problems faced by unwed parents and specifically fathers.

This bill is critical because it provides resources, not condemnation to unwed fathers. It provides counseling. It provides job support. It provides the resources that they will need to become effective and productive fathers. When we have productive and effective fathers, we have better children.

This is a very good bill in that it also encourages States to take an aggressive role in enforcing child support payments, and that is very essential because it is at the State level where we have the issue of child support enforcement.

By having States implement aggressive enforcement policies, we will collect more child support. Again, when we collect more child support, we are at a better position to help these children of unwed parents.

For too long this Congress and this society has ignored this problem or, as I said, has taken a head-in-the-sand approach. It is high time that, as a society, we address the problem, we accept responsibility, and we, more importantly, enable these young fathers to accept responsibility.

To the extent that these fathers become better fathers, become better husbands, they will contribute to our society by producing young people that are more stable, less prone to crime, and more able to be productive citizens.

This is a bipartisan piece of legislation, the result of a lot of hard work. I think it is an excellent idea. I am very pleased to support it.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CAMP), a member of the Subcommittee on Human Resources.

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman from Connecticut for yielding me this time.

Mr. Chairman, I rise as a cosponsor of the Fathers Count Act of 1999, and I want to thank the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Chairman JOHNSON) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), the ranking member, for their hard work and their good effort in this area.

Since we passed welfare reform in 1996, we have made remarkable

progress in getting families off the welfare rolls and improving their lives, but we still have a lot of work to do. This legislation represents an important step in welfare reform.

Many studies have suggested that unmarried, poor fathers have higher unemployment and incarceration rates than other fathers. These problems make it difficult for them to marry and form two-parent families and to play a positive role in the rearing of their children. Because the father fails to play a prominent family role, a vicious cycle ensues. Their children repeat the cycle of school failure, delinquency, crime, unemployment, and nonmarital births.

These are not the only disturbing facts about single parent homes. Our committee has heard testimony that children with absent fathers are five times more likely to live in poverty, more likely to bring weapons and drugs into the classroom, twice as likely to commit crime, twice as likely to drop out of school, twice as likely to be abused, more likely to commit suicide, more than twice as likely to abuse alcohol or drugs, and more likely to become pregnant as teenagers.

The Fathers Count Act of 1999 is designed to prevent the unfortunate cycle of children being reared in fatherless families by supporting projects that help fathers meet their responsibilities as husbands, parents, and providers.

I think a particularly good highlight of this bill is the charitable choice provisions which really allow faith-based organizations to compete for contracts whenever a State chooses to use private sector services or providers for delivering welfare services to the poor.

The charitable choice provision represents a historic shift in the way social services are delivered, away from big government programs to small, effective community faith-based providers. This provision allows the Secretary of HHS to choose a faith-based provider, and does not require the Secretary to do so.

The reasons this is so important is the goals of faith-based organizations are not just to provide services, but to change lives. Many of the fathers that the Fathers Count legislation is intended to reach need much more than services. They need what only faith-based organizations can deliver, and that is a belief that change is possible.

This bill is aimed at promoting marriage among parents. It will also work to help poor and low-income fathers establish positive relationships with their children and their children's mothers.

I urge a yes vote on this important legislation.

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

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

Mr. Chairman, first, let me acknowledge that when we work together, Democrats and Republicans, we can get a lot accomplished.

I commend the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Human Resources, for her steadfast willingness to make sure that this legislation was considered and negotiated and marked up in a very bipartisan way.

I also want to compliment her on the hearings that we held on this bill. I thought they were very helpful. We heard from a lot of different groups, and they made many suggestions which are incorporated in the final legislation that was brought forward.

The system worked. The process worked. As a result, the Fathers Count Act, H.R. 3073, is a bill that will help low-income parents in carrying out their responsibility, both custodial and noncustodial, both mothers and fathers. It is a good bill, and I encourage my colleagues to support this legislation.

It does not include every provision that the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON) or I would like to have seen in the legislation. It is a product of compromise, and it is a good bill that moves us forward in helping low-income parents.

This endeavor is important for three reasons. First, it is simply unfair to expect low-income mothers to bear all the responsibility for raising their children. It is a moral and legal obligation of both parents to provide care for their sons and daughters.

Second, some noncustodial fathers want to help their families, but they lack regular employment, and it prevents them from meeting their commitments. These are dead-broke dads, not deadbeat dads. They need assistance in finding and retaining employment, and they need encouragement to cooperate with their child support system, which they view in many cases as being very hostile.

Third, and most importantly, children are simply better off when both of their parents have a committed and caring relationship with them, as the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON) has pointed out. This is in the best interest of a child to have both parents involved in their upbringing.

Under the Fathers Count Act, $140 million dollars in competitive grants will be made available for communities to encourage fathers to become a consistent and productive presence in the lives of their children, whether through marriage or through increased visitation and the payment of child support.

These new grant funds can be used for a wide array of specific services, including counseling, vocational education, job search, and retention services, and even subsidized employment. The legislation includes resources to carefully evaluate the impact of these grants on marriage, parenting, employment, earnings, and the payment of child support.

Mr. Chairman, in addition, the grant program would encourage States and communities to implement innovative policies to assist and encourage noncustodial parents to pay child support.

For example, preference would be given to grant applications which contain an agreement from the State to pass through more child support payments to low-income families rather than recoup the money for prior welfare costs. Mr. Chairman, I can tell my colleagues that will encourage more involvement financially by noncustodial parents with their child. It is a good provision. Some States have done it, but not enough States have done this. This bill will encourage that action.

The legislation would make one very important change to help both custodial and noncustodial parents support their children. It would expand eligibility for the current Welfare to Work program. This initiative was originally passed as part of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997. It has proven to be a useful tool to help long-term welfare recipients and noncustodial parents of children on public assistance gain employment.

However, the criteria to access these funds are too restrictive. We know that. We are not able to get the money out where it is desperately needed. Therefore, the Fathers Count Act would broaden eligibility and local flexibility under the Welfare to Work program, an improvement, I might add, that has been requested by our National Governors' Association and by the U.S. Conference of Mayors and the Department of Labor. I hope that the House will build on this effort by passing a broader reauthorization of the Welfare to Work program. The Clinton administration has submitted such a request, and I hope that this will be the first step in reauthorizing that program.

Finally, I should point out that H.R. 3073 contains three provisions that would improve the administration of several different human resource programs. First, the bill would establish a more realistic penalty for the States that have failed to establish a State Disbursement Unit for their child support enforcement system.

Second, the legislation would provide Federal reimbursement for State and local efforts to train judges and other court personnel involved in child abuse cases.

Lastly, the measure would provide additional funding to improve ongoing effort by the Census Bureau to study the impact of welfare reform on low-income families.

Mr. Chairman, the underlying premise of the Fathers Count Act is children are better off emotionally and financially when both of their parents are productive parts of their life. We achieve these goals by promoting marriage, particularly among recent parents. However, we recognize that marriage is not always possible or even desirable, especially when there is an obvious threat of domestic violence. In those circumstances, we still expect fathers to accept financial responsibility for their children.

This bill, therefore, seeks to help low-income fathers gain employment

needed to pay child support. Without such an effort, we are condemning custodial mothers near the poverty level to bear the entire burden of raising their children.

In conclusion, let me say that we are going to have some debates on some of the amendments, and we will talk about that a little bit later, but the underlying bill is a good bill. It is supported by the administration. It is supported by many of the advocates and groups on behalf of our children. I urge my colleagues to support the legislation.

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

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SHAW), who introduced the first fatherhood bill and who has been a real leader on this subject. It is a pleasure to have him on the floor with us today.

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Chairman, I compliment the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON) for her work as well as the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN).

I would have to agree wholeheartedly with my Democrat friend that, when we do work together as Republicans and Democrats, we can do some great things and solve some tremendous problems in this country.

One-third of the children born today are born to single moms, one-third. I would wager that most of them, most of those children were fathered by a father that grew up without a father in the home.

It is hard for many of us to think of growing up without two parents. Experience shows us that the father shows up for the delivery, hands out cigars, and then, all too often, is never seen again. Oh, one may see him hanging out on the street corner, but he has been left behind.

□ 1245

We have done great things in this country with welfare reform, but it has created an imbalance that has to be addressed, and this legislation is a great first step in addressing the balance.

We are training the moms to become breadwinners, and we have done some wonderful things; and the children now look up to their moms as role models, but there is still that great vacancy in the home because there is not a father, and all too often the father is anything but a role model. In our society, today, we cannot afford to leave large masses of people behind.

We have to work with all the people in our population and not give up on any of them, and that is what this legislation addresses; and this is what it comes down to. It teaches fathers to be fathers. As ridiculous as that may sound, if a young boy grows up and is never in a home where there is a father and his neighbors do not have fathers either, he may very well not have a clue as to what it is to be a father, the responsibility, and also the love that is possible and can be generated just by getting in and having some bonding between human beings.

We know that these kids that grow up without fathers are much more likely to get in trouble with the law, they do poorly in school, in most cases, and they will have problems for the rest of their lives. And then they will grow up and they will have children out of wedlock, and this cycle goes on and on. We have to break this cycle.

This is great legislation. It is a pilot program, admittedly, but it is one whose time has come; and I am very, very pleased to see that we are joining together on both sides of this House and bringing forth this tremendous legislation. It is going to save a lot of human beings, and it is going to be great for today's kids.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. HINCHEY).

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Chairman, I think this is a very interesting piece of legislation, and I know that the people who have put it together have the best of intentions and really want to see some progress made with this very serious problem. It is unfortunate that some of the amendments that were offered have not been made in order by the rule; however, there are a number of amendments that have been made in order and, if those amendments pass, I think this legislation may actually have some opportunity to be successful.

There are some things, however, that we are overlooking as we promote this legislation. Perhaps one of the most salient features here of this bill, one of the most important things that it does, is it brings to the fore the direct connection between income and problems of parenting, particularly problems of fatherhood. This bill directly targets its provisions at those people who are 150 percent below the poverty level.

Why does it do that? Because either consciously or unconsciously it recognizes that poor parenting and poverty go hand in hand. So why are we not dealing with the problem of poverty? That is the question that every Member of this House ought to be asking themselves. The problem of poverty is fundamental to dealing with this issue.

One of the things we ought to do is bring to the floor here a bill to increase the minimum wage. We have allowed the minimum wage in our country to fall far below that level where it ought to be. If the minimum wage had been allowed to rise at its standard level, its normal level throughout the decade of the 1980s and the early 1990s, it would today be about $7.50 an hour. That is much closer to the level where a father can support a family.

Bringing out the minimum wage is the most important thing that we could do. The other body passed a minimum wage bill, but extends it over a period of 3 years, drags it out, increases it only by $1, from $5.15 to $6.15 over a period of 3 years, leaving it woefully behind where it ought to be. Let us bring the minimum wage bill out here to the floor, let us pass a real minimum wage bill, let us bring the minimum wage to where it ought to be, $7.00, $7.50, $8.00 an hour. Then we will have fathers who can support their families.

Let us pass legislation which will provide for national health insurance, so that all of the children of these fathers will have health insurance, so that they can have their health needs taken care of, and so that fathers can feel proud of being able to take care of their children; bringing them into immunization clinics, making sure they see a doctor and get proper health care. Those are the things we ought to be doing.

If we are really serious about improving parenting, if we are really serious about improving the quality of fatherhood and motherhood in our country, let us do something about the minimum wage. Let us bring out a bill that will give us national health insurance. Let us really do something for parents so that they can be strong, competent, capable parents, raising their children in competent and capable ways. That is the real answer to this problem.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

I would just say to the gentleman, the preceding speaker, that we are dead serious. We are dead serious about poverty as well as about parenting. And as a result of welfare reform, poverty in America has declined 26 percent in the last 4 years. It is unprecedented for poverty to decline in consecutive years, and especially among poor children.

But in addition under this bill, we do not just provide parenting education and help with relational skills, these men are going to get help with job placement, with career advancement, with getting the skills that are necessary for higher paying jobs. I am a big supporter of the minimum wage. I do not disagree that raising the minimum wage is important, but nobody working at minimum wage is really going to be able to provide a child real economic security.

The goal of this bill is not only to help men get into more stable jobs in the work force but help them to enhance their careers, their skills, move up and earn a higher wage. In sum, this is a direct attack on the problem of poverty among poor men.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ENGLISH).

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for her pathbreaking work on this issue, and let me add for the sake of the gentleman from New York who has now left the floor, it is probably worth noting that neither a minimum wage increase nor health care reform nor welfare reform came to the floor the last time his party was in the majority. But that is beside the point this morning.

We have gathered today on a bipartisan basis in support of the Fathers

Count Act, a real social reform that I think will add greatly to the quality of life in this country. This legislation takes welfare reform to the next level. It recognizes that since the 1960s, the family unit has been under siege from an intrusive and wayward welfare state. We have seen the breakup of low-income families and a breakup that has led to the rise of a large underclass.

This legislation builds on the success of the welfare reform that we passed in 1996 and moves in the direction of re-knitting family bonds. This legislation builds support infrastructure to strengthen the institution of fatherhood and provides support for new innovative local community-based programs that address this problem. These are programs that would counsel and mentor low-income fathers; that would promote good parenting practices; that stress the importance of honoring child support obligations and point the way for fathers to become effective providers through meaningful participation in the workforce.

Let me say that, in my view, this may be one of the most important social reforms that we consider during my term in Congress, and it is one that complements welfare-to-work; that strengthens family and promotes necessary innovation and social policy. I urge all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who are concerned about poverty in America to join me in supporting this legislation.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I take the time now to explain why I will be offering an amendment when we get to the amendment section.

The amendment that I am offering was actually in the Ways and Means reported version of the Fathers Count legislation. It deals with changes in the welfare-to-work with custodial parents who are below the poverty level, not receiving TANF funds, being eligible for welfare-to-work funds. The difficulty is that the bill that is on the floor today would restrict that to no more than 30 percent of the funds available. The problem is that there are other programs that fit into that 30 percent, including children aging out of foster care that we want to make sure the States have maximum flexibility.

I would urge my colleagues to support this amendment to give the States maximum flexibility in how they manage the resources available to not only get people off of welfare but to keep people off of welfare and having good jobs and not being in poverty.

So I would hope my colleagues would support this amendment when it is offered during the amendment stage of debate.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. EDWARDS), who will be offering an amendment dealing with the charitable choice provisions.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and, Mr. Chairman, I will be offering an amendment in a few minutes that I hope all Members on both sides of the aisle will consider very carefully.

The amendment is very simple, but the principle behind that amendment is, I believe, as profound as the meaning of the establishment clause in the first amendment of our Constitution. What our amendment does is simply say that monies, the $150 million that will be funded through this bill, shall not go to pervasively sectarian organizations. The Supreme Court has decided this, specifically in a decision in 1988 in Bowen vs Kendrick, saying that pervasively sectarian organizations, or organizations such as churches, synagogues, mosques, houses of worship, where religion is fundamentally thoroughly the reason for its existence.

Why do I offer this amendment? Well, there are a couple of basic reasons. First of all, the Founding Fathers made it very clear, and not just in putting it in the Bill of Rights, but putting in the first 10 words of the Bill of Rights this principle: that the best way to have religious freedom and respect in America is to build a firewall between government regulations and religion. And that separation, that wall of separation between church and State, has for 200 years worked extraordinarily well.

We are the envy of the world when it comes to religious tolerance and religious freedom. Why in the world, in a 20-minute debate over an amendment on the floor today in this House, should we, in effect, tear down that wall of separation between church and state and put at risk the independence and freedom of religious organizations and institutions all across this country?

The second reason I would say we need to pass the Edwards amendment is that without that amendment we need to look at the language this bill refers to in the 1996 Welfare Reform Act, which not more than a handful of Members were even aware of. This bill, without my amendment, could literally let churches and houses of worship take Federal dollars and, in using those dollars to run secular or social programs, they can hold out that money and actually use it to pay for a sign that they could put on the front of their church saying that no Jews need apply for this job, no Protestants need apply for this federally funded job, no Catholics, no Hindus. Whatever religions they do not like, they can use Federal dollars to literally discriminate in job hiring decisions based on no other reason than the religion of that American citizen.

I find that to be repugnant to the concept of the freedoms enshrined in the Bill of Rights. And I know that no sponsor of this legislation would intentionally want to do that, but I would urge them to take a look at the impact of this language and the underlying language that it builds on from the 1996 Welfare Reform Act.

I appreciate deeply the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), the Democratic sponsor of this bill, and his strong support of my amendment. I think he and I would agree that if we believe in this legislation, we ought to vote for the Edwards amendment simply to make it constitutional, if for no other reason than that practical but yet important reason.

□ 1300

I think it is time for this House to take a stand in saying that we are not going to compromise the meaning of the establishment clause, the first 10 words of the First Amendment of the Bill of Rights, not out of disrespect to religion, but out of total reverence to religion.

To my Republican colleagues and conservative Members on both sides of the aisle, those of them who constantly come to this floor and express grievous reservations about government regulation of our public schools and they do not even want the Federal Government involved in governing our local schools and they are greatly concerned about Federal regulations and agencies overseeing businesses in America, why in the world through this legislation would they want to extend government regulation into our churches, our synagogues, and our houses of worship?

The way this bill is written and using the underlying language of the 1996 Welfare Reform Act, they basically are going to invite government regulators to come into virtually any synagogue, church, or house of worship that receives money under this program and allow those government regulators to ask where they got their money, how they spend their money, and the purposes for it.

Please, my colleagues, on a bipartisan basis, vote for the Edwards amendment.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to comment on the EDWARDS amendment that will come up later on.

The charitable choice provisions in the Welfare Reform bill are provisions that have been affirmed in three consecutive Congresses in votes on the floor. The reason that they have been affirmed is that, within the charitable choice provision in the law, there is a firewall. Church grant recipients cannot proselytize with federal funds and there must be a secular alternative service provider available. While the money can flow to a church, a church is not allowed to discriminate amongst children that they serve according to the child's religion affiliation.

Now, it is also true that it allows a Catholic day-care center that is run by nuns to have only nuns run it. But even that center could not discriminate on the basis of faith amongst children applying to be in that day-care center. So there is a very clear firewall.

In the years that this has been in the law, 6 years now, no body of examples

of problems has developed. We have had a couple of cases in which the law has been enforced and, therefore, has been demonstrated to be enforceable and people have lost grants because they have used the money to proselytize. So there is a firewall in the law.

But I want to get to a more human point here. In many of the neighborhoods where there are the highest number of single moms on welfare and unmarried dads, there are very few institutions left; and often in these neighborhoods, in some of the cities of our Nation, there is still a small church. It is the last of the community organizations that lives there.

If we can get money to that small church for something like a fatherhood program, we must do it. Because they can reach those fathers. They cannot only help fathers do all the things that this bill fosters, but they can also pair with the Workforce Investment Board so that they get fathers into the job stream more effectively. They can deal with the parenting issues and the relational issues. But most importantly, when the Federal money runs out, they will still be there.

One of the terrible failings of social service programs funded by the Federal Government is that, when we stop the funding, the program goes away.

One of the reasons we wanted to get faith-based institutions into the business of service is because they provide an ongoing support system for people who need support. All of us need support after either the program is gone or the person no longer needs the program and does not qualify.

So if a father moves up that economic ladder and no longer qualifies economically, he still has the support system available to him that helped him make that progress. Because, in fact, many of the faith-based organizations believe that their goal is not just to help temporarily but to change lives. And furthermore, they believe that they can change their life. Very few government funded programs really believe that in their gut.

Now, are they bureaucratic? Absolutely. We have not had the outpouring of applications from the faith-based community because they cannot do business with the Federal Government without quite a lot of accountability, and that is paperwork.

So the charitable choice provisions have not created quite the response we had hoped for, but they have brought new providers in. They do reach into these troubled communities. And it is those very communities where often the church is the last remaining organized institution that we do want to reach into.

So we do it through the charitable choice mechanism, but we have a firewall within that law; and that firewall, to this time, has worked.

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

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

Mr. Chairman, the Edwards amendment does not repeal charitable choice. It recognizes the need for faith-based institutions to help us carry out the fatherhood initiative.

We recognize that also in the Welfare Reform Act of 1996 that we want faith-based institutions to help us in getting people off of welfare to work and we want faith-based institutions to help us in our Fatherhood Counts Act.

The gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON) pointed out, and correctly so, that what we have done in this bill is referenced the 1996 Act. We referenced the Welfare Reform Act; and she states quite correctly that, under that Act, no funds provided directly to institutions or organizations to provide services and administrative programs shall be expended for sectarian worship, instruction, or proselytization. That is in the 1997 law and, by reference, is incorporated into the fatherhood initiative.

But there is another section to that law of 1997 which is referenced, and it says that the programs must be implemented consistent with the establishment clause of the United States Constitution. That is in the 1997 Act and, by reference, is incorporated in Fathers Count.

What the Edwards amendment does is make that section consistent with the Kendrick decision, which is a Supreme Court decision that interpreted that to mean that the entity cannot be pervasively sectarian. So the Edwards amendment is clarifying the 1997 statute to make it absolutely clear that we want faith-based institutions but it must be within the constitutional framework.

I think it is a clarifying amendment. Quite frankly, I do not think it should be a controversial amendment. I think that it should be accepted as clarifying what we all agree, that we want faith-based institutions participating, but it must be in compliance with the Constitution of the United States.

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

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, the point of the gentleman is an important one; and I appreciate the legitimate controversy around this issue.

I would point out two facts. There is no definition of these two words ''pervasively sectarian.'' And since the Kendrick decision of 1993, the Supreme Court has indicated and is, as we speak, reviewing decisions that will enlarge on that 1993 decision and slightly alter it. Even this administration has been for the clarification that would clearly allow technology assistance to parochial schools.

So we are at a point in our history where we are trying to work out precisely what this division between church and state should look like on the ground running. And by putting into statute a 1993 Supreme Court decision, we limit the ability of that division to develop in the years ahead and for that line to be more clearly defined.

Now, that is one problem. The second problem is that, in the wording of his amendment, as he tries to translate what he believes to be the Supreme Court decision into current law, Representative EDWARDS says, ''notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds shall not be provided to any faith-based institution that is pervasively sectarian.''

Well, of course, the church is pervasively sectarian. The program that is going to use the funds is not. But if they do not allow this, say, small black church in a poor neighborhood to be a receiver of the funds, even though they must be spent on this program in compliance with the charitable choice statute, then they will not be eligible to receive the funds.

I think, if we pass the Edwards amendment here today, it will have a very chilling effect on both the Federal Government's and the State Government's willingness to include faith-based organizations in their network of service providers because we will have confused the issue as to who actually is defined as the ''pervasively sectarian'' entity.

Certainly, the church is a pervasively sectarian entity. Its day-care center cannot be if it is going to receive funds under this law.

So I would just say that I think putting into statute Supreme Court language from a 1993 decision, when we are at this very time seeing the Supreme Court take more cases in this area in order to give clearer definition to the delicate balance between the church and state in our democracy, would be unwise. Therefore, I will oppose the amendment when the time comes.

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

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Chairman, I think the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON) is misreading the Kendrick decision.

The Kendrick decision dealt with the program management, not the sponsoring entity, in that they can be a sectarian institution that carries out a program that is not pervasively sectarian in the way that it is managed.

In fact, we have found that in the management of TANF funds that religious institutions have been able to comply with this standard. And the reason why we think it is important to include it in statute is to make it clear that we want to make sure that the Constitution is in fact adhered to, the establishment clause.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. EDWARDS).

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

Mr. Chairman, I would like to respond to some of the points made by

the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON).

First of all, she talked about a chilling effect. Quite frankly, to be honest, I do want to put a chilling effect, as Mr. Madison and Mr. Jefferson wanted to in writing the Bill of Rights and drafting it and supporting it, that we ought not to have Federal dollars going directly to houses of worship. They were adamant, they were profoundly committed to that concept. And, yes, I do want to put a chilling effect on that kind of flow of dollars, for all the reasons that I have mentioned.

But my amendment is clear that it allows dollars, under this program, to go to other faith-based organizations. I think that is one reason why a number of religious organizations are supporting my amendment.

Let me just mention a few: The American Jewish Committee, the Baptist Joint Committee, the Anti-Defamation League, actually the American Federation of State and County and Municipal Employees, the National Council of Jewish Women, the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Jewish Committee, Religious Action Center, America United for Separation of Church and State, the Council on Religious Freedom.

This is not going to stop faith-based organizations from participating in social programs. What it is going to do is make this bill consistent with Bowen v. Kendrick in 1988 in the Supreme Court decision.

Let me read from what Justice Rehnquist actually wrote in the majority position. He said, the reason for this concern, and he is referring to Federal dollars going to pervasively sectarian churches to be run in secular programs, ''The reason for this is that there is a risk that direct government funding, even if it is designated for specific secular purposes, may nonetheless advance the pervasively sectarian institution's religious mission.''

□ 1315

I do not understand why any sponsor of this legislation would want to write a bill knowing it is specifically in contrast to a clear constitutional decision written by Mr. Rehnquist and supported by a majority of the Supreme Court on a very similar case.

Secondly, on some other points, she talked about, well, under this bill you will not be able to discriminate against people wanting the services. That still does not deny the fact that it will allow you to use Federal dollars to discriminate against people, in hiring people for running and managing these programs based simply on their religion. There are logical reasons why we let church and synagogues hire people of their own faith using their own dollars. But this is plowing new ground, beginning with the welfare reform bill of just 3 years ago, that has not been well implemented yet, in allowing dollars to go directly to churches and synagogues and houses of worship. I think that is profoundly risky and dangerous and threatens the very purpose and commitment of the Bill of Rights.

The gentlewoman mentioned, quote, there are no problems over the last 6 years. Let me point out that the welfare reform bill was only passed in 1996. It has only been in place 3 years, not 6 years, and in fact it is now being mired down in constitutional debate and court cases over the very point we are making today. Why burden this legislation with the burden that the welfare reform act is going through?

Finally, I think the point is just simply this: For 200 years, we have had separation of church and State for very basic reasons. We do not want government regulation of religious institutions. I would suggest without the Edwards amendment, that is exactly what we are going to get. Even when a church defends its efforts as not being proselytizing or sectarian, that will require itself court cases where it will allow plaintiffs to go in and file lawsuits against churches and houses of worship. I would suggest it is that constitutional question, it is that legal fear that has caused many churches, religions and houses of worship not to want to participate in direct Federal funding under the welfare reform bill.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The bottom line here is, and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. EDWARDS) said it very clearly, you do not want churches getting the money. I do want churches getting the money. That is the bottom line. I think there is a role in America for churches being part of the social service delivery system because they have the ability to support people at a level of faith that government cannot offer, and they are there after you outgrow the program, they are there after the funding expires. It gives to the person not only a hand up but a permanent supportive community.

I do not want Federal money to go to churches that is not accountable and for programs that are not open to everyone who needs them. So, yes, there will be red tape. Churches who choose to receive Federal money will be regulated. If they do not like it, I cannot help it. If there are Federal dollars, you are accountable. If there are Federal dollars, you cannot discriminate against people needing the service. In addition, the community must make a secular alternative available and so on. The fire wall in the charitable choice language is extremely important and effective. But your fire wall would take effect above that and cut churches out of the service-providing social service network in America. I think that would be a tragedy.

Why did our Founding Fathers not oppose this? Because they never envisioned that the Federal Government would be providing the level of service, job placement, parenting education, not in their wildest dreams. Since we are doing that, we do have to do that in a way that is respectful of our Constitution and I believe the charitable choice provisions allow that.

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

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, I would hope that the Members would read the bill and read the Edwards amendment before they vote on it, because I understand there are deep philosophical differences among Members as to what we would like to see in regards to the use of faith-based institutions in carrying out programs sponsored by the Federal Government. But that is not what really is involved in the Edwards amendment. The Edwards amendment is very simple. It says that we use faith-based institutions but they must comply with the constitutional standard in regards to establishment of religion.

Let me, if I might, just quote from CRS because I think that really summarizes it best. It says: If the organization's secular functions are separable, government can directly subsidize those functions. However, if the entity is so permeated by a religious purpose and character that its secular functions and religious functions are ''inextricably intertwined,'' that is, the entity is ''pervasively sectarian,'' the Court has construed the establishment clause generally to forbid direct public assistance.

That is what the Edwards amendment is saying. It is not trying to take sides quite frankly on whether it is a good public policy or a bad public policy to get our faith-based institutions involved in the fatherhood initiative. What it is saying is, let us adhere to the establishment clause, let us give guidance to the grantees to make sure that they comply with the constitutional standards. That makes sense. I would hope that everyone would say that we should comply with the Constitution. It is not taking sides on the underlying issue.

Mr. Chairman, in closing, this is one of the amendments, but let us not lose sight of the bill that is an extremely important bill. It is supported by the administration. By letter dated today, the administration urges a ''yes'' vote on H.R. 3073. It is supported by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, by the Center for Law and Social Policy, by the Children's Defense Fund. This is a very important bill. I would hope my colleagues will support it when we have a chance to vote on it a little bit later.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. DUNN) and thank her for her good work on this subcommittee over the years.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlewoman from Washington is recognized for 1 minute.

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Chairman, I want to add my voice to those who enthusiastically support H.R. 3073. I want to thank

the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON) for her commitment to helping encourage fathers to be involved in their families. The best hope for our children is the daily involvement of both parents in their lives. For too long, we have tolerated the unfortunate trend of fatherless homes to the detriment of our youth. Too many children are being born out of wedlock. A recent census study found that the number of babies born to unwed parents has increased fivefold since the 1930s. Both mothers and fathers are important to raising children and helping them achieve their full potential. Too often, fathers who are not custodial parents have difficulty meeting their financial obligations to their children, or have trouble spending time with them.

We have got to encourage efforts that help men get more involved in the lives of their children, especially when they are not around on a day-to-day basis. This Congress has rightfully promoted improving the lives of families through attempts to lower the historic tax burden they shoulder. Now it is time to help men who may not be a part of the home but who are struggling to be a part of the family.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) each will control 15 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING).

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

I first want to commend the gentlewoman from Connecticut for her efforts to bring attention to the needs of noncustodial fathers who are working to fulfill their responsibilities.

The Fathers Count Act of 1999, as amended by the gentlewoman from Connecticut's substitute, also includes important changes to the welfare-to-work program incorporated from H.R. 3172, the Welfare-to-Work Amendments of 1999, which passed in the Committee on Education and the Workforce on November 3. The major focus of these changes is to provide more flexibility to States and localities in administering the welfare-to-work program.

This program, authorized under the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, provides assistance to welfare recipients who face significant barriers to employment. In an effort to target assistance to those individuals most in need, strict eligibility criteria were established for the program. However, as we have since learned from both States and localities responsible for administering this program, the eligibility has been so strict as to prevent serving individuals clearly in need of these services.

In fact, a report compiled after passage of this program found that most of the funds were aiding only 10 percent of welfare recipients. Largely because of this, States and localities have simply been unable to expend these funds. To date, of the $3 billion available for the program, only $283 million has been spent.

To address this issue, this legislation loosens the eligibility criteria to allow more individuals in need of these services to benefit from the program. This legislation also includes an amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DEMINT) providing even greater local flexibility for the targeting of these funds, and streamlines the current burdensome paperwork requirements necessary for verification of program eligibility.

However, it should be made clear the intent of this bill is not to encourage these programs to ignore the significant needs of those welfare recipients who truly have tremendous barriers to achieving self-sufficiency, but rather to provide more flexibility for locals in identifying these individuals.

I also want to highlight several other important provisions under this legislation which I believe will improve the welfare-to-work program.

First, it addresses the importance of providing services to noncustodial parents. Although these parents were eligible under the current program, the criteria for receiving services has been loosened. In addition, provisions adopted from a bill supported by the administration will ensure that noncustodial parents served under this program will work toward fully meeting their responsibilities with respect to their noncustodial child or children.

Secondly, this bill eliminates the current reporting requirements under the welfare-to-work program. It has come to our attention that these reporting requirements are too extensive, complex and cost too much for entities conducting programs to meet. Thus, this bill repeals these requirements and directs the Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretaries of HHS and State and local government, to develop a new and more reasonable and affordable data reporting system.

By increasing the ability to share information, this legislation also promotes increased and improved coordination between human services agencies which administer welfare programs and the workforce development system which administers the welfare-to-work program.

Finally, this legislation also expands local flexibility by allowing funds to be used to support up to 6 months of vocational education job training. Although we view this program as a work program as opposed to a job training or education program, this provision strikes a compromise between those who believe that no limitation should be put on education and training requirements and those who point out the failure of this program's predecessor, the Job Opportunity and Basic Skills Act.

By allowing for limited vocational education and training, it is our hope that local providers will establish programs that stress the need for employment first, backed up with additional skills training to provide the support necessary for these individuals to move up the career ladder and become self-sufficient.

I am pleased this legislation has bipartisan support and has received the endorsement from several State and local organizations as well as the administration. I urge my colleagues to join in support of this legislation.

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

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

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the welfare-to-work provisions only that are included in H.R. 3073, the Fathers Count Act. These provisions broaden the eligibility requirements for the program so that tens of thousands of low-income families will receive job search and training assistance to improve their ability to secure gainful employment.

The welfare-to-work program was enacted as part of the 1997 budget agreement to help families transition from welfare to work by providing them meaningful education and job training assistance. Forty-seven States currently participate in the program and 76,000 recipients have received services.

This bill contains a number of improvements necessary to ensure the program's future success. Most notably, Mr. Chairman, the bill expands current eligibility requirements which are so narrow in current law that many deserving welfare recipients cannot qualify. Both the Committee on Education and the Workforce and the Committee on Ways and Means reported bills that would ease the rules so that more individuals can be assisted.

□ 1330

Mr. Chairman, there are others issues that were not solved in committee. The substitute, in my opinion, should reauthorize the Welfare to Work program in future years. The 2.6 million individuals who remain on welfare is a hard-to-serve population that will require extensive and intensive assistance to successfully move off of welfare. This program will be needed for many more years to come.

Also, H.R. 3073 only covers six months of education and job training assistance. This is far too short. I regret also that the Committee on Rules did not make in order the amendment of the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) to extend training to one year. I support amendments to be offered by the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) which would change the fatherhood program to the parenthood program. I share her concern that both parents need support and should be treated equally.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support these amendments and to support the welfare-to-work operations of the bill.

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

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Chairman, I yield what time he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON), the subcommittee chair.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3073, the Fathers Count Act. Not only does it focus on the need to help noncustodial fathers gain employment in order to pay child support, it also includes important changes to the Welfare to Work program.

These changes are reflected in the amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 3073 offered by the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON). This substitute includes important provisions passed in the Committee on Education and the Workforce under H.R. 3172, the Welfare-to-Work amendments of 1999, and reflect bipartisan consensus among Members from both our committee and the Committee on Ways and Means.

Just over a month ago, my Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, Training and Lifelong Learning held a hearing on the issue of welfare reform and, in particular, on the Welfare to Work program. I was encouraged by a report presented at that hearing by the General Accounting Office which found the Welfare to Work program to be providing an incentive for greater collaboration between welfare agencies and the job training system. This is an issue I believe is critical if these Federal programs are to be cost-effective, efficient, and avoid duplication.

This hearing also highlighted the frustration of many States and localities regarding several aspects of the Welfare to Work program. Specifically, they noted the State eligibility requirements that have limited their ability to serve individuals clearly in need of services, but who simply do not meet the program's targeted criteria.

I am pleased the Johnson substitute includes relief to these agencies by providing more flexibility in designing local programs to address the significant barriers to employment facing those who are still on welfare today.

In addition, this legislation includes several other important provisions which, taken together, expand flexibility for how these funds are used and which cut down on burdensome red tape requirements that have hampered the program's effectiveness.

It is my hope that we ensure States and locals are able to use these funds effectively as part of an ongoing successful strategy to forever change the nature of welfare.

Indeed, these strategies are beginning to show some very encouraging news. The Department of Health and Human Services recently completed its annual review of welfare reform and provided clear evidence of this success.

Specifically, the number of families relying on public assistance has fallen tremendously. Income among those leaving welfare has increased. Employment rates among single parent mothers have increased, while poverty rates have fallen. These are all indeed reasons to be encouraged by welfare reform.

However, welfare reform will not continue to be the success that it is today if there is not a focus on the unique needs of those individuals who have far greater barriers to employment than those who have already left public assistance. We know from the experience of States such as Wisconsin that these individuals can and are making a successful transition into employment and towards self-sufficiency.

However, it takes hard work, dedication, high expectation, and the types of assistance provided through the Welfare to Work program for this to happen. The changes we are making to this program today will help ensure these funds are an effective tool in these efforts to assist these individuals.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. MARTINEZ).

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Chairman, I rise to express my support for those provisions in H.R. 3073, the Fathers Count Act, that will make important changes to the Welfare to Work program.

As my colleagues know, the Welfare to Work program was created when President Clinton insisted that $3 billion be included in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 to help States move their welfare recipients into the work force and comply with the ambitious work requirements established in the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act. I am pleased to say that that program has been largely successful.

Over the last 5 years, the welfare rolls have decreased by over 40 percent, reaching their lowest level since 1969. Conversely, the number of welfare recipients with jobs has quadrupled during that same time period.

In August, President Clinton announced that every State and the District of Columbia had met the work requirements set forth in the Personal Responsibility Act of 1998, and just as important, the annual income earned by those welfare recipients for those jobs has increased by an average of $650 per year.

However, as several of my colleagues have mentioned, one flaw is keeping the Welfare to Work program from realizing its full potential, overly restrictive eligibility requirements.

Therefore, I support the provisions in this bill that will expand the eligibility requirements of the program. This will help States enormously in their efforts to move their remaining welfare recipients to work.

However, while the new eligibility requirements will allow the States to access previously inaccessible money and provide services to previously unservable welfare recipients, that money will be expended quickly, leaving the hardest to serve individuals without resources.

During the Committee on Education and the Workforce markup of H.R. 3172, the companion bill to H.R. 3073, I offered an amendment to reauthorize the Welfare to Work program at the President's request of $1 billion for fiscal year 2000, which would have allowed the program to service an additional 200,000 individuals. Given the 2.6 million families remaining on welfare, I think that that is the least we can do.

In a recent letter from the administration, Alexis Herman states, ''We view H.R. 3172 as a complement to a complete reauthorization of the Welfare to Work program.''

Additional resources are essential to addressing the continuing needs to promote long-term economic self-sufficiency among the hardest to employ welfare recipients and to assist noncustodial parents in making meaningful contributions to their the well-being of their children.

Although, in the spirit of bipartisanship I withdrew my amendment, I agree with the administration and hope that the Congress will also consider legislation to reauthorize and provide additional resources for the Welfare to Work program in the near future. We have made too much progress to abandon our efforts now.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK).

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Chairman, I thank the ranking member for yielding me this time.

The Parents Count amendment that I am going to offer later, which attempts to correct what I think is a difficulty with the fatherhood section, and the debate seems to have been exclusively on that portion of the bill, I think we should really be spending time on the portion that has to do with Welfare-to-Work, which is an extremely important amendment that has been put together with this bill which is referred to as the Fathers Count legislation.

Beginning on title III of this legislation, Welfare to Work program eligibility, which was reported out favorably by the Committee on Education and the Workforce, is a bill which attempts to correct a very serious problem with the original welfare reform legislation. In that legislation we attempted to be so strict in defining the eligibility of people who could qualify for Welfare-to-Work, and in setting up the requirements, virtually eliminated 90 percent of the people who might otherwise have been able to participate.

I say that very liberally, because in talking to the Department of Labor that administers this program, they are saying that only about 10 percent of the funds have been utilized. Looking at the figures programs in May and June of this year, they are saying that hopefully it has risen to about 13 to 15 percent, which suggests to me that this legislation which we reported out of the Committee on Education and the Workforce is an absolutely essential correction.

In my own State, and I have talked to the people there, and they say the one thing that eliminates almost all of the custodial parents from participating is the restriction that says you must not have a high school diploma or a GED, and almost all of the people on welfare or the parents on welfare have their high school diplomas in my State, and so they are automatically disqualified.

So this correction which we are making, eliminating these very strict requirements, is essential if we expect to take this Welfare-to-Work opportunity to the people that really need it.

The second point I want to make is that the current law, even the current law which has all of these defects, opens up opportunity for Welfare-to-Work opportunities and assistance and other kinds of programs to both custodial parents and noncustodial parents. It is opened up completely to both aspects. In fact, to make sure that the noncustodial parent has an opportunity, there were restrictions of funding, 70 percent in one area, 30 percent in another. It is an important point to realize that the Welfare Reform Act, in creating Welfare-to-Work, established opportunities for both mothers and fathers.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER), a member of the committee.

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

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Chairman, I wanted to briefly talk again about the Edwards amendment on whether or not we are going to have a pervasively sectarian standard that basically, for all of the rhetoric, will eliminate faith-based organizations from being eligible for grants because States and others would be scared away from including faith-based, because there is no definition of what constitutes pervasively sectarian. The Supreme Court has been evolving this definition.

But rather than just talk about Vice President GORE, Governor Bush and others in this House and in the Senate in signed law that has passed three times with this clause, let me read a little bit from the Brookings Institution, once again where it separates kind of the far left of the Democratic Party from the moderate part of the Democratic Party, where they are talking about the reason to change the ''pervasively sectarian standard which they say has constituted a genuine, though more subtle establishment of religion, because it supports one type of religious world view, while penalizing holistic beliefs.''

Now, what did the Brookings Institution mean by holistic beliefs. They say, ''Holistic faith-based agencies operate on the belief that no area of a person's life, whether psychological, physical, social or economic, can be adequately considered in isolation from the spiritual.'' In other words, that is what we see in many of the grass-roots organizations around the country.

This bill would not allow them to teach religion; it would not allow them to have the bulk of this program, to discriminate against people who are not in that church, but it would say that if you are a faith-based organization, you can have standards on your staff, you can have it be part of your ministry, because in fact, the holistic approach says that it is not just the mechanical parts of this, but it is also the character that matters.

That is why many, if not most, although we have many secular organizations that had an impact; but many, if not most in the highest risk areas of the effective organizations have dealt with matters of the soul in addition to kind of the just mechanical execution, whether that is in homelessness, whether it is in juvenile delinquency, or whether it is as in this case, fatherhood, as this bill addresses.

□ 1345

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SANFORD).

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

Mr. Chairman, I rise very reluctantly actually against this bill, because I know that a lot of hard work was done on the bill. There are many things that make a lot of sense about it, and yet, my struggle quite simply is this.

As I read through the idea of establishing a grant program to foster responsible fatherhood, I struggle with that as a conservative. The reason I do is, is that really the role of the Federal government? To me that would seem to be the role of the local priest or the local rabbi or my preacher back home, or my uncle or my granddad, but somebody in my local community not tied to a grant from Washington, D.C., but somebody who actually lives there, who, because they care about me as a person, want to make an impact in my life in how I might be as a father, rather than being fostered through some grant out of Washington.

I would secondly say it is an extra $140 million, not a lot of money in a $1.7 million billion budget, but nonetheless, is this the highest and best use of that money?

Finally, again, this is an odd juxtaposition on where I stand on this, but does it grow or shrink government? Again, from my vantage point, it is something that grows government into a realm that we traditionally have not gone. I do not like the idea of the Federal government defining what a good father is. Is that really the role of the Federal government?

So I simply raise those concerns very reluctantly, but nonetheless raise them.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE), the subcommittee chair.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support title III of the welfare-to-work program and the expansion of eligibility amendment thereto.

The welfare-to-work program was established in 1997 as a separate funding stream to States and localities to provide targeted assistance to moving the hardest to employ welfare recipients to work and self-sufficiency.

But what we have found is that the welfare-to-work program, while well-developed, requires greater flexibility in order to serve a greater population of the hardest to place welfare recipients.

To date, States have only spent $283 million of the total $3 billion available, but face multiple barriers to expanding their ability to serve more clients.

In Delaware, although $2.7 million was available this year, only $4,000 has been spent, with only about 40 clients being served. By relaxing the criteria as we are doing today, perhaps up to 1,000 others could be served.

Mr. Chairman, I do not ordinarily complain about a lack of State funding on Federal assistance, but in this case, there is a large population of hard to place recipients that otherwise could greatly benefit from relaxed eligibility criteria and more flexibility in who may be served under the program.

States like Delaware are clearly having difficulty in finding welfare recipients who qualify for assistance under this program. The transitional assistance to needy families funds have the flexibility to serve a greater population. Now it is time to expand the welfare-to-work eligibility criteria, thereby allowing us to spread the safety net and package services in a more seamless way.

By expanding the eligibility criteria for the welfare-to-work program, we retain, we dedicate, and strengthen the Federal commitment to serving the hardest to place welfare recipients. Not until adequate resources are targeted to the welfare-to-work recipients in a more realistic way and these recipients are helped off of welfare can we truly say that the historic Welfare Reform Act was a complete and unmitigated success.

Expanding the eligibility of welfare-to-work recipients is an excellent idea whose time has come. I am proud to support the expansion of eligibility for the hardest to serve welfare recipients.

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

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON), a member of the committee.

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman for yielding time to me, and I commend him for his hard work on this legislation, as well as the subcommittee chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I want to raise two points. I think at this time it is fortunate that we are dealing with legislation to expand welfare-to-work and to

truly reach those that we have failed to reach as of yet.

Secondly, I want to point out, in reply to the comment of the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SANFORD) a few minutes ago with regard to whether or not it was the Federal Government's role to deal with the fatherhood programs, when welfare started, the Federal government determined that aid to families of dependent children was predicated upon a single mother and dependent children. Fatherhood was not even an issue.

Today we want to promote families and fathers, and to expand in title III the accessibility to reach out in terms of eligibility for welfare-to-work programs. It means that this Congress and this country are addressing now those that are the most disadvantaged and those that are the last to not realize the success of welfare-to-work as passed by this Congress a number of years ago.

It is only right and proper that the Federal government recognize in this program fatherhood and the promotion of it. It is only right in this program we expand eligibility so as to reach all Americans who deserve the opportunity for the education, the training, and the background, so they can truly become employed and be a contributing member of this society.

I commend my chairman, I commend the committee, and I rise in full support of the bill.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON).

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I just want to say that what is so remarkable about this bill, and I appreciate the concern of some of my colleagues about a new program, is that it reaches out to the young men with the very same services that we have been providing to women, and that we have developed so dramatically under the welfare-to-work, the welfare reform bill.

It just helps them get the job, develop their skills, become successful, proud breadwinners, and at the same time we help them develop the discipline, parenting skills, and personal development that is essential if they are going to have good relationships with their children and good relationships with the mother of the children.

If we do not do this, we leave these children isolated, growing up without the economic or emotional support they need to take advantage of the remarkable opportunity free America offers.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by Representative MINK. This amendment would strike Title I of the Fathers Count Act and replace it with a gender neutral Parents Count Act.

This language is preferable because it would allow mothers to be eligible to receive the same benefits as fathers. As offered, the Act without this amendment offers programs to fathers only, programs that are also needed by mothers.

The new title would make the eligibility of poor women for parenting education programs, job training and other types of counseling equal to that of non-custodial fathers. It would further give preference to applicants that consult with domestic violence prevention and intervention organizations.

This is preferable over the original bill which provides for marriage counseling which expresses a preference for keeping married couples together despite the fact that many women and children suffer from domestic violence as a result of being locked into these marriages.

The Mink Amendment is important also to ensure that the bill does not violate the Constitution. As written, the bill expresses a gender preference for receipt of these benefits, which is contrary to the equal protection clause in the Constitution. By making the bill gender neutral, this provision removes any question of constitutionality.

My concern is that programs that encourage fatherhood—active involvement in the life of children, often overlook the importance of the entire family as a unit. We certainly need to encourage more men to get involved in their families, and I support any effort that makes special efforts to do so.

However, I do not encourage such efforts when they diminish the importance of the mother and the entire family unit in raising and caring for a child. A child needs the support of an entire family—mother, father, grandparents, the entire extended family. The Mink Amendment addresses this concern by making the bill gender neutral, but also by encouraging the reunification of the family, the entire family.

I urge my Colleagues to support this amendment because it is pro-family. If we are a Congress committed to the idea of supporting the American family, then this should be a welcome change.

The CHAIRMAN. All time for general debate has expired.

In lieu of the amendment recommended by the Committee on Ways and Means printed in the bill, it shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the 5-minute rule an amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and numbered 1, modified by the amendment printed in Part A of House Report 106–463. That amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read.

The text of the amendment in the nature of a substitute, as modified, is as follows:

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Fathers Count Act of 1999''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—FATHERHOOD GRANT PROGRAM

Sec. 101. Fatherhood grants.

TITLE II—FATHERHOOD PROJECTS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

Sec. 201. Fatherhood projects of national significance.

TITLE III—WELFARE-TO-WORK PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY

Sec. 301. Flexibility in eligibility for participation in welfare-to-work program.

Sec. 302. Limited vocational educational and job training included as allowable activity.

Sec. 303. Certain grantees authorized to provide employment services directly.

Sec. 304. Simplification and coordination of reporting requirements.

Sec. 305. Use of State information to aid administration of welfare-to-work formula grant funds.

TITLE IV—ALTERNATIVE PENALTY PROCEDURE RELATING TO STATE DISBURSEMENT UNITS

Sec. 401. Alternative penalty procedure relating to State disbursement units.

TITLE V—FINANCING PROVISIONS

Sec. 501. Use of new hire information to assist in collection of defaulted student loans and grants.

Sec. 502. Elimination of set-aside of portion of welfare-to-work funds for successful performance bonus.

TITLE VI—MISCELLANEOUS

Sec. 601. Change dates for evaluation.

Sec. 602. Report on undistributed child support payments.

Sec. 603. Sense of the Congress.

Sec. 604. Additional funding for welfare evaluation study.

Sec. 605. Training in child abuse and neglect proceedings.

Sec. 606. Use of new hire information to assist in administration of unemployment compensation programs.

Sec. 607. Immigration provisions.

TITLE I—FATHERHOOD GRANT PROGRAM

SEC. 101. FATHERHOOD GRANTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601–679b) is amended by inserting after section 403 the following:

''SEC. 403A. FATHERHOOD PROGRAMS.

''(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to make grants available to public and private entities for projects designed to—

''(1) promote marriage through counseling, mentoring, disseminating information about the advantages of marriage, enhancing relationship skills, teaching how to control aggressive behavior, and other methods;

''(2) promote successful parenting through counseling, mentoring, disseminating information about good parenting practices including prepregnancy family planning, training parents in money management, encouraging child support payments, encouraging regular visitation between fathers and their children, and other methods; and

''(3) help fathers and their families avoid or leave cash welfare provided by the program under part A and improve their economic status by providing work first services, job search, job training, subsidized employment, career-advancing education, job retention, job enhancement, and other methods.

''(b) FATHERHOOD GRANTS.—

''(1) APPLICATIONS.—An entity desiring a grant to carry out a project described in subsection (a) may submit to the Secretary an application that contains the following:

''(A) A description of the project and how the project will be carried out.

''(B) A description of how the project will address all 3 of the purposes of this section.

''(C) A written commitment by the entity that the project will allow an individual to participate in the project only if the individual is—

''(i) a father of a child who is, or within the past 24 months has been, a recipient of assistance or services under a State program funded under this part;

''(ii) a father, including an expectant or married father, whose income (net of court-ordered child support) is less than 150 percent of the poverty line (as defined in section 673(2) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, including any revision required by such section, applicable to a family of the size involved); or

''(iii) a parent referred to in paragraph (3)(A)(iii).

''(D) A written commitment by the entity that the entity will provide for the project, from funds obtained from non-Federal sources, amounts (including in-kind contributions) equal in value to—

''(i) 20 percent of the amount of any grant made to the entity under this subsection; or

''(ii) such lesser percentage as the Secretary deems appropriate (which shall be not less than 10 percent) of such amount, if the application demonstrates that there are circumstances that limit the ability of the entity to raise funds or obtain resources.

''(2) CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATIONS BY INTERAGENCY PANELS.—

''(A) FIRST PANEL.—

''(i) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a panel to be known as the 'Fatherhood Grants Recommendations Panel' (in this subparagraph referred to as the 'Panel').

''(ii) MEMBERSHIP.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—The Panel shall be composed of 10 members, as follows:

''(aa) 2 members of the Panel shall be appointed by the Secretary.

''(bb) 2 members of the Panel shall be appointed by the Secretary of Labor.

''(cc) 2 members of the Panel shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

''(dd) 1 member of the Panel shall be appointed by the ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

''(ee) 2 members of the Panel shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Senate.

''(ff) 1 member of the Panel shall be appointed by the ranking minority member of the Committee on Finance of the Senate.

''(II) CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.—An individual shall not be eligible to serve on the Panel if such service would pose a conflict of interest for the individual.

''(III) TIMING OF APPOINTMENTS.—The appointment of members to the Panel shall be completed not later than March 1, 2000.

''(iii) DUTIES.—

''(I) REVIEW AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS ON PROJECT APPLICATIONS.—The Panel shall review all applications submitted pursuant to paragraph (1), and make recommendations to the Secretary regarding which applicants should be awarded grants under this subsection, with due regard for the provisions of paragraph (3), but shall not recommend that a project be awarded such a grant if the application describing the project does not attempt to meet the requirement of paragraph (1)(B).

''(II) TIMING.—The Panel shall make such recommendations not later than September 1, 2000.

''(iv) TERM OF OFFICE.—Each member appointed to the Panel shall serve for the life of the Panel.

''(v) PROHIBITION ON COMPENSATION.—Members of the Panel may not receive pay, allowances, or benefits by reason of their service on the Panel.

''(vi) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Each member of the Panel shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with sections 5702 and 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

''(vii) MEETINGS.—The Panel shall meet as often as is necessary to complete the business of the Panel.

''(viii) CHAIRPERSON.—The Chairperson of the Panel shall be designated by the Secretary at the time of appointment.

''(ix) STAFF OF FEDERAL AGENCIES.—The Secretary may detail any personnel of the Department of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of Labor may detail any personnel of the Department of Labor to the Panel to assist the Panel in carrying out its duties under this subparagraph.

''(x) OBTAINING OFFICIAL DATA.—The Panel may secure directly from any department or agency of the United States information necessary to enable it to carry out this subparagraph. On request of the Chairperson of the Panel, the head of the department or agency shall furnish that information to the Panel.

''(xi) MAILS.—The Panel may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the United States.

''(xii) TERMINATION.—The Panel shall terminate on September 1, 2000.

''(B) SECOND PANEL.—

''(i) ESTABLISHMENT.—Effective January 1, 2001, there is established a panel to be known as the 'Fatherhood Grants Recommendations Panel' (in this subparagraph referred to as the 'Panel').

''(ii) MEMBERSHIP.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—The Panel shall be composed of 10 members, as follows:

''(aa) 2 members of the Panel shall be appointed by the Secretary.

''(bb) 2 members of the Panel shall be appointed by the Secretary of Labor.

''(cc) 2 members of the Panel shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

''(dd) 1 member of the Panel shall be appointed by the ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

''(ee) 2 members of the Panel shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Senate.

''(ff) 1 member of the Panel shall be appointed by the ranking minority member of the Committee on Finance of the Senate.

''(II) CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.—An individual shall not be eligible to serve on the Panel if such service would pose a conflict of interest for the individual.

''(III) TIMING OF APPOINTMENTS.—The appointment of members to the Panel shall be completed not later than March 1, 2001.

''(iii) DUTIES.—

''(I) REVIEW AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS ON PROJECT APPLICATIONS.—The Panel shall review all applications submitted pursuant to paragraph (1), and make recommendations to the Secretary regarding which applicants should be awarded grants under this subsection, with due regard for the provisions of paragraph (3), but shall not recommend that a project be awarded such a grant if the application describing the project does not attempt to meet the requirement of paragraph (1)(B).

''(II) TIMING.—The Panel shall make such recommendations not later than September 1, 2001.

''(iv) TERM OF OFFICE.—Each member appointed to the Panel shall serve for the life of the Panel.

''(v) PROHIBITION ON COMPENSATION.—Members of the Panel may not receive pay, allowances, or benefits by reason of their service on the Panel.

''(vi) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Each member of the Panel shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with sections 5702 and 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

''(vii) MEETINGS.—The Panel shall meet as often as is necessary to complete the business of the Panel.

''(viii) CHAIRPERSON.—The Chairperson of the Panel shall be designated by the Secretary at the time of appointment.

''(ix) STAFF OF FEDERAL AGENCIES.—The Secretary may detail any personnel of the Department of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of Labor may detail any personnel of the Department of Labor to the Panel to assist the Panel in carrying out its duties under this subparagraph.

''(x) OBTAINING OFFICIAL DATA.—The Panel may secure directly from any department or agency of the United States information necessary to enable it to carry out this subparagraph. On request of the Chairperson of the Panel, the head of the department or agency shall furnish that information to the Panel.

''(xi) MAILS.—The Panel may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the United States.

''(xii) TERMINATION.—The Panel shall terminate on September 1, 2001.

''(3) MATCHING GRANTS.—

''(A) GRANT AWARDS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall award matching grants, on a competitive basis, among entities submitting applications therefor which meet the requirements of paragraph (1), in amounts that take into account the written commitments referred to in paragraph (1)(D).

''(ii) TIMING.—

''(I) FIRST ROUND.—On October 1, 2000, the Secretary shall award not more than $70,000,000 in matching grants after considering the recommendations submitted pursuant to paragraph (2)(A)(iii)(I).

''(II) SECOND ROUND.—On October 1, 2001, the Secretary shall award not more than $70,000,000 in matching grants after considering the recommendations submitted pursuant to paragraph (2)(B)(iii)(I).

''(iii) NONDISCRIMINATION.—The provisions of this section shall be applied and administered so as to ensure that mothers, expectant mothers, and married mothers are eligible for benefits and services under projects awarded grants under this section on the same basis as fathers, expectant fathers, and married fathers.

''(B) PREFERENCES.—In determining which entities to which to award grants under this subsection, the Secretary shall give preference to an entity—

''(i) to the extent that the application submitted by the entity describes actions that the entity will take that are designed to encourage or facilitate the payment of child support, including but not limited to—

''(I) obtaining agreements with the State in which the project will be carried out under which the State will exercise its authority under the last sentence of section 457(a)(2)(B)(iv) in every case in which such authority may be exercised;

''(II) obtaining a written commitment by the agency responsible for administering the State plan approved under part D for the State in which the project is to be carried out that the State will voluntarily cancel child support arrearages owed to the State by the father as a result of the father providing various supports to the family such as maintaining a regular child support payment schedule or living with his children; and

''(III) obtaining a written commitment by the entity that the entity will help participating fathers who cooperate with the agency in improving their credit rating;

''(ii) to the extent that the application includes written agreements of cooperation

with other private and governmental agencies, including the State or local program funded under this part, the local Workforce Investment Board, the State or local program funded under part D, and the State or local program funded under part E, which should include a description of the services each such agency will provide to fathers participating in the project described in the application;

''(iii) to the extent that the application describes a project that will enroll a high percentage of project participants within 6 months before or after the birth of the child; or

''(iv) to the extent that the application sets forth clear and practical methods by which fathers will be recruited to participate in the project.

''(C) MINIMUM PERCENTAGE OF RECIPIENTS OF GRANT FUNDS TO BE NONGOVERNMENTAL (INCLUDING FAITH-BASED) ORGANIZATIONS.—Not less than 75 percent of the entities awarded grants under this subsection in each fiscal year (other than entities awarded such grants pursuant to the preferences required by subparagraph (B)) shall be awarded to—

''(i) nongovernmental (including faith-based) organizations; or

''(ii) governmental organizations that pass through to organizations referred to in clause (i) at least 50 percent of the amount of the grant.

''(D) DIVERSITY OF PROJECTS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—In determining which entities to which to award grants under this subsection, the Secretary shall attempt to achieve a balance among entities of differing sizes, entities in differing geographic areas, entities in urban versus rural areas, and entities employing differing methods of achieving the purposes of this section.

''(ii) REPORT TO THE CONGRESS.—Within 90 days after each award of grants under subclause (I) or (II) of subparagraph (A)(ii), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate a brief report on the diversity of projectes selected to receive funds under the grant program. The report shall include a comparison of funding for projects located in urban areas, projects located in suburban areas, and projects located in rural areas.

''(E) PAYMENT OF GRANT IN 4 EQUAL ANNUAL INSTALLMENTS.—During the fiscal year in which a grant is awarded under this subsection and each of the succeeding 3 fiscal years, the Secretary shall provide to the entity awarded the grant an amount equal to ¼ of the amount of the grant.

''(4) USE OF FUNDS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each entity to which a grant is made under this subsection shall use grant funds provided under this subsection in accordance with the application requesting the grant, the requirements of this subsection, and the regulations prescribed under this subsection, and may use the grant funds to support community-wide initiatives to address the purposes of this section.

''(B) NONDISPLACEMENT.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—An adult in a work activity described in section 407(d) which is funded, in whole or in part, by funds provided under this section shall not be employed or assigned—

''(I) when any other individual is on layoff from the same or any substantially equivalent job; or

''(II) if the employer has terminated the employment of any regular employee or otherwise caused an involuntary reduction of its workforce in order to fill the vacancy so created with such an adult.

''(ii) GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—Complaints alleging violations of clause (i) in a State may be resolved—

''(aa) if the State has established a grievance procedure under section 403(a)(5)(J)(iv), pursuant to the grievance procedure; or

''(bb) otherwise, pursuant to the grievance procedure established by the State under section 407(f)(3).

''(II) FORFEITURE OF GRANT IF GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE NOT AVAILABLE.—If a complaint referred to in subclause (I) is made against an entity to which a grant has been made under this section with respect to a project, and the complaint cannot be brought to, or cannot be resolved within 90 days after being brought, by a grievance procedure referred to in subclause (I), then the entity shall immediately return to the Secretary all funds provided to the entity under this section for the project, and the Secretary shall immediately rescind the grant.

''(C) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—This section shall not be construed to require the participation of a father in a project funded under this section to be discontinued by the project on the basis of changed economic circumstances of the father.

''(D) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION ON MARRIAGE.—This section shall not be construed to authorize the Secretary to define marriage for purposes of this section.

''(E) PENALTY FOR MISUSE OF GRANT FUNDS.—If the Secretary determines that an entity to which a grant is made under this subsection has used any amount of the grant in violation of subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall require the entity to remit to the Secretary an amount equal to the amount so used, plus all remaining grant funds, and the entity shall thereafter be ineligible for any grant under this subsection.

''(F) REMITTANCE OF UNUSED GRANT FUNDS.—Each entity to which a grant is awarded under this subsection shall remit to the Secretary all funds paid under the grant that remain at the end of the 5th fiscal year ending after the initial grant award.

''(5) AUTHORITY OF AGENCIES TO EXCHANGE INFORMATION.—Each agency administering a program funded under this part or a State plan approved under part D may share the name, address, telephone number, and identifying case number information in the State program funded under this part, of fathers for purposes of assisting in determining the eligibility of fathers to participate in projects receiving grants under this section, and in contacting fathers potentially eligible to participate in the projects, subject to all applicable privacy laws.

''(6) EVALUATION.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor, shall, directly or by grant, contract, or interagency agreement, conduct an evaluation of projects funded under this section (other than under subsection (c)(1)). The evaluation shall assess, among other outcomes selected by the Secretary, effects of the projects on marriage, parenting, employment, earnings, and payment of child support. In selecting projects for the evaluation, the Secretary should include projects that, in the Secretary's judgment, are most likely to impact the matters described in the purposes of this section. In conducting the evaluation, random assignment should be used wherever possible.

''(7) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out this subsection.

''(8) LIMITATION ON APPLICABILITY OF OTHER PROVISIONS OF THIS PART.—Sections 404 through 410 shall not apply to this section or to amounts paid under this section, and shall not be applied to an entity solely by reason of receipt of funds pursuant to this section. A project shall not be considered a State program funded under this part solely by reason of receipt of funds paid under this section.

''(9) FUNDING.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—

''(i) INTERAGENCY PANELS.—Of the amounts made available pursuant to section 403(a)(1)(E) to carry out this section for fiscal years 2000 and 2001, a total of $150,000 shall be made available for the interagency panels established by paragraph (2) of this subsection.

''(ii) GRANTS.—Of the amounts made available pursuant to section 403(a)(1)(E) to carry out this section, there shall be made available for grants under this subsection—

''(I) $17,500,000 for fiscal year 2001;

''(II) $35,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2002 through 2004; and

''(III) $17,500,000 for fiscal year 2005.

''(iii) EVALUATION.—Of the amounts made available pursuant to section 403(a)(1)(E) to carry out this section for fiscal years 2000 through 2006, a total of $6,000,000 shall be made available for the evaluation required by paragraph (6) of this subsection.

''(B) AVAILABILITY.—

''(i) GRANT FUNDS.—The amounts made available pursuant to subparagraph (A)(ii) shall remain available until the end of fiscal year 2005.

''(ii) EVALUATION FUNDS.—The amounts made available pursuant to subparagraph (A)(iii) shall remain available until the end of fiscal year 2007.''.

(b) FUNDING.—Section 403(a)(1)(E) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 603(a)(1)(E)) is amended by inserting '', and for fiscal years 2000 through 2006, such sums as are necessary to carry out section 403A'' before the period.

(c) AUTHORITY TO STATES TO PASS THROUGH CHILD SUPPORT ARREARAGES COLLECTED THROUGH TAX REFUND INTERCEPT TO FAMILIES WHO HAVE CEASED TO RECEIVE CASH ASSISTANCE; FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT OF STATE SHARE OF SUCH PASSED THROUGH ARREARAGES.—Section 457(a)(2)(B)(iv) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 657(a)(2)(B)(iv)) is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(except the last sentence of this clause)'' after ''this section''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following: ''Notwithstanding the preceding sentences of this clause, if the amount is collected on behalf of a family that includes a child of a participant in a project funded under section 403A and that has ceased to receive cash payments under a State program funded under section 403, then the State may distribute the amount collected pursuant to section 464 to the family, and the aggregate of the amounts otherwise required by this section to be paid by the State to the Federal government shall be reduced by an amount equal to the State share of the amount collected pursuant to section 464 that would otherwise be retained as reimbursement for assistance paid to the family.''.

(d) APPLICABILITY OF CHARITABLE CHOICE PROVISIONS OF WELFARE REFORM.—Section 104 of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 604a) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(l) Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this section, this section shall apply to any entity to which funds have been provided under section 403A of the Social Security Act in the same manner in which this section applies to States, and, for purposes of this section, any project for which such funds are so provided shall be considered a program described in subsection (a)(2).''.

TITLE II—FATHERHOOD PROJECTS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

SEC. 201. FATHERHOOD PROJECTS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE.

Section 403A of the Social Security Act, as added by title I of this Act, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) FATHERHOOD PROJECTS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE.—

''(1) NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE.—The Secretary shall award a $5,000,000 grant to a nationally recognized, nonprofit fatherhood promotion organization with at least 4 years of experience in designing and disseminating a national public education campaign, including the production and successful placement of television, radio, and print public service announcements which promote the importance of responsible fatherhood, and with at least 4 years experience providing consultation and training to community-based organizations interested in implementing fatherhood outreach, support, or skill development programs with an emphasis on promoting married fatherhood as the ideal, to—

''(A) develop, promote, and distribute to interested States, local governments, public agencies, and private nonprofit organizations, including charitable and religious organizations, a media campaign that encourages the appropriate involvement of both parents in the life of any child of the parents, and encourages such organizations to develop or sponsor programs that specifically address the issue of responsible fatherhood and the advantages conferred on children by marriage;

''(B) develop a national clearinghouse to assist States, communities, and private entities in efforts to promote and support marriage and responsible fatherhood by collecting, evaluating, and making available (through the Internet and by other means) to all interested parties, information regarding media campaigns and fatherhood programs;

''(C) develop and distribute materials that are for use by entities described in subparagraph (A) or (B) and that help young adults manage their money, develop the knowledge and skills needed to promote successful marriages, plan for future expenditures and investments, and plan for retirement;

''(D) develop and distribute materials that are for use by entities described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) and that list all the sources of public support for education and training that are available to young adults, including government spending programs as well as benefits under Federal and State tax laws.

''(2) MULTICITY FATHERHOOD PROJECTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall award a $5,000,000 grant to each of 2 nationally recognized nonprofit fatherhood promotion organizations which meet the requirements of subparagraph (B), at least 1 of which organizations meets the requirement of subparagraph (C).

''(B) REQUIREMENTS.—The requirements of this subparagraph are the following:

''(i) The organization must have several years of experience in designing and conducting programs that meet the purposes described in paragraph (1).

''(ii) The organization must have experience in simultaneously conducting such programs in more than 1 major metropolitan area and in coordinating such programs with local government agencies and private, nonprofit agencies, including State or local agencies responsible for conducting the program under part D and Workforce Investment Boards.

''(iii) The organization must submit to the Secretary an application that meets all the conditions applicable to the organization under this section and that provides for projects to be conducted in 3 major metropolitan areas.

''(C) USE OF MARRIED COUPLES TO DELIVER SERVICES IN THE INNER CITY.—The requirement of this subparagraph is that the organization has extensive experience in using married couples to deliver program services in the inner city.

''(3) PAYMENT OF GRANTS IN 4 EQUAL ANNUAL INSTALLMENTS.—During each of fiscal years 2002 through 2005, the Secretary shall provide to each entity awarded a grant under this subsection an amount equal to ¼ of the amount of the grant.

''(4) FUNDING.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts made available pursuant to section 403(a)(1)(E) to carry out this section, $3,750,000 shall be made available for grants under this subsection for each of fiscal years 2002 through 2005.

''(B) AVAILABILITY.—The amounts made available pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall remain available until the end of fiscal year 2005.''.

TITLE III—WELFARE-TO-WORK PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY

SEC. 301. FLEXIBILITY IN ELIGIBILITY FOR PARTICIPATION IN WELFARE-TO-WORK PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 403(a)(5)(C)(ii) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 603(a)(5)(C)(ii)) is amended as follows:

''(ii) GENERAL ELIGIBILITY.—An entity that operates a project with funds provided under this paragraph may expend funds provided to the project for the benefit of recipients of assistance under the program funded under this part of the State in which the entity is located who—

''(I) has received assistance under the State program funded under this part (whether in effect before or after the amendments made by section 103 of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 first apply to the State) for at least 30 months (whether or not consecutive); or

''(II) within 12 months, will become ineligible for assistance under the State program funded under this part by reason of a durational limit on such assistance, without regard to any exemption provided pursuant to section 408(a)(7)(C) that may apply to the individual.''.

(b) NONCUSTODIAL PARENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 403(a)(5)(C) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 603(a)(5)(C)) is amended—

(A) by redesignating clauses (iii) through (viii) as clauses (iv) through (ix), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after clause (ii) the following:

''(iii) NONCUSTODIAL PARENTS.—An entity that operates a project with funds provided under this paragraph may use the funds to provide services in a form described in clause (i) to noncustodial parents with respect to whom the requirements of the following subclauses are met:

''(I) The noncustodial parent is unemployed, underemployed, or having difficulty in paying child support obligations.

''(II) At least 1 of the following applies to a minor child of the noncustodial parent (with preference in the determination of the noncustodial parents to be provided services under this paragraph to be provided by the entity to those noncustodial parents with minor children who meet, or who have custodial parents who meet, the requirements of item (aa)):

''(aa) The minor child or the custodial parent of the minor child meets the requirements of subclause (I) or (II) of clause (ii).

''(bb) The minor child is eligible for, or is receiving, benefits under the program funded under this part.

''(cc) The minor child received benefits under the program funded under this part in the 12-month period preceding the date of the determination but no longer receives such benefits.

''(dd) The minor child is eligible for, or is receiving, assistance under the Food Stamp Act of 1977, benefits under the supplemental security income program under title XVI of this Act, medical assistance under title XIX of this Act, or child health assistance under title XXI of this Act.

''(III) In the case of a noncustodial parent who becomes enrolled in the project on or after the date of the enactment of this clause, the noncustodial parent is in compliance with the terms of an oral or written personal responsibility contract entered into among the noncustodial parent, the entity, and (unless the entity demonstrates to the Secretary that the entity is not capable of coordinating with such agency) the agency responsible for administering the State plan under part D, which was developed taking into account the employment and child support status of the noncustodial parent, which was entered into not later than 30 (or, at the option of the entity, not later than 90) days after the noncustodial parent was enrolled in the project, and which, at a minimum, includes the following:

''(aa) A commitment by the noncustodial parent to cooperate, at the earliest opportunity, in the establishment of the paternity of the minor child, through voluntary acknowledgement or other procedures, and in the establishment of a child support order.

''(bb) A commitment by the noncustodial parent to cooperate in the payment of child support for the minor child, which may include a modification of an existing support order to take into account the ability of the noncustodial parent to pay such support and the participation of such parent in the project.

''(cc) A commitment by the noncustodial parent to participate in employment or related activities that will enable the noncustodial parent to make regular child support payments, and if the noncustodial parent has not attained 20 years of age, such related activities may include completion of high school, a general equivalency degree, or other education directly related to employment.

''(dd) A description of the services to be provided under this paragraph, and a commitment by the noncustodial parent to participate in such services, that are designed to assist the noncustodial parent obtain and retain employment, increase earnings, and enhance the financial and emotional contributions to the well-being of the minor child.

In order to protect custodial parents and children who may be at risk of domestic violence, the preceding provisions of this subclause shall not be construed to affect any other provision of law requiring a custodial parent to cooperate in establishing the paternity of a child or establishing or enforcing a support order with respect to a child, or entitling a custodial parent to refuse, for good cause, to provide such cooperation as a condition of assistance or benefit under any program, shall not be construed to require such cooperation by the custodial parent as a condition of participation of either parent in the program authorized under this paragraph, and shall not be construed to require a custodial parent to cooperate with or participate in any activity under this clause. The entity operating a project under this clause with funds provided under this paragraph shall consult with domestic violence prevention and intervention organizations in the development of the project.''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 412(a)(3)(C)(ii) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 612(a)(3)(C)(ii)) is amended by striking ''(vii)'' and inserting ''(viii)''.

(c) RECIPIENTS WITH CHARACTERISTICS OF LONG-TERM DEPENDENCY; CHILDREN AGING OUT OF FOSTER CARE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 403(a)(5)(C)(iv) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 603(a)(5)(C)(iv)), as so redesignated by subsection (b)(1)(A) of this section, is amended—

(A) by striking ''or'' at the end of subclause (I); and

(B) by striking subclause (II) and inserting the following:

''(II) to children—

''(aa) who have attained 18 years of age but not 25 years of age; and

''(bb) who, before attaining 18 years of age, were recipients of foster care maintenance payments (as defined in section 475(4)) under part E or were in foster care under the responsibility of a State.

''(III) to recipients of assistance under the State program funded under this part, determined to have significant barriers to self-sufficiency, pursuant to criteria established by the local private industry council; or

''(IV) to custodial parents with incomes below 100 percent of the poverty line (as defined in section 673(2) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, including any revision required by such section, applicable to a family of the size involved).''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 403(a)(5)(C)(iv) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 603(a)(5)(C)(iv)), as so redesignated by subsection (b)(1)(A) of this section, is amended—

(A) in the heading by inserting ''HARD TO EMPLOY'' before ''INDIVIDUALS''; and

(B) in the last sentence by striking ''clause (ii)'' and inserting ''clauses (ii) and (iii) and, as appropriate, clause (v)''.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 404(k)(1)(C)(iii) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 604(k)(1)(C)(iii)) is amended by striking ''item (aa) or (bb) of section 403(a)(5)(C)(ii)(II)'' and inserting ''section 403(a)(5)(C)(iii)''.

SEC. 302. LIMITED VOCATIONAL EDUCATIONAL AND JOB TRAINING INCLUDED AS ALLOWABLE ACTIVITY.

Section 403(a)(5)(C)(i) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 603(a)(5)(C)(i)) is amended by inserting after subclause (VI) the following:

''(VII) Not more than 6 months of vocational educational or job training.''.

SEC. 303. CERTAIN GRANTEES AUTHORIZED TO PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT SERVICES DIRECTLY.

Section 403(a)(5)(C)(i)(IV) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 603(a)(5)(C)(i)(IV)) is amended by inserting '', or if the entity is not a private industry council or workforce investment board, the direct provision of such services'' before the period.

SEC. 304. SIMPLIFICATION AND COORDINATION OF REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) ELIMINATION OF CURRENT REQUIREMENTS.—Section 411(a)(1)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 611(a)(1)(A)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting ''(except for information relating to activities carried out under section 403(a)(5))'' after ''part''; and

(2) by striking clause (xviii).

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Section 403(a)(5)(C) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 603(a)(5)(C)), as amended by section 301(b)(1) of this Act, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(x) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, States, and organizations that represent State or local governments, shall establish requirements for the collection and maintenance of financial and participant information and the reporting of such information by entities carrying out activities under this paragraph.''.

SEC. 305. USE OF STATE INFORMATION TO AID ADMINISTRATION OF WELFARE-TO-WORK GRANT FUNDS.

(a) AUTHORITY OF STATE AGENCIES TO DISCLOSE TO PRIVATE INDUSTRY COUNCILS THE NAMES, ADDRESSES, AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF POTENTIAL WELFARE-TO-WORK PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS.—

(1) STATE IV-D AGENCIES.—Section 454A(f) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 654a(f)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(5) PRIVATE INDUSTRY COUNCILS RECEIVING WELFARE-TO-WORK GRANTS.—Disclosing to a private industry council (as defined in section 403(a)(5)(D)(ii)) to which funds are provided under section 403(a)(5) the names, addresses, telephone numbers, and identifying case number information in the State program funded under part A, of noncustodial parents residing in the service delivery area of the private industry council, for the purpose of identifying and contacting noncustodial parents regarding participation in the program under section 403(a)(5).''.

(2) STATE TANF AGENCIES.—Section 403(a)(5) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 603(a)(5)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(K) INFORMATION DISCLOSURE.—If a State to which a grant is made under section 403 establishes safeguards against the use or disclosure of information about applicants or recipients of assistance under the State program funded under this part, the safeguards shall not prevent the State agency administering the program from furnishing to a private industry council the names, addresses, telephone numbers, and identifying case number information in the State program funded under this part, of noncustodial parents residing in the service delivery area of the private industry council, for the purpose of identifying and contacting noncustodial parents regarding participation in the program under this paragraph.''.

(b) SAFEGUARDING OF INFORMATION DISCLOSED TO PRIVATE INDUSTRY COUNCILS.—Section 403(a)(5)(A)(ii)(I) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 603(a)(5)(A)(ii)(I)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''and'' at the end of item (dd);

(2) by striking the period at the end of item (ee) and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(ff) describes how the State will ensure that a private industry council to which information is disclosed pursuant to section 403(a)(5)(K) or 454A(f)(5) has procedures for safeguarding the information and for ensuring that the information is used solely for the purpose described in that section.''.

TITLE IV—ALTERNATIVE PENALTY PROCEDURE RELATING TO STATE DISBURSEMENT UNITS

SEC. 401. ALTERNATIVE PENALTY PROCEDURE RELATING TO STATE DISBURSEMENT UNITS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 455(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 655(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(5)(A)(i) If—

''(I) the Secretary determines that a State plan under section 454 would (in the absence of this paragraph) be disapproved for the failure of the State to comply with subparagraphs (A) and (B)(i) of section 454(27), and that the State has made and is continuing to make a good faith effort to so comply; and

''(II) the State has submitted to the Secretary, not later than April 1, 2000, a corrective compliance plan that describes how, by when, and at what cost the State will achieve such compliance, which has been approved by the Secretary,

then the Secretary shall not disapprove the State plan under section 454, and the Secretary shall reduce the amount otherwise payable to the State under paragraph (1)(A) of this subsection for the fiscal year by the penalty amount.

''(ii) All failures of a State during a fiscal year to comply with any of the requirements of section 454B shall be considered a single failure of the State to comply with subparagraphs (A) and (B)(i) of section 454(27) during the fiscal year for purposes of this paragraph.

''(B) In this paragraph:

''(i) The term 'penalty amount' means, with respect to a failure of a State to comply with subparagraphs (A) and (B)(i) of section 454(27)—

''(I) 4 percent of the penalty base, in the case of the 1st fiscal year in which such a failure by the State occurs (regardless of whether a penalty is imposed in that fiscal year under this paragraph with respect to the failure), except as provided in subparagraph (C)(ii) of this paragraph;

''(II) 8 percent of the penalty base, in the case of the 2nd such fiscal year;

''(III) 16 percent of the penalty base, in the case of the 3rd such fiscal year;

''(IV) 25 percent of the penalty base, in the case of the 4th such fiscal year; or

''(V) 30 percent of the penalty base, in the case of the 5th or any subsequent such fiscal year.

''(ii) The term 'penalty base' means, with respect to a failure of a State to comply with subparagraphs (A) and (B)(i) of section 454(27) during a fiscal year, the amount otherwise payable to the State under paragraph (1)(A) of this subsection for the preceding fiscal year.

''(C)(i) The Secretary shall waive all penalties imposed against a State under this paragraph for any failure of the State to comply with subparagraphs (A) and (B)(i) of section 454(27) if the Secretary determines that, before April 1, 2000, the State has achieved such compliance.

''(ii) If a State with respect to which a reduction is required to be made under this paragraph with respect to a failure to comply with subparagraphs (A) and (B)(i) of section 454(27) achieves such compliance on or after April 1, 2000, and on or before September 30, 2000, then the penalty amount applicable to the State shall be 1 percent of the penalty base with respect to the failure involved.

''(D) The Secretary may not impose a penalty under this paragraph against a State for a fiscal year for which the amount otherwise payable to the State under paragraph (1)(A) of this subsection is reduced under paragraph (4) of this subsection for failure to comply with section 454(24)(A).''.

(b) INAPPLICABILITY OF PENALTY UNDER TANF PROGRAM.—Section 409(a)(8)(A)(i)(III) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 609(a)(8)(A)(i)(III)) is amended by striking ''section 454(24)'' and inserting ''paragraph (24), or subparagraph (A) or (B)(i) of paragraph (27), of section 454''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on October 1, 1999.

TITLE V—FINANCING PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. USE OF NEW HIRE INFORMATION TO ASSIST IN COLLECTION OF DEFAULTED STUDENT LOANS AND GRANTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 453(j) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 653(j)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(6) INFORMATION COMPARISONS AND DISCLOSURE FOR ENFORCEMENT OF OBLIGATIONS ON HIGHER EDUCATION ACT LOANS AND GRANTS.—

''(A) FURNISHING OF INFORMATION BY THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION.—The Secretary of Education shall furnish to the Secretary, on

a quarterly basis or at such less frequent intervals as may be determined by the Secretary of Education, information in the custody of the Secretary of Education for comparison with information in the National Directory of New Hires, in order to obtain the information in such directory with respect to individuals who—

''(i) are borrowers of loans made under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 that are in default; or

''(ii) owe an obligation to refund an overpayment of a grant awarded under such title.

''(B) REQUIREMENT TO SEEK MINIMUM INFORMATION NECESSARY.—The Secretary of Education shall seek information pursuant to this section only to the extent essential to improving collection of the debt described in subparagraph (A).

''(C) DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.—

''(i) INFORMATION COMPARISON; DISCLOSURE TO THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the Secretary of Education, shall compare information in the National Directory of New Hires with information in the custody of the Secretary of Education, and disclose information in that Directory to the Secretary of Education, in accordance with this paragraph, for the purposes specified in this paragraph.

''(ii) CONDITION ON DISCLOSURE.—The Secretary shall make disclosures in accordance with clause (i) only to the extent that the Secretary determines that such disclosures do not interfere with the effective operation of the program under this part. Support collection under section 466(b) shall be given priority over collection of any defaulted student loan or grant overpayment against the same income.

''(D) USE OF INFORMATION BY THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION.—The Secretary of Education may use information resulting from a data match pursuant to this paragraph only—

''(i) for the purpose of collection of the debt described in subparagraph (A) owed by an individual whose annualized wage level (determined by taking into consideration information from the National Directory of New Hires) exceeds $16,000; and

''(ii) after removal of personal identifiers, to conduct analyses of student loan defaults.

''(E) DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION BY THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION.—

''(i) DISCLOSURES PERMITTED.—The Secretary of Education may disclose information resulting from a data match pursuant to this paragraph only to—

''(I) a guaranty agency holding a loan made under part B of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 on which the individual is obligated;

''(II) a contractor or agent of the guaranty agency described in subclause (I);

''(III) a contractor or agent of the Secretary; and

''(IV) the Attorney General.

''(ii) PURPOSE OF DISCLOSURE.—The Secretary of Education may make a disclosure under clause (i) only for the purpose of collection of the debts owed on defaulted student loans, or overpayments of grants, made under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

''(iii) RESTRICTION ON REDISCLOSURE.—An entity to which information is disclosed under clause (i) may use or disclose such information only as needed for the purpose of collecting on defaulted student loans, or overpayments of grants, made under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

''(F) REIMBURSEMENT OF HHS COSTS.—The Secretary of Education shall reimburse the Secretary, in accordance with subsection (k)(3), for the additional costs incurred by the Secretary in furnishing the information requested under this subparagraph.''.

(b) PENALTIES FOR MISUSE OF INFORMATION.—Section 402(a) of the Child Support Performance and Incentive Act of 1998 (112 Stat. 669) is amended in the matter added by paragraph (2) by inserting ''or any other person'' after ''officer or employee of the United States''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall become effective October 1, 1999.

SEC. 502. ELIMINATION OF SET-ASIDE OF PORTION OF WELFARE-TO-WORK FUNDS FOR SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE BONUS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 403(a)(5) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 603(a)(5)) is amended by striking subparagraph (E) and redesignating subparagraphs (F) through (K) (as added by section 305(a)(2) of this Act) as subparagraphs (E) through (J), respectively.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 403(a)(5)(A)(i) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 603(a)(5)(A)(i)) is amended by striking ''subparagraph (I)'' and inserting ''subparagraph (H)''.

(2) Subclause (I) of each of subparagraphs (A)(iv) and (B)(v) of section 403(a)(5) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 603(a)(5)(A)(iv)(I) and (B)(v)(I)) is amended—

(A) in item (aa)—

(i) by striking ''(I)'' and inserting ''(H)''; and

(ii) by striking ''(G), and (H)'' and inserting ''and (G)''; and

(B) in item (bb), by striking ''(F)'' and inserting ''(E)''.

(3) Section 403(a)(5)(B)(v) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 603(a)(5)(B)) is amended in the matter preceding subclause (I) by striking ''(I)'' and inserting ''(H)''.

(4) Subparagraphs (E) and (F) of section 403(a)(5) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 603(a)(5)(F) and (G)), as so redesignated by subsection (a) of this section, are each amended by striking ''(I)'' and inserting ''(H)''.

(5) Section 412(a)(3)(A) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 612(a)(3)(A)) is amended by striking ''403(a)(5)(I)'' and inserting ''403(a)(5)(H)''.

(c) FUNDING AMENDMENT.—Section 403(a)(5)(H)(i) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 603(a)(5)(H)(i)), as so redesignated by subsection (a) of this section, is amended by striking ''$1,500,000,000'' and all that follows and inserting ''for grants under this paragraph—

''(I) $1,500,000,000 for fiscal year 1998; and

''(II) $1,400,000,000 for fiscal year 1999.''.

TITLE VI—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 601. CHANGE DATES FOR EVALUATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 403(a)(5)(G)(iii) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 603(a)(5)(G)(iii)), as so redesignated by section 502(a) of this Act, is amended by striking ''2001'' and inserting ''2005''.

(b) INTERIM REPORT REQUIRED.—Section 403(a)(5)(G) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 603(a)(5)(G)), as so redesignated, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(iv) INTERIM REPORT.—Not later than January 1, 2002, the Secretary shall submit to the Congress a interim report on the evaluations referred to in clause (i).''.

SEC. 602. REPORT ON UNDISTRIBUTED CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENTS.

Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate a report on the procedures that the States use generally to locate custodial parents for whom child support has been collected but not yet distributed due to a change in address. The report shall include an estimate of the total amount of such undistributed child support and the average length of time it takes for such child support to be distributed. The Secretary shall include in the report recommendations as to whether additional procedures should be established at the State or Federal level to expedite the payment of undistributed child support.

SEC. 603. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.

It is the sense of the Congress that the States may use funds provided under the program of block grants for temporary assistance for needy families under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act to promote fatherhood activities of the type described in section 403A of such Act, as added by this Act.

SEC. 604. ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR WELFARE EVALUATION STUDY.

Section 414(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 614(b)) is amended by striking ''appropriated $10,000,000'' and all that follows and inserting ''appropriated—

''(1) $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1996 through 1999;

''(2) $12,300,000 for fiscal year 2000;

''(3) $17,500,000 for fiscal year 2001;

''(4) $15,500,000 for fiscal year 2002; and

''(5) $4,000,000 for fiscal year 2003.''.

SEC. 605. TRAINING IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROCEEDINGS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 474(a)(3) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 674(a)(3)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (C), (D), and (E) as subparagraphs (D), (E), and (F), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following:

''(C) 75 percent of so much of such expenditures as are for the short-term training (including cross-training with personnel employed by, or under contract with, the State or local agency administering the plan in the political subdivision, training on topics relevant to the legal representation of clients in proceedings conducted by or under the supervision of an abuse and neglect court, and training on related topics such as child development and the importance of achieving safety, permanency, and well-being for a child) of judges, judicial personnel, law enforcement personnel, agency attorneys, attorneys representing a parent in proceedings conducted by, or under the supervision of, an abuse and neglect court, attorneys representing a child in such proceedings, guardians ad litem, and volunteers who participate in court-appointed special advocate programs, to the extent the training is related to the court's role in expediting adoption procedures, implementing reasonable efforts, and providing for timely permanency planning and case reviews, except that any such training shall be offered by the State or local agency administering the plan, either directly or through contract, in collaboration with the appropriate judicial governing body operating in the State,''.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—Section 475 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 675) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(8) The term 'abuse and neglect courts' means the State and local courts that carry out State or local laws requiring proceedings (conducted by or under the supervision of the courts)—

''(A) that implement part B or this part, including preliminary disposition of such proceedings;

''(B) that determine whether a child was abused or neglected;

''(C) that determine the advisability or appropriateness of placement in a family foster home, group home, or a special residential care facility; or

''(D) that determine any other legal disposition of a child in the abuse and neglect court system.

''(9) The term 'agency attorney' means an attorney or other individual, including any government attorney, district attorney, attorney general, State attorney, county attorney, city solicitor or attorney, corporation counsel, or privately retained special prosecutor, who represents the State or local agency administrating the programs under part B and this part in a proceeding conducted by, or under the supervision of, an abuse and neglect court, including a proceeding for termination of parental rights.

''(10) The term 'attorney representing a child' means an attorney or a guardian ad litem who represents a child in a proceeding conducted by, or under the supervision of, an abuse and neglect court.

''(11) The term 'attorney representing a parent' means an attorney who represents a parent who is an official party to a proceeding conducted by, or under the supervision of, an abuse and neglect court.''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS—

(1) Section 473(a)(6)(B) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 673(a)(6)(B)) is amended by striking ''474(a)(3)(E)'' and inserting ''474(a)(3)(F)''.

(2) Section 474(a)(3)(E) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 674(a)(3)(E)) (as so redesignated by subsection (a)(1)(A) of this section) is amended by striking ''subparagraph (C)'' and inserting ''subparagraph (D)''.

(3) Section 474(c) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 674(c)) is amended by striking ''subsection (a)(3)(C)'' and inserting ''subsection (a)(3)(D)''.

(d) SUNSET.—Effective on October 1, 2004—

(1) section 474(a)(3) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 674(a)(3)) is amended by striking subparagraph (C) and redesignating subparagraphs (D), (E), and (F) as subparagraphs (C), (D), and (E), respectively;

(2) section 475 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 675) is amended by striking paragraphs (8) through (11);

(3) section 473(a)(6)(B) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 673(a)(6)(B)) is amended by striking ''474(a)(3)(F)'' and inserting ''474(a)(3)(E)''.

(4) section 474(a)(3)(E) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 674(a)(3)(E)) (as so redesignated by subsection (a)(1)(A) of this section) is amended by striking ''subparagraph (D)'' and inserting ''subparagraph (C)''; and

(5) section 474(c) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 674(c)) is amended by striking ''subsection (a)(3)(D)'' and inserting ''subsection (a)(3)(C)''.

SEC. 606. USE OF NEW HIRE INFORMATION TO ASSIST IN ADMINISTRATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 453(j) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 653(j)), as amended by section 501(a) of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(7) INFORMATION COMPARISONS AND DISCLOSURE TO ASSIST IN ADMINISTRATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PROGRAMS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—If a State agency responsible for the administration of an unemployment compensation program under Federal or State law transmits to the Secretary the name and social security account number of an individual, the Secretary shall, if the information in the National Directory of New Hires indicates that the individual may be employed, disclose to the State agency the name and address of any putative employer of the individual, subject to this paragraph.

''(B) CONDITION ON DISCLOSURE.—The Secretary shall make a disclosure under subparagraph (A) only to the extent that the Secretary determines that the disclosure would not interfere with the effective operation of the program under this part.

''(C) USE OF INFORMATION.—A State agency may use information provided under this paragraph only for purposes of administering a program referred to in subparagraph (A).''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on October 1, 1999.

SEC. 607. IMMIGRATION PROVISIONS.

(a) NONIMMIGRANT ALIENS INELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE VISAS AND EXCLUDED FROM ADMISSION FOR NONPAYMENT OF CHILD SUPPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 212(a)(10) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(10)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(F) NONPAYMENT OF CHILD SUPPORT.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Any alien is inadmissible who is legally obligated under a judgment, decree, or order to pay child support (as defined in section 459(i) of the Social Security Act), and whose failure to pay such child support has resulted in an arrearage exceeding $5,000, until child support payments under the judgment, decree, or order are satisfied or the alien is in compliance with an approved payment agreement.

''(ii) WAIVER AUTHORIZED.—The Attorney General may waive the application of clause (i) in the case of an alien, if the Attorney General—

''(I) has received a request for the waiver from the court or administrative agency having jurisdiction over the judgment, decree, or order obligating the alien to pay child support that is referred to in such clause; or

''(II) determines that there are prevailing humanitarian or public interest concerns.''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this subsection shall take effect 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) AUTHORIZATION TO SERVE LEGAL PROCESS IN CHILD SUPPORT CASES ON CERTAIN ARRIVING ALIENS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 235(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1225(d)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(5) AUTHORITY TO SERVE PROCESS IN CHILD SUPPORT CASES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—To the extent consistent with State law, immigration officers are authorized to serve on any alien who is an applicant for admission to the United States legal process with respect to any action to enforce or establish a legal obligation of an individual to pay child support (as defined in section 459(i) of the Social Security Act).

''(B) DEFINITION.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term 'legal process' means any writ, order, summons or other similar process, which is issued by—

''(i) a court or an administrative agency of competent jurisdiction in any State, territory, or possession of the United States; or

''(ii) an authorized official pursuant to an order of such a court or agency or pursuant to State or local law.''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this subsection shall apply to aliens applying for admission to the United States on or after 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) AUTHORIZATION TO SHARE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION TO ENFORCE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION LAW.—

(1) SECRETARIAL RESPONSIBILITY.—Section 452 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 652) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(m) If the Secretary receives a certification by a State agency, in accordance with section 454(32), that an individual who is a nonimmigrant alien (as defined in section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act) owes arrearages of child support in an amount exceeding $5,000, the Secretary may, at the request of the State agency, the Secretary of State, or the Attorney General, or on the Secretary's own initiative, provide such certification to the Secretary of State and the Attorney General information in order to enable them to carry out their responsibilities under sections 212(a)(10) and 235(d) of such Act.''.

(2) STATE AGENCY RESPONSIBILITY.—Section 454 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 654) is amended—

(A) by striking ''and'' at the end of paragraph (32);

(B) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (33) and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (33) the following:

''(34) provide that the State agency will have in effect a procedure for certifying to the Secretary, in such format and accompained by such supporting documentation as the Secretary may require, determinations for purposes of section 452(m) that nonimmigrant aliens owe arrearages of child support in an amount exceeding $5,000.''.

The CHAIRMAN. No amendment to that amendment shall be in order except those printed in Part B of the report. Each amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, debatable for the time specified in the report, equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for a division of the question.

The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may postpone a request for a recorded vote on any amendment and may reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the time for voting on any postponed question that immediately follows another vote, provided that the time for voting on the first question shall be a minimum of 15 minutes.

(Mr. GOODLING asked and was given permission to speak out of order for 1 minute.)

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING BILLS TO BE CONSIDERED UNDER SUSPENSION OF THE RULES

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Chairman, pursuant to House Resolution 353, I announce the following measures to be taken up under suspension of the rules: H.R. 3261, H.R. 2724.

The CHAIRMAN. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in Part B of House Report 106–463.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MRS. MINK OF HAWAII

Mrs MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Part B Amendment No. 1 offered by Mrs. MINK of Hawaii:

Strike title I and insert the following:

TITLE I—PARENTS COUNT PROGRAM

SEC. 101. PARENT GRANTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601–619) is amended by inserting after section 403 the following:

''SEC. 403A. PARENT PROGRAMS.

''(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to make grants available to public and private entities for projects designed to—

''(1) promote successful parenting through counseling, mentoring, disseminating information about good parenting practices, including family planning, training parents in money management, encouraging child support payments, encouraging visitation between a custodial parent and their children, and other methods;

''(2) help parents and their families to avoid or leave cash welfare provided by the program under this part and improve their economic status by providing work first services, job search, job training, subsidized employment, career-advancing education, job retention, job enhancement, and other methods; and

''(3) help parents in their marriages through counseling, mentoring, and teaching how to control aggressive methods, and other methods.

''(b) PARENT GRANTS.—

''(1) APPLICATIONS.—An entity desiring a grant to carry out a project described in subsection (a) may submit to the Secretary an application that contains the following:

''(A) A description of the project and how the project will be carried out.

''(B) A description of how the project will address all 3 of the purposes of this section.

''(C) A written commitment by the entity that the project will allow an individual to participate in the project only if the individual is—

''(i) a parent of a child who is, or within the past 24 months has been, a recipient of assistance or services under a State program funded under this part; or

''(ii) a parent, including an expectant parent, whose income is less than 150 percent of the poverty line (as defined in section 673(2) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, including any revision required by such section, applicable to a family of the size involved).

''(D) A written commitment by the entity that the entity will provide for the project, from funds obtained from non-Federal sources (other than funds which are counted as qualified State expenditures for purposes of section 409(a)(7)), amounts (including in-kind contributions) equal in value to—

''(i) 20 percent of the amount of any grant made to the entity under this subsection; or

''(ii) such lesser percentage as the Secretary deems appropriate (which shall be not less than 10 percent) of such amount, if the application demonstrates that there are circumstances that limit the ability of the entity to raise funds or obtain resources.

''(2) CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATIONS BY INTERAGENCY PANELS.—

''(A) FIRST PANEL.—

''(i) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a panel to be known as the 'Parent Grants Recommendation Panel' (in this subparagraph referred to as the 'Panel').

''(ii) MEMBERSHIP.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—The Panel shall be composed of 10 members, as follows:

''(aa) 1 member of the Panel shall be appointed by the Secretary.

''(bb) 1 member of the Panel shall be appointed by the Secretary of Labor.

''(cc) 2 members of the Panel shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives.

''(dd) 2 members of the Panel shall be appointed by the ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives.

''(ee) 2 members of the Panel shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate.

''(ff) 2 members of the Panel shall be appointed by the ranking member of the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate.

''(II) CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.—An individual shall not be eligible to serve on the Panel if such service would pose a conflict of interest for the individual.

''(III) TIMING OF APPOINTMENTS.—The appointment of members to the Panel shall be completed not later than March 1, 2000.

''(iii) DUTIES.—

''(I) REVIEW AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS ON PROJECT APPLICATIONS.—The Panel shall review all applications submitted pursuant to paragraph (1), and make recommendations to the Secretary regarding which applicants should be awarded grants under this subsection, with due regard for the provisions of paragraph (3), but shall not recommend that a project be awarded such a grant if the application describing the project does not attempt to meet the requirement of paragraph (1)(B).

''(II) TIMING.—The Panel shall make such recommendations not later than September 1, 2000.

''(iv) TERM OF OFFICE.—Each member appointed to the Panel shall serve for the life of the Panel.

''(v) PROHIBITION ON COMPENSATION.—Members of the Panel may not receive pay, allowances, or benefits by reason of their service on the Panel.

''(vi) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Each member of the Panel shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with sections 5702 and 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

''(vii) MEETINGS.—The Panel shall meet as often as is necessary to complete the business of the Panel.

''(viii) CHAIRPERSON.—The Chairperson of the Panel shall be designated by the Secretary at the time of appointment.

''(ix) STAFF OF FEDERAL AGENCIES.—The Secretary may detail any personnel of the Department of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of Labor may detail any personnel of the Department of Labor to the Panel to assist the Panel in carrying out its duties under this subparagraph.

''(x) OBTAINING OFFICIAL DATA.—The Panel may secure directly from any department or agency of the United States information necessary to enable it to carry out this paragraph. On request of the Chairperson of the Panel, the head of the department or agency shall furnish that information to the Panel.

''(xi) MAILS.—The Panel may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the United States.

''(xii) TERMINATION.—The Panel shall terminate on September 1, 2000.

''(B) SECOND PANEL.—

''(i) ESTABLISHMENT.—Effective January 1, 2001, there is established a panel to be known as the 'Parent Grants Recommendation Panel' (in this subparagraph referred to as the 'Panel').

''(ii) MEMBERSHIP.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—The Panel shall be composed of 10 members, as follows:

''(aa) 1 member of the Panel shall be appointed by the Secretary.

''(bb) 1 member of the Panel shall be appointed by the Secretary of Labor.

''(cc) 2 members of the Panel shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives.

''(dd) 2 members of the Panel shall be appointed by the ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives.

''(ee) 2 members of the Panel shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate.

''(ff) 2 members of the Panel shall be appointed by the ranking member of the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate.

''(II) CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.—An individual shall not be eligible to serve on the Panel if such service would pose a conflict of interest for the individual.

''(III) TIMING OF APPOINTMENTS.—The appointment of members to the Panel shall be completed not later than March 1, 2001.

''(iii) DUTIES.—

''(I) REVIEW AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS ON PROJECT APPLICATIONS.—The Panel shall review all applications submitted pursuant to paragraph (1), and make recommendations to the Secretary regarding which applicants should be awarded grants under this subsection, with due regard for the provisions of paragraph (3), but shall not recommend that a project be awarded such a grant if the application describing the project does not attempt to meet the requirement of paragraph (1)(B).

''(II) TIMING.—The Panel shall make such recommendations not later than September 1, 2001.

''(iv) TERM OF OFFICE.—Each member appointed to the Panel shall serve for the life of the Panel.

''(v) PROHIBITION ON COMPENSATION.—Members of the Panel may not receive pay, allowances, or benefits by reason of their service on the Panel.

''(vi) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Each member of the Panel shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with sections 5702 and 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

''(vii) MEETINGS.—The Panel shall meet as often as is necessary to complete the business of the Panel.

''(viii) CHAIRPERSON.—The Chairperson of the Panel shall be designated by the Secretary at the time of appointment.

''(ix) STAFF OF FEDERAL AGENCIES.—The Secretary may detail any personnel of the Department of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of Labor may detail any personnel of the Department of Labor to the Panel to assist the Panel in carrying out its duties under this subparagraph.

''(x) OBTAINING OFFICIAL DATA.—The Panel may secure directly from any department of agency of the United States information necessary to enable it to carry out this paragraph. On request of the Chairperson of the Panel, the head of the department or agency shall furnish that information to the Panel.

''(xi) MAILS.—The Panel may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the United States.

''(xii) TERMINATION.—The Panel shall terminate on September 1, 2001.

''(3) MATCHING GRANTS.—

''(A) GRANT AWARDS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall award matching grants, on a competitive basis, among entities submitting applications therefor which meet the requirements of paragraph (1), in amounts that take into account the written commitments referred to in paragraph (1)(D).

''(ii) TIMING.—

''(I) FIRST ROUND.—On October 1, 2000, the Secretary shall award not more than $70,000,000 in matching grants after considering the recommendations submitted pursuant to paragraph (2)(A)(iii)(I).

''(II) SECOND ROUND.—On October 1, 2001, the Secretary shall award not more than $70,000,000 in matching grants considering the recommendations submitted pursuant to paragraph (2)(B)(iii)(I).

''(iii) NONDISCRIMINATION.—The provisions of this section shall be applied and administered so as to ensure that both mothers and

expectant mothers and fathers and expectant fathers are eligible for benefits and services under projects awarded grants under this subsection.

''(B) PREFERENCES.—In determining which entities to award grants under this subsection, the Secretary shall give preference to an entity—

''(i) to the extent that the application submitted by the entity describes actions that the entity will take that are designed to encourage or facilitate the payment of child support, including but not limited to—

''(I) obtaining agreements with the State in which the project will be carried out under which the State will exercise its authority under the last sentence of section 457(a)(2)(B)(iv) in every case in which such authority may be exercised;

''(II) obtaining a written commitment by the agency responsible for administering the State plan approved under part D for the State in which the project is to be carried out that the State will cancel child support arrearages owed to the State in proportion to the length of time that the parent maintains a regular child support payment schedule or lives with his or her children; and

''(III) obtaining a written commitment by the entity that the entity will help participating parents who cooperate with the agency in improving their credit rating;

''(ii) to the extent that the application includes written agreements of cooperation with other private and governmental agencies, including State or local programs funded under this part, the local Workforce Investment Board, and the State or local program funded under part D, which should include a description of the services each such agency will provide to parents participating in the project described in the application;

''(iii) to the extent that the application describes a project that will enroll a high percentage of project participants within 6 months before or after the birth of the child;

''(iv) to the extent that the application sets forth clear and practical methods by which parents will be recruited to participate in the project; and

''(v) to the extent that the application demonstrates that the entity will consult with domestic violence prevention and intervention organizations in the development and implementation of the project in order to protect custodial parents and children who may be at risk of domestic violence.

''(C) MINIMUM PERCENTAGE OF GRANTS FOR NONGOVERNMENTAL (INCLUDING FAITH-BASED) ORGANIZATIONS.—Not less than 75 percent of the aggregate amounts paid as grants under this subsection in each fiscal year (other than amounts paid pursuant to the preferences required by subparagraph (B)) shall be awarded to nongovernmental (including faith-based) organizations.

''(D) DIVERSITY OF PROJECTS.—In determining which entities to award grants under this subsection, the Secretary shall attempt to balance among entities of differing sizes, entities in differing geographic areas, entities in urban versus rural areas, and entities employing differing methods of achieving the purposes of this section.

''(E) PAYMENT OF GRANT IN 4 EQUAL ANNUAL INSTALLMENTS.—During the fiscal year in which a grant is awarded under this subsection and each of the succeeding 3 fiscal years, the Secretary shall provide to the entity awarded the grant an amount equal to 1/4 of the amount of that grant.

''(4) USE OF FUNDS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each entity to which a grant is made under this subsection shall use grant funds provided under this subsection in accordance with the application requesting the grant, the requirements of this subsection, and the regulations prescribed under this subsection, and may use the grant funds to support communitywide initiatives to address the purposes of this section.

''(B) NONDISPLACEMENT.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—An adult in a work activity described in section 407(d) which is funded, in whole or in part, by funds provided under this section shall not be employed or assigned—

''(I) when any other individual is on layoff from the same or any substantially equivalent job; or

''(II) if the employer has terminated the employment of any regular employee or otherwise caused an involuntary reduction of its workforce in order to fill the vacancy so created with such an adult.

''(ii) GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE.—

''(I) STATE PROCEDURE.—A State to which a grant is made under this section shall establish and maintain a grievance procedure for resolving complaints of alleged violations of clause (i) by State or local governmental entities.

''(II) FEDERAL PROCEDURE.—The Secretary shall establish and maintain a grievance procedure for resolving complaints of alleged violations of clause (i) by private entities.

''(iii) NO PREEMPTION.—This subparagraph shall not preempt or supersede any provision of State or local law that provides greater protection for employees from displacement.

''(C) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—This section shall not be construed to require the participation of a parent in a project funded under this section to be discontinued the project on the basis of changed economic circumstances of the parent.

''(D) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION ON MARRIAGE.—This section shall not be construed to authorize the Secretary to define marriage for purposes of this section.

''(E) PENALTY FOR MISUSE OF GRANT FUNDS.—If the Secretary determines that an entity to which a grant is made under this subsection has used any amount of the grant in violation of subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall require the entity to remit to the Secretary an amount equal to the amount so used, plus all remaining grant funds, and the entity shall thereafter be ineligible for any grant under this subsection.

''(F) REMITTANCE OF UNUSED GRANT FUNDS.—Each entity to which a grant is awarded under this subsection shall remit to the Secretary all funds paid under the grant that remain at the end of the 5th fiscal year ending after the initial grant award.

''(5) AUTHORITY OF STATE AGENCIES TO EXCHANGE INFORMATION.—Each agency administering a State program funded under this part or a State plan approved under part D may share the name, address, and telephone number of parents for purposes of assisting in determining the eligibility of parents to participate in projects receiving grants under this title, and in contacting parents potentially eligible to participate in the projects, subject to all applicable privacy laws.

''(6) EVALUATION.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor, shall, directly or by grant, contract, or interagency agreement, conduct an evaluation of projects funded under this section (other than under subsection (c)(1)). The evaluation shall assess, among other outcomes selected by the Secretary, the effects of the projects on parenting, employment, earnings, payment of child support, and marriage. In selecting projects for the evaluation, the Secretary should include projects that, in the Secretary's judgment, are most likely to impact the matters described in the purposes of this section. In conduction the evaluation, random assignment should be used wherever possible.

''(7) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out this subsection.

''(8) LIMITATION ON APPLICABILITY OF OTHER PROVISIONS OF THIS PART.—Sections 404 through 410 shall not apply to this section or to amounts paid under this section, and shall not be applied to an entity solely by reason of receipt of funds pursuant to this section.

''(9) FUNDING.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—

''(i) INTERAGENCY PANELS.—Of the amounts made available pursuant to section 403(a)(1)(E) for fiscal years 2000 and 2001, a total of $150,000 shall be made available for the interagency panels established by paragraph (2) of this subsection.

''(ii) GRANTS.—Of the amounts made available pursuant to section 403(a)(1)(E), there shall be made available for grants under this subsection—

''(I) $17,500,00 for fiscal year 2001;

''(II) $35,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2002 through 2004; and

''(III) $17,500,000 for fiscal year 2005.

''(iii) EVALUATION.—Of the amounts made available pursuant to section 403(a)(1)E) for fiscal years 2000 through 2006, a total of $6,000,000 shall be made available for the evaluation required by paragraph (6) of this subsection.

''(B) AVAILABILITY.—

''(i) GRANT FUNDS.—The amounts made pursuant to subparagraph (A)(ii) shall remain available until the end of fiscal year 2005.

''(ii) EVALUATION FUNDS.—The amounts made available pursuant to subparagraph (A)(iii) shall remain available until the end of fiscal year 2006.''.

(b) FUNDING.—Section 403(a)(1)(E) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 603(a)(1)(E)) is amended by inserting '', and for fiscal years 2000 through 2006, such sums as are necessary to carry out section 403A'' before the period.

(c) AUTHORITY TO STATES TO PASS THROUGH CHILD SUPPORT ARREARAGES COLLECTED THROUGH TAX REFUND INTERCEPT TO FAMILIES WHO HAVE CEASED TO RECEIVE CASH ASSISTANCE; FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT OF STATE SHARE OF SUCH PASSED THROUGH ARREARAGES.—Section 457(a)(2)(B)(iv) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 657(a)(2)(B)(iv)) is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(except the last sentence of the clause)'' after ''this section''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following: ''Notwithstanding the preceding sentences of this clause, if the amount is collected on behalf of a family that includes a child of a participant in a project funded under section 403A and that has ceased to receive cash payments under a State program funded under section 403, and the amount so collected exceeds the amount that would otherwise be required to be paid to the family for the month in which collected, then the State may distribute the amount to the family, and the aggregate of the amounts otherwise required by this section to be paid by the State to the Federal Government shall be reduced by an amount equal to the State share of any amount so distributed.''.

(d) TANF MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT DETERMINATIONS TO BE MADE WITHOUT REGARD TO EXPENDITURES FOR PARENT PROGRAMS.—Section 409(a)(7)(B)(i) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 609(a)(7)(B)(i)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(V) EXCLUSION OF EXPENDITURES FOR PARENT PROGRAMS.—Such term does not include expenditures for any project for which funds are provided under section 403A.''.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 367, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) and a Member opposed each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK).

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer my amendment, which substitutes for the word ''father'' the word ''parent.'' I think that that is a very important change to what has been offered here in titles I and II.

There is, I believe, a misapprehension that somehow, in enacting the Welfare Reform Act and the welfare-to-work provisions that went along with it, that somehow fathers, the noncustodial part of the family, was neglected and not served and not considered.

In debating the Welfare Reform Act, we had numerous discussions about deadbeat dads and how important it was to enforce the child support provisions, and all the mechanisms that went to that. So there was no neglect of the concerns that fathers had an important part in assuming their parental responsibilities. That is all incorporated in the Welfare Reform Act.

In the enactment of the welfare-to-work legislation, there was careful consideration to understand the burden of both the custodial parent as well as the noncustodial parent.

When one infers that in most cases the custodial parent is the mother, about 85 percent of the cases, then we look at the distribution of the funding under the welfare-to-work program and we realize that, indeed, fathers have been taken into account, because I am told by the Department of Labor that about 25 percent of the funding has actually gone to the noncustodial parent, to enable that parent to obtain work guidance and all sorts of assistance, transportation to the job and whatever.

So there was no discrimination, no leaving out of the fathers in the formula for consideration of the necessity of responsibility.

The children were, of course, the main object of the legislation. In every case, both the custodial parent and the noncustodial parent were given the options of coming under the program and benefiting from it.

So now we come to this new provision which is described as a fatherhood grant program. I believe that what is assumed by the purpose of this language is that somehow fathers have been left out.

Obviously, we want to do everything we can to instill responsibility in absent fathers to make sure they pay for their child support, to make sure if they want a job, they are counseled and assisted in every possible way for obtaining a job.

But when we create a new title and we spend $150 million and direct it only to fathers, it seems to me that the concept of family then kind of withers on the vine. When we talk about family, we are talking about a mother and a father.

When we have, on page 4 of this legislation, a provision which says that there must be a written commitment by the entity applying for this grant that will allow an individual to participate only if the individual is a father of a child who is on welfare, or a father whose income is less than 150 percent, it seems to me that we are creating a division which is so unnecessary.

It may be true that the entities that come in for this funding will deal with fathers separately than they will with mothers, but it seems to me to create a whole program and declare that only those eligible to participate are fathers is wrong.

So I have offered this amendment to Title I which expands it, talks about the importance of parents. It talks about the importance of counseling. The original bill that we are debating provides for marriage counseling. I do not know if a marriage counselor will deal with a situation with only one part of the family. They want both parties to come together.

So I think that it makes a lot of sense to recognize the roles and responsibilities of both the fathers and the mothers, and to provide this extra assistance.

It is important to realize that the current law does deal with job funding and all sorts of services in job search and getting ready for work for both the custodial and the noncustodial, so that is not new. What it will create is a whole new bureaucracy for the management of this aspect of the welfare-to-work law which already exists in the Department of Labor.

I would hope that my amendment will be agreed to and that we will provide this advantage for both sides of the family equation.

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim the time in opposition.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ENGLISH) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON), the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee.

□ 1400

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment. First of all, ironically, in the bill is a reform of the welfare-to-work provisions that is a program whose goal it is to reach out to women who have been on welfare for long periods of time, 5, 10, 15 years, and provide the education and training that is essential to help someone like that get into the workforce. For a lot of societal reasons, the great majority of people on welfare are women. Like 99.9 percent. And almost all the services in the fatherhood bill are already available to women.

Mr. Chairman, all our program does is to level the playing field by making similar services available to men. There is no effort anywhere in current law that would provide for the noncustodial parent the kinds of resources this bill does. And because they are primarily men when we are talking about noncustodial parents of children on welfare, then we need a fatherhood program.

How many times have I stood on this floor and fought for those special training centers under the SBA for women, because women entrepreneurs need different information than men entrepreneurs to succeed because the environment in which they come up is different. Well, the same is true for poor fathers of welfare children. They suffer a sort of unique exclusion in our society. Their girlfriends, because they are on welfare, get job training, get education. Pretty soon they feel good about themselves; pretty soon they have a good job and they leave the young man behind. This is the imbalance that the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SHAW), my friend, referred to in his remarks and the source of the fatherhood bill.

We need to level the playing fields for these guys so they too can get the job training and skill development; they can get good jobs. Not only will they be able to support the kids better, but they will have the pride in themselves that is essential to healthy relationships.

This bill directly addresses some of the problems that tend to be common among these men, for example, the problem of aggressive behavior. So not only are we looking at providing them with education around parenting skills. Women at least get that from their friends; they at least get it from their moms. The young men who are the unmarried fathers of children on welfare have no milieu in which to help them develop the skills they are going to need for this new life of fatherhood. I am proud that we are recognizing the needs of these men, and it is about time because we recognized the same needs of the women a long time ago.

There is not one aspect of this bill that in any way interferes with the money for maternal and child health block grants; that is gender based. Women, infant and children's program; that is gender based. Violence against women; that money goes to women. This money is to prevent that violence. This is a fatherhood program that is geared primarily at this human development that allows us to control anger in such a way that we do not end up with domestic violence.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to go to any school in their district that has done Character Counts and mediation and the principal will tell us, the incidence of ''he hit me'' or ''she hit me'' plummet 95 percent in the first 3 months. So we can teach violence control and teach relational issues, but we need to teach that with the men together. They need to hear each other and share experience about how they resolved a conflict with a woman, because there is no venue for them to do that.

If my colleagues visit these fatherhood programs, they will see why we need special services for dads, because dads do count.

So I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment because it demeans the importance of our fathers, it demeans the role they play, and it denies them the skill development they need to succeed.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY).

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Mink amendment. I strongly support fatherhood and any efforts to help men be better parents. I just do not believe these programs have to be isolated.

Right now under the welfare-to-work program, men and women can receive job training, educational training, and likewise equal support. We do not need a gender-specific law now.

The Mink amendment eliminates all gender discriminatory language and replaces it with parents. By replacing the word ''father'' with ''parent'' in title I of the Fathers Count Act, the Mink amendment emphasizes the fact that both fathers and mothers are important to families. Providing grants to help only fathers will pit dads and moms in a fight for welfare assistance against each other. Targeting only fathers ignores the fact that 84 percent of single-parent families are headed by mothers. Tying Federal benefits to only fathers violates the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment to the Constitution.

We must help all parents, whether mother or father, acquire the skills and training to become self-sufficient. This bill, without the Mink amendment, would undo the protections of the family violence option that many States have adopted under welfare reform. The Mink amendment improves the Fathers Count Act by giving preference to programs that consult with domestic violence organizations in the development and implementation of the project. Nearly 30 percent of women on public assistance are experiencing violence in their lives and two-thirds report having been victims previously.

The Mink amendment improves upon the goal of the fatherhood program by stating that the program must help parents in their marriages, through counseling, mentoring and teaching, how to control aggressive behavior.

Mr. Chairman, I urge a ''yes'' vote on the Mink amendment.

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute, simply to clarify the point that the language in this bill already provides for nondiscrimination. If I can read from the actual language of the bill that is currently on the floor: ''Nondiscrimination. The provisions of this section shall be applied and administered so as to ensure that mothers, expectant mothers, and married mothers are eligible for benefits and services under projects awarded grants under this section on the same basis as fathers, expectant fathers, and married fathers.''

Mr. Chairman, this is a red herring. There is no issue here.

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

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ANDREWS).

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

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) for yielding me this time.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the underlying bill. I am pleased to note that legislation that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Chairman GOODLING), the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON), and I authored, which frees up funding for moving from welfare to work, is in this bill. I thank the majority for their cooperation.

Mr. Chairman, I support the Mink amendment. If I could have one wish for every child in America, it would be that there is at least one committed adult who gets out of bed every morning and makes that child's welfare the most important priority in his or her life. I think it is important that we recognize that males or females, blood relatives or nonblood relatives, can serve that function.

Anything that narrows those opportunities by gender, by blood relation versus nonblood relation, I think narrows the chance that children are going to get that kind of care. Mothers and fathers, aunts and uncles, friends who are willing to take responsibility as guardians, all of these people are necessary for children to be nurtured.

Mr. Chairman, I support the Mink amendment because I believe it does not tie the funding streams to the gender of the adult, but it ties the funding streams to the needs of the child and the existence of an adult who is willing to help. I urge support of the Mink amendment as well as support for the underlying bill.

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Chairman, I have no additional speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY.)

(Ms. WOOLSEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) to make all parents count, rather than only fathers. We cannot overemphasize the value of having a father present and participating in a positive way in a child's life. Dads are invaluable. But so are moms. And most of the children we want to help with this bill live with their mothers.

Mr. Chairman, if we want to change these children's lives, we must provide grants to help both their parents, their mom and their dad. Then the family can make changes.

Why should we not offer parents counseling and job skills assistance, both the moms and the dads, and make sure that the custodial parent, the low-income mom, has the same opportunity as the noncustodial father? A recent study of 10 cities by the Institute of Children and Poverty showed that 42 percent of the poorest families in those cities do not get TANF benefits. We have census data that shows that the poorest one-fifth of single-mother families had a significant loss of income between 1995 and 1997, due largely to the loss of public benefits without any corresponding gain in earnings.

The moms in these poor families would need to go on welfare in order to get the kind of benefits that are being offered to the absentee dads by the fatherhood grants. What sense does that make? Our goal is to get more people into work, not on to welfare.

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, listening to the debate on this particular amendment on the floor, I am constrained one more time to reread what is actually in the bill on the floor before us that addresses this issue already:

''Nondiscrimination. The provisions of this section shall be applied and administered so as to ensure that mothers, expectant mothers, and married mothers are eligible for benefits and services under projects awarded grants under this section on the same basis as fathers, expectant fathers, and married fathers.''

Mr. Chairman, we have heard some curious arguments today. We do not hear the same arguments applied to other programs such as maternal and Child Health Block Grants, the Women, Infants and Children program, and the Violence Against Women Act. Mr. Chairman, I think the point here is we already have a level playing field. We are not creating a new bureaucracy. This is a very lean program in which the money will go directly to projects at the local level and do so on a nondiscriminatory basis.

This program is not being created in isolation. This fits nicely and directly into many of the efforts that are already going on at the local level and also at existing welfare-to-work programs.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that this amendment is unnecessary and it overlooks a fundamental reality and that is the benefits from this legislation will go beyond the father by enabling the father to provide help and support for the mother; and most importantly, it will benefit their child by providing two caring, supportive parents active in their lives.

This bill, without this amendment, is a solid social initiative. This amendment, I believe, simply muddies the waters; and it should be categorically rejected.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). All time for debate on the amendment has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK).

The question was taken; and the Chairman pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote, and pending that, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 367, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. ENGLISH

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Part B Amendment No. 2 Offered by Mr. ENGLISH:

In section 403A(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Social Security Act, as proposed to be added by section 101(a) of the bill, redesignate subclauses (II) and (III) as subclauses (III) and (IV), respectively, and insert after subclause (I) the following:

''(II) QUALIFICATIONS.—An individual shall not be eligible to serve on the Panel unless the individual has experience in programs for fathers, programs for the poor, programs for children, program administration, or program research.''.

In section 403A(b)(2)(B)(ii) of the Social Security Act, as proposed to be added by section 101(a) of the bill, redesignate subclauses (II) and (III) as subclauses (III) and (IV), respectively, and insert after subclause (I) the following:

''(II) QUALIFICATIONS.—An individual shall not be eligible to serve on the Panel unless the individual has experience in programs for fathers, programs for the poor, programs for children, program administration, or program research.''.

In section 403A(b)(3)(B)(i) of the Social Security Act, as proposed to be added by section 101(a) of the bill—

(1) strike ''and'' at the end of subclause (II);

(2) add ''and' at the end of subclause (III); and

(3) add at the end the following:

''(IV) helping fathers arrange and maintain a consistent schedule of visits with their children;''.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 383, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ENGLISH) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Chairman, I am not in opposition to the amendment, but I am not aware of anyone in opposition, and I ask unanimous consent to control the time in opposition.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ENGLISH).

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

Mr. Chairman, my amendment has two parts. First, it requires that individuals who serve on the selection panels created under this act have some background in programs for fathers, programs for the poor, programs for children, program administration or program research.

□ 1415

This amendment ensures that only individuals who have professional experience related to social programs evaluate which fatherhood programs should be funded under this act.

Second, this amendment encourages the payment of child support by helping fathers with visitation. The intent of this legislation is to select programs which will have the greatest chance of promoting marriage, improving parent effectiveness, and helping fathers with employment.

This legislation gives preference to those programs which promote the payment of child support by helping fathers in a variety of ways. My amendment would add one more way to promote payment of child support specifically by helping fathers arrange and maintain a schedule of regular visits to their children.

This amendment encourages fathers to have a more active role in their children's lives, both financially and by spending more time with their children. Under this amendment, the real winners are the children. This amendment, I understand, has bipartisan support and has no budgetary impact.

I urge all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support it.

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

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

Mr. Chairman, as I pointed out, I support the gentleman's amendment. But I took the time because I have had some conversations with the gentleman concerning this amendment. I support it, but a literal reading of it could be interpreted to link visitation with the payment of child support. Now, I know that the author of the amendment does not intend that to be the consequence. We are in a position where we cannot amend an amendment on the floor under the rule which we are operating under.

So I heard the gentleman's explanation, and I fully agree with what he is intending to do that we want to make sure the noncustodial parent has a more active role in the child's life, which is the language used by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ENGLISH), a more responsible relationship.

I would just point out, my conversations with the gentleman is that we will work, as this bill works its way through the process, to make sure there is no unintended consequences of the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ENGLISH).

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Chairman, I make that commitment absolutely. I thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) for his support and his thoughtful analysis of this issue, and I would be delighted to work with him and work with the rest of the subcommittee on that point.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Chairman, I urge all of my colleagues to look carefully at this issue. I think it is relatively straightforward. This amendment would vastly strengthen this bill. It would introduce expertise into the evaluation process. In the end, it would bring fathers closer to their children.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ENGLISH).

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in Part B of House Report 106–463.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MRS. MINK OF HAWAII

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Part B amendment No. 3 offered by Mrs. MINK of Hawaii:

Strike title II, and redesignate succeeding titles and sections (and amend the table of contents) accordingly.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 383, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK).

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, title II of the Fathers Count Act gives $5 million to two nationally recognized nonprofit fatherhood promotion organizations, $5 million to each of two nationally recognized nonprofit fatherhood promotion organizations. I oppose that kind of selection out of organizations for funding at such a level as $5 million.

We have been debating on the floor that the Federal Government and the bureaucracy has to be cut. In fact, we cannot come to agreement on many of our appropriation bills because we are still arguing over the funding levels that each of these worthy groups are entitled to. Yet, here, today we have legislation which is prepared to give two organizations $5 million just for existing.

The provision in the law says that the nonprofit promotion organization has to have a minimum of 4 years of experience in disseminating a national public education campaign, including production and placement of television, radio, and print public service

announcements that promote the importance of responsible fatherhood.

While I do not have any objection to national organizations being in existence to do exactly that, to teach men in our society to be responsible if they father children, they ought to be willing to pay for their support, maintenance, and education.

The government ought not to be out there trying to find ways in which to nurture these people through the establishment of funding for national organizations. But national organizations probably do a tremendous amount of good. They gather together the forces within a community, within the country, to come to grips with this issue of parental responsibility. I think that is something to be applauded.

But I do take great objection to the idea that the Federal Government needs to get involved in promoting through the placement of television, radio, and present public service announcements about the responsibilities of fatherhood. So I would hope that my amendment would be agreed to, and that only title I of this Fathers Count Act legislation will be agreed to and, hopefully, will be changed to a parenthood kind of program.

It is important to realize that, if this is connected to welfare, which I assume that it is, that 85 percent of the people on welfare who are the custodial parents are women. If we are going to try to deal with this issue of welfare and the problems of poverty and the problems that children must suffer through because they are in a welfare family, then we have to make special efforts to try to support the single moms who are out there struggling to make a life and to support these children. Yet, we have no programs that I am aware of that specifically allocates $5 million for the support of single moms who are trying to raise their children and who are on welfare.

So I think that it is a matter of priorities. It is not a priority which I share. I believe it is a dangerous precedent. I hope that, instead of spending this $10 million in this way, that we can provide the monies for other programs.

I am told by someone who is knowledgeable that Healthy Mothers Program has been cut from the budget. Now, there is a program that has been nationally recognized, and the people that organize that program have all remarked what a tremendous contribution it makes to helping children and families at risk. Yet, the Congress is seeing fit not to fund this program.

So this money, I think, is needed in other programs where the need is much, much greater and where the benefits for the children at risk can be addressed directly. While I have no objection to these two organizations in mounting their campaigns for fatherhood and to insist that fathers be recognized for their responsibilities in their communities and in this country, I do object to the fact that special funds are set aside for the purposes for promoting these private organizations.

Mr. Chairman, title II of the Fathers Count Act gives $5 million to two nationally recognized nonprofit fatherhood promotion organizations. Five million dollars! We have recently been debating on the floor that every federal agency must cut its wasteful spending so its budget can be reduced by 1 percent. Yet, this legislation is prepared to give two organizations $5 million just for existing.

We have not done this for motherhood organizations. And mothers make up 84 percent of the custodial parents on welfare. If we do anything with this five million dollars, we should provide it to the people that need this assistance the most—the custodial parent.

Title II would give this money to organizations to help them develop and promote material addressing the issue of responsible fatherhood and promote marriage. Fathers should be responsible, and I applaud any organization that strives to make non-custodial fathers active in their children's lives and well-being. But it is not the federal government's job to provide these non-profit organizations with millions of dollars to help them do their job. This sets a dangerous precedent. Are we to provide millions of dollars to the National Education Association? Or to the National Organization for Women? Of course not.

It is the federal government's responsibility to provide services to help custodial parents become self-sufficient. We should help these parents find jobs so they can provide for their families.

My amendment will strike title II and save this government millions of dollars that can be better spent.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment and claim the time in opposition.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ENGLISH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Chairman, I yield as much time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON).

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment. The bill does not allocate $1 to any organization. It does set aside $5 million for competitive grants where the Secretary makes the final decision.

We do want some of the money in the bill to be set aside for highly developed organizations that have been in the fatherhood business for a long time, that are reputable, and that are capable of testing project designs in many different places across the Nation because we know very, very little about what works in reaching out to these dads.

The rest of the money goes to community-based organizations because we know what is happening out there, the things that are going on, some of them funded by TANF, happening at the neighborhood level, at the small city level; and those are useful.

But it may be very hard to tell from those what ideas might be useful nationwide and what will not. We know there are a number of organizations whose programs are well enough developed and whose reputation in the service community is strong enough that they would be able to begin to test some models nationwide in multiple cities. So two of these competitive grants have to go to that kind of organization.

The bill would be weakened by the elimination of these projects because since we know so little about this area, not to be able to both fund some of the big experienced programs in multicities across the Nation to see how they work and whether they are as effective in New England as in the Southwest or California, and not to be able to do that as well as the small community-based grants would limit our ability to draw from our experience through this bill a national policy that will serve these families.

So I urge opposition to the amendment.

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire how much time is remaining.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ENGLISH) has 2½ minutes remaining.

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of the time.

Mr. Chairman, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) has brought a lot of passion to this debate. But I sense that she seems to fear that, in a free and open competition for funds in which religious and other faith-based organizations are playing on a level playing field, the usual suspects may not get all the money.

There is no question this fatherhood legislation will bring lots of new organizations into play, most of which have never before received government funding. As long as that competition is fair, what can be wrong with more competition?

Let us recognize the major provision of title II is the multicity fatherhood project. Only organizations that have experience in organizing and conducting fatherhood programs and in coordinating with local agencies are eligible for this money. These are very reasonable requirements, directly relating to achieving program success.

The committee required that at least one of the projects use the technique of employing married couples who live and work in the service delivery area to serve as role models. Based on our hearings, this innovative approach was judged to hold a great deal of potential for success, and the committee, therefore, wants to test this model through rigorous experimentation.

Also in this provision is a clearinghouse which we feel is absolutely essential. If we are going to learn from the experience with fatherhood programs, experience which is already developing, then we need to have a national clearinghouse that will allow that information and that experience to be disseminated to communities that can learn and profit from the example. We urge the rejection of this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK).

The question was taken; and the Chairman pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote, and pending that, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 367, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in Part B of House Report 106–463.

□ 1430

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. CARDIN

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Part B amendment No. 4 offered by Mr. CARDIN:

In section 403(a)(5)(C)(iv) of the Social Security Act, as so redesignated by section 301(b)(1)(A) of the bill, and as proposed to be amended by section 301(c)(1)(B) of the bill—

(1) insert ''or'' at the end of subclause (II);

(2) strike ''; or'' at the end of subclause (III) and insert a period; and

(3) strike subclause (IV).

In section 301 of the bill, redesignate subsection (d) as subsection (e) and insert after subsection (c) the following:

(d) CUSTODIAL PARENTS WITH INCOME BELOW POVERTY LINE WHO ARE NOT ON WELFARE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 403(a)(5)(C) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 603(a)(5)(C)), as amended by subsection (b)(1) of this section, is amended—

(A) by redesignating clauses (vi) through (ix) as clauses (vii) through (x), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after clause (v) the following:

''(vi) CUSTODIAL PARENTS WITH INCOME BELOW POVERTY LINE WHO ARE NOT ON WELFARE.—An entity that operates a project with funds provided under this paragraph may use the funds to provide assistance in a form described in clause (i) to custodial parents—

''(I) whose income is less than 100 percent of the poverty line (as defined in section 673(2) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, including any revision required by such section, applicable to a family of the size involved); and

''(II) who are not otherwise recipients of assistance under a State program funded under this part.''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) Section 403(a)(5)(C)(iv) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 603(a)(5)(C)(iv)), as so redesignated by subsection (b)(1)(A) of this section, and as amended by subsection (c)(2) of this section, is amended in the last sentence by striking ''clause (v)'' and inserting ''clause (v) and (vi)''.

(B) Section 412(a)(3)(C)(ii) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 612(a)(3)(C)(ii), as amended by subsection (b)(2) of this section, is amended by striking ''(viii)'' and inserting ''(xi)''.

In section 304(b) of the bill—

(1) strike ''section 301(b)(1)'' and insert ''subsections (b)(1) and (d)(1) of section 301''; and

(2) redesignate clause (x) of section 403(a)(5)(C) of the Social Security Act, as proposed to be added by such section 304(b), as clause (xi).

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 367, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN).

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY).

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Cardin amendment to allow custodial parents, usually moms with incomes below the poverty line, to participate in welfare-to-work programs equally with noncustodial parents, usually dads.

While I was glad to get this limited amendment into the Committee on Education and the Workforce markup for access for low-income custodial moms, this is far better. In fact, it is far more fair and sensible to treat low-income custodial moms equal to dads. We know that more and more of the very poorest families in this country are not receiving welfare. These are families headed by single moms. It is not sensible, nor is it fair to give absentee dads greater access to welfare-to-work programs than it is to give these programs to the mothers, those who are living with their children and taking care of them day in and day out.

If we want to help low-income children, we need to give both their parents equal access to the welfare-to-work program. That is what the Cardin amendment does, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

I would hope we would not go down this path, Mr. Chairman, for many reasons. Under the current law, the funds are targeted for hard-to-employ welfare recipients and noncustodial parents with children on welfare. No one else can get that money. But we worked out in committee an arrangement where 30 percent of that money could go for nonwelfare recipients living in poverty.

Now, I have a tremendous fear if we ever open this up and say 100 percent. Why do I have that fear and why is it legitimate? When we combined all these workforce programs to try to make them work several years ago, the State employment offices were out there trying to kill everything we were doing. Why were they doing that? Because they have a tendency to give all of their effort to those who they know they can count as successful so when they have to give their statistics, they say, okay, we were very successful. However, the people they neglected are the hardest people there are to try to prepare for employment.

That is my fear here. If we open this up beyond the 30 percent, the next thing we will find is these people on welfare, these custodial parents with children on welfare, all of a sudden will get no service, because they are very, very difficult to try to prepare for the workforce.

Again, we have to make sure that we understand there is all sorts of money out there for those people. When we look at TANF and other programs, there are billions of dollars that are serving these very people that we are talking about at the present time. We do not want to just turn this into another job-training program, because that, of course, was a real failure in the past.

Also keep in mind there is $2.5 billion for economically disadvantaged adults and dislocated workers assistance under the Work Force Investment Act. All of that money is out there for these people. But this sets up a situation where 100 percent of the funds could be used to serve custodial parents in poverty. Again, we are taking away the opportunity, and not only the opportunity but the mandate to make sure that the most difficult to prepare for the workforce are getting help through this service.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DEMINT).

Mr. DEMINT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of every person on welfare who wants to get his or her hands on the ladder of opportunity, and that is why I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

I also rise to congratulate over 2 million welfare recipients in this country who, under the Republican welfare reform program, have had restored to them not only a job but dignity in their life; and I implore those on the other side of the aisle to keep our focus on this welfare-to-work program for the people that are truly on welfare.

There are many job training programs, but there is only one welfare-to-work. We worked out a good compromise in committee that would allow us to use up to 30 percent of the funds for those not on welfare but below the poverty line, and this is a good start. But if we take our total focus off of welfare recipients, the ones that are still on it are going to be the ones that are hardest to get jobs and we need more than ever the welfare-to-work program focused on these people today.

So I again encourage everyone on the other side to remember, let us do not create another job training program. There are a lot of those. But in my district, the folks in the chamber and in

businesses and in community organizations are working together with the Department of Social Services to focus welfare funds as well as private sector funds to get people back to work. And I just hope that we will not destroy this program by opening it up and just leaving it to anyone who chooses to use it in a different way.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ENGLISH).

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Chairman, having examined this amendment, I am inclined to agree with it, and I rise in support of it.

What this amendment does is it allows more people to participate in welfare-to-work and it allows States to use more funds for welfare-to-work programs for low-income custodial parents who do not receive TANF.

This provides greater flexibility to the States. And given that flexibility was the hallmark of our 1996 welfare reform bill, I believe that this is consistent with its spirit. I support this amendment.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, let me just make a couple points, if I might, in response to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the chairman of the committee.

This amendment carries out the commitment we made to our States when we enacted welfare reform, and that is to give flexibility to our States to be able to deal with the problems. The gentleman is suggesting that we should restrict our States somehow on how they feel it is best to deal with the problems by imposing this 30 percent restrictional use of funds for low-income custodial parents. The Committee on Ways and Means, in its version of the bill, included this amendment. It did not put the 30 percent restriction in.

Mr. Chairman, what really concerns me is that it is not limited to 30 percent; it is limited much below that. In fact, it is unlikely that any resources will get to this targeted group unless this amendment is adopted, because it has to compete with two other groups of individuals; one, those that have been on TANF for 30 months or less and, number two, the commitment we made to help children aging out of foster care. They are both subject to the same 30 percent.

There are not going to be any resources available for low-income custodial parents who are playing according to the rules. We would be telling them to go on welfare to get the help. That does not make any sense. We should be rewarding people who want to play by the rules, who want to be able to get a good job. The States should have this flexibility.

I listened to the proponents of welfare reform and I voted for it. We talked about trusting our States to be able to have the flexibility to deal with the job. Let us not discriminate against low-income people because they have not been on welfare. And let us live up to our commitment we promised to children aging out of foster care so there would be resources available for that group. And let us also deal with the people who have been on welfare for less than 30 months.

Support this amendment. It is a good amendment. It is a bipartisan amendment. I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of it.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Cardin).

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 5 printed in Part B of House Report 106–463.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. TRAFICANT

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Chairman, I offer amendment No. 5.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Part B amendment No. 5 offered by Mr. TRAFICANT:

In section 403A(b)(1) of the Social Security Act, as proposed to be added by section 101(a) of the bill, add at the end the following:

''(E) A written commitment by the entity that the entity will make available to each individual participating in the project education about alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs and the effect of abusing such substances, and information about HIV/AIDS and its transmission.''.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 383, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) and a member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT).

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

Following this debate, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from New York (Mr. HINCHEY) made a very good statement about poverty. One of the statements he made was that people without seem to have more problems.

My little amendment says it would require any of these projects getting grants under this bill to also add a drug-alcohol education component and information about the transmission of AIDS and the HIV factor.

In America, at the University of Cincinnati Medical School, 20 milligrams of diacetylmorphine, known on the streets as heroin, has produced physical dependence in 7 days, known as addiction on the streets, in 7 days with laboratory animals. The synergistic effect of drugs has destroyed families, where many families unknowingly, fathers, end up in hospital rooms with unintended overdose accidents. I think that these projects and this program is good, but any fatherhood project that does not offer this, I think, would be lacking.

I think it is a good program. I do not ask for any additional money, because I believe the social service system could network to do this, but Congress says they shall do this. I think it is that important.

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

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to manage the time in opposition, even though I am not opposed to this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ENGLISH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in support of the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT).

I think it is noteworthy that what he has offered is a requirement that these fatherhood projects provide education on alcohol, tobacco and other drugs, as well as the effect of abusing such substances and information about HIV/AIDS. I think we can all agree that this is a valuable addition to this bill and a valuable addition to this debate.

Mr. Chairman, I serve in a district that abuts on that of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT), and let me say I am very grateful for his longstanding interest in these issues. He has been, I think, a real leader in the House focusing on these issues for many, many years, and he has been an inspiration to me.

Let me just say, in addition, that I think his amendment strongly adds to this bill. I think it gives this bill an additional push and I, for one, strongly support its inclusion in the final language.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON).

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I also want to congratulate the gentleman from Ohio on his amendment. I think it is a very worthy one. I accept it for myself.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Chairman, I also support the amendment and compliment my friend from Ohio. It strengthens the bill, and we certainly would like to see it included.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Yes, reclaiming my time, Mr. Chairman, we appreciate the gentleman's continued interest in these issues and find his amendment a real constructive addition to the bill.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume to thank the chairman, and I want to close by thanking my friend and neighbor, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ENGLISH), who has worked with me on many issues.

I also want to thank my fellow graduate at Pitt, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), who has done a

great job. And, Mr. Chairman, it seems that every bill that the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) seem to be involved with, it has worked out good for the American people.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT).

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 6 printed in Part B of House Report 106–463.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. EDWARDS

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Part B amendment No. 6 offered by Mr. EDWARDS:

At the end of section 403A(b)(3)(C) of the Social Security Act, as proposed to be added by section 101(a) of the bill, add the following new flush sentence: ''Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds shall not be provided under this section to any faith-based institution that is pervasively sectarian.''.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 367, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. EDWARDS) and a member opposed each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. EDWARDS).

□ 1445

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is one sentence long. It says this: ''Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds shall not be provided under this section to any faith-based institution that is pervasively sectarian.''

This is very simple. The Supreme Court ruled in 1988 they cannot give dollars directly to pervasively sectarian organizations, essentially organizations that are thoroughly religious, that their secular and religious purposes are so intertwined they cannot separate them. We are picking up that language of the Supreme Court in its 1988 case to try to make this bill constitutional.

I want to be clear. My amendment does not stop Federal funds from flowing to faith-based organizations. That is happening today. It has happened for years. And it will continue to happen under my amendment.

What will be different is, under my amendment, we will follow the profound principles of the first 10 words, in fact, the establishment clause of the Bill of Rights, that say our Founding Fathers did not and would not want direct Federal dollars to go directly to houses of worship, churches, and synagogues.

There are many supporters, from the Joint Baptist Committee to the American Jewish Committee, of this amendment. Let me just say some things that will happen if it does not pass.

First, they will obliterate a 200-year wall of separation between church and State. Convenience or even good intentions are not good enough reasons to turn our back on the first 10 words of the First Amendment of the Bill of Rights.

Secondly, without my amendment passing, this bill will let a church or religious organization take Federal dollars and, in the decision of hiring people for that federally funded program, say, no, they are not good enough, we are not hiring them because they are not, as an American citizen, of the right religion in our opinion. I find that is offensive to the concept of religious freedom and respect and independence in this country.

Third, I think they are going to harm these religious organizations by inviting massive Federal regulation of them. And finally, they will create great dissension as these organizations compete for Federal dollars.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER).

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

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman from Connecticut for yielding me the time.

Mr. Chairman, this has been a fascinating partial debate. Now we are to the actual amendment, which the sponsor says would not affect faith-based organizations but would, in fact, gut the intent of this amendment and certainly would set back and probably reverse the whole flow that the Federal Government has been doing for a number of years to try to include people who want to include character and faith-based organizations in the delivery of social services by going back to the pervasively sectarian standard.

In fact, Vice President AL GORE, in his home page for President, as well as his speech that he gave in Atlanta, said,

I believe the lesson for our Nation is clear. In those instances where the unique power of faith that can help us meet the crushing social challenges that are otherwise impossible to meet, such as drug addiction and gang violence, we should explore carefully tailored partnerships with our faith communities so that we can use approaches that are working best.

Governor Bush in Texas has done this with prison fellowship, with other groups that are involved in youth issues and fatherhood issues, and we see many examples in this current administration.

The Brookings Institute has come out forcefully for this saying that, in fact, to use a pervasively sectarian standard has, in fact, discriminated against those who want to include as a part the moral teachings.

Now, to argue and rewrite the American Constitution to say that this obliterates the wall of separation, first off, that was not in the original Constitution, but it certainly does not obliterate the wall of separation.

The intent of the Founding Fathers was clearly not to take religion out but, rather, to keep certain religions from being funded.

As an anti-Baptist, I would not have wanted to fund the Anglican Church. People in the other States would not have wanted to fund, as they were at the time of original founding, the ministers and the church schools in those States as the only choice for schoolchildren.

But, in fact, the United States Congress in their first few years when they could not get Bibles in from England, the United States Congress, with Federal dollars, bought Bibles to distribute to the public schools.

A little bit later the Congress, concerned that it was difficult even to purchase those, the same Founders who wrote the Constitution purchased Bibles, printed them, and it says at U.S. Government expense, to be distributed by congressional legislation to public schools.

That is not what we are proposing here. The question is not whether we are proposing actual religious education. In fact, everything in this bill and in the previous three times this House has voted overwhelmingly for the charitable choice provision, the same provision that we are voting on today that the gentleman from Texas (Mr. EDWARDS) is trying to gut, the plain truth of the matter is that we cannot use any of these funds for religious teaching.

So contrary to what the Founding Fathers allow, which was Bibles printed at congressional expense distributed by the United States Congress to public schools, we are not proposing that.

We are just saying, in the process of addressing questions like fatherhood, as we did earlier in Juvenile Justice, as we did earlier in Human Services, as we did earlier in welfare reform, that we should be able to include character and faith-based organizations in that section.

The most dynamic organizations in this country, in fact, have pastors, youth leaders, people who attend churches, church-based organizations, or parent church organizations that do not teach religion but have that as a component, the love, the hope, the faith, the kindness, the tolerance that comes through religion is intermingled in their programs.

To say that a program, for example, if a particular religion, whether it is, for example, Orthodox Jews, and if Orthodox Jews have a program to reach kids in their neighborhood or fathers in their neighbor, to say that they must hire somebody who does not belong to their religion, in effect, means they will not participate in these programs.

Now, the Government gets to decide when a faith-based organization comes up and says we have a proposal here under the Father Counts bill or any of the other three previous bills where we passed this exact same language, that when they propose this to the Government, they do not say it has to show it is not teaching religion, it has to show that it is addressing the problems there, it is addressing them in a unique way regardless which of these bills we are talking about, and there are many protections; and ultimately the Federal Government has to decide is this group the best way to deliver these services.

So I think this is a reasonable amendment that has passed by as many as 350 votes in this House. It is supported by the leading presidential candidates in both parties as a general principle.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), cosponsor and coauthor of this legislation.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Texas for yielding me this time, and I urge my colleagues to support his amendment.

I hope everybody will put this in proper perspective. This bill deals with $150 million over the next 5 years. It incorporates by reference the charitable choice provisions that are in the 1997 Welfare Reform bill that has spent $16.5 billion per year. What the Edwards amendment does is make it clear that this money must be spent in a constitutionally acceptable way.

We have by reference in this statute that it must be spent consistent with the establishment clause of the United States Constitution as it relates to religious freedom, separation of church and state. That is already in this bill by reference.

Read the Edwards amendment. The Edwards amendment says that it goes to the establishment clause and incorporates the Supreme Court test, as it is in the Kendrick case. So the pervasively sectarian test is the test on whether we have violated the establishment clause.

This is not whether faith-based organizations will participate or not. They do participate under the bill or under the Edwards amendment. The Edwards amendment makes sure that we spend the money in a constitutionally acceptable way.

I urge my colleagues to accept the amendment so that we can get faith-based institutions and entities using these funds but using it an acceptable way so we can build upon the program and really help the people that this legislation is aimed at.

It is a good amendment. It clarifies. It prevents it from causing problems that otherwise could occur. I urge my colleagues to support the amendment.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SHAW).

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Chairman, I stand in opposition to the amendment. I am afraid that this would have a chilling effect upon the application of an otherwise very, very fine bill.

We are going to need a lot of help from a lot of areas in order to be able to get through and to accomplish the goals that all of us have with regard to this legislation.

The Supreme Court, in its decisions, is not a static entity. It is a living entity. It is one that shifts and goes back and forth in accordance with the facts of the various cases and the changing times.

It is time that we looked to other organizations, non-traditional organizations, to help out. This bill is not going to promote any religious activity. It would be grossly unconstitutional if this is what it was. But the churches and synagogues and other religious institutions can be very valuable in reaching out and getting these fathers and bringing them in and do exactly what the intent of this bill is.

I stand in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Edwards amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the amendment is simple. It just conforms the bill to the First Amendment of the Constitution as interpreted by a long line of Supreme Court decisions.

Many religiously affiliated groups now sponsor Federal programs, but the program must be administered in a secular manner and not conducted in a pervasively sectarian manner. And so, Federal funds support programs sponsored by Catholic Charities or Lutheran Services. But they do not have to be Catholic or Lutheran to benefit from those services. And if they want to compete for a job funded by those Federal dollars, they do not have to be Catholic or Lutheran to be hired.

This bill, without the Edwards amendment, allows Federal funds to sponsor pervasively sectarian activities and allows sponsors to require program participants as a condition of receiving federally funded benefits to require the participation in church religious activities and allows churches to discriminate based on religious affiliation in hiring employees with Federal dollars. That is wrong. It is unconstitutional, and we should fix it by adopting the Edwards amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON) has 4 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Texas (Mr. EDWARDS) has 4½ minutes remaining.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3½ minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY), the distinguished majority whip.

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in very strong objection and opposition to this amendment.

It is amazing to me how people can misinterpret history. Separation of church and state was created in this century by these courts. And, in fact, the courts are moving away from the concept, as outlined by the Members on the other side of the aisle.

To claim that our Founding Fathers were for separation of church and State is either rewriting history or being very ignorant of history.

So I just rise in strong opposition to the charge that there is this great wall separating this Government from religious influence. There was no such separation when the Nation was founded, and there can be no separation today.

George Washington, the father of our country, left no doubt that religion and religious institutions provide indispensable support to our Government. In his farewell speech, President Washington warned that, ''Reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.''

John Jay, the original Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, said it is the duty of wise, free, and virtuous governments to ''encourage virtue and religion.''

John Adams, our second President, stated, ''Our Constitution was made only for a moral and religious people.''

John Hancock argued that, ''The very existence of the Republics depend much upon the public institutions of religion.''

Time after time, the founders implored the influence of religion in public affairs. This amendment tries to forbid the exact same influence that the Founding Fathers thought so necessary.

☐ 1500

Those who argue for an absolute separation of church and State like to quote Thomas Jefferson as he has been quoted here many times and they quote him all over the place, but they leave out a few details.

For example, while he was President of the United States, Jefferson supported the appropriation of Federal funds to pay for Christian missionaries to Indians. That is right. As President, Thomas Jefferson provided cash support from the government to pay for missionaries and actually built a church building with government money.

The point is very clear. All of these great men had a profound impact on the creation of this Republic, and their words add essential insight into the original intent of the Constitution.

This bill we are debating deals with fatherhood programs and charitable organizations. Despite the precedence set by the Founders, this amendment tries to build a wall between virtue and its source, religious principle.

Mr. Chairman, America has always been one Nation under God. The Constitution and religion have never been mutually exclusive. As the founders set forth, it is simply impossible and it is

unwise to try to separate people and their government from religion. I urge my colleagues to defeat this bad amendment.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STRICKLAND).

Mr. STRICKLAND. Mr. Chairman, we should all feel some trepidation at what has just been spoken in this Chamber. As a former United Methodist minister, I know and I believe that there is an appropriate role that religious organizations play in social services. In fact, they are already doing wonderful things with Federal funding through such secular affiliations as Catholic Charities and Jewish Federations. We are grateful to them for providing desperately needed services. But when we cross the line and let specific churches receive Federal grants and then engage in discriminatory practices, we are setting back the clock of civil rights in our country.

This bill would allow churches and synagogues to receive Federal money directly which would in turn allow them to use those Federal funds to discriminate in hiring practices. Do we want to open that door? Do we really want to see a sign in front of a church getting Federal funds that says, ''Jews need not apply''? Do we want to see a sign in front of a protestant church saying ''Catholics will not be considered for this position''?

I think not. I hope not. I pray not.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER).

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, without this amendment, this bill opens the door to religious organizations requiring individuals to participate in a religious ceremony or to listen to sectarian proselytizing as a condition of participating in a federally funded program. That violates our Constitution and quite frankly is an abuse of government authority over families in need.

No one has or should exclude religious institutions from performing good works or from receiving public funds to do so. But a religious organization should never be allowed using Federal funds to condition a meal for a homeless person or anger counseling for an abusive husband on participating in a religious ceremony or listening to a religious sermon and it should not be allowed to discriminate in employment on a religious basis using government funds.

No one is talking about separating, totally separating church and State. But we are talking about keeping each in its proper sphere and not allowing government to help invade the religious sphere or religion invade the government's sphere. We are talking about preventing the sectarian strife that will come when the Methodists think they are getting half a percent too little and the Catholics half a percent too much of Federal funds.

That is why we need this amendment, Mr. Chairman.

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

I have gone from being concerned about the language of this bill to being alarmed by some of the statements I have heard from the leadership of this House. First, we heard the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER) say the establishment clause of the first amendment really was not in the original Constitution, as if, my colleagues, that is to suggest that the Bill of Rights somehow has less power or force in our constitutional government because it was only part of the Bill of Rights, it was only the first amendment to the Constitution.

Then the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY) came up and said separation of church and State was invented in the 20th century. My colleagues, that would be a great surprise to Mr. Jefferson who mentioned that very phrase in the 18th century. It would be a great surprise to Mr. Madison and the writers of the Bill of Rights who felt deeply about this.

The fact is that this bill is going to allow Federal funds to go to faith-based organizations but it is going to follow not only the Bill of Rights but the Supreme Court decision of 1988, that is this century, not two centuries ago, that said you cannot send Federal dollars to pervasively sectarian organizations.

Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time and I especially thank him for his leadership on this issue. He has been a great defender of the Constitution in this House. We take that oath when we become Members of Congress, and he has fulfilled it so admirably. I thank the gentleman from Texas.

I rise in support of his amendment which will maintain the constitutional separation of church and State while protecting religious institutions from the entangling reach of government.

His amendment is necessary because the charitable choice provision of the Fathers Count Act is, I believe, unconstitutional.

Mr. Chairman, my husband, my five children and I have among us over 100 years of Catholic education. Catholic religious organizations are an integral part of our lives. I think it is very important in understanding the importance of the gentleman from Texas' amendment to understand the difference between religious organizations and the nonsectarian aspect of their activities. These groups are called religious affiliates. For example, in our community and across the country, local Catholic charities and Jewish social service groups are nonsectarian groups. We should be able to support them. The gentleman from Texas' amendment allows us to do so. We should support his amendment.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Let me conclude by saying this is a very simple issue. The gentleman from Texas does not want money going to churches and I do. In many poor neighborhoods in our cities, in many small rural towns, the church is the only institution remaining. I want them to be able to reach out to fathers who need help, to welfare women to provide day care and other services. I do not want them to be able to use public dollars to proselytize or discriminate against participants. In the charitable choice statute is a clear line between church business and public business. I urge rejection of the Edwards amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. EDWARDS).

The question was taken; and the Chairman pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 367, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. EDWARDS) will be postponed.

SEQUENTIAL VOTES POSTPONED IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 367, proceedings will now resume on those amendments on which further proceedings were postponed in the following order: amendment No. 1 printed in part B offered by the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK); amendment No. 3 printed in part B offered by the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK); amendment No. 6 printed in part B offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. EDWARDS).

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MRS. MINK OF HAWAII

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 1 offered by the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 172, noes 253, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 583]

AYES—172

Abercrombie	Baird	Barrett (WI)
Ackerman	Baldacci	Becerra
Allen	Baldwin	Bentsen
Andrews	Barcia	Berkley

Berman
Blagojevich
Blumenauer
Bonior
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Campbell
Capps
Capuano
Carson
Clay
Clayton
Clyburn
Conyers
Coyne
Crowley
Cummings
Danner
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doyle
Edwards
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Ford
Frank (MA)
Frost
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Gonzalez
Green (TX)
Gutierrez
Hastings (FL)
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hoeffel
Holden
Holt
Hooley
Inslee
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
Kleczka
Klink
Kucinich
Lampson
Lantos
Larson
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren
Lowey
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McDermott
McGovern
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Millender-McDonald
Miller, George
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pelosi
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Rivers
Rodriguez
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Schakowsky
Scott
Serrano
Sherman
Slaughter
Spratt
Stabenow
Stark
Stupak
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thurman
Tierney
Towns
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Velazquez
Vento
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Weiner
Wexler
Weygand
Wise
Woolsey
Wu

NOES—253

Aderholt
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baker
Ballenger
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Bass
Bateman
Bereuter
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop
Bliley
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Boyd
Brady (TX)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Canady
Cannon
Cardin
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth-Hage
Clement
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Condit
Cook
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Cramer
Crane
Cubin
Cunningham
Davis (FL)
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeLay
DeMint
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Doolittle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
English
Everett
Ewing
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Fossella
Fowler
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill (IN)
Hill (MT)
Hilleary
Hobson
Hoekstra
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Isakson
Istook
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Kasich
Kelly
King (NY)
Kingston
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kuykendall
LaFalce
LaHood
Largent
Latham
Lazio
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Manzullo
McCollum
McCrery
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McIntyre
McKeon
Metcalf
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Moran (KS)
Myrick
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Ose
Oxley
Packard
Paul
Pease
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Porter
Portman
Pryce (OH)
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Reynolds
Riley
Roemer
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roukema
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Salmon
Sanford
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaffer
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Sisisky
Skeen
Skelton
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Spence
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stump
Sununu
Sweeney
Talent
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thune
Tiahrt
Toomey
Traficant
Turner
Upton
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wolf
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—8

Barton
LaTourette
Matsui
Quinn
Rogan
Simpson
Smith (TX)
Thornberry

□ 1533

Messrs. RADANOVICH, DEMINT, BURR of North Carolina, WALSH, NUSSLE, FOSSELLA, SPENCE, GORDON, COSTELLO, BARR of Georgia, MCINTYRE, and Mrs. TAUSCHER changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, on rollcall No. 583 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "No."

(Mr. ARMEY asked and was given permission to speak out of order for 1 minute.)

FURTHER LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Chairman, I have an announcement concerning the schedule for the rest of the day.

Mr. Chairman, the passage vote on the fathers count bill will be the last recorded vote for today. We will continue debate on those suspensions already scheduled for consideration. However, any request for recorded votes on those suspensions will be held over until 12 noon on Friday.

As previously announced, the House will be in pro forma session tomorrow. We do expect legislative business on the floor Friday, with votes after 12 noon.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARMEY. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the distinguished majority leader for yielding to me.

Mr. Chairman, might I inquire of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY) that in the event that the appropriations bills are not ready to be voted upon on Friday, does the majority intend to have the Members come back on Friday to vote on the suspension bills?

Mr. ARMEY. The gentleman should be advised the leadership sees no contingency that would precipitate such an event. There is nothing that I can see that would cause me to think that that would be necessary.

When and if I saw anything that would result in that kind of consideration, I would give that consideration out of respect for the Members. Should such an unlikely and unpredictable contingency arise, I am sure the Members would be notified in a proper and effective fashion.

(Mr. HOYER asked and was given permission to speak out of order for 1 minute.)

REGARDING THE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the ranking member on the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I would just ask the majority leader to respond to two problems. I think Members have a right to know what is happening in some of these conferences.

At this point, two of the vehicles which had been expected to be used to bring bills back to this House are being tied up in the other body by individual Members.

In addition to that, we have not yet reached any significant agreement in the Labor-HHS bill. We still have outstanding issues in both the Interior and Commerce-State-Justice which are viewed as major by both sides.

It is my profound belief that if Members are asked to come back here Friday, it is highly unlikely that there will be something for them to vote on out of these conferences.

I would simply urge the majority leader to take another read on what is happening on these bills, because it does not do any Member any good to come back here and sit twiddling their thumbs while they wait for the conferees to finish.

I would also make one other request. We just met in the D.C. conference. The decision was made to bring all five bills into one bill. My concern is that if we are interested in passing whatever comes out of the conference, if those five bills are put into one, I am afraid that there are a variety of groups on both sides who will be so concerned and so opposed to portions of those bills that we will maximize the opposition to a bill if it is packaged as five bills. I think there is a significant opportunity that the entire thing could go down.

So I think we need to have some private conversations. I am trying to help move this process forward, but I think there is insufficient appreciation of the resistance that we are still likely to meet from groups on both sides of the aisle to various items that are expected to be in these packages.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOYER. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate, again, the remarks from the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. Chairman, I might mention that we have listened to the voices in this Chamber, primarily from the other side, express their regret that we have not yet finished our business almost daily now for some few weeks.

We understand their frustration with that, and we are determined to end that frustration and complete this work on Friday. We expect to do that. We intend to do that. We are determined to do that.

The obstructions that the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) noted may seem formidable, and perhaps they are daunting to some, but they will be overcome. We will be back here Friday at noon. Votes will be taken. I thank the Members for their attention.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 367, the Chair announces that he will reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the period of time within which a vote by electronic device will be taken on each amendment on which the Chair has postponed further proceedings.

(Mr. ABERCROMBIE asked and was given permission to speak out of order for 1 minute).

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Chairman, is every Member of this body entitled to equal treatment on this floor?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE) state a point of order?

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Chairman, the Chair will have to give me some guidance. Part of regular order, Mr. Chairman, is to see to it that every Member is allowed to deal with his or her district and still be able to, under the rules of this House, fulfill his or her duties with respect to voting.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has not stated a point of order. Does the gentleman wish to state a point of order?

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Chairman, I believe that under what the majority leader just stated, I will be prevented from being able to go home and come back in adequate time to be able to vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has not stated a point of order that the Committee of the Whole can resolve.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Is it the Chair's ruling that I am out of order wanting to be able to vote on this floor?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has not stated a point of order.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. This is unseemly, Mr. Chairman. I would not deny any Member in this House the right to vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will suspend.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. I will not be silenced on this.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will suspend.

Does the gentlewoman from Hawaii seek recognition?

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. I will not be silenced on this. There is not a Member here that does not know that I am speaking of something that goes to the vital interest of every single Member here.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE) will suspend.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MRS. MINK OF HAWAII

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 3 offered by the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK).

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that my demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 3 be withdrawn.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The amendment fails by voice vote.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. EDWARDS

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. EDWARDS) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 184, noes 238, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 584]

AYES—184

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Baird
Baldacci
Baldwin
Barrett (WI)
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Blagojevich
Blumenauer
Boehlert
Bonior
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Carson
Clay
Clayton
Clyburn
Conyers
Costello
Coyne
Crowley
Cummings
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doyle
Edwards
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Frank (MA)
Frost
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Gonzalez
Green (TX)
Gutierrez
Hastings (FL)
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hoeffel
Holden
Holt
Hooley
Hoyer
Inslee
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
Kleczka
Klink
Kucinich
Lampson
Lantos
Larson
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren
Lowey
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Millender-McDonald
Miller, George
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Moore
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ose
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Paul
Payne
Pelosi
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Rivers
Rodriguez
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sanford
Sawyer
Schakowsky
Scott
Serrano
Sherman
Sisisky
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Spratt
Stabenow
Stark
Strickland
Stupak
Tanner
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thurman
Tierney
Towns
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Velazquez
Vento
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Weiner
Wexler
Weygand
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn

NOES—238

Aderholt
Armey
Bachus
Baker
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Bass
Bateman
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop
Bliley
Blunt
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Brady (TX)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth-Hage
Clement
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Condit
Cook
Cooksey
Cox
Cramer
Crane
Cubin
Cunningham
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeLay
DeMint
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Doolittle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
English
Everett
Ewing
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Fowler
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Ganske
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill (IN)
Hill (MT)
Hilleary
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Horn
Hostettler
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Isakson
Istook
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Kasich
Kelly
King (NY)
Kingston
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kuykendall
LaFalce
LaHood
Largent
Latham
Lazio
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Manzullo
McCollum
McCrery
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McKeon
Metcalf

Mica	Roemer	Talent
Miller (FL)	Rogers	Tancredo
Miller, Gary	Rohrabacher	Tauscher
Mollohan	Ros-Lehtinen	Tauzin
Moran (KS)	Roukema	Taylor (MS)
Myrick	Royce	Taylor (NC)
Nethercutt	Ryan (WI)	Terry
Ney	Ryun (KS)	Thomas
Northup	Saxton	Thune
Norwood	Scarborough	Tiahrt
Nussle	Schaffer	Toomey
Ortiz	Sensenbrenner	Traficant
Oxley	Sessions	Upton
Packard	Shadegg	Visclosky
Pastor	Shaw	Vitter
Pease	Shays	Walden
Peterson (MN)	Sherwood	Walsh
Peterson (PA)	Shimkus	Wamp
Petri	Shows	Watkins
Phelps	Shuster	Watts (OK)
Pickering	Simpson	Weldon (FL)
Pickett	Skeen	Weldon (PA)
Pitts	Skelton	Weller
Pombo	Smith (MI)	Whitfield
Portman	Smith (NJ)	Wicker
Pryce (OH)	Souder	Wilson
Radanovich	Spence	Wise
Ramstad	Stearns	Wolf
Regula	Stenholm	Young (AK)
Reyes	Stump	Young (FL)
Reynolds	Sununu	
Riley	Sweeney	

NOT VOTING—11

Archer	LaTourette	Salmon
Barton	Matsui	Smith (TX)
Gekas	Quinn	Thornberry
Houghton	Rogan	

□ 1550

Mr. Bonior changed his vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended, was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HOBSON) having assumed the chair, Mr. PEASE, Chairman pro tempore 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. 3073) to amend part A of title IV of the Social Security Act to provide for grants for projects designed to promote responsible fatherhood, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 367, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment to the amendment in the nature of a substitute adopted by the Committee of the Whole? If not, the question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT OFFERED BY MR. SCOTT

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I am, in its present form.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SCOTT moves to recommit the bill H.R. 3073 to the Committee on Ways and Means with instructions to report the same to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Strike section 101(d) and insert the following:

(d) APPLICABILITY OF CHARITABLE CHOICE PROVISIONS OF WELFARE REFORM.—Section 104 of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 604a) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(l) Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this section, this section (except subsection (f), relating to publicly funded employment discrimination by religious institutions) shall apply to any entity to which funds have been provided under section 403A of the Social Security Act in the same manner in which this section applies to States, and, for purposes of this section (except subsection (f)), any project for which such funds are so provided shall be considered a program described in subsection (a)(2).''.

Mr. SCOTT (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion to recommit be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I want to State that if this motion to recommit is passed, we will immediately consider final passage. So adopting the motion to recommit will not defeat the bill.

Mr. Speaker, this is a simple amendment. The bill provides that religious organizations which sponsor fatherhood programs with Federal funds may discriminate in hiring based on religious affiliation. The amendment in the motion to recommit provides that hiring with Federal funds cannot be based on religion.

The motion to recommit provides that civil rights laws will apply to these Federal funds. Mr. Speaker, the idea that religious bigotry may take place with Federal funds is not speculative. The bill, without this amendment, specifically provides that religious sponsors are not covered by title VII of the Civil Rights Act against discrimination based on religion.

Mr. Speaker, during the prior debate on charitable choice, we heard how this would work. Cited on page H4687 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, June 22, 1999, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. EDWARDS) asked the major sponsor of charitable choice if a religious organization using Federal funds could fire or refuse to hire a perfectly qualified employee because of that person's religion. The response from the supporter of charitable choice, which was never disputed during that debate and was frankly validated during today's debate, was and I quote: ''A Jewish organization can fire a Protestant if they choose.''

Mr. Speaker, there was a time when some Americans, because of their religion, were not considered qualified for certain jobs. In fact, before 1960 it was thought that a Catholic could not be elected President. And before the civil rights laws of 1960s, people of certain religions routinely suffered invidious discrimination when they sought employment. Fortunately, the civil rights laws of the 1960s put an end to that practice, and we no longer see signs suggesting that those of certain religions need not apply for jobs.

Now, when those civil rights laws passed, there was one common sense exception that allowed religious organizations to discriminate based on religion when, for example, a Catholic church hired a priest. They could, of course, require that the job applicant be Catholic. Or a Jewish synagogue hiring a rabbi, they can, of course, require that the applicant be Jewish. But, Mr. Speaker, that exemption applies to the use of the private funds of the religious organizations. It was never expected to be applied to Federal funds used in a discriminatory manner.

□ 1600

Now, the sponsor of the bill may say that we need to honor the religious integrity of the sponsor. That is fine for the church funds, but we should not use Federal funds in a discriminatory manner.

Religious organizations now sponsor Federal programs. Catholic Charities sponsor federally funded services, but one does not have to be Catholic to get a job with those programs, because the civil rights laws apply to those Federal funds. The Lutheran Services of America sponsor federally funded services, but one does not have to be Lutheran to get a job paid for with those Federal funds.

This bill grants a new exemption and would allow religious bigotry to be practiced with the use of Federal funds. That is wrong. The motion to recommit guarantees that those who apply for jobs paid for with Federal dollars will not have to suffer the indignity of invidious discrimination based on their religious beliefs. So I urge my colleagues to support the motion to recommit.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment. Under the charitable choice provisions of the welfare reform bill, provisions that have been affirmed by this body in three consecutive Congresses in one form or another, religious institutions do have the right to maintain their religious character; that is, they do not have to hire someone who radically disagrees with them and cannot, therefore, be part of the body of the character of that institution.

However, they have no right to proselytize in programs that are funded with public money, and they have no right to discriminate on the basis of religion amongst applicants.

In other words, within the charitable choice provisions, there is a constitutional firewall drawn. Furthermore, it is one that has worked. There have been cases in which programs have proselytized, and their grants have been withdrawn. So it not only has a firewall, it is an enforceable firewall.

Now, I would just say to my colleagues that the underlying issue here is, do you think that churches should take part. Because this is an important matter of public policy that we are about to vote on, I believe that churches should be part of providing social services in America as long as they do not, through that means, proselytize, because the church-based groups can provide a larger context in which people can grow.

Once the money has been lost from the Federal Government, the program eliminated, or the person no longer fits the criteria, they still have the support system that the church-based community represents in many poor neighborhoods in our cities, in many small, poor rural towns where some of the fathers that need our help live.

In many of our cities, in the poorest neighborhoods, in many of our small towns, the only institution remaining is the small churches, often small black churches, small Hispanic community churches. Yes, they need to be able to reach out to the fathers of children on welfare and help them, and help them in the same way that we help the mothers of children on welfare.

So this is a very good bill. We need the small church institutions to help us reach people, and we need those institutions to support people long after the public money and the public interest is gone.

I urge my colleagues' rejection of the motion to recommit. I urge my colleagues' support for this bill, which, for the first time, is going to recognize that dads do count and that we can help dads be better providers, better fathers, and that, together, we can create for children, for all children, a structure around them that provides better economic and emotional support.

So vote no on the motion to recommit. Support the bill. It is a giant step forward.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the period of time within which a vote by electronic device, if ordered, will be taken on the question of passage of the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 176, noes 246, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 585]

AYES—176

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Baird
Baldacci
Baldwin
Barrett (WI)
Becerra
Bentsen
Berkley
Berman
Bishop
Blagojevich
Blumenauer
Bonior
Borski
Boucher
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Carson
Clay
Clayton
Clyburn
Condit
Conyers
Costello
Coyne
Crowley
Cummings
Danner
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
Delahunt
DeLauro
Deutsch
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doyle
Edwards
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Ford
Frank (MA)
Frost
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Gonzalez
Green (TX)
Gutierrez
Hastings (FL)
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hoeffel
Holden
Holt
Hoyer
Inslee
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
John
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
Kleczka
Klink
Kucinich
Lampson
Lantos
Larson
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lowey
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McDermott
McGovern
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Millender-McDonald
Miller, George
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Moore
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Pallone
Pastor
Payne
Pelosi
Pickett
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Rivers
Rodriguez
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Schakowsky
Scott
Serrano
Sherman
Sisisky
Slaughter
Snyder
Stabenow
Stark
Strickland
Stupak
Tanner
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thurman
Tierney
Towns
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Velazquez
Vento
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Weiner
Wexler
Weygand
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn

NOES—246

Aderholt
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baker
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Bass
Bateman
Bereuter
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bliley
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Boswell
Boyd
Brady (TX)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth-Hage
Clement
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Cook
Cooksey
Cox
Cramer
Cubin
Cunningham
Davis (FL)
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeLay
DeMint
Diaz-Balart
Doolittle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
English
Everett
Ewing
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Fossella
Fowler
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill (IN)
Hill (MT)
Hilleary
Hobson
Hoekstra
Horn
Hostettler
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Isakson
Istook
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Kasich
Kelly
King (NY)
Kingston
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kuykendall
LaFalce
LaHood
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Manzullo
McCollum
McCrery
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McIntyre
McKeon
Menendez
Metcalf
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Mollohan
Moran (KS)
Myrick
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Ose
Oxley
Packard
Pascrell
Paul
Pease
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pitts
Pombo
Porter
Portman
Pryce (OH)
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Reynolds
Riley
Roemer
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roukema
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Salmon
Sanford
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaffer
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simpson
Skeen
Skelton
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stearns
Stenholm
Stump
Sununu
Sweeney
Talent
Tancredo
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thune
Tiahrt
Toomey
Traficant
Turner
Upton
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wise
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—11

Barton
Crane
DeGette
Hooley
Houghton
Lofgren
Matsui
Quinn
Rogan
Smith (TX)
Thornberry

☐ 1622

Messrs. MCINTOSH, SPRATT, MCINNIS and GILMAN changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. ROGAN. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 583, 584 and 588 I was attending parent-teacher conferences for my daughter. Had I been present, I would have voted ''no'' on all three votes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 328, nays 93, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 586]

YEAS—328

Aderholt
Allen
Andrews
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baldacci
Ballenger
Barcia
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Bass
Bateman
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berkley
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Bliley
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant
Burr
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Canady
Cannon
Capps
Cardin
Carson
Castle
Chambliss
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Combest
Condit
Cook
Costello
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crowley
Cubin
Cummings
Cunningham
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (VA)
Deal
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Dooley
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Fattah
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Fowler
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Granger
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill (IN)
Hill (MT)
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinojosa
Hobson
Holden
Holt
Horn
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, E. B.
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy
Kildee
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kleczka
Klink
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
Kuykendall
LaFalce
Lampson
Larson
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Martinez
Mascara
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McIntyre
McKeon
McNulty
Meehan
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Metcalf
Mica
Millender-McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Minge
Moakley
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Ortiz
Ose
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Pastor
Pease
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Reyes
Reynolds
Riley
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Sabo
Sanchez
Sandlin
Sawyer
Saxton
Shaw
Shays
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simpson
Skeen
Skelton
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Spratt
Stabenow
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Sweeney
Talent
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Traficant
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Vento
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Weygand
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wise
Wolf
Wu
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—93

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Baird
Baldwin
Barr
Bartlett
Berman
Burton
Campbell
Capuano
Chabot
Chenoweth-Hage
Clay
Coburn
Collins
Conyers
Cooksey
Cox
DeFazio
DeMint
Deutsch
Dickey
Doggett
Doolittle
Edwards
Filner
Frank (MA)
Gejdenson
Goode
Graham
Hastings (FL)
Hinchey
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Hostettler
Hutchinson
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kilpatrick
Kingston
LaHood
Lantos
Largent
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Markey
McDermott
McKinney
Meek (FL)
Mink
Moran (KS)
Olver
Owens
Paul
Payne
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Pombo
Rivers
Rohrabacher
Royce
Ryun (KS)
Salmon
Sanders
Sanford
Scarborough
Schaffer
Schakowsky
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Sherman
Sisisky
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Spence
Stark
Stump
Sununu
Tierney
Toomey
Towns
Velazquez
Waters
Watkins
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Weiner
Wexler
Woolsey

NOT VOTING—12

Baker
Barton
Callahan
DeGette
Hooley
Houghton
Lofgren
Matsui
Pascrell
Quinn
Smith (TX)
Thornberry

□ 1631

Messrs. TOWNS, MARKEY, and MORAN of Kansas changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Messrs. WELDON of Florida, TAYLOR of North Carolina, HERGER, and Ms. LEE changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 3073.

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

There was no objection.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULES

Mr. DREIER (during debate on H.R. 2442), from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106–465) on the resolution (H. Res. 374) providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING REQUIREMENT OF CLAUSE 6(a) OF RULE XIII WITH RESPECT TO CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS

Mr. DREIER (during debate on H.R. 2442), from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106–466) on the resolution (H. Res. 375) waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H.J. Res. 78. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2000, and for other purposes.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Any record votes on postponed questions will be taken on Friday, November 12, 1999.

EXEMPTING CERTAIN REPORTS FROM AUTOMATIC ELIMINATION AND SUNSET PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REPORTS AND ELIMINATION AND SUNSET ACT OF 1995

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3234) to exempt certain reports from automatic elimination and sunset pursuant to the Federal Reports and Elimination and Sunset Act of 1995, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3234

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

SECTION 1. REPORTS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE.

Section 3003(a)(1) of the Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act of 1995 (31 U.S.C.

1113 note) does not apply to any report required to be submitted under the following provisions of law:

(1) Section 425 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1226c), relating to the effectiveness of applicable programs.

(2) The following provisions of the Department of Education Organization Act:

(A) Section 414 (20 U.S.C. 3474), relating to the promulgation of rules and regulations.

(B) Section 426 (20 U.S.C. 3486), relating to Departmental activities.

(3) The following provisions of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.):

(A) Section 114 (20 U.S.C. 1011c), relating to the National Advisory Committee on Institutional Evaluation and Integrity.

(B) Section 392(b)(2) (20 U.S.C. 1068a(b)(2)), relating to reports on waivers.

(C) Section 432(b) (20 U.S.C. 1082(b)), relating to budget submissions by the Secretary of Education.

(D) Section 439(k) (20 U.S.C. 1087–2(k)), relating to reports on audits by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(E) Section 482(d) (20 U.S.C. 1089(d)), relating to notices of failures to comply with master calendar deadlines.

(F) Section 485B(d) (20 U.S.C. 1092b(d)), relating to a report on the student loan data system.

(G) Section 702(a)(2)(D) (20 U.S.C. 1134a(a)(2)(D)), relating to reports of the Javits Fellows Program Fellowship Board.

(4) The following provisions of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 951 et seq.):

(A) Section 5(q) (20 U.S.C. 954(q)), relating to the state of the arts in the Nation.

(B) Section 7(k) (20 U.S.C. 956(k)), relating to the state of the humanities in the Nation.

(C) Section 10(d) (20 U.S.C. 959(d)), relating to annual reports summarizing activities.

(D) Section 10(e) (20 U.S.C. 959(e)), relating to annual reports summarizing activities.

(5) The following provisions of the Arts and Artifacts Indemnity Act (20 U.S.C. 971 et seq.):

(A) Section 6(b) (20 U.S.C. 975(b)), relating to certification of the validity of the claims.

(B) Section 8 (20 U.S.C. 977), relating to an annual report on claims and contracts.

(6) Section 5(a)(7) of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act (20 U.S.C. 1504(a)(7)), relating to an annual report on the activities of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

(7) Section 112(b)(3) of the Education of the Deaf Act of 1986 (20 U.S.C. 4332(b)(3)), relating to the annual report on indirect costs from the Board of Trustees.

(8) The following provisions of the United States Institute of Peace Act (22 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.):

(A) Section 1708(h) (22 U.S.C. 4607(h)), relating to an annual report of audit.

(B) Section 1712 (22 U.S.C. 4611), relating to a biennial report on progress.

(9) Section 1121(h)(4) of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2001(h)(4)), relating to review of or proposed closure or consolidation of schools operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

(10) Section 1125(b) of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2005(b)), relating to plans to bring Indian educational facilities into compliance with health and safety standards.

(11) Section 1137(a) of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2017(a)), relating to annual reports on the status of educational programs administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and educational problems encountered during the year for which the report is submitted.

(12) Section 5206(g) of the Tribally Controlled Schools Act of 1988 (P.L. 100–297; 102 Stat. 391), relating to applications received and actions taken on grants for tribally controlled schools.

(13) Section 204(b)(2) of the Helen Keller National Center Act (29 U.S.C. 1903(b)(2)), relating to the report on the evaluation of the operation of the Helen Keller National Center.

(14) The following provisions of the Older Americans Act of 1965:

(A) Section 206(d) (42 U.S.C. 3017(d)), relating to reports on results of evaluative research and program evaluation.

(B) Subsections (a) and (b) of section 207 (42 U.S.C. 3018(a), (b)), relating to reports on activities and reports on State long-term care ombudsman programs.

(15) The following provisions of Federal law requiring reports related to the Equal Opportunity Employment Commission:

(A) Section 13 of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (29 U.S.C. 632).

(B) Section 705(e) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e-4(e)).

(16) The following provisions of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 701 et seq.):

(A) Section 13 (29 U.S.C. 710), relating to the annual report on activities carried out under the Act.

(B) Section 106(d) (29 U.S.C. 726(d)), relating to an analysis of program performance based on standards and indicators.

(C) Section 401 (29 U.S.C. 781), relating to the annual report on the status of disability policy.

(D) Section 502(b)(8) and (9) and section 502(h)(1) (29 U.S.C. 792(b)(8) and (9) and (h)(1)), relating to reports by the Access Board on investigations, recommendations, and activities of the Board.

(E) Section 507(c) (29 U.S.C. 794c(c)), relating to the report by the Interagency Disability Coordinating Council.

(17) The following provisions of Federal law requiring reports related to labor:

(A) Section 3(c) of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 153(c)), relating to case activities and operations of the National Labor Relations Board.

(B) Section 8 of the Act of June 13, 1888 (29 U.S.C. 6) relating to reports by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

(C) Section 4(d) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 204(d)) relating to a report of the Secretary of Labor respecting implementation of such Act and the curtailment of employment opportunities.

(D) Section 42 of the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (33 U.S.C. 942) relating to a report of the Secretary of Labor respecting implementation of such Act.

(E) Section 8152 of title 5, United States Code, relating to reports by the Secretary of Labor respecting the implementation of chapter 81 of such title relating to compensation for work injuries.

(F) Section 26 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 675) relating to a report of the Secretary of labor respecting implementation of such Act.

(G) Section 9(b)(1) of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 49h(b)(1)) relating to an evaluation by the Comptroller General regarding the United States Employment Service.

(H) Section 511(a) of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 (30 U.S.C. 958(a)) relating to a report by the Secretary of Labor relating to coal mine health and safety.

(I) Section 202(c) of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 (29 U.S.C. 172(c)) relating to reports by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

(J) Section 22(f) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 671(f)) relating to reports by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health.

(K) Section 2908 of Public Law 101–647, relating to reports by the Secretary of Labor respecting compliance with certain requirements.

(18) Section 513(b) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1143(b)), relating to an explanation of variances granted for vesting or funding, the status of enforcement cases, any recommendations received from the Advisory Council, and recommendations for further legislation.

(19) Section 4008 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1308), relating to the report of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation of its financial statements and on its activities and providing actuarial evaluations for the next 5 years.

(20) Section 650 of the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9846), relating to the operation of Head Start programs.

(21) The reporting requirements of section 8G(h)(2) of the Inspector General Act (5 U.S.C. App.), relating to results of audits conducted by the Office of Inspector General, and the requirements of section 8G(e) of such Act, relating to communication of reasons for removal or transfer of the Inspector General, for the following agencies:

(A) The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

(B) The Department of Labor.

(C) The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING).

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3234.

On December 21, 1999, all the reports that we would normally use in oversight will terminate. We believe that we have identified somewhere between 170 and 200 such reports that affect our committee.

We believe for oversight purposes, if we are going to do the job the way we should do it, we should make sure that 48 of those do not terminate. So we would ask that the 48 that we have identified that are necessary to do our oversight work remain on the books. And we are happy to get rid of all of the others, which are in this folder.

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

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that our staff were able to resolve the concerns that we had about the adequacy of the list of reports and studies contained in the introduced bill.

By taking just a little additional time, we have reached a bipartisan agreement that has been incorporated into the amendment that has been offered today.

Reexamining the usefulness of the reporting requirements that have been imposed on Federal agencies is a prudent exercise for committees to undertake. It can ensure that resources are not being wasted to produce reports that are no longer useful or desirable.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, the legislation now before us indicates that our committee has met that standard. Accordingly, I urge a yes vote on the bill.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3234, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3234.

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

There was no objection.

WARTIME VIOLATION OF ITALIAN-AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES ACT

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2442) to provide for the preparation of a Government report detailing injustices suffered by Italian Americans during World War II, and a formal acknowledgment of such injustices by the President.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2442

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 ''Wartime Violation of Italian American Civil Liberties Act''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The freedom of more than 600,000 Italian-born immigrants in the United States and their families was restricted during World War II by Government measures that branded them ''enemy aliens'' and included carrying identification cards, travel restrictions, and seizure of personal property.

(2) During World War II more than 10,000 Italian Americans living on the West Coast were forced to leave their homes and prohibited from entering coastal zones. More than 50,000 were subjected to curfews.

(3) During World War II thousands of Italian American immigrants were arrested, and hundreds were interned in military camps.

(4) Hundreds of thousands of Italian Americans performed exemplary service and thousands sacrificed their lives in defense of the United States.

(5) At the time, Italians were the largest foreign-born group in the United States, and today are the fifth largest immigrant group in the United States, numbering approximately 15 million.

(6) The impact of the wartime experience was devastating to Italian American communities in the United States, and its effects are still being felt.

(7) A deliberate policy kept these measures from the public during the war. Even 50 years later much information is still classified, the full story remains unknown to the public, and it has never been acknowledged in any official capacity by the United States Government.

SEC. 3. REPORT.

The Inspector General of the Department of Justice shall conduct a comprehensive review of the treatment by the United States Government of Italian Americans during World War II, and not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act shall submit to the Congress a report that documents the findings of such review. The report shall cover the period between September 1, 1939, and December 31, 1945, and shall include the following:

(1) The names of all Italian Americans who were taken into custody in the initial round-up following the attack on Pearl Harbor, and prior to the United States declaration of war against Italy.

(2) The names of all Italian Americans who were taken into custody.

(3) The names of all Italian Americans who were interned and the location where they were interned.

(4) The names of all Italian Americans who were ordered to move out of designated areas under the United States Army's ''Individual Exclusion Program''.

(5) The names of all Italian Americans who were arrested for curfew, contraband, or other violations under the authority of Executive Order 9066.

(6) Documentation of Federal Bureau of Investigation raids on the homes of Italian Americans.

(7) A list of ports from which Italian American fishermen were restricted.

(8) The names of Italian American fishermen who were prevented from fishing in prohibited zones and therefore unable to pursue their livelihoods.

(9) The names of Italian Americans whose boats were confiscated.

(10) The names of Italian American railroad workers who were prevented from working in prohibited zones.

(11) A list of all civil liberties infringements suffered by Italian Americans during World War II, as a result of Executive Order 9066, including internment, hearings without benefit of counsel, illegal searches and seizures, travel restrictions, enemy alien registration requirements, employment restrictions, confiscation of property, and forced evacuation from homes.

(12) An explanation of why some Italian Americans were subjected to civil liberties infringements, as a result of Executive Order 9066, while other Italian Americans were not.

(13) A review of the wartime restrictions on Italian Americans to determine how civil liberties can be better protected during national emergencies.

SEC. 4. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the story of the treatment of Italian Americans during World War II needs to be told in order to acknowledge that these events happened, to remember those whose lives were unjustly disrupted and whose freedoms were violated, to help repair the damage to the Italian American community, and to discourage the occurrence of similar injustices and violations of civil liberties in the future;

(2) Federal agencies, including the Department of Education and the National Endowment for the Humanities, should support projects such as—

(A) conferences, seminars, and lectures to heighten awareness of this unfortunate chapter in our Nation's history;

(B) the refurbishment of and payment of all expenses associated with the traveling exhibit ''Una Storia Segreta'', exhibited at major cultural and educational institutions throughout the United States; and

(C) documentaries to allow this issue to be presented to the American public to raise its awareness;

(3) an independent, volunteer advisory committee should be established comprised of representatives of Italian American organizations, historians, and other interested individuals to assist in the compilation, research, and dissemination of information concerning the treatment of Italian Americans; and

(4) after completion of the report required by this Act, financial support should be provided for the education of the American public through the production of a documentary film suited for public broadcast.

SEC. 5. FORMAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

The President shall, on behalf of the United States Government, formally acknowledge that these events during World War II represented a fundamental injustice against Italian Americans.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 2442.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, few people know that during World War II, approximately 600,000 Italian Americans in the United States were deprived of their civil liberties by government measures that branded them enemy aliens.

In fact, on December 7, 1941, hours after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the FBI took into custody hundreds of Italian American resident aliens previously classified as ''dangerous'' and shipped them to camps where they were imprisoned until Italy surrendered in 1943.

As so-called enemy aliens, Italian American resident aliens were required to carry a special photo identification booklet at all times and they were forced to turn over to the government such items as shortwave radios, cameras, and flashlights. Those suspected of retaining these items had their homes raided by the FBI.

In California, about 52,000 Italian American resident aliens were subjected to a curfew that confined them to their homes between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. and a travel restriction that prohibited them from traveling farther than five miles from their homes. These measures made it difficult, if not

impossible, for some Italian Americans to travel to their jobs; and thousands were arrested for violations of these and other restrictions.

Then on February 24, 1942, 10,000 Italian American resident aliens living in California were ordered by the Federal Government to evacuate coastal and military zones. Most of those who had to abandon their homes were elderly, some of whom were taken away in wheelchairs and on stretchers.

Later in the fall of 1942, about 25 Italian American citizens were ordered to evacuate these areas.

In Half Moon Bay, San Francisco, Santa Cruz, and Monterey the evacuation orders had an enormous impact on hundreds of Italian American fishermen, such as Giuseppe DiMaggio, father of baseball brothers Joe and Dominick and Vince DiMaggio, as well. They were prohibited from taking their boats out to sea.

In fact, many boats belonging to Italian American fishermen were impounded by the U.S. Navy for the duration of the war.

On March 12, 1942, Ezio Pinza, a renowned opera singer at the Metropolitan Opera in New York, was arrested and interned at Ellis Island of all places. After two hearings and nearly three months of confinement on charges that were never articulated by the Government, Mr. Pinza was released.

Despite his ordeal, Ezio Pinza was honored to have been chosen to sing the ''Star Spangled Banner'' at the welcoming home ceremonies for Generals Patton and Doolittle.

This secret history of wartime restrictions on Italian Americans living in the United States has been largely absent from the American history books. It is long past the time that this unknown part of American history and the plight of immigrant people living in the United States who endured oppression during World War II should be revealed. The truth has to be told. I was shocked when I first heard of these abuses against one of the most loyal segments of our country.

H.R. 2442, the ''Wartime Violation of Italian American Civil Liberties Act,'' requires the Department of Justice to conduct a comprehensive review of the Federal Government's treatment of the Italian Americans during World War II and to submit to the Congress a report that documents the findings of that review.

This bill also requires the President to formally acknowledge that these events represented a fundamental injustice against Italian Americans.

In addition, H.R. 2442 encourages Federal agencies, including the Department of Education and the National Endowment for the Humanities, to support, among other things, conferences, seminars, and lectures to heighten awareness of the injustices committed against Italian Americans.

H.R. 2442 thus brings to the forefront the discrimination and the prejudice that was suffered by Italian Americans during World War II. It is my hope that a report submitted by the Justice Department pursuant to H.R. 2442 will unearth long buried events and recast the plight of Italian American immigrants in a way that will help heal those who suffered and make sure that history will never repeat such injustice again.

I want to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAZIO) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) for bringing this to our national attention.

I want to also thank Mr. Anthony LaPiana of my district, who so forcibly brought this to my attention.

I urge Members to vote in favor of H.R. 2442.

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

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I first want to thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) for their efforts in bringing this bill to the floor today.

I have worked on this legislation with my colleague the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAZIO), and I am proud to be here today to express my support for the ''Wartime Violation of Italian American Civil Liberties Act.''

December 7, 1941, is a day that is very well-known. On that day, the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor and the U.S. entered World War II.

What has been overlooked since that day is the fact that Italian Americans on that day suddenly became so-called ''enemy aliens.'' Loyal Italian American patriots who had fought alongside U.S. armed forces in World War I, mothers and fathers of U.S. troops fighting in World War II, even women and children, were suspected of being dangerous and subversive solely because they were Italian American.

With this new enemy alien status, Italians were subject to the strict curfew regulations, forced to carry photo IDs, and could not travel farther than a five-mile radius from their homes without prior approval.

Furthermore, many Italian fishermen were forbidden from using their boats in prohibited zones. Since fishing was the only means of income for many families, households were torn apart or completely relocated as alternative sources of income were sought.

It is difficult to believe, Mr. Speaker, that over 10,000 Italians deemed enemy aliens were forcibly evacuated from their homes and over 52,000 were subject to strict curfew regulation.

Ironically, at that time, over half a million Italian Americans were serving in the U.S. armed forces, fighting to protect the liberties of all Americans, while many of their family members had their basic rights and freedoms revoked.

When we first started working on this legislation, we had vague accounts of mostly non-Italians who were subjected to these civil liberties abuses.

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However, throughout this process, we have come in contact with many Italians who experienced the internment ordeal firsthand. As the gentleman from Illinois mentioned, Dominic DiMaggio testified at a Committee on the Judiciary hearing about his dismay when he returned from the war to find that his mother and father were so-called enemy aliens. Doris Pinza, wife of international opera star Ezio Pinza, also testified at the hearing about her husband who was only weeks away from obtaining U.S. citizenship when he was classified as an enemy alien and detained at Ellis Island. It still saddens me to think that Ellis Island, the world renowned symbol of freedom and democracy, the place where my grandparents came to this country, was used as a holding cell for Italians. There is even documented evidence of Italians being interned in camps at Missoula, Montana, and we have photos that we hope to get here soon which will demonstrate that Missoula, Montana as well was a holding camp for Italian Americans.

Mr. Speaker, we must ensure that these terrible events will never be perpetrated again. We must safeguard the individual rights of all Americans from arbitrary persecution or no American will ever be secure. The least our government can do is try to right these terrible wrongs by acknowledging that these events did occur. While we cannot erase the mistakes of the past, we must try to learn from them in order to ensure that we never subject anyone ever again to the same injustices.

The Wartime Violation of Italian American Civil Liberties Act calls on the Department of Justice to publish a report detailing the unjust policies of the government during this time period. Essential to the report will be a study examining ways to safeguard individual rights during national emergencies.

Mr. Speaker, we owe it to the Italian American community, especially to those and the families who endured these abuses, to recognize the injustices of the past. Documentation and education about the suffering of all groups of Americans who face persecution is important in order to ensure that no group's civil liberties is ever violated again. I look forward to casting my vote for this important legislation.

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

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA).

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois for yielding me this time. I would also like to compliment the sponsors, the lead sponsor in particular the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAZIO) on this bill, because I think it is going to shed some light on a silent chapter in American history.

First, let me say, I think we live in a wonderful country. We are so blessed to

live in a land of freedom and opportunity and indeed that is why so many of our ancestors came to these shores. As my grandparents came from Italy, they came for nothing but to seek a better way of life. Some of their children served this country in World War II.

This resolution does not ask for any memorials or any payments. I think what it seeks to do is just to shed a little light on what was an injustice during a time when so many Italian Americans were serving this great country. If we can just allow those generations yet to come to appreciate the contributions made by millions of Italian Americans like so many other Americans who gave their life for this country so that we could be free, I think we would be making a wonderful statement, that when this country perhaps engages in an injustice, it is willing to right it. We are not coming down here screaming that this has got to be erased from the history books. No, indeed what we are doing is, as I said, letting the generations yet to come know what this is all about.

The Italian Americans who served this country in war and otherwise in business in our local communities really love and appreciate this country. What this will do, Mr. Speaker, is to allow those families that were dishonored by some of these actions by the United States Government to erase that dishonor from their family books, because if there is anything Italian Americans appreciate and love, it is their pride and honor. They love this country. They love what it represents. If we can do that and call into question some of the activities that occurred about 50 years ago by this government, I think it would be a good thing.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WATT).

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this bill. The bill was considered in the Subcommittee on the Constitution, we worked on it, and I raised one concern during the deliberations in the subcommittee that I want to raise again on the floor, not to diminish the importance of the bill but to express concern about how we are doing this.

There are a number of things that we could direct the President to apologize for that have happened in the history of our country. This will be the first time that we will have gone on record as directing the President of the United States to make a formal apology for some historical event. Now, apologies have been made and this is one where it would be justified. There is no question about it. But I am concerned about the precedent that we establish by the last provision in the bill which directs the President, it says the President shall on behalf of the United States Government formally acknowledge that these events during World War II represented a fundamental injustice against Italian Americans. I think that is a wrong precedent to establish. It is not something that would impel me to vote against this bill or to lobby against it because it is a wonderful bill, but I do encourage my colleagues as we go forward in the process to correct that language, because otherwise the President of the United States is going to be out there every week apologizing for something or acknowledging some injustice. I am not sure that we want to start that precedent in our country, regardless of how terrible the incidents are that we are acknowledging.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, simply to comment on the gentleman from North Carolina's statement. It may be a distinction without a difference, but the word ''apology'' is not used. It is an acknowledgment that these events represented a fundamental injustice against Italian Americans. And so that is somewhat different.

There is a precedent of sorts for this, 22 U.S. Code Annotated, section 1394, Recognition of Philippine Independence. The President of the United States, if I may read, shall by proclamation and on behalf of the United States, shall recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands as a separate and self-governing nation and acknowledge the authority and control over the same of the government instituted by the people thereof under the constitution then in force.

So this statute, which is law and which Harry Truman, I might add, followed through with an appropriate proclamation, required an acknowledgment, a recognition of the independence of the Philippine Islands. I would cite that to my friend.

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HYDE. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to diminish the value of this bill by getting sidetracked onto this side issue. But even that language would be better than the language that we have in this bill. The only point I want to make is that I hope the sponsors of this bill and the draftspeople, as the bill goes forward in the process with the Senate, take a close look at what we are doing here and consider altering the way we are doing it. But again, I do not want anything to diminish the value of this bill. It is a very important bill. We ought to acknowledge it. The President has suggested that we do it simply by saying the United States Government formally acknowledges, et cetera.

But again we cannot do it on the suspension calendar, anyway. I just wanted to make sure that some deliberation about how we do this gets put out.

Mr. HYDE. I think the gentleman's point is certainly worth making.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Mrs. ROUKEMA).

(Mrs. ROUKEMA asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. ROUKEMA. I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I do want to say that it is incomprehensible to me that this abuse and discrimination could have occurred and that it was not rectified for all these years. And so I want to thank the gentleman and certainly the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAZIO) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) for bringing it to the attention of this House. It is long overdue. And as has been stated very adequately and more than adequately by the gentleman from Illinois, exactly what it does to put this, our house in order here.

The proper context of this, as I see it as an Italian American, is that these restrictions and discrimination were imposed on Italian Americans at the time when they were contributing so richly to our society. In fact, it was at a time when 1.2 million Americans were estimated to be of Italian descent serving in the United States military defending our country.

I guess I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that most of the 600,000 Italians had been living in the United States since the turn of the century, long before any possible hostilities between their homeland and their new land. In that regard, Mr. Speaker, I do want to acknowledge the Scafatis and the D'Alessios from which I am descended.

I thank my colleagues so much for this opportunity and this rectification of this discrimination.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2442 and urge its immediate passage. In fact, House consideration of this legislation is long overdue. In fact, it is in comprehensible that this abuse and discrimination could have occurred or that it was not rectified for all these years!

This is straightforward legislation designed to address injustices that occurred during a complicated time. This bill simply requires the President of the United States to formally acknowledge that Italians and Italian-Americans faced serious violations of their civil rights during World War II. The bill further directs the Justice Department to compile and catalogue these violations.

It has been my experience that few Americans are aware that more than half a million Italians living in the United States during World War II suffered serious violations of their civil rights.

Shortly after the United States declared war on Italy in 1941, the federal government classified more than 600,000 Italians living in the United States as ''internal enemies.'' From February through October 1942, the United States imposed restrictions on these 600,000 Italians. They were required to register at the nearest post office, carry identification cards, and report all job changes. They could not travel more than five miles from their own homes. In some states, they had to adhere to dusk to dawn curfews. They were forbidden to own guns. Cameras and short-wave radios were also ''out-of-bounds''.

To put this in the proper context, these restrictions and discriminations were imposed on

Italian Americans at a time when they were contributing richly to American society. In the least, an estimated 1.2 million Americans of Italian descent were serving in the U.S. military, constituting one of the largest segments of the U.S. combat forces in the war effort.

Mr. Speaker, most of these 600,000 Italians had been living in the United States since the turn of the century—long before any possible hostilities between their homeland—Mother Italy—and their new land—the United States of America. My family—the Scafatis and the D'Alessios—came to this country in the early 1900s. And while I have never heard any family stories that they were subjected to this kind of overt discrimination, the point is, they could have been.

And if it could have happened to them in 1942, we have to ask: what is to prevent the wholesale violation of another ethnic group's civil rights in the Year 2002?

Make no mistake about it. The United States has always been ''The Shining City on a Hill.'' America is, indeed, the ''Great Melting Pot'' where peoples of all races and national origins come to live and work in relative harmony.

With that said, we can be justifiably proud of our national ability to shine a spotlight on our darkest moments. There is no doubt that the treatment of Italians in America during World War II was a dark chapter in American history.

That is precisely why this legislation is so important. By debating H.R. 2442, we are shining a light on this dark chapter, so that current generations will not repeal the mistakes of the past. So that our children and their children will understand more clearly than ever that our precious civil rights exist for everyone and for all times.

Support H.R. 2442.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) for bringing this bill to the floor. As a cosponsor of the Wartime Violation of Italian American Civil Liberties Act, I rise in strong support of the bill.

This bill rights a terrible wrong against our parents, our grandparents and the upstanding elders of our communities. A century ago, Italian Americans left behind their homes to make their way in the new world. It is places like Wooster Square in New Haven, Connecticut, where I grew up that they came with little else but a determination to work hard and make a new life. They raised their families, and built strong, tightly knit communities. The values that Italian Americans shared are the same values that have made this Nation great; hard work, family, community, faith.

My own father, an Italian immigrant, served in the United States Army. And yet in our history, 600,000 Italian Americans were treated as enemies in their own land. Ten thousand were forced from their homes, and hundreds lost their jobs or were shipped to internment camps, all because they were Italian.

I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAZIO) for keeping up the pressure on the Federal Government to acknowledge the nightmare that Italian Americans lived through, loyal U.S. citizens, leaders of their communities, during World War II.

I know I speak for both my family and myself when I say it is an honor to stand here today to call on our government to recognize this terrible injustice. This wrong must not be hidden in the shadows any longer. I am very proud to stand here and to support this bill. Again, I thank my colleagues.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

Mrs. MORELLA. I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, as an original cosponsor, I am pleased to rise in support of the Wartime Violation of Italian American Civil Liberties Act. I want to commend the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAZIO) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) for being such leaders in making sure that this piece of legislation was well crafted and came before the House.

I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) very much for helping this bill come before us for a vote. It is so important. H.R. 2442 is going to officially acknowledge the denial of human rights and freedoms of Italian Americans during World War II by the United States Government.

While many Americans know the sad history of our Nation's treatment of Japanese Americans following Pearl Harbor and our entry into World War II, remarkably, few Americans know that shortly after that attack, the attention and concern of the U.S. Government was similarly focused on Italian Americans. More than 600,000 Italian Americans were determined to be enemy aliens by their own government.

□ 1700

More than 10,000 were forcibly evicted from their homes; 52,000 were subject to strict curfew regulations, and hundreds were shipped to internment camps. Constitutional guarantees of due process were absolutely unrecognized.

Although they had family members whose basic rights had been revoked, more than a half million Italian Americans served this Nation with honor and valor to defeat fascism during World War II. My three brothers served very valiantly in World War II and one, in fact, received a Purple Heart. Thousands made the ultimate sacrifice.

The Wartime Violation of Italian Americans Civil Liberties Act directs the Department of Justice to prepare a comprehensive report detailing the unjust policies against Italian Americans during this period of American history. It is vital to the foundations of our democratic governance that the people be fully informed of these devastating actions. This legislation recognizes the thousands of innocent victims and honors those who suffered. In a country that so cherishes its equality, we must acknowledge the travesties of the past so we are not condemned to repeat them.

As the daughter of immigrant parents from Italy, I am very glad that this House of Representatives and my colleagues have brought forward this resolution, and I seek its swift passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska). The gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) has 11½ minutes remaining; the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) has 6½ minutes remaining.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE).

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague from New York (Mr. ENGEL) for bringing this legislation and this whole issue really to my attention. I think it was several months ago, maybe even a year ago, when the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) mentioned to me that he was involved with the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAZIO) in introducing this bill. I want to say that I was frankly shocked by some of the information that has come forward in terms of Italian Americans being taken into custody, being interned, being ordered to move to designated areas.

I say that because as an Italian American and representing a district that has a very large number of Italian Americans, most of my knowledge about the history of World War II and the Italian American participation was of so many soldiers of Italian American dissent going abroad, fighting in the war, including my father and a lot of my relatives, and I only had the memory, the positive memory, if you will, of their contribution to the war effort. To be told that there were many Italian Americans that suffered these various terrible things that happened to them was very disconcerting.

So, Mr. Speaker, when I saw this bill and I saw the effort to have a thorough investigation which this bill would require, I think it is about time; I think it is time that this take place. I think it is very important to Italian Americans that this information come forward. We have an obligation to our community and certainly the country has an obligation to all of those who served during the war to make sure that this information is brought forward so that we can get to the bottom of it.

I just want to commend the two gentlemen from New York for their efforts on this behalf and I urge support for the bill.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I want to go into the well and show my colleagues two photos that were taken during that terrible period.

These photos were taken at Missoula, Montana at the internment camp holding the various Italian Americans primarily from the West Coast, and one of

the things that people are saying, as our colleagues have said when they first heard about it and as the chairman said, everyone was in shock because nobody could really believe that this had actually happened. We had heard about the terrible internment of Japanese Americans during the war, but no one knew anything about Italian Americans. My colleagues can see over here, this was from Missoula, Montana, and this is a picture of the internment camp. We can see a band of Italian Americans just waiting to go into the camp.

The next photo actually is a little bit closer and it shows again the fence, how the people were fenced in; we can see the American flag flying, and again, we have Italian Americans arriving at the Missoula, Montana internment camp in 1941. Again, this happened shortly after, a matter of days literally, after the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

So I am very proud of our colleagues on both sides of the aisle who have really helped move this legislation; the chairman, who moved mountains to get this done, and it has been a pleasure working with my good friend and colleague from New York (Mr. LAZIO).

When we wrote this legislation, Mr. Speaker, we wanted the American public to know, and we want the Justice Department to continue to open up its records, because if there are things that we still do not know, we want to know all that happened during this period. This is obviously the greatest country in the world and even great countries make some mistakes, and we raise this not to go back in the past, but we raise this so that mistakes like this will never be made again against any American or against any kind of people.

I want to acknowledge the role that NIAF, the National Italian American Foundation, has played in helping with this bill, and I want to especially acknowledge the role that my administrative assistant, John Calvelli, played in helping to draft this legislation. I think most of the wording of this bill he wrote, and I am very grateful for everything that he has done for this legislation. I look forward to swift and speedy passage.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield the balance of our time to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAZIO), the chief sponsor of this excellent legislation.

Mr. LAZIO. Mr. Speaker, let me begin by saying, that there are a lot of folks who thought this day would never come; that this House would never consider a resolution that spoke to an era in American history that some believed was long forgotten. But they did not count on the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), and I want to thank my friend, the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, for once again reflecting his sense of decency and justice in helping to move this bill to the floor. I also wanted to thank the subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CANADY) and of course the leading cosponsor of the bill, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) for his remarkable efforts in trying to move this bill forward.

This legislation embodies values that we hold dear in our Nation—the values of truth, of liberty, and of freedom. These are the very same values that our country fought to protect in nations far overseas during the Second World War.

Mr. Speaker, I happen to be a member of the Anthony Cassamento Lodge of the Sons of Italy back on Long Island. Now, the name Anthony Cassamento may not ring a bell to most people, but it means a great deal to me. Anthony Cassamento is a true American hero who lived in my district until his death. He was a man who earned the Congressional Medal of Honor for his conduct at the Battle of Guadalcanal. During the battle, every member of Corporal Cassamento's machine-gun section was killed or wounded in a fire fight. Cut off from all help and badly injured, he manned his section's weapon singlehandedly, beating back repeated assaults on his position and destroying an enemy machine gun nest. In the process, he provided crucial covering fire for a flanking assault by the rest of his unit, and saved dozens of American lives.

Mr. Speaker, while Anthony Cassamento was manning that machine gun nest and saving American lives for the cause of freedom, hundreds of his fellow Italian Americans were being shipped and held in internment camps for no other reason than their ethnicity, because they happened to be born as Italian Americans. While Anthony Cassamento was providing covering fire for his fellow Marines, his friends and acquaintances back home were considered enemy aliens by the U.S. Government.

It is a little known fact that in the first days after Pearl Harbor, hundreds of Italian Americans were arrested as security risks and shipped off to distant internment centers without benefit of counsel or of trial. They were held against their will until Italy surrendered two years later. Two years later, Mr. Speaker. Consider that. Without trial, without due process.

Another 10,000 Italian Americans across the Nation were forcibly evacuated from their homes in the early months of 1942. Also, as the chairman of the committee has explained, an estimated 600,000 Italian nationals, most of whom had lived in the United States for decades, were eventually deemed ''enemy aliens'' and subject to strict travel restrictions, curfews and seizures of their personal property. This all happened while half a million Italian Americans like Anthony Cassamento and my own dad, Anthony Lazio, were serving, fighting, and some, yes, even dying in the U.S. armed forces during World War II.

Now, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) had referenced a recent hearing where we listened to former all-star Red Sox center fielder Dom DiMaggio, brother of the famed Yankee Clipper Joe DiMaggio, as he described the shame that his father felt after being classified as an enemy alien. He explained the hurt his father felt after being prohibited from visiting the wharf where he had worked for decades.

We listened to Doris Pinza, widow of the international opera star, Ezio Pinza, as she related a terrible ordeal her husband endured, which included three months of detention at Ellis Island. It is a testament to Mr. Pinza's unwavering patriotism, his love of this country, that after all that, he sang the Star-Spangled Banner at the welcoming home ceremonies for Generals Patton and Doolittle after the war.

We listened to Rose Scudero tell the story about how as a young woman, she and her mother were forcibly relocated to another town in California while her dad, a U.S. citizen, stayed behind to work in a shipyard vital to the war effort.

These were truly moving stories, Mr. Speaker, stories of loyal, patriotic Americans who were treated like criminals by the country that they loved.

To this day, few Americans have any idea these events took place. Most believe that President Roosevelt's infamous Executive Order 9066 applied only to Japanese and Japanese Americans, but there is another sad chapter to this story, ''Una Storia Segreta,'' a secret story. The bill we are considering today represents a modest attempt to start setting the record straight.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to say that this bill has attracted 86 cosponsors from both sides of the aisle. The diversity of this list reflects both the national scope of the injustices that took place and the widespread desire felt across ethnic and geographic lines that justice be done.

As we have heard also, Mr. Speaker, the noted poet and philosopher George Santayana observed that ''Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it.'' But the truth must be established before it can be remembered. That is why this bill has been introduced. We owe it to the Italian American community and indeed to the American public to find out exactly what happened and to publicize it. A complete understanding of what took place during this sad chapter of American history is the best guarantee that it will never happen again.

With that, I once again want to thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, for his leadership in bringing this measure to the floor today.

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a proud cosponsor of ''The Wartime Violations of Italian-American Civil Liberties Act.''

I want to begin by thanking the distinguished chairman and ranking member of the

House Judiciary Committee for helping bring this worthwhile resolution before the full House today.

Too few Americans know that during world war II Italian Immigrants in America were classified as ''dangerous aliens'' during World War II.

And too few Americans know that many of these Italian immigrants were shipped to internment camps.

In fact, during World War II, over 10,000 Italian immigrants to our country were removed from their homes and over 52,000 others had to endure strict curfew regulations.

I stand here today in support of this resolution because it is the moral responsibility of the United States Government to acknowledge this mistreatment of Italian-Americans during World War II.

Understand, while over 500,000 Italian-Americans were fighting to defend our nation in World War II, many of their families in the United States were being forced to carry photo ID cards and were unable to move freely throughout the country.

This resolution rightly calls on the President to acknowledge the suffering caused by the Federal Government's policies towards law abiding Italian-Americans during World War II.

It directs the U.S. Justice Department to publish a comprehensive report detailing the U.S. Government's unjust policies towards Italian-Americans during World War II.

More importantly, this Justice Department report will include an examination of how the civil liberties of all Americans can be protected in times of national emergencies in the future.

Mr. Speaker, my fellow House members, the time has come for us to recognize the enormous suffering endured by Italian-Americans during World War II.

I urge my colleagues to support this worthwhile resolution.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, as the grandson of Italian immigrants, I rise in strong support of this legislation which brings light to a dark period in our nation's history.

During World War II, the United States government placed several restrictions on many Italian-born immigrants. By 1942, unbelievably over 600,000 Italian Americans were classified as enemy aliens, forcing over 10,000 in internment military camps without due process, imposing travel restrictions beyond a five mile radius of their homes, forcing them to carry a photo ID and seizing property. Ironically, more than 500,000 Italian Americans were courageously serving in the United States Armed Forces fighting to preserve democracy and civil liberties of all Americans abroad, while back home some of their families were denied the basic freedoms they were fighting to protect!

Clearly, this tragic chapter in American history must not be forgotten. This important measure seeks to raise the plight of all Italian Americans who experienced harassment, harsh detainment and unjust treatment during World War II. Specifically, H.R. 2442 urges the President to publicly recognize and acknowledge our governments systematic denial of basic human rights and freedoms of Italian Americans during the War and requires the Justice Department to review the treatment of Italian Americans, and issue a comprehensive report detailing the unjust polices during this period, including a study to list all of the civil liberties infringements suffered.

After all, an Italian American discovered America. Italian immigrants helped to build this country and have contributed immeasurably to the rich fabric of our history, society and culture and around the world. The actions and policies of our government during World War II was a black mark that almost destroyed a part of the very foundation upon which America was established and built and has been maintained.

I urge all my colleagues to support this long overdue legislation.

Mr. LARSON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of a bill that I am co-sponsoring, which aims to increase public awareness about a violation committed by our government nearly 60 years ago against hundreds of thousands of Italian Americans. Under this bill, the President, on behalf of the United States Government, would formally acknowledge that the civil liberties of Italian Americans were violated during World War II.

Given the tremendous contributions that Italian Americans have made to this country, it is hard to believe that our government once felt it had to protect itself from those considered to be ''dangerous aliens,'' as they were termed in 1941.

To fully understand the need for this legislation, we must recall the events that took place beginning in 1941. On December 7, 1941, hours after the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, FBI agents took into custody hundreds of Italian Americans previously classified as ''dangerous aliens.'' Without counsel or trial, approximately 250 of them were shipped to internment camps in Montana and on Ellis Island, where they were imprisoned until Italy surrendered in 1943. Their crime: suspicion that these men, some of whom are anti-fascist, might be dangerous in time of war. How truly sad that a person's ethnic background was once reason enough to remove them from society.

In January 1942, all aliens of Italian descent (approximately 600,000 individuals) were deemed ''enemy'' aliens, and were required to re-register at post offices nationwide. This is quite noteworthy since resident aliens had already registered in 1940 under the Smith Act. All were required to carry photo-bearing ID booklets at all times, forbidden to travel beyond a five mile radius of home, and required to turn in ''countraband''—shortwave radios, cameras, flashlights, etc. On October 12, 1942, Attorney General Francis Biddle finally announces that Italian Americans are removed from ''enemy alien'' status.

Yet, their release from this status didn't allow them much time to enjoy life as fully-recognized members of American society. Records reveal that Italian Americans, the largest foreign-born group in the nation, comprised the largest ethnic group in the Untied States Armed Forces during World War II.

And their contributions to the United States did not stop there.

Italian Americans have made their mark in so many areas of our lives, from business, to education, to government. For example, the largest bank in the country, Bank of America was established by Amadeo Pietro Giannini, and Tropicana was founded by Anthony Rossi, the founder of Fairleigh Dickinson University was Peter Sammartino and Mother Grancis Cabrini founded 14 colleges, 98 schools, and 28 orphanages; and Charles Joseph Bonaparte founded the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Speaker, I support this bill on behalf of all Italian Americans, so that future generations will have a better understanding of our nation's history. As I have demonstrated, Italian Americans have contributed so much to this country, and I believe we own them, and their families who had to endure American societal pressures in the 1940s, this respect.

It is through the educational efforts that this bill seeks to initiate, such as encouraging relevant federal agencies to support projects that heighten public awareness of this unfortunate chapter in our nation's history; such as having the President and Congress provide direct financial support for a film documentary; and such as the formation of an advisory committee to assist in the compilation of relevant information regarding this matter and related public policy matters, that we will ensure that this tragedy is never repeated.

On behalf of the 630,000 Italian Americans in Connecticut, and the 114,574 who live in our state's capitol, Hartford, which is in my district and ranks 21st on the National Italian American Foundation's list of top 50 cities with the most Italian Americans, I urge support of this bill. We cannot change the past, but recognizing this serious violation will send an important message to the generations who have been affected by this terrible period of time in our nation's history. It will tell them: ''You are not forgotten.''

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the ''Wartime Violation of Italian American Civil Liberties Act,'' H.R. 2442. This legislation addresses and attempts to redress America's mistaken discriminatory policies during World War II that harmed Italian Americans. This bill would require the Government to prepare a report detailing the injustices suffered by Italian Americans during World War II, and have the President formally acknowledge such injustices.

Throughout America, more than ten thousand Italian Americans were forcibly evacuated from their houses and taken away from military installations and coastal areas. In addition, approximately 600,000 Italian nationals, many whom had spent years in America, were mislabeled ''enemy aliens'' and forced to endure strict travel restrictions, curfews, and seizures of personal property. Some of these Italian Americans were excluded from California and the district I represent, San Francisco.

As with many Japanese Americans, the U.S. government deprived these Italian Americans of their civil liberties. The government prevented them from traveling far from their homes and confiscated their shortwave radios, cameras, and firearms. Historians estimate that in California, 52,000 Italian Americans were subjected to a curfew. In Boston harbor and other ports, Italian American fishermen were denied their livelihood. Despite this mistreatment, more than 500,000 Italian Americans were allowed to serve and fight in the U.S. armed forces.

To straighten the official historical record, The Wartime Violation of Italian American Civil Liberties Act would have the Department of Justice prepare and publish a comprehensive report detailing the government's unjust policies and practices during this time period. Looking ahead, this bill would require the Department to analyze how it will protect U.S. civil liberties during future national emergencies. The bill also requires the President to

formally acknowledge America's failure to protect the civil liberties of Italian Americans, who were then America's largest foreign-born ethnic group.

We can never undo the injustices that were done to Italian Americans, including thousands of long term residents. We can never adequately compensate those individuals or the Italian American community. We can take steps to remember and publicize this shameful chapter of American history. We can work to ensure that every American has equal protections and equal opportunities. Too frequently in our history, our society and individuals have sought to mislabel those different from us and override the rights of these ''others.'' This bill reminds us of our obligation to prevent the government and individuals from mislabeling and then discriminating against the ''other.''

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of our time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2442.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STALKING PREVENTION AND VICTIM PROTECTION ACT OF 1999

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1869) to amend title 18, United States Code, to expand the prohibition on stalking, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1869

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 ''Stalking Prevention and Victim Protection Act of 1999''.

SEC. 2. EXPANSION OF THE PROHIBITION ON STALKING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2261A of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''§ 2261A. Stalking

''(a) Whoever—

''(1) for the purpose of stalking an individual, travels or causes another to travel in interstate or foreign commerce, uses or causes another to use the mail or any facility in interstate or foreign commerce, or enters or leaves, or causes another to enter or leave, Indian country; or

''(2) within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States or within Indian country, stalks an individual; shall be punished as provided in section 2261.

''(b) For purposes of this section, a person stalks an individual if that person engages in conduct—

''(1) with the intent to injure or harass the individual; and

''(2) that places the individual in reasonable fear of the death of, or serious bodily injury (as defined for the purposes of section 2119) to, that individual, a member of that individual's immediate family (as defined in section 115), or that individual's intimate partner.

''(c) The court shall at the time of sentencing for an offense under this section issue an appropriate protection order designed to protect the victim from further stalking by the convicted person. Such an order shall remain in effect for such time as the court deems necessary, and may be modified, extended or terminated at any time after notice to the victim and opportunity for a hearing.''.

(b) DETENTION PENDING TRIAL.—Section 3156(a)(4)(C) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting '', or section 2261A'' after ''117''.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 110A of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 2261A and inserting the following:

''2261A. Stalking.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BACHUS) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BACHUS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am managing this bill on behalf of the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MCCOLLUM), my friend and colleague, and at this time I would like to recognize his leadership on this bill and also the leadership of the chairman of the full Committee on the Judiciary, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE).

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Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, I do rise at this time in support of H.R. 1869, the Stalking Prevention and Victim Protection Act of 1999.

The bill was introduced by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. KELLY), and this bill has been the result of 4 years of hard labor on behalf of the gentlewoman from New York. She recognized that presently we have over 1 million women in this country that are being stalked, we have about 400,000 men, and we have hundreds of thousands of children that are now being stalked because of the Internet.

The full Committee on the Judiciary favorably reported the bill as amended by voice vote. The goals of the bill are to expand the reach of the Federal stalking statute to prosecute cyberstalkers who are currently beyond the reach of Federal law enforcement but are deserving of Federal prosecution, and to better protect stalking victims by authorizing pretrial detention for alleged stalkers, and mandating the issuing of a civil protection order against convicted stalkers.

These goals are worthwhile, and these goals will give Federal prosecutors the tools they need to prosecute stalkers who might otherwise not be prosecuted at the State and local level.

That said, let me emphasize that the vast majority of stalking cases are, and even after this legislation passes, will be prosecuted at the State and local level. This legislation does not in any way seek to federalize stalking crimes. What it does do is that it will help Federal prosecutors respond to predatory stalking behavior that under current law is beyond the reach of State and local officials because of cyberstalking.

The bill would make several significant changes or additions to current law. I would like to go over those at this time.

First, it would reach stalkers who use the mail or any facility in interstate or foreign commerce to stalk their victims. A lot of times, that is the Internet. Under current law, Federal jurisdiction over stalking crimes is triggered only when a stalker actually crosses State lines physically with the intent to injure or harass a person, and his conduct places that person in reasonable fear of death or bodily injury.

So Members can see from that definition, it would not include someone stalking by use of the mail or the Internet, because they would not physically cross a State line.

This bill actually just brings us into the electronic age, and is long overdue. The physical travel requirements preclude the Federal prosecution of stalkers who use other means of interstate communication, such as mail or the Internet, to threaten or harass their victims. With the explosive growth of the Internet and other telecommunication technologies, there is evidence of cyberstalking. Stalking using advanced communication technologies is becoming a serious problem. I am sure the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. KELLY) will speak further to that.

The second thing this bill does, Mr. Chairman, it will require that a Federal court, when sentencing a defendant convicted of stalking, that it issue a protective order to protect the victim from further stalking prior to the trial.

Unfortunately, some stalkers remain interested in their targets for years, even after they have been prosecuted, convicted, and incarcerated for stalking. A civil protection order would permit a Federal court to maintain jurisdiction over the convicted stalker after the completion of the sentence imposed by the crime, both to reduce the threat of future stalking by the defendant, and to provide an enforcement mechanism should the order be violated. That is the probation order, in most cases, or the protective order.

The suspension document presently before the House contains a modification to the protection order language, specifically to paragraph C of what will be the new 18 U.S. Code Section 2261(a).

Concern was expressed with the reported version of the bill that protective orders might continue in force in

perpetuity, long after any need for them. The suspension document addresses that problem by assuring that a Federal court will have the discretion to craft a protective order to fit the circumstances of each case.

The new language reads that such an order ''shall remain in effect for such time as the court deems necessary, and may be modified, extended, or terminated at any time after notice to the victim and an opportunity for a hearing.''

Third, the bill would permit a Federal court to order the detention of an alleged stalking defendant pending trial in order to assure the safety of the victim and the community, as well as the defendant's appearance at trial.

This is because of one simple fact. This is that fact, that stalking victims run a higher risk of being assaulted or even killed by a stalker immediately after the criminal justice system intervenes; that is, just after the stalker is arrested and then released on bond, prior to trial.

Mr. Speaker, it was only 9 years ago that the first anti-stalking statute was passed in California. Since that time, all 50 States have enacted stalking statutes in one form or another. Congress passed the first Federal stalking statute in 1996. This bill would be the first amendment to that statute since it was enacted.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that this bill will give Federal prosecutors better tools to more effectively prosecute interstate stalking in cyberstalking cases and to better protect the victims of those crimes and the community.

I urge all my colleagues to support the bill as amended.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to manage this bill on behalf of my friend and my colleague from Florida, Mr. MCCOLLUM, and want to recognize his leadership on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1869, the ''Stalking Prevention and Victim Protection Act of 1999.'' The bill was introduced by Representative SUE KELLY and has bipartisan support. The Full Judiciary Committee favorably reported the bill, as amended, by a voice vote.

The goals of the bill are to expand the reach of the Federal stalking statute to prosecute cyber stalkers who are currently beyond the reach of federal law enforcement but are deserving of federal prosecution, and to better protect stalking victims by authorizing pretrial detention for alleged stalkers and mandating the issuance of civil protection orders against convicted stalkers. I believe these goals are worthwhile. I believe we should give federal prosecutors the tools they need to prosecute stalkers who might otherwise not be prosecuted at the state and local level. That said, let me emphasize that the vast majority of stalking cases are, and if this legislation passes, will continue to be, prosecuted at the state and local level. This legislation does not seek to federalize stalking crimes. But H.R. 1869, as amended, will help federal prosecutors respond to predatory stalking behavior that, under current law, is beyond their reach—like cyberstalking.

The bill would make several significant changes or additions to current law. First, it would reach stalkers who use the mail or any facility in interstate or foreign commerce to stalk their victims. Under current law, Federal jurisdiction over a stalking crime is triggered only when a stalker travels across a state line with the intent to injury or harass a person and his conduct places that person in reasonable fear of death or bodily injury.

The physical travel requirement precludes the federal prosecution of stalkers who use other means of interstate communication—such as the mail or the Internet—to threaten or harass their victims. With the explosive growth of the Internet and other telecommunications technologies, there is evidence that cyberstalking—stalking using advanced communications technologies—is becoming a serious problem.

Second, H.R. 1869 would require that a Federal court, when sentencing a defendant convicted of stalking, issue a protection order to protect the victim from further stalking. Unfortunately, some stalkers remain interested in their targets for years, even after they have been prosecuted, convicted, and incarcerated for stalking. A civil protection order would permit a Federal court to maintain jurisdiction over a convicted stalker after the completion of the sentence imposed for the crime, both to reduce the threat of future stalking by the defendant and to provide an enforcement mechanism should the order be violated.

The suspension document presently before the House contains a modification to the protection order language—specifically, to paragraph (c) of what would be the new 18 U.S.C. section 2261A. Concern was expressed with the reported version of the bill that protection orders might continue in force in perpetuity, long after any need for them. The suspension document addresses that problem by assuring that a Federal court will have the discretion to craft a protection order to fit the circumstances of the case. The new language reads that such an order ''shall remain in effect for such time as the court deems necessary, and may be modified, extended or terminated at any time after notice to the victim and an opportunity for a hearing.''

Third, H.R. 1869 would permit a Federal court to order the detention of an alleged stalking defendant pending trial in order to assure the safety of the victim and the community as well as the defendant's appearance at trial. Stalking victims run a higher risk of being assaulted or even killed by the stalker immediately after the criminal justice system intervenes—that is, just after the stalker is arrested and then released on bail.

Mr. Speaker, it was only nine years ago that the first anti-stalking statute was passed in California. Since then, all 50 States have enacted stalking statutes of one form or another. Congress passed the first federal stalking law in 1996. H.R. 1869 would be the first amendment to that statute since it was enacted.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that this bill will give Federal prosecutors better tools to more effectively prosecute interstate stalking and cyberstalking cases and to better protect the victims of these crimes. I urge all my colleagues to support the bill as amended.

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

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I want to express my appreciation to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BACHUS); the chairman of the Subcommittee on Crime, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MCCOLLUM); the chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE); and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. KELLY), as well as the ranking member of the full committee, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS), for working with us in preparing this bill for presentation today.

Mr. Speaker, I believe this anti-stalking bill, as amended, provides valuable additional tools to law enforcement in preventing the crime of stalking and the dreadful impact it has on its victims.

The first anti-stalking bill was passed in California approximately 9 years ago, and since then all 50 States have enacted anti-stalking statutes. Congress passed its first anti-stalking law in 1996. This bill, H.R. 1869, as filed, broadened the present Federal jurisdiction and gives Federal authorities more tools in getting at stalking. The gentleman from Alabama has outlined the provisions in the bill as we will consider them.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that the bill, as amended, addresses concerns about several of the initial provisions, including the bail provisions, protective orders, and jurisdictional and criminal intent language.

Mr. Speaker, while I had reservations about H.R. 1869 in its original form, I now enthusiastically support it. I want to thank those involved for their willingness to address those concerns. I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

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

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the fine work the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) did on this bill, and express our appreciation on behalf of the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman HYDE) and the gentleman from Florida (Chairman MCCOLLUM) for the gentleman's fine work on this bill. I think this is a great example of a bipartisan effort.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. KELLY), who is the architect of this bill, and as I said, it represents the culmination of 4 years of labor on her part.

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I stand here today in support of the Stalking Prevention and Victim Protection Act, legislation I introduced to strengthen the current Federal anti-stalking statute. Although stalking is not a new phenomenon, it is certainly one we have only recently identified as a distinct and troubling societal affliction.

Just 10 years ago, not one State in the Union had on its books a law designed to criminalize the insidious behavior of human predators who devote themselves to the haunting and harassment of others.

Though we will probably never be able to fully stop or comprehend the

behavior of those driven by delusions and personal demons, it is our responsibility to do all that we can to assist the millions of stalking victims in our country.

In the last 10 years, lawmakers across the land have acknowledged this responsibility. As it stands now, there is not one State that does not have an anti-stalking statute on its books. We have responded at the Federal level, as well. Three years ago, my friend and colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) shepherded through Congress the International Stalking Punishment and Prevention Act, the first Federal anti-stalking statute.

This provision makes it a crime for any person to travel across State lines with the intent to injure or harass another person, thereby placing that person or a member of that person's family in reasonable fear of death or serious bodily injury. This was landmark legislation that was an important first step to our effort.

I come to the House floor today to continue that effort. In considering the proposal before us, we ought to be guided not so much by memories of high profile cases of celebrity stalking, but rather by an increasing awareness that stalking is a commonplace circumstance affecting millions of Americans. It is my hope to help these millions who have not the resources to cocoon themselves from mainstream society as celebrities do.

The Justice Department has estimated that over 1 million women and over 370,000 men are currently stalked every year. They further estimate that one out of every 12 women and one out of every 45 men has been stalked at some point in their lives.

In light of these projections, a reassessment of the current Federal law must yield a conclusion that modifications should be made. My proposal seeks to build on current law by addressing the definition of stalking, which addresses only traveling over interstate lines. This new definition works by including those avenues of communication we are addressing in this area believed by many experts to be the most vulnerable medium to an increased rate of stalking in the coming years, the Internet.

Though its magnitude is unknown at this point, a report on cyberstalking released just 2 months ago by the Justice Department concluded that there may be potentially tens or even hundreds of thousands of victims of recent cyberstalking in the United States. Because of its ostensibly anonymous, nonconfrontational nature, many are concerned that stalking over e-mail and the Internet will increase as more Americans gain access to this exciting new communications tool.

By acting now, we will impose a serious disincentive to stalkers who consider using technological capabilities to inflict harassment and fear.

My proposal also seeks to provide additional protections to stalking victims by stipulating that a protection order be issued at the time of sentencing, and by specifying that there be a presumption against bail in cases where the accused has a previous history of stalking offenses.

I think all of my colleagues would agree that this body has no directive more important than the one which guides us to work each day to improve the lives of Americans. Though perhaps in the grand scheme of our efforts this measure may be very small, it nevertheless carries great significance to those Americans across the country whose basic daily freedoms are contaminated and crippled by an undaunted menace.

I urge all of my colleagues to vote for this proposal.

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, in my opening statement on this bill, I mentioned that California passed the first law, the first anti-stalking statute of all the United States. I also mentioned the Federal statute that this body passed.

I am very pleased to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE), who is the author of both of those bills, the California statute and the first Federal statute.

□ 1730

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill, which is the Stalking Prevention and the Victim Protection Act. In 1990, I was the author of the first antistalking law in the country. That came about at a time when there was a 6-week period in which four young women in my county of Orange County, California, were each told that they were going to be killed. And each one informed law enforcement and law enforcement, unfortunately, had to tell them there was nothing that they can do until they were physically attacked.

One police officer told me the worst thing he ever had to do in his life was to try to apprehend that stalker in the act, and he almost succeeded. Unfortunately, the young woman lost her life. She was killed just before the apprehension of the stalker was made.

So all four of these young women who knew they were going to be killed, who told law enforcement, who told their friends that this was going to happen to them lost their lives in the span of 6 weeks.

That was the impetus for the bill. Today, all 50 States have antistalker laws on their books. When I came to Congress, I felt that there was need for a Federal law. Why? Because in the case of restraining orders between the States, there is a situation where those restraining orders often are lost when the victim moves from one State to another State. Why does the victim do that? Because they are told by victim witness programs get away from the stalker. And when they try to do that, they lose the protections under the law.

So the Federal antistalker law protected those victims. But now we have a new type of stalking which has come to the fore, and this bill which was prompted by a Justice Department report on the frequency and the seriousness of cyberstalking, will do something about that. It is going to tighten Federal antistalking law to include threats through the Internet, threats through regular mail, and with the passage of this bill, victims of this crime will have further legal recourse. They are going to have an increased sense of security.

I talked to one young woman who was stalked for 14 years by a young man she did not even know. He watched her when she was on the high school track team. He began following her, stalking her, threatening her, and there was nothing, again, that law enforcement could do at the time. It culminated with a standoff on her front doorstep for 12 hours with police. He had tried to abduct her with a knife to her throat.

Mr. Speaker, these are instances where these individuals let their intent be known. They publish their threats against these victims. There is no reason why we cannot let law enforcement act upon those threats before it is too late, before these victims lose their lives. I urge passage of this bill.

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA), who we learned today had three brothers that fought in World War II.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BACHUS) for yielding me this time, and thank him for his leadership on this important piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), chairman of the committee, and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS), the ranking member. I want to thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) for his work on this; and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MCCOLLUM) in absentia; indeed, the prime sponsor, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. KELLY), for it.

And, sure, I have three brothers who served in wartime and what we are trying to do with this legislation is to prevent some of the wars that are going on with the stalking.

Mr. Speaker, we have heard the statistic that in 1997, the Department of Justice report concluded that 1 million women and 370,000 men are stalked every year. This greatly exceeds any expectations or estimates. And, indeed, it continues to increase, from what we understand.

According to the National Center for Victims of Crime, there is no definitive psychological or behavior profile for stalkers, which makes the effort to devise effective antistalking strategies very difficult. I must say, with all of our advances in technology, technology itself has allowed for additional opportunity for stalking.

So, Mr. Speaker, that is why I think this bill is so very important. We heard

from the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) about the origin, the genesis of the first stalking law that we had. It is time now that we alter it. It is time now that we go beyond the current DOJ model antistalking code that was released in 1993 and the legislation enacted in 1996.

So what this bill does is it alters the current antistalking legislation by expanding the Federal prohibition on stalking. And what it does that I think is so important, it broadens the Federal definition of stalking to include interstate commerce, which can include e-mail, telephone, and other forms of interstate communications as a means of stalking.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to mention also that it adds new provisions, which have already been stated, with regard to bail restrictions and protection orders at the time of sentencing.

We in government must do all that we can to protect our citizenry from stalking and to show it is against the law. H.R. 1869 helps us mightily to do so. It deserves passage.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. KELLY) for sponsoring the bill. I thank the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BACHUS) for his kind remarks, because we in fact did resolve several concerns about the bill constructively and today the bill should enjoy broad bipartisan support.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, law enforcement agencies have said that this bill is necessary for them to protect the citizens who are their charge to protect. The National Center for Victims of Crime has given a strong endorsement to this bill. Sometimes here we become cynical, but I can honestly say that this legislation that the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. KELLY) has brought before us will make America a safer place and will protect many Americans from unnecessarily being stalked. I simply would like to again give my thanks to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MCCOLLUM), and to the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE), who drafted the underlying legislation.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, a recent study by the National Institute of Justice found that stalking is a crime that will victimize far too many in this country: 8% of American women and 2% of American men will be stalked in their lifetimes. In fact, 1.4 million Americans are stalked every year.

While I am pleased that we have been able to work with the majority to craft a stalking bill that strikes the correct balance between the need to protect stalking victims and the constitutional due process rights of all accused persons, I am disappointed that we are still addressing domestic violence issues in fits and starts.

The Violence Against Women Act of 1999, H.R. 37, which I have sponsored and which has 175 co-sponsors, addresses the continuing problem of domestic violence in a comprehensive fashion. H.R. 357 goes beyond merely expanding the federal definition of stalking and would reauthorize the important programs to stop sexual assault and domestic violence that Congress funded in the 1994 Violence Against Women Act. H.R. 357 would also build on the good work we did in 1994 and expand funding to other areas such as violence against children, sexual assault prevention, domestic violence prevention, violence against women in the military system, and many others.

Stalking is a serious problem that deserves our attention, but we cannot shut our eyes to the broader problems of domestic violence. Studies show that women and girls annually experience approximately 960,000 incidents of assault, rape, and murder at the hands of a current or former spouse or intimate partner.

It is ironic, indeed, that we had people on the other side of the aisle decrying violence against fetuses several weeks ago, but they have still been unable to hold hearings on H.R. 357, which addresses domestic violence against women, children, and men.

I am happy that H.R. 1869 will allow for prosecution of stalking where a stalker transmits a threatening communication over the telephone, through the mail, or by email. I also support provisions in the bill that make it clear that at the time of sentencing, the court should issue an appropriate protective order designed to protect the victim from further stalking by the convicted person. Under the bill, this order will remain in effect for as long as the court deems it necessary in order to prevent the stalking victim from being harassed after the person is released from prison.

In addition, we have seen far too many instances where an arrest will not make a stalker stop threatening a victim or will even result in a stalker escalating his stalking to a point that is life-endangering to the victim. While I certainly believe that everyone is innocent until proven guilty and that bail should be granted to the accused in as many cases as possible, it is also necessary in certain cases to detain alleged stalkers before trial. By defining stalking as a ''crime of violence'' under our criminal laws, H.R. 1869 will permit a federal court to detain an alleged stalker pending trial in order to assure the safety of the community or the defendant's appearance at trial.

While I applaud these changes in our stalking laws, we still need to do more. I encourage Congress to make this stalking bill only the first step in a broader battle against domestic violence. We should hold hearings on H.R. 357 and, at a minimum, continue the good work we began in the 1994 Violence Against Women Act, by reauthorizing those programs.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support The Stalking Prevention and Victim Protection Act that seeks to prevent the criminal act of stalking and to protect the rights of victims. Stalking is a very serious issue that deserves the full attention of this Committee and of Congress.

Each year, 1.4 million Americans are stalked. Of this number over 79% of adult stalking victims are women, and 59% of female stalking victims are stalked by a current of former intimate partner. In 80% of those cases, the victim was physically assaulted. The increasing number of these stalking cases have prompted increased attention as to significant impact stalking has on our society.

In addition to the statistics I have just recited, the Justice Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics cites that one in 12 women will be stalked at some point in their lives. However, of this high number of women who have been stalked or will be stalked in their lifetime, only 28% of these female victims will attain restraining orders against their stalkers. In recognition of the high percentage of stalking cases occurring yearly, unprecedented interest in stalking over the past decade, and increased media accounts of stalking victims, anti-stalking laws have been passed in all 50 States and the District of Columbia which have further been supplemented the Violence Against Women's Act and the Interstate Stalking Punishment and Prevention Act of 1996.

Mr. Speaker, hearings held within the Judiciary Committee have revealed that stalking is a much bigger problem than previously assumed and should be treated as a major criminal justice problem and public health concern. Stalkers often do not threaten their victims verbally or in writing; therefore, many groups have recommended that credible threat requirements should be eliminated from anti-stalking statutes to make it easier to prosecute such cases. This bill would address these concerns and provide adequate protection to the potential victims.

I commend the sponsors of this legislation and urge my colleagues to support final passage of this bill.

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BACHUS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1869, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ARCTIC TUNDRA HABITAT EMERGENCY CONSERVATION ACT

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 2454) to assure the long-term conservation of mid-continent light geese and the biological diversity of the ecosystem upon which many North American migratory birds depend, by directing the Secretary of the Interior to implement rules to reduce the overabundant population of mid-continent light geese.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendments:

Page 5, after line 24, insert:

SEC. 4. COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the end of the period described in section 103(b), the Secretary shall prepare, and as appropriate implement, a comprehensive, long-term plan

for the management of mid-continent light geese and the conservation of their habitat.

(b) REQUIRED ELEMENTS.—The plan shall apply principles of adaptive resource management and shall include—

(1) a description of methods for monitoring the levels of populations and the levels of harvest of mid-continent light geese, and recommendations concerning long-term harvest levels;

(2) recommendations concerning other means for the management of mid-continent light goose populations, taking into account the reasons for the population growth specified in section 102(a)(3);

(3) an assessment of, and recommendations relating to, conservation of the breeding habitat of mid-continent light geese;

(4) an assessment of, and recommendations relating to, conservation of native species of wildlife adversely affected by the overabundance of mid-continent light geese, including the species specified in section 102(a)(5); and

(5) an identification of methods for promoting collaboration with the government of Canada, States, and other interested persons.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2000 through 2002.

Page 6, line 1, strike out ''**SEC. 4**.'' and insert ''**SEC. 5**.''

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON) and the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this legislation.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that we are once again considering H.R. 2454, the Arctic Tundra Habitat Conservation Act. This bipartisan legislation addresses the devastating impact that an exploding population of snow geese, also known as light geese, is having on the fragile Canadian Arctic Tundra.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to be very brief. I would like to say that this bill was debated and reported from the subcommittee. It was debated and reported from the full Committee on Resources. It was debated here on the floor and passed by a voice vote. It went to the Senate, where an amendment was added to provide for some long-term strategies relative to this subject and is back here for concurrence.

This is an essential stopgap measure that is supported by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, by Ducks Unlimited, by the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, by the National Audubon Society, by the National Rifle Association, the Wildlife Management Institute, and the Wildlife Legislative Fund for America.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I want to express my sincere appreciation to Senator Spencer ABRAHAM for his assistance in moving this important proposal. I am confident that early next year we will have a full debate on the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act. This was an excellent measure that was introduced by Senator ABRAHAM and the distinguished gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), our full committee chairman.

Mr. Speaker, I urge an ''aye'' vote and I anticipate no further speakers on our side.

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

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

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

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, as always, I want to express my appreciation to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON), the chairman of our Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife and Oceans, for his leadership and for bringing this legislation now for consideration.

Mr. Speaker, sometimes our best efforts to restore wildlife populations create unintended consequences and that seems to be the unfortunate case with mid-continent light geese. According to biologists inside and outside of the Federal Government, the population of light geese has exploded over the past decade. This has caused substantial destruction to fragile Arctic and sub-Arctic habits.

Indisputably, human actions are partly to blame for the growth of the light geese population. And for better or worse, human actions will be pivotal to the future control of these migratory birds.

H.R. 2454, the Arctic Tundra Habitat Emergency Conservation Act basically authorizes two emergency regulations that were proposed earlier this year by the Fish and Wildlife Service. These emergency measures were strongly supported by State wildlife management agencies and a broad assortment of private wildlife and conservation organizations, including Ducks Unlimited and the National Audubon Society.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), chairman of our Committee on Resources, and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON) have agreed to include an expiration date of May 15, 2001, or earlier if the service files its final environmental impact statement before that date, to limit the duration of this emergency action. I am also pleased to see that the Senate amended the bill to require the Fish and Wildlife Service to develop and implement a comprehensive management plan for mid-continent light geese and their habitats.

We have also come to recognize in the version of H.R. 2454 that was reported to the Senate by the Committee on Environmental and Public Works included a second title that would have authorized a program for the conservation and management of neotropical migratory birds. But considering the changes that have been made to the bill in the committee and by the Senate, Mr. Speaker, I am satisfied that the bill has been sufficiently narrowed to limit excessive light geese mortality while the Fish and Wildlife Service completes its environmental impact statement and develops a long-term comprehensive management plan. It is not ideal, but it is reasonable under the circumstances. And I do urge my colleagues to pass this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, sometimes our best efforts to restore wildlife populations create unintended consequences, and that seems to be the unfortunate case with mid-continent light geese. According to biologists—from inside and outside of the Federal government—the population of light geese has exploded over the past decade. This has caused substantial destruction to fragile arctic and subarctic habitats.

Indisputably, human actions are partly to blame for the growth of the light geese population. And for better or worse, human actions will be pivotal in the future control of these migratory birds.

H.R. 2454, the Arctic Tundra Habitat Emergency Conservation Act, basically authorizes two emergency regulations that were proposed earlier this year by the Fish and Wildlife Service. These emergency measures were strongly supported by State wildlife management agencies and a broad assortment of private wildlife and conservation organizations, including Ducks Unlimited and the National Audubon Society.

The Fish and Wildlife Service voluntarily withdrew these proposed regulations earlier this year after a Federal appeals court ruled that the Service needed to complete a full environmental impact statement (EIS). At that time, I joined the ranking Democrat member of the Resources Committee, Mr. MILLER, In commending the Service for pausing to recognize the need to develop a full environmental impact statement.

Mr. Speaker, it is vital for the Service to complete this EIS at the earliest possible date. More specifically, as part of this EIS, is it absolutely critical for the Service to thoroughly review all essential biological and ecological data concerning light geese. It is my understanding that additional census data and statistical analyses concerning lesser snow geese could shed new light on the status and trends of the light geese population. The Service should consider this data thoroughly as part of this EIS.

Frankly Mr. Speaker, without the best available scientific data, we will never be able to address the problem of habitat degradation in the arctic and subarctic habitats. And without that analysis, Congress can never be sure that the management and population control strategies we authorize are necessarily targeted and free of excess light geese mortality.

It also needs to be re-emphasized that Congress is legislating in this matter solely because all other administrative options available to the Fish and Wildlife Service—under NEPA or any other statute—have been exhausted.

Regrettably, the only remedy remaining is a legislative fix.

Fortnately, the bill has been improved during the legislative process. Nevertheless, I remain concerned about two provisions. First, the bill would waive all procedural requirements under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Second, the bill authorizes the use of otherwise outlawed hunting practices, notably the use of electronic calling devices and un-plugged shotguns.

I realize that we have agreed to move this bill due to the documented habitat loss and the absence of any administrative remedies. However, I continue to question whether it is ever appropriate for the Congress to pass legislation to waive NEPA or to authorize otherwise illegal, or certainly, unsportsmen-like hunting methods.

I am pleased that the Chairman of the Resources Committee, Mr. YOUNG and Mr. SAXTON agreed to include an expiration date of May 15, 2001, or earlier if the Service files its final EIS before that date, to limit the duration of this emergency action. I am also pleased to see that the Senate amended the bill to require the Fish and Wildlife Service to develop and implement a comprehensive management plan for mid-continent light geese and their habitats.

Certainly, in an ideal world it would have been far preferable to first require the Fish and Wildlife Service to complete the plan before authorizing emergency measures. But in light of the circumstances, it is my hope that an effective plan will make the need for future legislation regarding emergency management of these species unnecessary.

We have also come to recognize that the version of H.R. 2454 that was reported to the Senate by the Committee on Environment and Public Works included a second title that would have authorized a program for the conservation and management of neotropical migratory birds. This title closely resembled legislation passed by the House on April 12, H.R. 39, the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act. Surprisingly, this bill has not been scheduled for floor action this session.

It is my understanding that the Senate agreed to remove this second title after the Chairman of the Committee on Resources assured the Senate that he will work with his leadership to ensure that H.R. 39 is brought to the House floor next year for a vote. I sincerely hope that Chairman YOUNG can bring the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act before the House early next year, and I look forward to working with him to pass this important legislation.

Let me close simply by restating my concern—and the concern of many of my colleagues on this side of the aisle—that it is unfortunate that Congress is compelled to authorize these emergency actions to control the light geese population.

But considering the changes that have been made to the bill in committee and by the Senate, I am satisfied that the bill has been sufficiently narrowed to limit excessive light geese mortality while the Fish and Wildlife Service completes its EIS and develops a long-term comprehensive management plan. It is not ideal, but it is reasonable under the circumstances, and I urge my colleagues to pass this legislation.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the legislation being offered today by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SAXTON]. I want to commend him and the Chairman of the full Committee [Mr. YOUNG] for their diligence in working with the other body to assure that Congress acts on this vital legislation before the end of the session.

H.R. 2454, the ''Arctic Tundra Habitat Emergency Conservation Act,'' quite simply is trying to head off an unmitigated conservation disaster for white geese, including greater and lesser snow geese and Ross' geese.

During the past three decades, these mid-continent snow geese species populations have literally exploded, from an estimated 800,000 in 1969 to more than five million today.

This dramatic increase has resulted in the devastation of nearly 50,000 acres of snow geese habitat around Canada's Hudson Bay. This tundra habitat, most of which comprises a coastal salt marsh, is vital for nesting. As the snow geese proliferate and consume this habitat, other populations of birds are also placed at risk by this loss of habitat.

A special report issued in January, 1998 by Ducks Unlimited provides a good example of the depth and the breadth of the problem. In studies conducted in Churchill, Manitoba, there were 2,000 nesting pairs in 1968. In 1997, that number grew to more than 40,000 pairs. The result is a cruel fate for the birds, particularly the thousands of orphaned, malnourished and eventually dead goslings who cannot survive on barren tundra.

Together with expected population increases is another vexing problem: recovery of habitat, destroyed by overfeeding at this far-north latitude, is expected to take at least 15 years; it will take even longer if some of the acreage continues to be foraged by geese during the recovery period.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has been working for a few years in partnership with the Canadian Wildlife Service, several state departments of Fish and Game, Ducks Unlimited, the Audubon Society and other non-governmental entities to try to address the problem. In February of this year, the Fish and Wildlife Service issued two final rules to authorize the use of additional hunting methods to reduce the population of snow geese so that a reasonable population can survive on a viable habitat. The goal was to reduce the number of mid-continent light geese in the first year by 975,000 using additional hunting methods carefully studied and approved by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

It is clear that human decision making has contributed mightily to the light geese problem through increased agricultural production, sanctuary designation, and reduction in harvest rates.

Mr. Speaker, the bill before us takes an affirmative and humane step to help assure the long-term survival of mid-continent light geese and the conservation of the habitat upon which they and other species depend. I urge my colleagues to support this important bill, and I pledge my support toward making sure the President signs it.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, so I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill, H.R. 2454.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 2724) to make technical corrections to the Water Resources Development Act of 1999.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) JACKSON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.—Section 219 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 110 Stat. 3757) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c), by striking paragraph (5) and inserting the following:

''(5) JACKSON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.—Provision of an alternative water supply and a project for the elimination or control of combined sewer overflows for Jackson County, Mississippi.''; and

(2) in subsection (e)(1), by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$20,000,000''.

(b) MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Section 219(e)(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 110 Stat. 3757) is amended by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$20,000,000''.

(c) ATLANTA, GEORGIA.—Section 219(f)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335) is amended by striking ''$25,000,000 for''.

(d) PATERSON, PASSAIC COUNTY, AND PASSAIC VALLEY, NEW JERSEY.—Section 219(f)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335) is amended by striking ''$20,000,000 for''.

(e) ELIZABETH AND NORTH HUDSON, NEW JERSEY.—Section 219(f) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (33), by striking ''$20,000,000'' and inserting ''$10,000,000''; and

(2) in paragraph (34)—

(A) by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$20,000,000''; and

(B) by striking ''in the city of North Hudson'' and inserting ''for the North Hudson Sewerage Authority''.

SEC. 2. UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM.

Section 1103(e)(5) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 652(e)(5)) (as amended by section 509(c)(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 340)) is amended by striking ''paragraph (1)(A)(i)'' and inserting ''paragraph (1)(B)''.

SEC. 3. DELAWARE RIVER, PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE.

Section 346 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 309) is amended by striking ''economically acceptable'' and inserting ''environmentally acceptable''.

SEC. 4. PROJECT REAUTHORIZATIONS.

Section 364 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 313) is amended—

(1) by striking ''Each'' and all that follows through the colon and inserting the following: ''Each of the following projects is authorized to

be carried out by the Secretary, and no construction on any such project may be initiated until the Secretary determines that the project is technically sound, environmentally acceptable, and economically justified:'';

(2) by striking paragraph (1); and

(3) by redesignating paragraphs (2) through (6) as paragraphs (1) through (5), respectively.

SEC. 5. SHORE PROTECTION.

Section 103(d)(2)(A) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213(d)(2)(A)) (as amended by section 215(a)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 292)) is amended by striking ''or for which a feasibility study is completed after that date,'' and inserting ''except for a project for which a District Engineer's Report is completed by that date,''.

SEC. 6. COMITE RIVER, LOUISIANA.

Section 371 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 321) is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(a) IN GENERAL.—'' before ''The''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) CREDITING OF REDUCTION IN NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The project cooperation agreement for the Comite River Diversion Project shall include a provision that specifies that any reduction in the non-Federal share that results from the modification under subsection (a) shall be credited toward the share of project costs to be paid by the Amite River Basin Drainage and Water Conservation District.''.

SEC. 7. CHESAPEAKE CITY, MARYLAND.

Section 535(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 349) is amended by striking ''the city of Chesapeake'' each place it appears and inserting ''Chesapeake City''.

SEC. 8. CONTINUATION OF SUBMISSION OF CERTAIN REPORTS BY THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY.

(a) RECOMMENDATIONS OF INLAND WATERWAYS USERS BOARD.—Section 302(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2251(b)) is amended in the last sentence by striking ''The'' and inserting ''Notwithstanding section 3003 of Public Law 104–66 (31 U.S.C. 1113 note; 109 Stat. 734), the''.

(b) LIST OF AUTHORIZED BUT UNFUNDED STUDIES.—Section 710(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2264(a)) is amended in the first sentence by striking ''Not'' and inserting ''Notwithstanding section 3003 of Public Law 104–66 (31 U.S.C. 1113 note; 109 Stat. 734), not''.

(c) REPORTS ON PARTICIPATION OF MINORITY GROUPS AND MINORITY-OWNED FIRMS IN MISSISSIPPI RIVER-GULF OUTLET FEATURE.—Section 844(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4177) is amended in the second sentence by striking ''The'' and inserting ''Notwithstanding section 3003 of Public Law 104–66 (31 U.S.C. 1113 note; 109 Stat. 734), the''.

(d) LIST OF AUTHORIZED BUT UNFUNDED PROJECTS.—Section 1001(b)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 579a(b)(2)) is amended in the first sentence by striking ''Every'' and inserting ''Notwithstanding section 3003 of Public Law 104–66 (31 U.S.C. 1113 note; 109 Stat. 734), every''.

SEC. 9. AUTHORIZATIONS FOR PROGRAM PREVIOUSLY AND CURRENTLY FUNDED.

(a) PROGRAM AUTHORIZATION.—The program described in subsection (c) is hereby authorized.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Transportation for the program authorized in subsection (a) in amounts as follows:

(1) FISCAL YEAR 2000.—For fiscal year 2000, $10,000,000.

(2) FISCAL YEAR 2001.—For fiscal year 2001, $10,000,000.

(3) FISCAL YEAR 2002.—For fiscal year 2002, $7,000,000.

(c) APPLICABILITY.—The program referred to in subsection (a) is the program for which funds appropriated in title I of Public Law 106–69 under the heading ''FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION'' are available for obligation upon the enactment of legislation authorizing the program.

□ 1745

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BORSKI) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT).

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the bill's clarifications and revisions were developed in close coordination with the Senate and the administration.

Mr. Speaker, Senator Chafee worked very closely with the House conferees on the Water Resources Development Act. If I am not mistaken, it was the last major legislative achievement before his untimely death. He also worked very closely with us to fine-tune this legislation and then expedite its passage. It is a tribute to him that we were able to enact the Water Resources Development Act and then expeditiously move this bill.

H.R. 2724 perfects the legislation and addresses new, time-sensitive issues. It deserves the support of all of our colleagues.

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

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with the distinguished gentleman from New York (Chairman BOEHLERT) in support of this bill, H.R. 2724. As the gentleman from New York (Chairman BOEHLERT) has just suggested, this is a technical corrections bill to the water resources bill. It is bipartisan, noncontroversial. I urge its support.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 2724.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2724.

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

There was no objection.

COMMENDING THE SERVICE OF WOMEN IN WORLD WAR II

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 41) 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, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 41

Whereas during World War II women in the United States were recruited into the Armed Forces to perform military assignments so that men could be freed for combat duties;

Whereas, despite social stigmas and public opinion averse to women in uniform, women applied for military service in such numbers that enrollment ceilings were reached within the first several years;

Whereas during World War II women served in the Army in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) and the Women's Army Corps (WAC);

Whereas these women served the Army by performing a variety of duties traditionally performed by men;

Whereas in 1943 the Army removed the auxiliary status of the WAAC units, in unspoken recognition of the value of their services;

Whereas almost one-half of World War II WACs served in the Army Air Forces as officers and enlisted personnel, with duties including such flying jobs as radio operator, photographer, and flight clerk;

Whereas 7,315 of these Army Air Forces WACs were serving overseas in all theaters of war in January 1945;

Whereas General Eisenhower stated, ''During the time I have had WACs under my command they have met every test and task assigned to them; their contributions in efficiency, skill, spirit, and determination are immeasurable'';

Whereas at the end of the war 657 women were honored for their service in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps and the Women's Army Corps, receiving medals and citations including the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit, the Air Medal, the Soldiers' Medal for heroic action, the Purple Heart, and the Bronze Star;

Whereas in 1946 the Army requested that Congress establish the Women's Army Corp as a permanent part of the Army, perhaps the single greatest indication of the value of women in the Army to the war effort;

Whereas during World War II women served with the Army Air Forces in the Women's Auxiliary Ferrying Squadron (WAFS), the Women's Flying Training Detachment (WFTD), and the Women Air Force Service Pilots (WASPs);

Whereas women serving with the Army Air Forces ferried planes from factories to airfields, performed test flights of repaired aircraft, towed targets used in live gunnery practice by male pilots, and performed a variety of other duties traditionally performed by men;

Whereas women pilots flew more than 70 types of military aircraft, from open-cockpit primary trainers to P–51 Mustangs, B–26 Marauders, and B–29 Superfortresses;

Whereas from September 10, 1942, to December 20, 1944, 1,074 WASPs flew an aggregate 60,000,000 miles in wartime service;

Whereas, although WASPs were promised military classification, they were classified

as civilians and the 38 WASPs who died in the line of duty were buried without military honors;

Whereas WASPs did not receive official status as military veterans until March 1979, when WASP units were formally recognized as components of the Air Force;

Whereas during World War II women in the Navy served in the Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service (WAVES);

Whereas approximately 90,000 WAVES served the Navy in a variety of capacities and in such numbers that, according to a Navy estimate, enough men were freed for combat duty to crew the ships of four major task forces, each including a battleship, two large aircraft carriers, two heavy cruisers, four light cruisers, and 15 destroyers;

Whereas WAVES who served in naval aviation taught instrument flying, aircraft recognition, celestial navigation, aircraft gunnery, radio, radar, air combat information, and air fighter administration, but were not allowed to be pilots;

Whereas, at the end of the war, Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal stated that members of the WAVES ''have exceeded performance of men in certain types of work, and the Navy Department considers it to be very desirable that these important services rendered by women during the war should likewise be available in postwar years ahead'';

Whereas during World War II women served in the Marine Corps in the Marine Corps Women's Reserve;

Whereas more than 23,000 women served at shore establishments of the Marine Corps, and by the end of the war, 85 percent of the enlisted personnel assigned to Headquarters, Marine Corps were women;

Whereas during the war women were assigned to over 200 different specialties in the Marine Corps, and by performing these duties freed men for active duty to fight;

Whereas during World War II women served in the Coast Guard in the Coast Guard Women's Reserve (SPARs);

Whereas more than 10,000 women volunteered for service with the Coast Guard during the period from 1942 through 1946, and when the Coast Guard was at the peak of its strength during the war, one out of every 16 members of the Coast Guard was a SPAR;

Whereas the SPARs who attended the Coast Guard Academy were the first women in the United States to attend a military academy, and by filling shore jobs for the Coast Guard SPARs freed men to serve elsewhere;

Whereas by the end of World War II more than 400,000 women had served the United States in military capacities;

Whereas these women, despite their merit and the recognized value and importance of their contributions to the war effort, were not given status equal to their male counterparts and struggled for years to receive the appreciation of the Congress and the people of the United States;

Whereas these women helped to catalyze the social, demographic, and economic evolutions that occurred in the 1960's and 1970's and continue to this day; and

Whereas these pioneering women are owed a great debt of gratitude for their service to the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This resolution may be cited as the ''Honoring American Military Women for Their Service in World War II Resolution''.

SEC. 2. COMMENDATION AND RECOGNITION OF WOMEN WHO SERVED THE UNITED STATES IN MILITARY CAPACITIES DURING WORLD WAR II.

The House of Representatives—

(1) honors the women who served the United States in military capacities during World War II;

(2) commends these women who, through a sense of duty and willingness to defy stereotypes and social pressures, performed military assignments to aid the war effort, with the result that men were freed for combat duties; and

(3) recognizes that these women, by serving with diligence and merit, not only opened up opportunities for women that had previously been reserved for men, but also contributed vitally to the victory of the United States and the Allies in World War II.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Res. 41.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 41 commends the women who served in the military during World War II and their contribution to victory in that epic struggle. This resolution communicates a very simple statement about the importance of women who served the Nation in uniform in World War II. It is a statement that I suspect will be endorsed overwhelmingly today.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to look beyond the simple statement contained in H. Res. 41 and examine the resolution in greater detail. I urge my colleagues to take special note of this important and long overdue resolution, because, if they are like me, they will learn a great deal about World War II and the contribution of military women.

Mr. Speaker, the role of women in World War II was critically important to the war effort on many levels. From Rosie the riveter to the millions of homemakers tending their victory gardens, the contributions of women were vital to the allied victory.

This resolution tells the story of a special group of women and their very, very direct contributions to the war effort. It is the story of the women who stepped forward when the Nation was at risk and volunteered to serve in uniform. Not only did women perform military duties with proficient skill, but often with incredible courage and at great personal sacrifice. They got the job done and, by doing so, freed men to be assigned to combat missions.

I am very proud of the support provided by Congress to the Women in Military Service for America Memorial that was opened at Arlington Cemetery. But if this House is to faithfully honor the historical contributions of women in the military, we must adopt this resolution.

I want to commend the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. MYRICK) for introducing this resolution and bringing it to our attention.

I think it is vital that this House and the Nation focus our full attention on this resolution. We must never forget the contributions and sacrifices of these American heroes, the military women of World War II. The world might well be a very different place if they had chosen to ignore the call to duty. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

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

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to make it clear that the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SANCHEZ) was intending to open this part of our discussion, and she needed to leave, and her statement will be entered into the RECORD.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of House Resolution 41, honoring women who served in the military during World War II. Without the amazing commitment and incredible sacrifice of these brave women, our armed forces would never have been so efficient and effective at safeguarding freedom and democracy for the world.

During World War II, women from all over the country were recruited to perform crucial military assignments so that more men would be available for combat.

These women faced countless struggles. Many were looked down upon for renouncing their traditional role in society. Yet, women enrolled in the services in record numbers. In fact, by the end of World War II, more than 400,000 women had served the United States in some sort of military capacity. Some of these women were nurses. Because I am a nurse, my heart goes out to all of them and to all who served in our armed forces in World War II.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to tell my colleagues about a very amazing woman from my district, Jane Masterson. In 1945, Jane left her home in Kentucky to eventually become a Seaman First Class at a naval air base out of Memphis, Tennessee. When told she was too little to become an aviation machinist, she responded, ''Dynamite comes in little packages.'' Jane served her country with strength and dignity and was eventually honorably discharged due to a service-related injury.

Not content to end her service to the Nation with her World War II experience, Jane also served as the commander of the Disabled American Veterans Chapter 96 from 1985 to 1991. Jane was the only woman in this chapter. After 6 years of service in this capacity, her peers said that she was the best commander they ever had.

Mr. Speaker, tomorrow people from all over this great country of ours will gather to honor the men and women

who willingly gave body and soul to defend this Nation and the values which make it great. At this time and in this place, it is very important that we remember the contributions of both our military men and women. For it is only through their combined efforts that we will succeed in continuing to protect democracy.

Mr. Speaker, I am very disappointed that our voting schedule does not allow us to return to our districts in time for veterans, at least some of us. I was looking forward to joining the Vietnam veterans in Santa Barbara to honor and to remember their bravery and sacrifice. Tomorrow, instead, I plan to walk from the Capitol to the Vietnam and Korean Memorials and to remember in silence the gift of these people, these veterans to this Nation.

One of these veterans I will remember tomorrow will be Jane Masterson and all of the other brave women who have served and continue to serve their country so well.

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

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT).

(Mrs. BIGGERT asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 41 to praise the women who have served our Nation's armed forces, and especially those that contributed to the victory of the United States in World War II.

All the women who aided in this victory deserve our praise today, but I would like to tell my colleagues about one specific woman, Mrs. Doris Pahls. Doris Pahls grew up in Chicago and, in 1941, the year the United States entered into the Second World War, she enlisted in the U.S. Army.

Mrs. Pahls became a nurse. In 1942, she was assigned to her post, a hospital in Belleville, Illinois. There she cared for soldiers who were sent home from the war, soldiers injured so severely they required hospitalization.

For 3 years, Mrs. Pahls nursed returning soldiers, giving them far more than medical care. She tended to their injuries, but she also gave them a long-awaited welcome home and listened to their experiences and stories.

When the war ended in 1945, Doris Pahls was discharged and returned home to Chicago. She married Louis F. Pahls, who had courted her all through the war, consistently writing her. We did not use the telephone or empty mail at that time.

She continued nursing at St. Elizabeth's Hospital until she and her husband had their daughter Marie Pahls Ryan.

Anyone who knew Doris Pahls discovered a woman of intense and immense energy, humor, and caring. She did not talk often about herself and her service to the United States. In fact, few knew this sparkling grandmother was part of freedom's troop, a woman of the military.

I am sad to say that Doris Pahls passed away last month from cancer. But her service to her country will not be forgotten.

When Doris was interred, her daughter received the American flag that draped her casket. Her grandchildren and her great grandchildren heard the sounds of Taps and the firing of rifles, a testament to one of the many women who stood to honor their Nation in its hour of danger.

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from California for yielding time to me. I thank the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. MYRICK). Is this not a very special occasion? I thank the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS) for, as the women in World War II, filling in and rising to the occasion.

We are sorry that the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SANCHEZ), who is en route to her district for meetings and ceremonies that she had to participate in, and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. BROWN), and many, many other women who had planned to be here to support this are moving out to their district at this time.

But I wanted to acknowledge a specialness of this particular resolution, H. Res. 41, honoring the American military women for their service in World War II.

Mr. Speaker, I had the opportunity to participate in this ceremony at the Arlington Cemetery honoring women in the military and, in particular, taking note of the strength of women who participated, who signed up, who volunteered for World War II.

As we look at those black and white films, I remember or am reminded of seeing the factories. My understanding was that, as the men went off to war, there were many women who then had to fill the plants in making military equipment.

But there was not enough focus on the number of women who volunteered for actual duty in World War II. I do not know if my colleagues realize, Mr. Speaker, that so many women volunteered for armed services duty in World War II that enrollment ceilings were reached within the first several years.

Unfortunately, I do not know if many of us are aware that, even though the WASPS were promised military classification, they were classified as civilians, and the 38 WASPS who died in the line of duty were buried without military honors.

Just seeing General Eisenhower, President Eisenhower's son, yesterday, as they honored him by naming our Federal building after President Eisenhower, the General himself, said that, during the time that he had witnessed the service of the WACs under his command, they had met every test and task assigned to them. Their contributions and efficiency, skills, spirit and determination are immeasurable. I would consider him a general's general.

So this resolution is long overdue. On the eve of honoring our veterans, let me now say that it is so very important that we honor these women and thank all of our veterans across America for the service that they have given, because I believe that God may have given me life, but the veterans have given me the quality of life that we experience and the democracy that we admire in this country.

So to all of the women who have served in the military, and particularly those who volunteered, some 20,000 in the Marine Corps for World War II, this is a time of praise and acknowledgment, and I congratulate each and every one.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. MYRICK), author of this resolution.

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California for yielding to me, and I rise in support of the resolution to honor the women veterans of World War II.

Back in February, I introduced H. Res. 41 because Congress has never officially honored these trail-blazing women, and, thankfully, we are doing so now and appropriately so on the eve of Veterans' Day.

More than 400,000 women served in the military during World War II. They served as members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, the Women's Army Corps, the Navy Women's Auxiliary Reserve, the Coast Guard Women's Reserve, and as Women's Air Force pilots.

□ 1800

Indeed, 38 women Air Force pilots died in the line of duty and were buried without military honors. These women veterans did not earn equal pay or status; but even so, they were certainly more than willing to do the right thing and sacrificed to serve our country.

Nevertheless, it took decades for many of them to even earn recognition as military veterans. H. Res. 41 commends those women who, through a sense of duty and willingness to defy stereotypes and political pressures, performed military assignments so that men could be freed for combat duties. One of those women is my good friend in Charlotte, Gaye Patterson, who was a nurse in World War II.

In addition, the bill recognizes that the military women of World War II, by serving with diligence and merit, not only opened up opportunities for women that had been reserved for men, but also contributed vitally to the victory of the United States and the Allies in World War II.

Mr. Speaker, by passing H. Res. 41, Congress will recognize the value of their service. It has taken a while, and, unfortunately, many of these women have now passed away, but this Veterans' Day we will give them praise

and thanks that is long overdue all over this country.

I would like to thank again my friend, the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON), for his leadership on this issue, and I urge all of my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to briefly commend my colleague, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. MYRICK), for her diligence and inspiration in bringing this wonderful resolution to the floor. I was very happy to be here to speak to it.

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

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAZIO).

Mr. LAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON), my classmate and fine Member of this House; and I want to particularly thank the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. MYRICK) for bringing this important issue to the floor. I commend her for her commitment to providing women veterans the recognition they so richly deserve.

I am particularly pleased to have the opportunity to speak to this resolution because one of the 400,000-plus women being honored today is my own mom. I stand with my sisters, Gale, Roseann, and Judy in acknowledging and honoring her today.

In 1944, a war was going on. My mom, Olive Christensen of New York, not yet 20 years old, wanted to do her part. She entered the Navy Women's Auxiliary Reserve, or WAVES, that year and stayed on until the war's end in 1945. She left the conforts of home and family in Brooklyn and served in the Naval Hospital at the Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, Maryland.

As a Hospital Apprentice Second Class and later as a Hospital Apprentice First Class and Corpsman, she cared for the sick and wounded Marines and Naval personnel who were transferred back to the States from all fronts all around the world. While others were raising families, she was patching up the wounded. While others were living their youth, she was maturing and carrying on the responsibilities of serving in our national defense. She spent long hours in a strange city far from home, helping our troops. It was the best way she could help her country in its greatest struggle.

Mr. Speaker, over 74,000 women in my home State of New York answered their Nation's call, serving in World War I, World War II, Korea, Vietnam, the Gulf, and in peacetime. Five thousand alone came from Suffolk County, where my district is located. We cannot find their contributions in many history books. Their sacrifices are not honored as they deserve to be. Their contributions and their sacrifices are often invisible.

Our mother's mothers also served in their time, and history treats their contributions in the same manner. Theirs are also invisible. Eleven thousand women served our country in the Naval Reserve during World War I and another 300 enlisted in the Marine Corps. By 1919, they were all discharged. It would take another war before we would open the door to women again.

To all the women being honored today, I have a personal request. It is this: please tell your children, your grandchildren, and even your great grandchildren how you served your country in its time of need. Do not let your experiences become invisible. Because of the path that you paved, women today make up over 13 percent of the armed forces of this great Nation. Their contributions are immense.

American women have served their country, but their efforts and contributions were never given the same recognition as their male counterparts until today. Today, as we prepare to honor our Nation's veterans, I am proud to say that women are veterans too. Today, as a Member of Congress and as a son, I am proud to say to my mother and to all the thousands of other moms who served, ''Thanks, Mom. Thanks for your help in keeping us free.''

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to commend the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. MYRICK) for her leadership in bringing this resolution to the floor, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS) for working with her on that, and all those who have spoken and those who were intending to speak and had to leave early to go back to their districts. Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this bill.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the resolution offered by Representative MYRICK in honor of the more than 400,000 women who served the United States in military capacities during World War II.

Tomorrow we honor all our veterans to whom our nation owes a tremendous debt. These courageous men and women sacrificed so much—whether in World War I, World War II, Korea, Vietnam, or the Gulf War—to ensure the freedom and opportunity that we so often take for granted.

Now, however, we take a moment to honor the brave women who overcame the traditional stereotypes of their place in society to play vital roles in the effort to bring victory to the United States and its Allies in World War II.

It is our responsibility to repay these courageous women for the sacrifices that they made to ensure peace and freedom for this country. We must also express our appreciation for their strength in paving the way for future generations of women, opening new careers opportunities and possibilities.

We must thank the 150,000 women who risked their lives serving the Army despite the fact that they did not have the same protection as men under international POW agreements; the more than 30,000 women who served the Marines and the Coast Guard; the WASPs who ferried planes from factories over a total distance of 60 million miles to airfields; and the WAVES who taught aircraft recognition, navigation, air combat information, and other essential skills.

I urge my colleagues to honor these women for their determination and bravery and vote for this bill.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Veterans Day, that day on which all of us are called on to honor the sacrifices made for our country by those who serve in her armed forces and those who risked or gave their lives defending her.

It is fitting that on the day before Veterans Day, this House pays tribute to a special group of veterans who put their country before themselves in a time of great danger. H. Res. 41 recognizes our nation's women veterans for their service during World War II. Nothing we can do today can repay the debt we owe them. But we must note that debt, recognize it and make certain our children know how great it is.

In 1954, President Eisenhower pronounced November 11 ''Veterans Day'' to honor the veterans of all American conflicts. Previously, November 11 was known as Armistice Day, a reference to the November 11, 1918, armistice between the Allies and the Central Powers in World War I.

Unfortunately for us the war to end all wars was not the last of the Nation's conflicts. All Americans are deeply indebted to the more than 600,000 brave men and women who paid the ultimate price for the liberty that we enjoy today.

This resolution expresses the sense of the House honoring the women who served the United States in military capacities during World War II. It commends these women who, through sense of duty and willingness to defy stereotypes and political pressures, performed military assignments. Their efforts freed men for combat duties, opened up opportunities for women that had been reserved for men, but also contributed vitally to the victory of the United States and the Allies in World War II.

Serving in obscurity women World War II veterans served in the Women Air Force Service Pilots (WASPs), the Women's Army Corps (WAC), the Navy Women's Auxiliary Reserve (WAVES) and the Coast Guard Women's Reserve (SPARs). By the end of World War II more than 400,000 women had served the United States in a variety of military capacities.

On Thursday, our nation will pause to honor our veterans who served our country with distinction. Whether through a parade, speech, or memorial service let us remember to honor all of our veterans including those women who served during World War II.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, on the eve of Veterans Day—the day we set aside to honor our nation's veterans—I rise in support of H. Res. 41, a measure honoring women veterans and their contributions to the allied victory in World War II.

In 1941, Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers introduced H.R. 4906, the bill that established the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC). Although faced with mounting opposition in the House, the bill was signed into law on May 15, 1942 as Public Law 77–554.

Two months later, similar legislation was introduced and signed into law establishing the Navy Women's Reserve (WAVES) and the Marine Corps Women's Reserve. Four months

later, the Coast Guard Women's Reserve was established.

Women answered the call to duty without hesitation. The first group of 400 white and 40 black women were selected from among 30,000 applicants. They came from every state and a variety of circumstances. They all had two things in common—they had all volunteered and they had a desire to serve their nation.

Just as their male counterparts, they had put their lives, their goals, and their dreams—on hold to serve their country. By the end of World War II, some 400,000 women had served in the military.

There can be little doubt that these brave women performed a valuable role to the war effort during World War II. Historical documents are full of testimonials attesting to the excellence of women's contributions, disciplined character and their overall positive effect on the armed services. It is appropriate that we take this time to honor these brave women who served this nation with honor during World War II.

I also commend the sponsor of this measure, my colleague from California, LORETTA SANCHEZ. I thank and commend her for her leadership on this important measure recognizing the critically important contributions made by our nation's women veterans in World War II.

To all our veterans on the eve of the last Veterans Day of this century, I say thank you for a job well done. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to support H. Res. 41 and I urge the immediate passage of this bill.

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 41.

Legislation honoring the brave women who served the United States during world War II.

I would also like to commend my colleagues, Representative MYRICK and my distinguished Chairman, Mr. BUYER, for all of their hardwork on this important legislation.

As we approach Veterans Day, we must thank all of our Veterans for providing us with the peace that we enjoy in our prosperous country.

This century our nation has sent its sons and its daughters to war many times.

And today we are here to pay tribute to a special group that has answered this call to arms, the women who served our nation proudly during WWII.

To all the remarkable servicewomen out there, thank you for your service to America.

These individuals are the true pioneers who broke through the barriers and paved the way for future women serving in the military.

Women have been in our service since George Washington's troops fought for independence—clothing and feeding our troops and binding their wounds.

They were in the struggle to preserve the Union as cooks and tailors, couriers and scouts, and even as spies.

Some were so determined to fight for what they believed that they masqueraded as men and took up arms.

And more than 400,000 women served this great nation during World War II.

Yes, more than 400,000 women.

General Eisenhower is known to have stated, ''During the time I have had WACs (members of the Women's Army Corps) under my command—they met every test and task assigned to them. Their contributions in efficiency, skill, spirit, and determination are immeasurable''.

From Pearl Harbor to the invasion of the Philippines to the liberation of Europe, these brave women endured bombs, disease, and deprivation to support our Allied forces.

But despite this history of bravery and accomplishment, women were treated as second class soldiers.

They could give their lives for liberty, but they couldn't give orders to men.

They could heal the wounded and hold the dying, but they could not dream of holding the highest ranks.

They could take on the toughest assignments, but they could not take up arms.

Still they volunteered, fighting for freedom but also fighting for the right to serve to the fullest of their potential.

Well today, we are here to finally honor these brave women for the service they gave to this great nation during the Second World War.

We cherish your devotion, we admire your courage, and we thank you for your service.

Ms. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this resolution acknowledging some of the bravest women of our country. By the end of WW II more that 400,000 women served the United States in military capacities and today I join over 200 of my colleagues in honoring the extraordinary accomplishments of these women.

Mr. Speaker, everyone forgets the contributions made by American women during WW II. There is never any mention of women veterans. When we hear WW II veterans everyone thinks about men only. Women, despite their merit and the recognized value and importance of their contributions to the war effort, were not given status equal to their male counterparts and struggled for years to receive the appreciation of the Congress and the people of the United States. In WW I women demonstrated that they could perform virtually all civilian tasks as efficiently as men. This process carried over into WW II with even greater impact. To release men for combat, women in all belligerent countries worked on assembly lines in factories and shipyards. Millions served in the Armed Forces in non-combat roles. More than 350,000 women donned military uniforms and 6 million women worked in defense plants and in offices. One of the most important issues of women in the military was the fact that men did not want to take orders from women.

Women became ''liberated''! They started to wear pants. On July 30, 1942, the Marine Corps Women's Reserve was established as part of the Marine Corps Reserve. On November 10, 1943, a statue named ''Mollie Marine'' was dedicated in New Orleans to honor all women Marines. In 1948 Congress passed the Women's Armed Service Act, which opened the door for women to serve their country in peacetime. Women moved beyond the image of ''Rosie the Riveter''. They established organizations such as: WAVE—Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service; WAC—Women's Army Corps; WASP—Women's Air Service Pilots; WAFS—Women's Auxiliary Ferrying Squadron; WAAC—Women's Army Auxiliary Corps; AWA—Aircraft Warning Service.

In 1977 Congress finally recognized WASP's as veterans and was awarded veteran status from the U.S. Air Force. In 1984, each was awarded the Victory Medal.

There is a memorial to the veterans in D.C. that reads:

> In time of danger and not before, women were added to the Corps, with the danger over and all well righted, war is forgotten and the women slighted.

General Eisenhower strongly recommended that women be a part of the military. General Eisenhower stated, ''During the time I have had WAC's (members of the Women's Army Corps) under my command they have met every test and task assigned to them; their contributions in efficiency, skill, spirit, and determination are immeasurable. Present day servicewomen owe a lot to Eleanor Roosevelt who encouraged women to ''Be all you can be''. Since then statistics of women in the Armed Forces have skyrocketed.

Mr. Speaker, women have come a long way. I express my strong support of this resolution and join my colleagues in saluting the women who have been all they could be for the United States of America.

Mrs. FOWLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 41, honoring the women veterans who served during World War II. These women are not only heroes because they sacrificed their lives and comfort for our country. They are also heroes in that they were in the forefront of a movement that opened up a world of opportunities for generations of women to come. These courageous and dignified women became role models for the young women who grew up at their skirt hems.

Though women had served in the military as far back as the American Revolution, they were only first recruited in World War I. More than 35,000 women answered their Nation's call in that war. More than 10 times as many—over 400,000 women—served in the U.S. armed services during World War II. Regrettably, Mr. Speaker, more than 200 women died in action during World War II and 88 were prisoners-of-war. These brave women defied convention and donned the uniform of their Nation to fight for the freedom of other mothers and children overseas. Similarly, women served valiantly on the home front, taking the place of men who had vacated factories to occupy the front-lines of Europe and the Pacific.

Mr. Speaker, these women are our mothers, wives, friends, and colleagues. We all owe them a great debt of gratitude for the sacrifices they made on our behalf. It is fitting that we should begin the solemn celebrations for Veterans Day by passing this resolution and memorializing for generations to come the thanks of a grateful nation.

IN HONOR OF THE WOMEN WHO SERVED DURING WORLD WAR II

Ms. BERKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 41, to honor the 400,000 courageous women who served the United States during World War II. These women have made an invaluable contribution to our Nation. And today, we are proud of their accomplishments and grateful for their service. During the War, these women worked as Air Force service pilots and as members of the Women's Army Corps.

These women served the Navy as members of the Volunteer Emergency Service, and they served at shore establishments of the Marine Corps. These women were an important part of our victory in World War II and by serving with diligence and merit, they opened up new opportunities for women everywhere.

Tomorrow is Veterans Day. In ceremonies across the country, we will honor those who risked their lives to serve our country. We can not and must not forget those who sacrificed to strengthen democracy around the world and defend our freedoms.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution and honor the women who have served our country so well.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. McKeon) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H.Res. 41, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1999

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2336) to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for appointment of United States marshals by the Attorney General, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2336

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 ''United States Marshals Service Improvement Act of 1999''.

SEC. 2. APPOINTMENTS OF MARSHALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 37 of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 561(c)—

(A) by striking ''The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate,'' and inserting ''The Attorney General shall appoint''; and

(B) by inserting ''United States marshals shall be appointed subject to the provisions of title 5 governing appointments in the competitive civil service, and shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and pay rates.'' after the first sentence;

(2) by striking subsection (d) of section 561;

(3) by redesignating subsections (e), (f), (g), (h), and (i) of section 561 as subsections (d), (e), (f), (g), and (h), respectively; and

(4) by striking section 562.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 37 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 562.

SEC. 3. TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS; PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENT OF CERTAIN UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

(a) INCUMBENT MARSHALS.—Notwithstanding the amendments made by this Act, each marshal appointed under chapter 37 of title 28, United States Code, before the date of the enactment of this Act shall, unless that marshal resigns or is removed by the President, continue to perform the duties of that office until the expiration of that marshal's term and the appointment of a successor.

(b) VACANCIES AFTER ENACTMENT.—Notwithstanding the amendments made by this Act, with respect to the first vacancy which occurs in the office of United States marshal in any district, during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on December 31, 2001, the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a marshal to fill that vacancy for a term of 4 years. Any marshal appointed by the President under this subsection shall, unless that marshal resigns or is removed from office by the President, continue to perform the duties of that office after the end of the four-year term to which such marshal was appointed or until a successor is appointed.

SEC. 4. REPORT BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

On or before January 31, 2003, the Attorney General shall report to the Committees on the Judiciary of the House and Senate the number of United States Marshals appointed under section 561(c) of title 28, United States Code, as amended by section 2 of this Act, as of December 31, 2002, who are people of color or women.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BACHUS) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Bachus).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 2336, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I am pleased to once again manage this bill on behalf of my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MCCOLLUM), who is the chief architect of this bill and legislation in previous Congresses, which was actually the same legislation. I want to recognize his important leadership on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, the United States Marshals Service is the Nation's oldest Federal law enforcement agency. It is an agency of the Department of Justice. It is charged with many important and varied, and I stress that word varied, law enforcement responsibilities, including operating the witness security program, which is a very complex program, protecting the Federal judiciary, apprehending Federal fugitives, managing seized and forfeited assets in the Federal Court system, and transporting Federal prisoners between Federal prisons.

Today, there are 94 U.S. marshals, one for each Federal judicial district. Each of these persons is presently appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. But, unfortunately, there is no criteria for the selection of marshals. In fact, no managerial or law enforcement experience is even required, and it is that managerial experience that has given us problems. It is an unfamiliarity with the witness security program that has given us problems. It is not being familiar with the Federal court system and the special procedures there that has given us problems.

Unlike all other Marshals Service employees, each U.S. Marshal is exempt from the control or discipline of the director of the Marshals Service, cannot be reassigned, and can only be removed by the President or upon appointment of a successor. This lack of accountability has resulted in numerous problems, including budgetary irresponsibility among some marshals. A lack of law enforcement experience, and even more so the lack of experience in carrying out the specialized duties of the Marshals office and unfamiliarity among some appointed marshals with the mission of the Marshals Service, has led to a glut of middle managers who must assist the U.S. Marshal rather than actively pursue the work that the Deputy U.S. Marshals are supposed to do.

Mr. Speaker, this bill will address those problems. It is the United States Marshals Service Improvement Act of 1999. It will professionalize the Marshals Service by amending the selection process for U.S. Marshals. Under this bill, all marshals would be selected by the Attorney General from persons who work in the Federal Civil Service System. The bill will help to ensure that only career Federal employees with law enforcement and, as I said, more importantly with managerial experience, will be appointed as U.S. Marshals. In fact, I expect that most, if not all, future marshals will come from the ranks of career marshal employees, people that have experience dealing with the day-to-day intricacies of the Marshals Service.

The changes put forth by this bill will go into effect January 1, 2002. In the interim, all U.S. Marshals currently serving will continue to perform their duties until their terms expire, unless they resign or are removed by the President. And all marshal vacancies that must be filled between the date of the enactment of this legislation and December 31, 2001, will be filled as currently done, by presidential appointment, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a 4-year term.

The text of H.R. 2336 is identical to a bill introduced in the 105th Congress by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MCCOLLUM), H.R. 927, the United States Marshals Service Improvement Act of 1997. That bill passed the House on the suspension calendar by a voice vote on March 18, 1997. Unfortunately, the other body did not act on that bill, and so the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MCCOLLUM) reintroduced the legislation in this Congress, and that legislation is H.R. 2336.

This legislation continues to enjoy strong bipartisan support, and I urge all my colleagues to support it.

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

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in support of the bill H.R. 2336.

Mr. Speaker, the United States Marshals Service Improvement Act of 1999 is the bill before us, and I want to thank the gentleman from Alabama for outlining the importance of the U.S. Marshals Service and the provisions in the bill.

This bill will change the selection process of the United States Marshals from that of appointment by the President, with advice and consent of the Senate, to a merit system appointment by the Attorney General. It is expected this will bring about an improvement in the level of professionalism in the U.S. Marshals Service and provide more opportunities for advancement among the professional employees of the service.

As the gentleman from Alabama mentioned, a similar bill passed the House last year but was not taken up by the Senate. That bill provided for the appointment of U.S. Marshals by the U.S. Marshal. Some Members voted against that bill and expressed the concern that such an appointment procedure might dilute the progress made in assuring diversity and excellence in qualifications among the U.S. Marshals. The requirement in H.R. 2336 for the appointment by the Attorney General should ensure a broader applicant pool and a greater visibility and accountability to minority and female hiring concerns.

The bill, H.R. 2336, passed both the Subcommittee on Crime and the full Committee on the Judiciary by a unanimous vote. No opposition to the matter was expressed during committee consideration to the bill and I, therefore, urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation would depoliticize the selection process, it would address problems of patronage in the present system, and, most importantly, it would allow us to appoint more experienced U.S. Marshals, marshals not only experienced in law enforcement but, more importantly, experienced in the complexities of the U.S. Marshals' job.

□ 1815

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of the legislation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BACHUS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2336, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

RECOGNIZING THE U.S. BORDER PATROL'S SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF SERVICE

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 122) recognizing the United States Border Patrol's 75 years of service since its founding.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 122

Whereas the Mounted Guard was assigned to the Immigration Service under the Department of Commerce and Labor from 1904 to 1924;

Whereas the founding members of this Mounted Guard included Texas Rangers, sheriffs, and deputized cowboys who patrolled the Texas frontier looking for smugglers, rustlers, and people illegally entering the United States;

Whereas following the Department of Labor Appropriation Act of May 28, 1924, the Border Patrol was established within the Bureau of Immigration, with an initial force of 450 Patrol Inspectors, a yearly budget of $1 million, and $1,300 yearly pay for each Patrol Inspector, with each patrolman furnishing his own horse;

Whereas changes regarding illegal immigration and increases of contraband alcohol traffic brought about the need for this young patrol force to have formal training in border enforcement;

Whereas during the Border Patrol's 75-year history, Border Patrol Agents have been deputized as United States Marshals on numerous occasions;

Whereas the Border Patrol's highly trained and motivated personnel have also assisted in controlling civil disturbances, performing National security details, aided in foreign training and assessments, and responded with security and humanitarian assistance in the aftermath of numerous natural disasters;

Whereas the present force of over 8,000 agents, located in 146 stations under 21 sectors, is responsible for protecting more than 8,000 miles of international land and water boundaries;

Whereas, with the increase in drug-smuggling operations, the Border Patrol has also been assigned additional interdiction duties, and is the primary agency responsible for drug interdiction between ports-of-entry;

Whereas Border Patrol agents have a dual role of protecting the borders and enforcing immigration laws in a fair and humane manner; and

Whereas the Border Patrol has a historic mission of firm commitment to the enforcement of immigration laws, but also one fraught with danger, as illustrated by the fact that 86 agents and pilots have lost their lives in the line of duty—6 in 1998 alone: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress recognizes the historical significance of the United States Border Patrol's founding and its 75 years of service to our great Nation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BACHUS) and the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BACHUS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H. Con. Res. 122.

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

There was no objection.

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

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to wholeheartedly and enthusiastically support H. Con. Res. 122, commemorating the 75th anniversary of the United States Border Patrol.

I would like to especially thank my colleague and friend, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES), for sponsoring this legislation.

I come to pay tribute to a group of men and women who guard our Nation's borders and risk their very lives every day. The group of men and women to whom I am referring are the United States Border Patrol.

Might I, as a personal note, and I know that he might share it with my colleagues, just thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES) for the years of service that he gave in the Border Patrol command. His advocacy, his affection, his service has been much appreciated by all concerned.

On May 28, 1924, the Border Patrol was established within the Bureau of Immigration with an initial force of 40 patrol inspectors and a yearly budget of $1 million.

This year is the 75th anniversary of the United States Border Patrol. Along with my colleague, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES), we also introduced the Border Patrol Recruitment and Retention Act of 1999.

This legislation provided incentives and support for recruiting and retaining Border Patrol agents. This legislation increased compensation for Border Patrol agents and allowed the Border Patrol agency to recruit its own agents without relying on the personnel office of the Department of Justice or INS.

We know for sure that the Border Patrol could, in fact, do their own business and do their own job, but we also know that because of the hard work that they deserve the incentives and pay increases that any other law enforcement organization deserved or received.

The Border Patrol Recruitment and Retention Enhancement Act moved Border Patrol agents with one year's agency experience from the Federal Government's GS–9 pay level, approximately $34,000 annually, to GS–11, approximately $41,000 annually next year.

Fortunately, the language was inserted in the Commerce-Justice-State appropriations bill, which passed the House and which established an Office of Border Patrol and Retention and called for the Border Patrol agents to receive bonuses and pay raises.

I am delighted that in this 75th year we have respected the Border Patrol by acknowledging them as the law enforcement body that they are and providing them with the possibility of compensation that they deserve.

I am glad to join with the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES), a champion of the Border Patrol in the Congress, in drafting a bill that would focus attention to it more. And we have achieved some results from our efforts.

We are a Nation of immigrants and a Nation of law. The men and women of the United States Border Patrol put their lives on the line every day guarding our lives and protecting our borders. The present force of 8,000 members is responsible for protecting more than 8,000 miles of international land and water boundaries and work in the deserts of Arizona and Texas and California along with our extensive northern border between the United States and Canada.

Mr. Speaker, let me thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) for supporting this legislation and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES) for offering and authoring this legislation, H. Con. Res. 122, which recognizes the historical significance of the United States Border Patrol's 75 years of commitment and service to our great Nation.

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

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure and honor to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES), my friend and colleague and the author of this legislation.

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) and a very good friend of mine for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, let me begin by thanking my colleagues, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) and the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE), the ranking member, for their help in bringing this bill to the floor today.

Let me also thank my friend and colleague the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BACHUS) for his support here this afternoon, as well.

This year is the 75th anniversary of the establishment of the United States Border Patrol. I had the privilege and the honor of being part of the U.S. Border Patrol for more than 26 years before I came to Congress. I joined the Border Patrol after my service in Vietnam. At the time that I joined, I was not fully aware of the historic past of the United States Border Patrol, whose motto today, as it was and always has been, is ''honor first'' and whose exemplary service through the years has proven that this motto is truly a way of life for its officers.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD a document entitled ''The History of the United States Border Patrol.''

BORDER PATROL HISTORY

From the time this nation was established until 1875 there was no legislation restricting immigration except the Alien Act of 1798 which provided the President with the authority to order the departure from the United States of any alien whom he deemed dangerous to the welfare of the country. This legislation was unpopular and it was not renewed when its two-year term expired. Between 1820 and 1880, more than ten million immigrants arrived in this country. The first restrictive legislation passed by Congress was the Act of March 3, 1875, which barred the immigration of convicts and of women for the purpose of prostitution. This Act was followed by the Immigration Statute of August 8, 1882, which barred the admission of idiots, lunatics, convicts, and persons likely to become a public charge. Also in 1882, the first Chinese exclusion law was adopted, and in 1885, the first Contract Labor Law was passed. These laws were designed to restrict the entry of certain undesirable aliens and the flood of Chinese and other large bodies of cheap labor being imported into the United States which was flooding and depressing the labor market. As the door was closed tighter by these progressively restrictive immigration laws, increasingly large numbers of Orientals and other inadmissible aliens resorted to illegal entry to gain admission, and the need for a border control force to prevent illegal entry evolved. As early as 1904, the Commissioner General of Immigration assigned a small group of mounted inspectors along the borders to prevent the smuggling and illegal entry of aliens. This token force of untrained officers, never totaling more than 76, was woefully inadequate to cope with the illegal entry problem. In addition, once the alien escaped the border area, he generally melted into the population undetected, as there were no officers available to search out and deport him. It was estimated that for every one hundred aliens apprehended at the borders, one thousand escaped detection. Because of increased and continuing illegal entry activity, a separate unit of mounted inspector was organized in March of 1914, to which was assigned additional men and equipment, such as boars, cars, etc. The unit's scope was described as general, and the officers operated without regard to district boundaries, thus avoiding any clash of authority among officers of the respective districts. It was stated, however, that the new system was not extensive enough to cope with the organized efforts of those engaged in the business of smuggling aliens, and that this contraband traffic and illegal entry of aliens could only be broken up by the formation of a border patrol that could devote all its efforts to the prevention of the illegal entry of aliens and to seek out, arrest, and deport all aliens in the United States illegally. It was stated that the only way to stop surreptitious entries was to make it certain that arrest and expulsion would follow.

Because of travel restrictions and the assignment of troops along the borders during the World War I years of 1917–1918, immigration and illegal border activity were greatly reduced, but with the close of the war, smuggling and illegal entry accelerated rapidly. The Bureau of Immigration again resumed its efforts to close the borders between the ports of entry. The Commissioner General made strong recommendations in 1919, requesting funds for a patrol service to guard the borders and coastlines, stressing the need for a force that could devote all its energies to this important function. It was emphasized that large numbers of European and Chinese aliens who were smuggled in from Canada, Mexico, and Cuba were being apprehended. Reports in 1922 indicated there were 30,000 unemployed Chinese in Cuba, and more arriving regularly, who intended to enter the United States illegally. Smuggling from Cuba was prevalent, approaching alarming proportions.

Prior to the enactment of the Immigration Act of 1917 there were so few immigration restrictions applicable to natives and citizens of Canada and Mexico there was little reason to enter illegally. Unlike the immigrants from overseas, they were not required to pay the head tax and they were not compelled to take the literacy test. Those who measured up to the relatively simple requirements of the law were free to enter in unlimited numbers. The Immigration Act of 1917, however, imposed the head tax of $8.00 on Canadians and Mexicans and, like other aliens, they were subjected to the reading test provided in the new law. These two provisions contributed significantly to widespread border violations and increases in smuggling. Between Fiscal Years 1922 and 1924 seaman desertions rose from 5,879 to 34,679. In Fiscal Year 1924 only 6,409 aliens were deported, but the small number of officers assigned to patrol the borders was insufficient to prevent many illegal entrants from escaping detection and reaching inland points.

The volume of legal immigration soared from 141,132 in 1919 to 805,228 in 1921, and there was much concern lest an uncontrolled flood of immigration from the war-ravaged countries of Europe might descend on the United States. Because of this fear, there emerged the temporary Quota Act of 1921, which permitted the admission annually of 3% of the number of persons of each nationality in the United States according to the 1910 census. On May 26, 1924, Congress adopted a permanent quota law, which restricted immigration to approximately 150,000 quota immigrants a year.

As additional restrictions were placed on immigration, more aliens resorted to illegal entry. Congress, aware that it was unrealistic to inspect applicants for admission at ports of entry, but at the same time leave long, wide-open stretches of unguarded border between the ports where inadmissible aliens could readily enter the United States, and realizing the need for a force that could devote all of its energies to the prevention of smuggling and illegal entry and the apprehension of aliens illegally in the United States, created the Border Patrol in the Department of Labor Appropriations Act of May 28, 1924. The Act provided for the expenditure of at least one million dollars for ''additional land-border patrol''. Since then, the Border Patrol has been an integral part and important enforcement arm of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

As there was no Civil Service register for immigration patrol inspectors, the initial force was selected from Civil Service registers for railway postal clerks and immigration inspectors. The hastily recruited small band of officers was given the responsibility of enforcing Section 8 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917 (39 Stat. 874:8 U.S.C.), which prohibited smuggling, harboring, concealing, or assisting an alien not duly admitted by an immigrant inspector or not lawfully entitled to enter or reside in the United States.

Although the infant organization was charged with the responsibility of combating illegal entry and the highly organized and lucrative business of alien smuggling, the necessary authority to act was not provided in the statute under which the Patrol was established. During the first few months of operation, officers were further handicapped in

the performance of their duties in that they were not uniformed and had nothing but their badges to distinguish them from other citizens. This situation gave smugglers, illegal entrant aliens, and others an excuse for ignoring their commands, thereby endangering the lives of the officers. This latter handicap was remedied in December 1924 when a Border Patrol uniform was adopted. The Border Patrol has since been known as the uniformed enforcement division of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Following creation of the Border Patrol, large-scale alien smuggling from Cuba to Florida and the Gulf Coast areas continued. In order to combat this difficult problem, Congress, in the Act of February 27, 1925 (43 Stat. 1049–1050; 8 U.S.C. 110), provided funds for a ''coast and land border patrol'', and, in addition, realizing that Border Patrol officers lacked specific authority to act, authorized any designated employee of the Bureau of Immigration to execute any warrant or other process issued by any officer under any law regulating the admission, exclusion, or expulsion of aliens and, without warrant,

(1) to arrest any alien who, in his presence or view, is entering or attempting to enter the United States in violation of any law or regulation made it pursuance of law regulating the admission of aliens, and to take such alien immediately for examination before an immigrant inspector or other official having authority to examine aliens as to their rights to admission to the United States, and

(2) to board and search for aliens any vessel within the territorial waters of the United States, railway car, conveyance, or vehicle, in which he believes aliens are being brought into the United States.

Officers operated under the provisions of this Act until it was amended by the Act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 865; 8 U.S.C. 110), which continued the basic authorities with the following revisions:

(1) Extended the power, without warrant, to arrest any alien in the United States in violation of any law or regulation made in pursuance of law regulating the admission, exclusion, or expulsion of aliens, and likely to escape before a warrant could be obtained for his arrest.

(2) Reason to believe aliens were being brought into the United States in a conveyance was no longer necessary to board and search such conveyance; however, the search had to be made within a reasonable distance of an external boundary.

(3) Added the power, without warrant, to make arrests for felonies committed and cognizable under any law of the United States regulating the admission, exclusion, or expulsion of aliens, if the person making the arrest has reason to believe that the person so arrested in guilty of such felony and if there is likelihood of the person escaping before a warrant can be obtained for his arrest.

Approximately six years later, the Act of March 20, 1952, amended Section 8 of the Immigration Act of 1917 and title IV of the Act of February 27, 1925. The basic authorities in effect at the time of the new Act were retained with the following revisions and/or additions:

(1) Transportation within the United States of known illegal entrant aliens was, for the first time, made an offense.

(2) Employment and usual and normal practices incident to employment were deemed not to constitute harboring illegal aliens.

(3) Arrests for harboring, smuggling, and transportation of illegal aliens were restricted to designated officers and employees of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and all other officers whose duties were to enforce criminal laws.

(4) Provision was made for officers to have access to private lands, but not dwellings, within 25 miles of any external boundary, for the purpose of patrolling the border to prevent the illegal entry of aliens.

Some three months later, the Act of June 27, 1952 (66 Stat. 163), cited as the ''Immigration and Nationality Act'', also referred to as the McCarran-Walter Act, repealed and substantially reenacted most of the laws relating to immigration and nationality, including the authorities of immigration officers to act without warrant. The one significant addition to authority of officers was the provision which permitted boarding and searching of a conveyance for aliens to be performed anywhere in the United States, so long as the officer had reason to believe aliens were being brought into the United States in the vehicle being searched.

The authorities contained in the Immigration and Nationality Act provide the basis for action by our officers today. The primary authority under which the Border Patrol operates stems from Section 103 of this Act (8 U.S.C. 1103), which states, in part, that the Attorney General shall ''. . . have the power and duty to control and guard the boundaries and borders of the United States against the illegal entry of aliens and shall, in his discretion, appoint for that purpose such number of employees of the Service as to him shall appear necessary and proper''.

This authority has been delegated by him to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, and the Commissioner, in turn, has delegated, under 8 CFR 103.1, to the Deputy associate Commissioner, Domestic Control, the responsibility for all the Border Patrol activities of the Service.

Further, in order to provide Border Patrol officers authority and protection when they encounter violators of customs laws incident to the performance of their normal duties, arrangements were made in 1955 for their designation as Customs Patrol Inspectors. This designation was updated on July 14, 1971, providing for delegation of authority to designate Border Patrol Agents as acting Customs Patrol Officers, without compensation. Basic authority to act under this designation lies in Title 19 U.S.C. 1581.

The Border Patrol had an initial force of 450 officers assigned to the Florida and Gulf Coasts and the two land boundaries. Exhibit I shows appropriations, officer force, and numbers of deportable aliens and smugglers apprehended, Fiscal Year 1925 to Fiscal Year 1973, inclusive. During these years, the Border Patrol apprehended 7,061,853 deportable aliens and 40,463 smugglers of aliens. In addition, the Border Patrol works closely with other agencies and, incidental to their regular duties, its officers have apprehended tens of thousands of violators of other laws and seized smuggled contraband, liquor, and narcotics valued at millions of dollars.

The Border Patrol has always been a flexible and mobile organization whose officers have high morale and an intense pride in their organization. When first organized, the entrance-on-duty salary was $1,680 per annum, as compared to $9,969 at the present time. Initially, the Border Patrol was under the supervision of the border district directors. However, starting January 1932, in order to obtain a greater degree of coordination and uniformity in operations and supervision, it was placed under the immediate control of two directors—one located at El Paso, Texas, for the Mexican border, and the other at Detroit, Michigan, for the Canadian border. This administrative alignment was terminated on June 1, 1933, and the Border Patrol reverted to its former plan of organization. When the regional concept was adopted on January 3, 1955, the Border Patrol continued to operate under the respective districts until October of that year. At that time, operational activities were placed under the immediate direction of the regional offices. This arrangement provided needed flexibility and better coordination of activities between the sectors, and facilitated the movement of officers and equipment to meet changing work-loads and conditions.

In January 1930, hearings were held by the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, House of Representatives, to consider merging of the Immigration and Customs Border Patrols so that the execution of the customs, immigration, prohibition, and other laws regulating or prohibiting the entry into the United States of persons and merchandise might be more effective. It was proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury that the unified Border Patrol be part of the Coast Guard and be charged with the duty of guarding the borders between the designated ports of entry to prevent the entry of persons and merchandise over the land and water boundaries. The proposed unified Border Patrol was to replace the Customs and Immigration Border Patrols on the Mexican and Canadian borders and complement of work of the Coast Guard on the maritime boundaries, thereby eliminating duplication of effort, concentrating responsibility for the protection of the borders, and bringing about a more effective coordination of work. The plan, however, did not get beyond the discussion stage. Upon repeal of the prohibition laws in 1933, liquor smuggling, for all practical purposes, ceased to exist. The number of customs patrol inspectors diminished thereafter and the organization was finally abolished on July 24, 1948.

In 1935, the Border Patrol, realizing the need and value of radio communications in its work, began the installation and use of radios in vehicles and stations. This was the forerunner of the comprehensive and effective radio network we have today.

As a continuing effort to improve its efficiency and effectiveness, the Border Patrol, in 1939, established a fingerprint unit in El Paso, Texas, for aliens apprehended in the three Mexican border districts. The unit provided rapid and positive identification of previously arrested aliens, and proved to be a very effective enforcement tool until it was unable to process the increasingly large number of fingerprints of aliens apprehended along the Mexican border. The unit had, as its maximum, seven employees, and personnel limitations made it impossible to expand the unit so it could keep pace with the increasing number of aliens apprehended by the Border Patrol in Mexican border districts. Because of its limitations, the unit was discontinued in 1953.

Except for the initial year of its existence, the Border Patrol officer force, workload, and accomplishments remained fairly constant through fiscal year 1940 (see Exhibit I). During appropriation hearings for fiscal year 1941, the Secretary of Labor vigorously opposed a proposed reduction in the Border Patrol force, stating ''I think the Border Patrol is our most efficient and effective branch of the Service and whatever reductions are made in the Immigration Service should be at points other than the Border Patrol. It is the prevention of illegal entry that will reduce our work.'' On June 14, 1940, (Reorganization Plan No. V, 5 F.R. 2223; 5 U.S.C. 99, 1940 ed.) the Immigration and Naturalization Service was transferred from the Department of Labor to the Department of Justice. Because of the grave international situation that existed in 1940 and the belief that aliens who would be a threat to the best interests of the country would endeavor to enter the United States surreptitiously, Congress, on June 27, 1940, by deficiency appropriation,

made available two million dollars for 712 additional Patrol officers, 57 auxiliary personnel, and the necessary equipment. This increased the force to 1,531 officers. During the war years, this force was used to provide tighter control of the borders, to man alien detention camps, guard diplomats, and to assist the military to guard the East Coast of the United States against the entry of Axis saboteurs. A Border Patrol unit was established in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1942, to guard the coastline and perform other Border Patrol duties in that area. This unit was deactivated in 1945.

The first attempt to patrol the borders by air began in the summer of 1941 when three autogiros were obtained from the military and transferred to the Service. The first fixed-wing airplanes were used in 1945 after three surplus L–5 observation planes were obtained from the military. The radio-coordinated air-ground operations have developed into one of the Patrol's most effective tools.

In 1942, after the beginning of World War II, the demand for labor accelerated rapidly. As farm laborers entered the military or found employment in the expanding war industry, an acute labor shortage was created in agriculture. Food production was considered vital to winning the war, and for the first time since World War I, it became necessary to recruit alien labor. An agreement with Mexico, affective August 4, 1942, provided for the importation of Mexican nationals. The first Mexican agricultural workers were admitted to El Paso, Texas, on September 27, 1942, under the Ninth Proviso of Section 3 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917. The continued shortage of domestic labor brought about the enactment of Public Law 45 on April 29, 1943, which provided for the importation of agricultural laborers.

This law expired December 31, 1947, and from 1948 to June 30, 1951, Mexican laborers again were imported under the Ninth Proviso. On July 12, 1951, congress passed Public Law 78, and Mexican laborers were imported under this Act (see Exhibit II). Upon termination of Public Law 78 on December 31, 1964, the importation of Mexican laborers diminished drastically. In calendar year 1965, 20,284 Mexican agricultural laborers were imported under Section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. In addition, in fiscal year 1965, 15,377 British West Indians and 21,430 Canadian woodsmen and agricultural laborers were admitted under this Act. If the Canadian and British West Indian programs were eliminated, illegal entries would increase; however, the impact would not be as great on illegal alien activity as was brought about by the termination of Public Law 78. Statistics concerning the relationship between the importation of Mexican laborers and deportable aliens located reveal that as the number of contracted Mexican laborers declined, the number of deportable aliens apprehended increased. (See Exhibits I and II)

Early in fiscal year 1950, a Border Patrol unit was established in New York, followed by the establishment of units in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Norfolk, to perform seaport and crewman control duties. These units were abolished in 1952 and the officers and functions were transferred to the newly formed Investigations Division.

Starting with fiscal year 1944 and upon termination of World War II, illegal alien activity accelerated rapidly, especially along the Mexican border. Apprehension of deportable aliens increased each year. During this period, the authorized force decreased from 1,637 to 1,079. The increasingly large number of apprehensions each year could not be pointed at with pride. These large numbers of aliens who could be apprehended so rapidly indicated a weakness in the prevention of illegal entry. During appropriation hearings in February 1951, Service representatives were informed that the influx of illegal aliens was a major and fantastic disgrace and a reflection on the Immigration Service, the Department of Justice, and representatives of the national government, and that the situation was so serious along the Mexican border that it made a farce of the Immigration laws in that area.

The Mexican border situation continued to deteriorate, especially in the California and Rio Grande Valley areas. It was reported that aliens were responsible for 755 of the crimes in some of the South Texas and California counties. The Service was implored by citizens' associations, chambers of commerce, and local peace officer groups to use all possible resources toward controlling the hordes of illegal aliens flooding the Southwest. The numerous reports of robbery, rape, and pillage by illegal aliens indicated the seriousness of the situation.

In 1950, in attempting to halt this invasion, the Canadian border was reduced by 62 positions that were shifted to the Mexican border. In addition, an airlift to the interior of Mexico was inaugurated June 1, 1951. Approximately 51,504 aliens were airlifted before that lift was discontinued during July 1952 for lack of funds. The Mexican Government then agreed to provide train lifts for its nationals, with military surveillance, from the San Antonio and Los Angeles Districts to the interior of Mexico. These trainlifts were inaugurated in July 1952, but because of their ineffectiveness were discontinued after about five months of operation. During that time 25,297 aliens were transported from the border areas. In most areas, the Border Patrol could apprehend daily as many aliens as officers could handle. It was the same old story, year after year—too little and too late to stop the wave of illegal entries.

On June 9, 1954, however, the Attorney General announced that the Border Patrol would begin an operation to rid Southern California of illegal aliens. On June 17, 1954, a special force of some 800 officers from all districts was assembled at El Centro and Chula Vista, California. As news of the special operation spread, unknown thousands of aliens left the country voluntarily. The adult, healthy, Mexican males without families were expelled by bus at Nogaleses and from there by train, at the expense of the Mexican Government, to the interior of Mexico. In approximately thirty days, the operation was shifted to the South Texas area. After the wetback invasion was brought under control there, officers were assigned to Chicago and other interior cities to clean out the illegal aliens in those areas. After removing the hordes of illegal aliens in the Southwest, it was reported that unemployment claims in California dropped by $188,000 a week and that crime in some border counties decreased from 50%–90%. Welfare agencies and hospitals reported a decrease in charity demands. Jobs were made available for local citizens, and merchants reported rising sales. There was a general improvement in the economic, social, and health conditions all along the Mexican border. For example, the infant mortality rate in Hidalgo County, Texas, dropped from 233 in 1953 to 31 in the last half of 1954.

To assure that there would be a sufficient number of officers on a permanent basis to maintain control of the borders, Congress, in fiscal year 1955, authorized an increase of 400 patrol agents. To provide for a means for the expeditious movement of aliens in Service custody, five transport aircraft were acquired in late 1954. It was realized at the time that there could be no relaxation of our enforcement effort and, realizing the need to remove border violators from the area of their gainful employment in order to discourage their illegal return, the Border Patrol, on September 8, 1954, began expelling adult Mexican male aliens by boatlift from Port Isabel, Texas, to Vera Cruz, Mexico. The operation was terminated in August 1956, after 49,503 aliens had been removed. The Ojinaga to Chihuahua trainlift, and the Reynosa-Matamoros, Tamps., to Leon, Gto., airlift were started September 26, 1956, and November 29, 1957, respectively. For a brief period in 1965, the airlift was extended to include flights from Mexicali and Juarez. The Mexican airlift operation was discontinued in February 1969. Various other programs have utilized bus or train transport in Mexico to return aliens to the vicinity of their homes. At the close of Fiscal Year 1973, the following removal operations were in existence. The data of origin of the operation appears within the parentheses.

Airlift: Tijuana-Leon (3/25/70).

Buslift/Trainlift: Presido (9/26/56); El Paso-Jimenez (9/12/67); El Paso-Chihuahua (9/16/68); Port Isabel-San Luis Potosi (4/8/69); El Centro-Los Mochis (9/9/68); Chula Vista-Mazatlan (5/16/69); Del Rio-San Luis Potosi (3/13/70); Nogales-Obregon (12/3/70).

By 1956 the Mexican border violations had been reduced to the extent that adequate control prevailed. It was then possible to strengthen the other areas which was accomplished by transferring 84 officer positions from the Southwest Region. Thirty positions were allocated to the Northeast Region, 33 to the Northwest Region, and 21 to the Southeast Region.

As border conditions improved, it was realized that attention should be given to the illegal entry of aliens by air. Recognizing the potential use of private aircraft for alien smuggling and the need to provide a method to combat smuggling and illegal entry by air, as there were reportedly widespread violations, air detail offices were established for the Mexican border at El Centro, California, in July 1955, and relocated to Yuma, Arizona, in June 1956; at Detroit, Michigan, for the Canadian border in September 1957; and in the Miami Sector for the Caribbean area in July 1959. The function of these offices is to index, evaluate, and disseminate information relating to suspect aircraft and pilots transiting the Mexican, Canadian, and Florida and Gulf Coast borders. In April 1968, the Detroit office was merged with the Yuma office and in June 1968, the Miami office was moved to Yuma. Although these facilities are manned by Border Patrol personnel, they are Service-wide facilities and all offices contribute information concerning suspect aircraft and individuals, and consult the records when the need arises. More than one hundred thousand legal entries by private aircraft are verified each year. These offices have assisted in establishing almost 950 violations of Section 239 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (illegal entry in aircraft)

Further, as controls were tightened along the borders, increasing numbers of aliens resorted by use of false documents to support claims to United States citizenship. In view of the expanding complexity of the problem, it became evident that a coordinated effort on a national scale was needed to combat this menace to enforcement control, and as a result, the Fraudulent Document Center was established at El Paso, Texas, on April 15, 1958.

The Center compiles information from completed cases involving fraudulent birth or baptismal certificates used by Mexican aliens, and this information is readily available to a field officer who encounters a doubtful document claim to United States

citizenship by a subject of Mexican extraction. The Center was moved to Yuma in June 1968 to place all Border Patrol record-keeping facilities in one location.

Two other record facilities are being operated by the Border Patrol. The Anti-Smuggling Information Center was established in 1965 to correlate information to identify known and/or suspect smugglers of aliens operating in the western portion of the U.S./Mexican border. The area involved has been extended to include all of the Southwest Region and the facility is now situated at Yuma, Arizona. Service officers direct information relating to smuggling operations to the Center for correlation, indexing, and filing. The current workload includes handling and processing approximately 6,000 cases per year and over 12,000 inquiries per year. A similar facility was established on July 1, 1971, at Swanton, Vermont, for information relating to alien smuggling across the U.S./Canadian border. The workload at the Canadian border facility is much less than the one on the Mexican border, but inquiries now exceed 100 per month. Beginning in 1959, there was a number of special problems of national interest that arose which resulted in the Border Patrol being called upon to furnish assistance. After Castro had succeeded in taking over the Cuban Government on January 1, 1959, anti-Castro Cubans and, in some cases United States citizens, used Florida airports to carry out hostile activity against Cuba, thereby causing embarrassment to this government. Under Presidential Proclamation 3004 dated January 17, 1953, and the provisions of Section 215 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 190) and regulations of the Secretary of State relating to 22 CFR 46 and 53, the Attorney General was requested, on November 1, 1959, to prevent the departure of persons from the United States to Cuba, including its air space, who appeared to be departing for the purpose of starting or furthering civil strife in that country. The administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration issued a regulation requiring all persons operating civil aircraft for flights to or over Cuba to file a flight plan, to notify the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and to depart from designated international airports.

The Cabinet, on February 26, 1960, assigned primary responsibility for coordinating the efforts of various agencies to enforce the policy of interdicting illegal flights or incursions or export of arms to Cuba with the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration. The responsibility for preventing departure of unauthorized flights was assigned to the Border Patrol. In order to carry out these responsibilities, the 86th Congress, as a part of the appropriation for fiscal year 1961, appropriated $1,600,000 to increase the Border Patrol authorized force by 155 officers. On April 1, 1962, 33 of these positions were converted to guard positions and assigned to the Miami District. As the Cuban problem in Florida improved, the need for the additional officers diminished, and the force was further reduced by 122 positions on February 6, 1963.

In May 1961, the Department of Justice requested the detail of, and was furnished, 349 patrol agents, with necessary vehicles and radio equipment, to assist U.S. marshals in quelling racial disturbances at Montgomery, Alabama. Subsequently, Patrol officers have assisted U.S. marshals in riot control at Oxford, Mississippi, Selma-Montgomery, Alabama, at the Pentagon and Resurrection City in Washington, D.C.; and in many other operations. The Border Patrol also participated in the transfer of food and drugs in the exchange for Bay of Pigs prisoners from Cuba.

In addition, the Patrol has aided U.S. marshals in maintaining peace and good order during the hearings of the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Un-American Activities. Also, between January 1961 and November 1963 Border Patrol officers were assigned to security duty with Air Force personnel to guard President Kennedy's plane in West Palm Beach, Florida. Later, during President Johnson's visits to Blaine, Washington, and El Paso, Texas, Border Patrol officers were detailed to assist the security force at those places.

During the Presidential Inauguration in January 1969, Patrol Agents were detailed to Washington, D.C., to assist in security measures. Operations Instruction 105.6(b) provides for immigration officers to render assistance to the Secret Service in its protective responsibilities to the President.

Between May 1, 1961, and August 6, 1961, there were three successful and one unsuccessful hijack attempts directed against United States commercial aircraft by unstable dissidents. On August 10, 1961, President Kennedy announced to the nation that U.S. Border Patrolmen would be assigned to protect a number of flights in order to prevent future hijack attempts. Twelve hours later, our officers were riding and safeguarding commercial flights. The operation was coordinated by the Maimi Sector for the entire United States, and when it reached its peak on August 16, 1961, 50 officers per day were accompanying 92 flights. This was scaled down gradually until September 9, after which date officers accompanied flights only upon request by an airline, the Federal Aviation Administration, or upon receipt of information that a hijack attempt might be made. During the operation, Patrol officers guarded 1,310 commercial flights and travelled 1,724,396 miles. That the operation was successful is borne out by the fact that no hijack attempts occurred during the operation. The last flight by our officers took place on October 23, 1961, when Federal Aviation Administration peace officers assumed responsibility for this activity. Between September 14, 1969 and November 2, 1969 Service Immigration Inspectors, Investigators, Airplane Pilots, and Border Patrol Agents participated in '"Operation Intercept/Cooperation," a multi-agency operation to halt the smuggling of marijuana, narcotics, and dangerous drugs from Mexico. Advanced planning and subsequent implementation involved realignment of Border Patrol officers assigned to back-up operations to the border area, detailing Patrol Agents and Investigators from other regions to the Southwest Region. Extending the workweek of all officers to provide greater availability of manpower, establishment of radar coverage through the cooperation of the Military and the Federal Aviation Administration, use of leased pursuit aircraft flown by Border Patrol pilots to intercept unidentified aircraft entering the United States from Mexico, and establishment of a communications system between the agencies for transmission of intelligence and operating information. The combined efforts of the participating agencies succeeded in achieving the program's objectives and initiated new approaches to a problem of national magnitude.

With the realignment and the details from other regions there were 1,123 officers assigned to border surveillance, an increase of 254 officers. A six day workweek was authorized for the officers assigned to the operation. For pursuit purposes, the Service leased seven Beech Baron aircraft and furnished three Cessna 180 and one Piper Cherokee, whereas, FAA provided two Beech Barons and Customs made available their Cessna 210. Sixteen Service pilots were accorded training to fly the Service Beech Barons. Twenty-one FAA and Military radar installations were utilized, of which ten were portable units. The greatest concentration of radar coverage extended from El Paso to the West Coast. Service communications equipment installed at radar sites were manned by Service officers.

Statistics relating to enforcement functions performed by Border Patrol Agents and Service Investigators during "Operation Intercept/Cooperation" reflect 115 Customs violators were located, resulting in 52 seizures which included approximately 7,000 pounds of marijuana, almost 20 ounces of heroin, and nearly 250,000 units of dangerous drugs.

After our enforcement effort was strengthened and the illegal entry problem brought under control, the number of deportable aliens apprehended remained relatively steady from Fiscal Year 1957 to Fiscal Year 1964, inclusive. During this period, the borders were considered to be under an acceptable level of control.

However, since termination of Public Law 78 on December 31, 1964, apprehensions, especially in the Southwest Region, have increased drastically. For example, during Fiscal Year 1964, the Border Patrol apprehended 42,879 deportable aliens, as compared to 369,495 in Fiscal Year 1972, an increase of 326,416 or 761%. There was a more significant increase in the apprehension of adult Mexican males "EWI" during the same period—17,812, in 1964, and 435,171 in 1973, an increase of 417,359 or 2343%.

To further illustrate the illegal alien problem facing the Border Patrol it is necessary to emphasize that, in Fiscal Year 1955, when the illegal entry situation along the Mexican border was brought under control, there were 337,996 Mexican laborers imported under Public Law 78 to help alleviate the agricultural labor shortage, as compared to the admission of only 20,287 Mexican agricultural laborers under the bracero program (Public Law 78). Mexican braceros were employed in seventeen states during the last year of the program. A few employers of agricultural laborors have requested certification for temporary foreign workers under the provisions of Section 214 and relating regulations. The number of Mexican laborers imported have been mere tokens of the labor force formerly available. In Fiscal Year 1966 there were 18,544 Mexican laborers admitted, 7,703 in 1967, 6,127 in 1968. No Mexican laborers have been imported since 1968.

A few months after the bracero program terminated it became evident that only a small number of workers would be admitted for temporary employment. This prompted former agricultural contract laborers, many whose only source of income and livelihood for years had been derived from work in the United States, and many others, knowing that work was available in this country, to resort to illegal entry.

To combat this pressure along the sourthern border, officers were detailed to the most active areas, transfers from the Southwest Region to the other regions were frozen February 2, 1965, and during the last six months of Fiscal Year 1966, 95 Patrol Agents positions were transferred from the other regions to the Southwest Region to bolster our forces there. Although these measures have helped, the problem of maintaining adequate control against illegal alien activity has taxed our resources to the fullest.

The continuing high volume of border violations has necessitated an increase of 152 officer positions in Fiscal Years 1970 and 1971, and 140 positions in Fiscal Year 1972. In addition, considerable knowledge has been acquired relative to the development and utilization of electronic intrusion devices to supplement border security. This comparatively new field of endeavor for the Border Patrol

will undoubtedly become a major factor in the overall success of enforcement functions.

Barring a major economic disaster, such as a nationwide depression, the opportunity for employment will remain the principal attraction to the migration of aliens to the United States. A severe shortage of unskilled agricultural workers during World War II was eased considerably by the legal, temporary admission of workers from adjacent countries. This in itself did not halt the flow of illegal aliens; however, increased enforcement measures, coupled with the availability of legal farm workers, served to bring the illegal entry problem well within control of the Border Patrol. In recent years a transition in reverse has been taking place; i.e., efforts have been directed toward replacing the alien worker with citizens and legal residents. This transition, which is beyond Service control, has already and will continue to have a bearing on Border Patrol operations.

During the transition, actions taken by agricultural associations and individual farmers can affect the rate of progress and the future requirements for agricultural workers. Wholehearted acceptance of the local worker in lieu of imported labor will facilitate the transition. Unfortunately, some associations and farmers are still relying on illegal aliens to perform field work. Conversion to crops requiring less manpower and elimination of non-essential luxury produce requiring excessive labor and care would reduce the need for laborers; however, such conversions, if they have been made, have had no appreciable affect on the laborers needed. Lastly, the development and utilization of mechanical devices for ground preparation, planting, cultivation, and harvesting will influence the future requirements for agricultural workers. Further technological advances are forthcoming, but not within the present time frame.

Other important factors that cause aliens to enter the United States in violation of law are socio-economic and political conditions in their homelands. Mexico is a prime example of the disparity in existing socio-economic conditions. Although progress has been made in commercial and agricultural development, housing, educational opportunities, social and welfare matters, a high rate of unemployment persists, particularly for the unskilled laborer. Two interesting observations have appeared in news media that concisely pinpoint Mexico's labor situation. In testimony before the House Subcommittee on Immigration on July 9, 1971, at El Paso, Texas, American Consul General William P. Hughes stated ''Mexico is expected to have 70 million people by the year 2000. It must create 400,000 jobs a year. Perhaps if we could aid Mexico to narrow the economic gap the illegal problem could erode''. (El Paso Herald, July 10, 1971). The January 29, 1973, issue of U.S. News & World Report contained the following: ''Mexico is wading into 1973 with a Growing Problem. Too few jobs for too many people. The rate for unemployment and underemployment is estimated to top 20 per cent nationwide. In the countryside, the figure may hit 50 per cent. Economists say more than 1 million Mexicans reach age 15 each year. Most of them enter the labor market''. In contrast, Canada's progress has served to reduce incentives for some of its citizens to seek benefits elsewhere. The political situation in Cuba has resulted in the exodus of large numbers of Cubans, with thousands of them finding refuge in the United States. It is not possible to predict the degree to which the foregoing factors will affect Border Patrol operations. Likewise, there is no means by which to gauge the duration of conditions that prompt aliens to enter the United States illegally. In the absence of positive, predictable or controllable factors, the Border Patrol must continue to utilize its manpower and other resources as efficiently and effectively as possible to control the flow of illegal aliens in the United States.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

In citing the various stages of development in this History of the Border Patrol, a number of sources were researched. In some instances, direct quotations were lifted from the original documents and, in others, the writer has paraphrased to avoid voluminous and repetitious quotations.

Among the major sources reviewed were: U.S. Statues at Large; U.S. Code Congressional and Administrative News; Annual Reports of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Fiscal Years 1892 through 1968; Our Immigration, M–85, 1963 Edition; Development of Immigration and Naturalization Laws and Service History, M–67, Revised 5/1/64; The Border Patrol—Its Origin and Its Work, M–157, 1963 Edition; Appropriation Hearings, Fiscal Years 1920 through 1965; Appropriation and Immigration Congressional Committee Reports; Service Statistical (G–23) Reports; Service Files; Laws Applicable to Immigration and Nationality; World Book Encyclopedia, 1965 Edition; Planned Parenthood News, Spring 1966, Edition.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to recap that it all started with the Mounted Guard, which was assigned to the Immigration Service under the Department of Commerce and Labor from 1904 to 1924.

The founding members of this Mounted Guard included Texas Rangers, sheriffs, and deputized cowboys who patrolled the frontier looking for smugglers and rustlers back during that early period.

On May 28, 1924, the Border Patrol was established within the Bureau of Immigration with an initial force of 450 patrol inspectors and a yearly budget of $1 million and an average yearly salary of $1,300 for its inspectors who, incidentally, had to provide their own horse.

During the Border Patrol's 75-year history, these highly trained, dedicated, and professional officers have assisted in controlling civil disturbances, performing national security details for the President while he has traveled in our border States, aided in foreign training and assessments in countries such as Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Equador, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Haiti, and have responded with security and humanitarian assistance in the aftermath of numerous natural disasters, which include the massive earthquake in San Francisco in 1989 and the Mexico City earthquake of 1990.

Every year hundreds of lives are saved along our Nation's borders by Border Patrol agents that are out routinely on search-and-rescue missions. During the first airline hijacking in U.S. history, which occurred in El Paso in 1961, Border Patrol agents played an instrumental role in averting a disaster and restoring order.

During the civil rights era, Border Patrol agents were often deputized as U.S. Marshals to assist in the integration of our schools. Border Patrol agents have worked with the FBI and other law enforcement agencies throughout this country charged with our national security to intercept individuals that pose a threat to our national security.

The Border Patrol is also the lead agency today tasked with drug interdiction between our ports of entry, playing a major role in keeping our neighborhoods drug free.

Mr. Speaker, I could go on and on about the accomplishments, dedication, and the role of the United States Border Patrol and the history of this country.

The present force of over 8,000 agents, located in 146 stations under 21 sectors, is responsible for protecting more than 8,000 miles of international land and water boundaries. It is this Nation's largest uniform Federal law enforcement agency.

The men and women of the United States Border Patrol have the dual role of protecting this Nation's borders and enforcing immigration laws in a fair and humane, professional manner. Their job is tough and it takes a special person to perform their duties. It also takes a special person to work summers in the deserts of Arizona and West Texas or the cold winters in North Dakota and Vermont.

Our agents provide a vital service to our Nation day in and day out, and I am very proud that we are passing this resolution to thank them and honor them on behalf of this House of Representatives.

The work that our Border Patrol agents perform each day is dangerous. Eighty-six agents and pilots have lost their lives in the line of duty, six last year and two this year.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD the names of each of those brave men and women who have died while serving their country:

BORDER PATROL OFFICERS KILLED IN THE LINE OF DUTY

Clarence M. Childress, April 16, 1919.
Charles L. Hopkins, May 8, 1919.
Charles Gardiner, October 22, 1922.
James F. Mankin, September 14, 1924.
Frank N. Clark, December 13, 1924.
Joseph P. Riley, April 6, 1925.
Augustin De La Peña, August 2, 1925.
Ross A. Gardner, October 28, 1925.
William W. McKee, April 23, 1926.
Lon Parker, July 25, 1926.
Thad Pippin, April 21, 1927.
Franklin P. Wood, December 15, 1927.
Norman G. Ross, February 10, 1928.
Robert H. Lobdell, December 25, 1928.
Earl A. Roberts, March 24, 1929.
Benjamin T. Hill, May 30, 1929.
Ivan E. Scotten, July 20, 1929.
Miles J. Scannell, September 9, 1929.
William D. McCalib, January 7, 1930.
Harry E. Vincent, March 25, 1930.
Robert W. Kelsay, June 25, 1930.
Frank Vidmar, Jr., March 24, 1932.
Charles F. Inch, June 26, 1932.
Philip D. Stobridge, March 7, 1933.
Doyne C. Melton, December 7, 1933.
Bert G. Walthall, December 27, 1933.
William L. Stills, January 17, 1940.
George E. Pringle, December 28, 1940.
Robert J. Heibler, September 7, 1941.
Ralph W. Ramsey, February 26, 1942.
Earl F. Fleckinger, June 23, 1945.

Ned D. Henderson, November 18, 1945.
Anthony L. Oneto, March 11, 1947.
Michael T. Box, August 29, 1950.
Richard D. Clarke, December 18, 1950.
Edwin H. Wheeler, July 6, 1952.
William F. Bucklew, July 23, 1954.
Donald Kee, July 23, 1954.
James M. Kirchner, November 15, 1954.
James M. Carter, June 6, 1956.
Douglas C. Shute, June 6, 1956.
John A. Rector, October 16, 1956.
Archie L. Jennings, April 16, 1960.
Kenneth L. Carl, June 18, 1961.
Richard A. Lugo, May 14, 1967.
George F. Azrak, June 17, 1967.
Theodore L. Newton, Jr., June 17, 1967.
Elgar B. Holliday, October 18, 1967.
Ralph L. Anderson, October 25, 1968.
James G. Burns, December 8, 1968.
Henley M. Goode, Jr., October 11, 1969.
John S. Blue, October 4, 1969.
Friedrich Karl, October 4, 1973.
Edwin C. Dennis, February 4, 1974.
Lee L. Bounds, March 29, 1974.
Glenn A. Phillips, July 8, 1974.
Oscar T. Torres, November 30, 1974.
Joseph P. Gamez, Jr., April 21, 1978.
Weldon Smith, October 19, 1979.
Victor C. Ochoa, March 11, 1983.
Thomas K. Byrd, November 21, 1983.
Manuel Salcido, Jr., January 2, 1985.
Lester L. Haynie, June 14, 1985.
Norman Ray Salinas, August 4, 1986.
John R. McCravey, February 23, 1987.
Josiah B. Mahar, September 23, 1988.
David F. Roberson, July 14, 1989.
Keith Connelly, September 6, 1989.
John D. Keenan, November 27, 1989.
Louis D. Stahl, June 13, 1992.
Jose A. Nava, January 6, 1995.
Luis A. Santiago, March 28, 1995.
Joe R. White, April 18, 1995.
Jefferson L. Barr, January 19, 1996.
Aurelio E. Valencia, January 25, 1996.
Michael W. Barnes, December 12, 1996.
Miguel J. Maldonado, March 10, 1997.
Stephen C. Starch, June 14, 1997.
Alexander Kirpnick, June 3, 1998.
Susan L. Rodriguez, July 7, 1998.
Ricardo G. Salinas, July 7, 1998.
Jesus A. De La Ossa, October 20, 1998.
Thomas J. Williams, October 20, 1998.
Walter S. Panchison, October 23, 1998.
Rene B. Garza, January 20, 1999.
Stephen M. Sullivan, March 27, 1999.

Mr. Speaker, last year and this year, the following agents were killed protecting our country: Alexander Kirpnick, Susan Rodriguez, Ricardo Salinas, Jesus De La Ossa, Thomas Williams, Walter Panchison, Rene Garza, and Stephen Sullivan.

I am proud to have had the opportunity to serve as a member of the United States Border Patrol.

When I came to Capitol Hill and began my career in Congress, I was pleased to find that the United States Border Patrol had tremendous support, some of which this evening has been given by my colleague from Texas and my colleague from Alabama.

This support has been reflected in the mandate that INS hire an additional 1,000 Border Patrol agents each year until the year 2001. This support has been shown time and time again by this Congress providing funds for the hiring of these agents and, as my colleague from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) mentioned, increasing their pay.

As I said, I was proud to add my name to the legislation introduced by my colleague, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE), which would provide pay raises for the majority of our agents.

I am proud to have introduced with my friend and colleagues, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS), legislation to reform the INS and to create two separate bureaus. Our legislation would ensure that the voices of these hard-working agents are heard at the highest levels and that their safety and well-being is priority number one.

Mr. Speaker, let me once again thank my colleagues for their assistance in getting this bill to the floor. The gentleman from Texas (Chairman SMITH), the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE), the Republican leadership, and the Democratic leadership all have strongly supported my efforts, and I want to thank them.

I urge all of my colleagues to support H. Con. Res. 122, which recognizes the historical significance of the United States Border Patrol's contribution over the course of the last 75 years of commitment and service to our great country.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD the following poem that was written by Former Chief of the U.S. Border Patrol Buck Brandemuehl, entitled ''That Uniform'':

BUCK BRANDEMUEHL,
January 10, 1994.

THAT UNIFORM

The other day I went out to the garage to rummage about. I spied this wardrobe along the wall. I opened the door and saw that uniform. You know the one—it's dark green, has a patch on the shoulder with a blue stripe running down the pants leg. I took that uniform out and hung it on the door, and then sat back to reminisce awhile.

I remember when I first put that uniform on. I'll bet you do too. For me it was 1956. I was just out of the academy and boy was I proud. It seems just like yesterday. How time flies. Well, it took me a while to realize just what that uniform stood for and what it represented. For me it represented the men and women of a great country and the laws they enforce.

It embodies the old mounted patrol, the first ones to patrol the line. Did you know that uniform has traversed our borders for over 75 years? During prohibition when firefights and loss of life were the norm, the officers wearing that uniform carried out their mission above and beyond.

Throughout WWII that uniform certainly served its country well, and since that time it has appeared in some unusual places such as wounded knee, Indian Town Gap, Fort Chafee, and St. E's to name but a few.

That uniform has been in inaugurations, and has helped to provide security for dignitaries, including several of our Presidents. It has appeared before both houses of Congress to tell its story, and it has spanned the oceans to become known internationally. Yes, that uniform has been on the front lines during the Cuban and the Haitian crises, and the war on drugs.

I see that uniform now standing at a traffic checkpoint with the sun beating down. I see it kneeling beside the railroad tracks and standing steadfastly along a riverbank at midnight. I see that uniform diving in a canal to save a life. I see it being worn by one of our pilots on a mercy flight with a burn victim. And, above all, I see that uniform standing in honor of one of our fallen.

PRIDE IN OUR PAST . . . FAITH IN OUR FUTURE . . . YOU'RE DARNED RIGHT!

Mr. Speaker, I would like to conclude my remarks this evening by reading the last paragraph of that poem.

I see that uniform now standing at a traffic checkpoint with the sun beating down. I see it kneeling beside the railroad tracks and standing steadfastly along a riverbank at midnight. I see that uniform diving in a canal to save a life. I see it being worn by one of our pilots on a mercy flight with a burn victim. And, above all, I see that uniform standing in honor of one of our fallen officers.

Mr. Speaker, the motto of the United States Border Patrol today is ''pride in our past, faith in our future.''

I want to thank the ranking member the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) and my colleague the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BACHUS) for their support this evening.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, with the eloquent words of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES) and the salute that we have given to the Border Patrol, I want to congratulate him and congratulate the Border Patrol.

Mr. Speaker, I have no other speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1830

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

In recent years, the House Committee on the Judiciary has strongly supported and greatly appreciated the indispensable work of the border patrol in combating both illegal immigration and drug smuggling. It was truly gratifying, I think, to all of us to hear the testimony of the gentleman from El Paso, TX (Mr. REYES) talk about the difficult and dangerous work that they do. Some of us may know, but I think it is worth noting that he served with the border patrol for some 22 years. He had an illustrious career with them and was a border patrol chief. It is the gentleman from Texas that introduced this resolution.

What does the resolution do? It honors the border patrol on the occasion of their 75th anniversary. How fitting that the person that introduced that resolution and the primary speaker on the floor was the gentleman from Texas. This resolution, because he introduced it and because it is such a worthy and distinguished anniversary, has bipartisan, widespread support. I would like to conclude by not only thanking the gentleman from Texas but also thanking the chairman of the Subcommittee on Immigration the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH). He had business in the district and could not be here. I am managing this legislation for him. I would also like to commend the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Immigration the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the founding members of today's U.S. Border Patrol were Texas Rangers, sheriffs, and cowboys who patrolled the Texas frontier looking for smugglers, rustlers, and illegal aliens. From their rough beginnings they have grown into a present-day force of over 8,000 full time Border Patrol agents and supporting staff.

The 1996 immigration reform law, which I introduced, authorized the hiring of 5,000 additional Border Patrol agents over 5 years. So far more than 2,000 agents have been added to the force in just the past 3 years.

This has had a significant positive effect in deterring and reducing illegal immigration and drug trafficking. However, the Clinton administration has continued to oppose increasing the size of the Border Patrol, despite widespread support and proven results.

The Border Patrol, which must guard 8,000 miles of border against drug smugglers, alien smugglers, criminals, and terrorists, still has fewer personnel than the Chicago city police department. The administration's own drug czar, General Barry McCaffrey, estimated that at least 20,000 Border Patrol agents are needed to control the flow of drugs into our country. And a recent academic study estimated that 16,000 agents are needed for the Southwestern border alone.

I hope this great 75th anniversary of the Border Patrol will give the administration one more opportunity to reconsider its opposition to increasing the ranks of the Border Patrol.

But the administration's foot-dragging should not obscure the central purpose of this resolution, which is to recognize the courage, dedication, and professionalism of the thousands of American men and women who have worn the Border patrol uniform with pride and served their country with distinction.

At great risk and sometimes even at the cost of the lives, Border Patrol agents have guarded our frontiers for 75 years. By day and by night, in the blazing hot Southwestern desert and in Rocky Mountain snowstorms, they have fought and triumphed.

Through this resolution sponsored by my good friend and fellow Texan SILVESTRE REYES, himself a career Border Patrol agent who was responsible for Operation Hold the Line in El Paso, we honor the Border Patrol today.

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today first to thank my distinguished colleague Congressman SILVESTRE REYES for bringing this tribute to the floor today. SILVER, you have provided a daily, living example to us in the House of the professionalism and dedication of this great 75-year-old organization. The Border Patrol is one of the most important law enforcement organizations in my community of San Diego. It is responsible for keeping our border community safe. Because of the Border Patrol, our country and our communities are protected. We are protected against criminals who would cross the border; we are protected against drugs that could flow across our border; because of Operation Gatekeeper, we are protected against the flows of desperate immigrants running across our backyards and up our freeways; we are protected because Border Patrol personnel, from the inspectors to the agents put their lives on the line daily to keep ours safe.

For 75 years, the Border Patrol has acted as one of the first lines of defense for our country. I want to thank the members of the Border Patrol and especially honor the 86 members of the Patrol who have lost their lives so ours could be safe. It is a fitting tribute to them, this day before Veteran's Day—they are our Veterans in the war to protect our Border.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BACHUS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 122.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE COMPETITION AND PRIVATIZATION ACT OF 1999

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3261) to amend the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 to promote competition and privatization in satellite communications, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3261

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 ''Communications Satellite Competition and Privatization Act of 1999''.

SEC. 2. PURPOSE.

It is the purpose of this Act to promote a fully competitive global market for satellite communication services for the benefit of consumers and providers of satellite services and equipment by fully privatizing the intergovernmental satellite organizations, INTELSAT and Inmarsat.

SEC. 3. REVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE ACT OF 1962.

The Communications Satellite Act of 1962 (47 U.S.C. 101) is amended by adding at the end the following new title:

''TITLE VI—COMMUNICATIONS COMPETITION AND PRIVATIZATION

''Subtitle A—Actions To Ensure Procompetitive Privatization

''SEC. 601. FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION LICENSING.

''(a) LICENSING FOR SEPARATED ENTITIES.—

''(1) COMPETITION TEST.—The Commission may not issue a license or construction permit to any separated entity, or renew or permit the assignment or use of any such license or permit, or authorize the use by any entity subject to United States jurisdiction of any space segment owned, leased, or operated by any separated entity, unless the Commission determines that such issuance, renewal, assignment, or use will not harm competition in the telecommunications market of the United States. If the Commission does not make such a determination, it shall deny or revoke authority to use space segment owned, leased, or operated by the separated entity to provide services to, from, or within the United States.

''(2) CRITERIA FOR COMPETITION TEST.—In making the determination required by paragraph (1), the Commission shall use the licensing criteria in sections 621 and 623, and shall not make such a determination unless the Commission determines that the privatization of any separated entity is consistent with such criteria.

''(b) LICENSING FOR INTELSAT, INMARSAT, AND SUCCESSOR ENTITIES.—

''(1) COMPETITION TEST.—The Commission shall substantially limit, deny, or revoke the authority for any entity subject to United States jurisdiction to use space segment owned, leased, or operated by INTELSAT or Inmarsat or any successor entities to provide non-core services to, from, or within the United States, unless the Commission determines—

''(A) after April 1, 2001, in the case of INTELSAT and its successor entities, that INTELSAT and any successor entities have been privatized in a manner that will not harm competition in the telecommunications markets of the United States; or

''(B) after April 1, 2000, in the case of Inmarsat and its successor entities, that Inmarsat and any successor entities have been privatized in a manner that will not harm competition in the telecommunications markets of the United States.

''(2) CRITERIA FOR COMPETITION TEST.—In making the determination required by paragraph (1), the Commission shall use the licensing criteria in sections 621, 622, and 624, and shall not make such a determination unless the Commission determines that such privatization is consistent with such criteria.

''(3) CLARIFICATION: COMPETITIVE SAFEGUARDS.—In making its licensing decisions under this subsection, the Commission shall consider whether users of non-core services provided by INTELSAT or Inmarsat or successor or separated entities are able to obtain non-core services from providers offering services other than through INTELSAT or Inmarsat or successor or separated entities, at competitive rates, terms, or conditions. Such consideration shall also include whether such licensing decisions would require users to replace equipment at substantial costs prior to the termination of its design life. In making its licensing decisions, the Commission shall also consider whether competitive alternatives in individual markets do not exist because they have been foreclosed due to anticompetitive actions undertaken by or resulting from the INTELSAT or Inmarsat systems. Such licensing decisions shall be made in a manner which facilitates achieving the purposes and goals in this title and shall be subject to notice and comment.

''(c) ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS IN DETERMINATIONS.—In making its determinations and licensing decisions under subsections (a) and (b), the Commission shall take into consideration the United States obligations and commitments for satellite services under the Fourth Protocol to the General Agreement on Trade in Services.

''(d) INDEPENDENT FACILITIES COMPETITION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as precluding COMSAT from investing in or owning satellites or other facilities independent from INTELSAT and Inmarsat, and successor or separated entities, or from providing services through reselling capacity over the facilities of satellite systems independent from INTELSAT and Inmarsat, and successor or separated entities. This subsection shall not be construed as restricting the types of contracts which can be executed or services which may be provided by COMSAT over the independent satellites or facilities described in this subsection.

"SEC. 602. INTELSAT OR INMARSAT ORBITAL LOCATIONS.

''(a) REQUIRED ACTIONS.—Unless, in a proceeding under section 601(b), the Commission determines that INTELSAT or Inmarsat have been privatized in a manner that will not harm competition, then—

''(1) the President shall oppose, and the Commission shall not assist, any registration for new orbital locations for INTELSAT or Inmarsat—

''(A) with respect to INTELSAT, after April 1, 2001; and

''(B) with respect to Inmarsat, after April 1, 2000; and

''(2) the President and Commission shall, consistent with the deadlines in paragraph (1), take all other necessary measures to preclude procurement, registration, development, or use of new satellites which would provide non-core services.

''(b) EXCEPTION.—

''(1) REPLACEMENT AND PREVIOUSLY CONTRACTED SATELLITES.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to—

''(A) orbital locations for replacement satellites (as described in section 622(2)(B)); and

''(B) orbital locations for satellites that are contracted for as of March 25, 1998, if such satellites do not provide additional services.

''(2) LIMITATION ON EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1) is available only with respect to satellites designed to provide services solely in the C and Ku for INTELSAT, and L for Inmarsat bands.

"SEC. 603. ADDITIONAL SERVICES AUTHORIZED.

''(a) SERVICES AUTHORIZED DURING CONTINUED PROGRESS.—

''(1) CONTINUED AUTHORIZATION.—The Commission may issue an authorization, license, or permit to, or renew the license or permit of, any provider of services using INTELSAT or Inmarsat space segment, or authorize the use of such space segment, for additional services (including additional applications of existing services) or additional areas of business, subject to the requirements of this section.

''(2) ADDITIONAL SERVICES PERMITTED UNDER NEW CONTRACTS UNLESS PROGRESS FAILS.—If the Commission makes a finding under subsection (b) that conditions required by such subsection have not been attained, the Commission may not, pursuant to paragraph (1), permit such additional services to be provided directly or indirectly under new contracts for the use of INTELSAT or Inmarsat space segment, unless and until the Commission subsequently makes a finding under such subsection that such conditions have been attained.

''(3) PREVENTION OF EVASION.—The Commission shall, by rule, prescribe means reasonably designed to prevent evasions of the limitations contained in paragraph (2) by customers who did not use specific additional services as of the date of the Commission's most recent finding under subsection (b) that the conditions of such subsection have not been obtained.

''(b) REQUIREMENTS FOR ANNUAL FINDINGS.—

''(1) GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.—The findings required under this subsection shall be made, after notice and comment, on or before January 1 of 2000, 2001, and 2002. The Commission shall find that the conditions required by this subsection have been attained only if the Commission finds that—

''(A) substantial and material progress has been made during the preceding period at a rate and manner that is probable to result in achieving pro-competitive privatizations in accordance with the requirements of this title; and

''(B) neither INTELSAT nor Inmarsat are hindering competitors' or potential competitors' access to the satellite services marketplace.

''(2) FIRST FINDING.—In making the finding required to be made on or before January 1, 2000, the Commission shall not find that the conditions required by this subsection have been attained unless the Commission finds that—

''(A) COMSAT has submitted to the INTELSAT Board of Governors a resolution calling for the pro-competitive privatization of INTELSAT in accordance with the requirements of this title;

''(B) the United States has submitted such resolution at the first INTELSAT Assembly of Parties meeting that takes place after such date of enactment; and

''(C) the INTELSAT Assembly of Parties has created a working party to consider and make recommendations for the pro-competitive privatization of INTELSAT consistent with such resolution.

''(3) SECOND ANNUAL FINDING.—In making the finding required to be made on or before January 1, 2001, the Commission shall not find that the conditions required by this subsection have been attained unless the INTELSAT Assembly of Parties has approved a recommendation for the pro-competitive privatization of INTELSAT in accordance with the requirements of this title.

''(4) THIRD ANNUAL FINDING.—In making the finding required to be made on or before January 1, 2002, the Commission shall not find that the conditions required by this subsection have been attained unless the pro-competitive privatization of INTELSAT in accordance with the requirements of this title has been achieved by such date.

''(5) CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION OF HINDERING ACCESS.—The Commission shall not make a determination under paragraph (1)(B) unless the Commission determines that INTELSAT and Inmarsat are not in any way impairing, delaying, or denying access to national markets or orbital locations.

''(c) EXCEPTION FOR SERVICES UNDER EXISTING CONTRACTS IF PROGRESS NOT MADE.—This section shall not preclude INTELSAT or Inmarsat or any signatory thereof from continuing to provide additional services under an agreement with any third party entered into prior to any finding under subsection (b) that the conditions of such subsection have not been attained.

"Subtitle B—Federal Communications Commission Licensing Criteria: Privatization Criteria

"SEC. 621. GENERAL CRITERIA TO ENSURE A PRO-COMPETITIVE PRIVATIZATION OF INTELSAT AND INMARSAT.

''The President and the Commission shall secure a pro-competitive privatization of INTELSAT and Inmarsat that meets the criteria set forth in this section and sections 622 through 624. In securing such privatizations, the following criteria shall be applied as licensing criteria for purposes of subtitle A:

''(1) DATES FOR PRIVATIZATION.—Privatization shall be obtained in accordance with the criteria of this title of—

''(A) INTELSAT as soon as practicable, but no later than April 1, 2001; and

''(B) Inmarsat as soon as practicable, but no later than April 1, 2000.

''(2) INDEPENDENCE.—The successor entities and separated entities of INTELSAT and Inmarsat resulting from the privatization obtained pursuant to paragraph (1) shall—

''(A) be entities that are national corporations; and

''(B) have ownership and management that is independent of—

''(i) any signatories or former signatories that control access to national telecommunications markets; and

''(ii) any intergovernmental organization remaining after the privatization.

''(3) TERMINATION OF PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES.—The preferential treatment of INTELSAT and Inmarsat shall not be extended to any successor entity or separated entity of INTELSAT or Inmarsat. Such preferential treatment includes—

''(A) privileged or immune treatment by national governments;

''(B) privileges or immunities or other competitive advantages of the type accorded INTELSAT and Inmarsat and their signatories through the terms and operation of the INTELSAT Agreement and the associated Headquarters Agreement and the Inmarsat Convention; and

''(C) preferential access to orbital locations, including any access to orbital locations that is not subject to the legal or regulatory processes of a national government that applies due diligence requirements intended to prevent the warehousing of orbital locations.

''(4) PREVENTION OF EXPANSION DURING TRANSITION.—During the transition period prior to full privatization, INTELSAT and Inmarsat shall be precluded from expanding into additional services (including additional applications of existing services) or additional areas of business.

''(5) CONVERSION TO STOCK CORPORATIONS.—Any successor entity or separated entity created out of INTELSAT or Inmarsat shall be a national corporation established through the execution of an initial public offering as follows:

''(A) Any successor entities and separated entities shall be incorporated as private corporations subject to the laws of the nation in which incorporated.

''(B) An initial public offering of securities of any successor entity or separated entity shall be conducted no later than—

''(i) April 1, 2001, for the successor entities of INTELSAT; and

''(ii) April 1, 2000, for the successor entities of Inmarsat.

''(C) The shares of any successor entities and separated entities shall be listed for trading on one or more major stock exchanges with transparent and effective securities regulation.

''(D) A majority of the board of directors of any successor entity or separated entity shall not be subject to selection or appointment by, or otherwise serve as representatives of—

''(i) any signatory or former signatory that controls access to national telecommunications markets; or

''(ii) any intergovernmental organization remaining after the privatization.

''(E) Any transactions or other relationships between or among any successor entity, separated entity, INTELSAT, or Inmarsat shall be conducted on an arm's length basis.

''(6) REGULATORY TREATMENT.—Any successor entity or separated entity shall apply through the appropriate national licensing authorities for international frequency assignments and associated orbital registrations for all satellites.

''(7) COMPETITION POLICIES IN DOMICILIARY COUNTRY.—Any successor entity or separated entity shall be incorporated and headquartered in a nation or nations that—

''(A) have effective laws and regulations that secure competition in telecommunications services;

''(B) are signatories of the World Trade Organization Basic Telecommunications Services Agreement; and

''(C) have a schedule of commitments in such Agreement that includes non-discriminatory market access to their satellite markets.

''(8) RETURN OF UNUSED ORBITAL LOCATIONS.—INTELSAT, Inmarsat, and any successor entities and separated entities shall not be permitted to warehouse any orbital location that—

''(A) as of March 25, 1998, did not contain a satellite that was providing commercial services, or, subsequent to such date, ceased to contain a satellite providing commercial services; or

''(B) as of March 25, 1998, was not designated in INTELSAT or Inmarsat operational plans for satellites for which construction contracts had been executed.

Any such orbital location of INTELSAT or Inmarsat and of any successor entities and separated entities shall be returned to the International Telecommunication Union for reallocation.

''(9) APPRAISAL OF ASSETS.—Before any transfer of assets by INTELSAT or Inmarsat to any successor entity or separated entity, such assets shall be independently audited for purposes of appraisal, at both book and fair market value.

''(10) LIMITATION ON INVESTMENT.—Notwithstanding the provisions of this title, COMSAT shall not be authorized by the Commission to invest in a satellite known as K–TV, unless Congress authorizes such investment.

''SEC. 622. SPECIFIC CRITERIA FOR INTELSAT.

''In securing the privatizations required by section 621, the following additional criteria with respect to INTELSAT privatization shall be applied as licensing criteria for purposes of subtitle A:

''(1) NUMBER OF COMPETITORS.—The number of competitors in the markets served by INTELSAT, including the number of competitors created out of INTELSAT, shall be sufficient to create a fully competitive market.

''(2) PREVENTION OF EXPANSION DURING TRANSITION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Pending privatization in accordance with the criteria in this title, INTELSAT shall not expand by receiving additional orbital locations, placing new satellites in existing locations, or procuring new or additional satellites except as permitted by subparagraph (B), and the United States shall oppose such expansion—

''(i) in INTELSAT, including at the Assembly of Parties;

''(ii) in the International Telecommunication Union;

''(iii) through United States instructions to COMSAT;

''(iv) in the Commission, through declining to facilitate the registration of additional orbital locations or the provision of additional services (including additional applications of existing services) or additional areas of business; and

''(v) in other appropriate fora.

''(B) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN REPLACEMENT SATELLITES.—The limitations in subparagraph (A) shall not apply to any replacement satellites if—

''(i) such replacement satellite is used solely to provide public-switched network voice telephony or occasional-use television services, or both;

''(ii) such replacement satellite is procured pursuant to a construction contract that was executed on or before March 25, 1998; and

''(iii) construction of such replacement satellite commences on or before the final date for INTELSAT privatization set forth in section 621(1)(A).

''(3) TECHNICAL COORDINATION AMONG SIGNATORIES.—Technical coordination shall not be used to impair competition or competitors, and coordination under Article XIV(d) of the INTELSAT Agreement shall be eliminated.

''SEC. 623. SPECIFIC CRITERIA FOR INTELSAT SEPARATED ENTITIES.

''In securing the privatizations required by section 621, the following additional criteria with respect to any INTELSAT separated entity shall be applied as licensing criteria for purposes of subtitle A:

''(1) DATE FOR PUBLIC OFFERING.—Within one year after any decision to create any separated entity, a public offering of the securities of such entity shall be conducted.

''(2) PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES.—The privileges and immunities of INTELSAT and its signatories shall be waived with respect to any transactions with any separated entity, and any limitations on private causes of action that would otherwise generally be permitted against any separated entity shall be eliminated.

''(3) INTERLOCKING DIRECTORATES OR EMPLOYEES.—None of the officers, directors, or employees of any separated entity shall be individuals who are officers, directors, or employees of INTELSAT.

''(4) SPECTRUM ASSIGNMENTS.—After the initial transfer which may accompany the creation of a separated entity, the portions of the electromagnetic spectrum assigned as of the date of enactment of this title to INTELSAT shall not be transferred between INTELSAT and any separated entity.

''(5) REAFFILIATION PROHIBITED.—Any merger or ownership or management ties or exclusive arrangements between a privatized INTELSAT or any successor entity and any separated entity shall be prohibited until 15 years after the completion of INTELSAT privatization under this title.

''SEC. 624. SPECIFIC CRITERIA FOR INMARSAT.

''In securing the privatizations required by section 621, the following additional criteria with respect to Inmarsat privatization shall be applied as licensing criteria for purposes of subtitle A:

''(1) MULTIPLE SIGNATORIES AND DIRECT ACCESS.—Multiple signatories and direct access to Inmarsat shall be permitted.

''(2) PREVENTION OF EXPANSION DURING TRANSITION.—Pending privatization in accordance with the criteria in this title, Inmarsat should not expand by receiving additional orbital locations, placing new satellites in existing locations, or procuring new or additional satellites, except for specified replacement satellites for which construction contracts have been executed as of March 25, 1998, and the United States shall oppose such expansion—

''(A) in Inmarsat, including at the Council and Assembly of Parties;

''(B) in the International Telecommunication Union;

''(C) through United States instructions to COMSAT;

''(D) in the Commission, through declining to facilitate the registration of additional orbital locations or the provision of additional services (including additional applications of existing services) or additional areas of business; and

''(E) in other appropriate fora.

This paragraph shall not be construed as limiting the maintenance, assistance or improvement of the GMDSS.

''(3) NUMBER OF COMPETITORS.—The number of competitors in the markets served by Inmarsat, including the number of competitors created out of Inmarsat, shall be sufficient to create a fully competitive market.

''(4) REAFFILIATION PROHIBITED.—Any merger or ownership or management ties or exclusive arrangements between Inmarsat or any successor entity or separated entity and ICO shall be prohibited until 15 years after the completion of Inmarsat privatization under this title.

''(5) INTERLOCKING DIRECTORATES OR EMPLOYEES.—None of the officers, directors, or employees of Inmarsat or any successor entity or separated entity shall be individuals who are officers, directors, or employees of ICO.

''(6) SPECTRUM ASSIGNMENTS.—The portions of the electromagnetic spectrum assigned as of the date of enactment of this title to Inmarsat—

''(A) shall, after January 1, 2006, or the date on which the life of the current generation of Inmarsat satellites ends, whichever is later, be made available for assignment to all systems (including the privatized Inmarsat) on a nondiscriminatory basis and in a manner in which continued availability of the GMDSS is provided; and

''(B) shall not be transferred between Inmarsat and ICO.

''(7) PRESERVATION OF THE GMDSS.—The United States shall seek to preserve space segment capacity of the GMDSS.

''SEC. 625. ENCOURAGING MARKET ACCESS AND PRIVATIZATION.

''(a) NTIA DETERMINATION.—

''(1) DETERMINATION REQUIRED.—Within 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary of Commerce shall, through the Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information, transmit to the Commission—

''(A) a list of Member countries of INTELSAT and Inmarsat that are not Members of the World Trade Organization and that impose barriers to market access for private satellite systems; and

''(B) a list of Member countries of INTELSAT and Inmarsat that are not Members of the World Trade Organization and that are not supporting pro-competitive privatization of INTELSAT and Inmarsat.

''(2) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary's determinations under paragraph (1) shall be made in consultation with the Federal Communications Commission, the Secretary of State, and the United States Trade Representative, and shall take into account the totality of a country's actions in all relevant fora, including the Assemblies of Parties of INTELSAT and Inmarsat.

''(b) IMPOSITION OF COST-BASED SETTLEMENT RATE.—Notwithstanding—

''(1) any higher settlement rate that an overseas carrier charges any United States carrier to originate or terminate international message telephone services; and

''(2) any transition period that would otherwise apply,

the Commission may by rule prohibit United States carriers from paying an amount in excess of a cost-based settlement rate to overseas carriers in countries listed by the Commission pursuant to subsection (a).

''(c) SETTLEMENTS POLICY.—The Commission shall, in exercising its authority to establish settlements rates for United States international common carriers, seek to advance United States policy in favor of cost-based settlements in all relevant fora on international telecommunications policy, including in meetings with parties and signatories of INTELSAT and Inmarsat.

''Subtitle C—Deregulation and Other Statutory Changes

''SEC. 641. ACCESS TO INTELSAT.

''(a) ACCESS PERMITTED.—Beginning on the date of enactment of this title, users or providers of telecommunications services shall be permitted to obtain direct access to INTELSAT telecommunications services and space segment capacity through purchases of such capacity or services from, or through investment in, INTELSAT.

''(b) RULEMAKING.—Within 180 days after the date of enactment of this title, the Commission shall complete a rulemaking, with notice and opportunity for submission of comment by interested persons, to determine

if users or providers of telecommunications services have sufficient opportunity to access INTELSAT space segment capacity directly from INTELSAT to meet their service or capacity requirements. If the Commission determines that such opportunity to access does not exist, the Commission shall take appropriate action to facilitate such direct access pursuant to its authority under this Act and the Communications Act of 1934. The Commission shall take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the circumvention of the intent of this section.

''(c) CONTRACT PRESERVATION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to permit the abrogation or modification of any contract.

"SEC. 642. SIGNATORY ROLE.

''(a) LIMITATIONS ON SIGNATORIES.—

''(1) NATIONAL SECURITY LIMITATIONS.—The Federal Communications Commission, after a public interest determination, in consultation with the executive branch, may restrict foreign ownership of a United States signatory if the Commission determines that not to do so would constitute a threat to national security.

''(2) NO SIGNATORIES REQUIRED.—The United States Government shall not require signatories to represent the United States in INTELSAT or Inmarsat or in any successor entities after a pro-competitive privatization is achieved consistent with sections 621, 622, and 624.

''(b) CLARIFICATION OF PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF COMSAT.—

''(1) GENERALLY NOT IMMUNIZED.—Notwithstanding any other law or executive agreement, COMSAT shall not be entitled to any privileges or immunities under the laws of the United States or any State on the basis of its status as a signatory of INTELSAT or Inmarsat.

''(2) LIMITED IMMUNITY.—COMSAT and any other company functioning as United States signatory to INTELSAT or Inmarsat shall not be liable for action taken by it in carrying out the specific, written instruction of the United States issued in connection with its relationships and activities with foreign governments, international entities, and the intergovernmental satellite organizations.

''(3) PROVISIONS PROSPECTIVE.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to liability for any action taken by COMSAT before the date of enactment of the Communications Satellite Competition and Privatization Act of 1999.

''(c) PARITY OF TREATMENT.—Notwithstanding any other law or executive agreement, the Commission shall have the authority to impose similar regulatory fees on the United States signatory which it imposes on other entities providing similar services.

"SEC. 643. ELIMINATION OF PROCUREMENT PREFERENCES.

''Nothing in this title or the Communications Act of 1934 shall be construed to authorize or require any preference, in Federal Government procurement of telecommunications services, for the satellite space segment provided by INTELSAT, Inmarsat, or any successor entity or separated entity.

"SEC. 644. USE OF ITU TECHNICAL COORDINATION.

''The Commission and United States satellite companies shall utilize the International Telecommunication Union procedures for technical coordination with INTELSAT and its successor entities and separated entities, rather than INTELSAT procedures.

"SEC. 645. TERMINATION OF COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE ACT OF 1962 PROVISIONS.

''Effective on the dates specified, the following provisions of this Act shall cease to be effective:

''(1) Date of enactment of this title: Sections 101 and 102; paragraphs (1), (5) and (6) of section 201(a); section 301; section 303; section 502; and paragraphs (2) and (4) of section 504(a).

''(2) On the effective date of the Commission's order that establishes direct access to INTELSAT space segment: Paragraphs (1), (3) through (5), and (8) through (10) of section 201(c); and section 304.

''(3) On the effective date of the Commission's order that establishes direct access to Inmarsat space segment: Subsections (a) through (d) of section 503.

''(4) On the effective date of a Commission order determining under section 601(b)(2) that Inmarsat privatization is consistent with criteria in sections 621 and 624: Section 504(b).

''(5) On the effective date of a Commission order determining under section 601(b)(2) that INTELSAT privatization is consistent with criteria in sections 621 and 622: Paragraphs (2) and (4) of section 201(a); section 201(c)(2); subsection (a) of section 403; and section 404.

"SEC. 646. REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

''(a) ANNUAL REPORTS.—The President and the Commission shall report to the Committees on Commerce and International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and Foreign Relations of the Senate within 90 calendar days of the enactment of this title, and not less than annually thereafter, on the progress made to achieve the objectives and carry out the purposes and provisions of this title. Such reports shall be made available immediately to the public.

''(b) CONTENTS OF REPORTS.—The reports submitted pursuant to subsection (a) shall include the following:

''(1) Progress with respect to each objective since the most recent preceding report.

''(2) Views of the Parties with respect to privatization.

''(3) Views of industry and consumers on privatization.

''(4) Impact privatization has had on United States industry, United States jobs, and United States industry's access to the global marketplace.

"SEC. 647. CONSULTATION WITH CONGRESS.

''The President's designees and the Commission shall consult with the Committees on Commerce and International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and Foreign Relations of the Senate prior to each meeting of the INTELSAT or Inmarsat Assembly of Parties, the INTELSAT Board of Governors, the Inmarsat Council, or appropriate working group meetings.

"SEC. 648. SATELLITE AUCTIONS.

''Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commission shall not have the authority to assign by competitive bidding orbital locations or spectrum used for the provision of international or global satellite communications services. The President shall oppose in the International Telecommunication Union and in other bilateral and multilateral fora any assignment by competitive bidding of orbital locations or spectrum used for the provision of such services.

"SEC. 649. EXCLUSIVITY ARRANGEMENTS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—No satellite operator shall acquire or enjoy the exclusive right of handling telecommunications to or from the United States, its territories or possessions, and any other country or territory by reason of any concession, contract, understanding, or working arrangement to which the satellite operator or any persons or companies controlling or controlled by the operator are parties.

''(b) EXCEPTION.—In enforcing the provisions of this section, the Commission—

''(1) shall not require the termination of existing satellite telecommunications services under contract with, or tariff commitment to, such satellite operator; but

''(2) may require the termination of new services only to the country that has provided the exclusive right to handle telecommunications, if the Commission determines the public interest, convenience, and necessity so requires.

"Subtitle D—Negotiations To Pursue Privatization

"SEC. 661. METHODS TO PURSUE PRIVATIZATION.

''The President shall secure the pro-competitive privatizations required by this title in a manner that meets the criteria in subtitle B.

"Subtitle E—Definitions

"SEC. 681. DEFINITIONS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—As used in this title:

''(1) INTELSAT.—The term 'INTELSAT' means the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization established pursuant to the Agreement Relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (INTELSAT).

''(2) INMARSAT.—The term 'Inmarsat' means the International Mobile Satellite Organization established pursuant to the Convention on the International Maritime Organization.

''(3) SIGNATORIES.—The term 'signatories'—

''(A) in the case of INTELSAT, or INTELSAT successors or separated entities, means a Party, or the telecommunications entity designated by a Party, that has signed the Operating Agreement and for which such Agreement has entered into force or to which such Agreement has been provisionally applied; and

''(B) in the case of Inmarsat, or Inmarsat successors or separated entities, means either a Party to, or an entity that has been designated by a Party to sign, the Operating Agreement.

''(4) PARTY.—The term 'Party'—

''(A) in the case of INTELSAT, means a nation for which the INTELSAT agreement has entered into force or been provisionally applied; and

''(B) in the case of Inmarsat, means a nation for which the Inmarsat convention has entered into force.

''(5) COMMISSION.—The term 'Commission' means the Federal Communications Commission.

''(6) INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION.—The term 'International Telecommunication Union' means the intergovernmental organization that is a specialized agency of the United Nations in which member countries cooperate for the development of telecommunications, including adoption of international regulations governing terrestrial and space uses of the frequency spectrum as well as use of the geostationary satellite orbit.

''(7) SUCCESSOR ENTITY.—The term 'successor entity'—

''(A) means any privatized entity created from the privatization of INTELSAT or Inmarsat or from the assets of INTELSAT or Inmarsat; but

''(B) does not include any entity that is a separated entity.

''(8) SEPARATED ENTITY.—The term 'separated entity' means a privatized entity to whom a portion of the assets owned by INTELSAT or Inmarsat are transferred prior to full privatization of INTELSAT or Inmarsat, including in particular the entity whose structure was under discussion by

INTELSAT as of March 25, 1998, but excluding ICO.

''(9) ORBITAL LOCATION.—The term 'orbital location' means the location for placement of a satellite on the geostationary orbital arc as defined in the International Telecommunication Union Radio Regulations.

''(10) SPACE SEGMENT.—The term 'space segment' means the satellites, and the tracking, telemetry, command, control, monitoring and related facilities and equipment used to support the operation of satellites owned or leased by INTELSAT, Inmarsat, or a separated entity or successor entity.

''(11) NON-CORE SERVICES.—The term 'non-core services' means, with respect to INTELSAT provision, services other than public-switched network voice telephony and occasional-use television, and with respect to Inmarsat provision, services other than global maritime distress and safety services or other existing maritime or aeronautical services for which there are not alternative providers.

''(12) ADDITIONAL SERVICES.—The term 'additional services' means Internet services, high-speed data, interactive services, non-maritime or non-aeronautical mobile services, Direct to Home (DTH) or Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS) video services, or Ka-band services.

''(13) INTELSAT AGREEMENT.—The term 'INTELSAT Agreement' means the Agreement Relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization ('INTELSAT'), including all its annexes (TIAS 7532, 23 UST 3813).

''(14) HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT.—The term 'Headquarters Agreement' means the International Telecommunication Satellite Organization Headquarters Agreement (November 24, 1976) (TIAS 8542, 28 UST 2248).

''(15) OPERATING AGREEMENT.—The term 'Operating Agreement' means—

''(A) in the case of INTELSAT, the agreement, including its annex but excluding all titles of articles, opened for signature at Washington on August 20, 1971, by Governments or telecommunications entities designated by Governments in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement; and

''(B) in the case of Inmarsat, the Operating Agreement on the International Maritime Satellite Organization, including its annexes.

''(16) INMARSAT CONVENTION.—The term 'Inmarsat Convention' means the Convention on the International Maritime Satellite Organization (Inmarsat) (TIAS 9605, 31 UST 1).

''(17) NATIONAL CORPORATION.—The term 'national corporation' means a corporation the ownership of which is held through publicly traded securities, and that is incorporated under, and subject to, the laws of a national, state, or territorial government.

''(18) COMSAT.—The term 'COMSAT' means the corporation established pursuant to title III of the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 (47 U.S.C. 731 et seq.)

''(19) ICO.—The term 'ICO' means the company known, as of the date of enactment of this title, as ICO Global Communications, Inc.

''(20) REPLACEMENT SATELLITE.—The term 'replacement satellite' means a satellite that replaces a satellite that fails prior to the end of the duration of contracts for services provided over such satellite and that takes the place of a satellite designated for the provision of public-switched network and occasional-use television services under contracts executed prior to March 25, 1998 (but not including K–TV or similar satellites). A satellite is only considered a replacement satellite to the extent such contracts are equal to or less than the design life of the satellite.

''(21) GLOBAL MARITIME DISTRESS AND SAFETY SERVICES OR GMDSS.—The term 'global maritime distress and safety services' or 'GMDSS' means the automated ship-to-shore distress alerting system which uses satellite and advanced terrestrial systems for international distress communications and promoting maritime safety in general. The GMDSS permits the worldwide alerting of vessels, coordinated search and rescue operations, and dissemination of maritime safety information.

''(b) COMMON TERMINOLOGY.—Except as otherwise provided in subsection (a), terms used in this title that are defined in section 3 of the Communications Act of 1934 have the meanings provided in such section.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3261, the Communications Satellite Competition and Privatization Act of 1999. In 1962, Congress passed the Communications Satellite Act. It was well intended and indeed may have fit the times. But the world has changed in the almost 40 years since then, particularly in telecommunications and space technology. It is high time the law caught up with reality.

As many of my colleagues know, I have been working on this issue with the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BLILEY) for a number of years now. The gentleman from Virginia has led the effort to author and to pass in the last Congress, indeed, this bill through the House and on to the Senate. This year, along with the gentleman from Massachusetts, the gentleman from Virginia introduced H.R. 1872. That bill was passed by 403–16. This year, we have gotten together again, made modifications to the bill, and I think we have a stronger consensus around the bill than we even had last year. I am pleased indeed to join the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BLILEY) along with the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. OXLEY) and a number of others who have joined him as cosponsors of the original bill.

The bill now incorporates in identical form, with minor changes regarding dates, all of last year's provisions with respect to privatization and reform that were reported out of the committee and passed by the House last year. However, the bill is different with respect to two issues. It enhances the direct access section and eliminates the section known as ''fresh look.'' Thus, we have acted on the basis of the hard work of the committee and the House of last year but in the process of building consensus, we have changed some important provisions.

The international satellite communications market is dominated now by the intergovernmental organization known as INTELSAT as well as by Inmarsat, which has done a limited form of privatization. These organizations use their market power to expand into services that the private sector is frankly chomping at the bit to provide. INTELSAT is run by a combination of the world's governments and is owned by a consortium of national telecommunications monopolies and dominant players, by government monopolies, for government monopolies, of government monopolies. Its supporters call it a ''cooperative.'' The gentleman from Virginia would call it indeed a ''cartel.''

Thus, it is critical not only that INTELSAT and Inmarsat be privatized but also that real competition be unleashed in this sector. A privatized cartel, Mr. Speaker, is still a cartel, the gentleman from Virginia will tell you. Today, the owners of these organizations are often the same folks that control licensing decisions and foreign market access. Thus, they have the ability and the incentive to make it hard for U.S. satellite companies to enter and to compete in their national telecom markets.

The only effective way to foster pro-competitive privatization in an intergovernmental organization is to indeed use access to the U.S. market as part of the leverage. INTELSAT is treaty-based. You cannot sue them, tax them or regulate them as you would a private company. So this legislation eliminates the diplomatic privileges and unfair immunities that would give INTELSAT and COMSAT a leg up on their private sector competitors in a private sector marketplace of competition. No one in that market should be above the law.

Finally, the legislation ends the monopoly over access to INTELSAT from the U.S. held by COMSAT. The bill permits free competition, known as direct access. According to the FCC, COMSAT'S average margin in reselling INTELSAT services is still an amazing 68 percent. It is not bad if you can get it, but consumers could do, I suspect, a lot better.

Consumers and taxpayers will benefit from the lower prices that this legislation will bring. Businesses and their employees will benefit as new markets will open. And the American people will benefit by bringing satellite policy into the 21st century.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank and commend the gentleman from Massachusetts who has been a stalwart with the gentleman from Virginia in bringing this issue through the Committee on Commerce and to the floor.

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

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I begin by praising the chairman of the full committee the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BLILEY) for his excellent work on this bill and for the excellent work of the subcommittee chairman for bringing this new version of the legislation out to the floor at this time. As the gentleman from Louisiana pointed out, I worked over the last several years with the gentleman from Virginia to fashion legislation in this area. While we were able to pass it through the House of Representatives last year with more than 400 votes, we were unsuccessful in reaching final resolution with the Senate. This is an effort, working with the gentleman from Louisiana now, with his refinements, to move the bill ultimately to the President's desk. I think that what we are doing here tonight is going to make it much more likely that we are going to see that end result. Working in tandem with the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL) and with all the other members of the Committee on Commerce, I think we have got that goal line now in our sight.

Back in 1962 when COMSAT was created, the telecommunications sector around the globe was dominated by monopolies. In the United States, we only had one company, AT&T. It had 1.2 million employees. As a result, the construct of COMSAT and INTELSAT reflected the nature of the telecommunications industry at that point in time back in 1962. It is not surprising that the act reflected that period in time. It was immediately post-Sputnik. There was a paranoia that gripped the free world. There was a sense that we were slipping behind. There was a real understanding that the only way in which we could catch up is if the government, not only the government of our country but the governments of all of the free nations of the world banded together to launch these satellites that would make it possible for us to catch up and surpass the Soviet Union and their allies in the space race. Back then, it took national efforts to build, to launch and to maintain satellites in orbit.

But much has changed in the last 35 years, since President Kennedy signed the original COMSAT bill into law, since INTELSAT and subsequently Inmarsat were made a part of the international telecommunications infrastructure. Today, we have private individuals with their own money willing to build and to launch satellites into space. America leads in these cutting edge technologies, and the satellite market alone is a multibillion-dollar market sector and employs tens of thousands of workers throughout the country.

In my opinion in the post-GATT, post-NAFTA world, these are the areas that America must win. These are the areas that we should be the primary beneficiaries of as a people. These are the areas where our citizens, our workers should garner a disproportionate share of the jobs since it was the very same workers as taxpayers that footed the bill to stand down the Soviet Union by making the investment in these satellite technologies, by cobbling together these international alliances which made the inevitable defeat of the Soviet Union, reflecting the internal contradictions of their system all the more obvious as we surrounded them with democratic institutions.

Today, largely because of the Federal Government, largely because of the antitrust actions taken by the Reagan administration's breaking up AT&T back in 1982, we now have robust, competitive communications markets all across our country. Ironically, it is now a Federal district judge appointed by Ronald Reagan who is now calling for the dissolution of the monopoly control which Microsoft has over the computer marketplace. So this has been a bipartisan effort over the years, moving from this original period of monopoly to this new era of competition across all lines. It has been done, thank God, on a bipartisan basis, liberal and conservative; right wing, left wing; Louisiana and Massachusetts, working together.

Mr. Speaker, that 1962 model is no longer sustainable. In fact, it is counterproductive to American interests today. It is time to update the INTELSAT and Inmarsat law, two international governmental organizations who are not going to compete against U.S. satellite companies on even ground, or even space, to put it more accurately, simply because we ask them to do so politely. They will not give it up politely. No monopoly gives up anything politely. Sometimes it takes an antitrust case brought by the Reagan administration against AT&T or a Reagan judge against Microsoft. Sometimes it takes legislation. That is what we are doing here this evening, the legislative route.

And, Mr. Speaker, while the U.S. State Department has failed repeatedly to secure effective pro-competitive commitments in international meetings, all we ever are left with are weak commitments, vague promises or worse.

As part of our previous policy discussions over the years, other U.S. companies were repeatedly told that we could not have private sector companies in America have direct access to the INTELSAT system. In other words, no other American company could bypass the exclusive resale role that policymakers bequeathed to COMSAT 37 years ago. We were told to ignore the fact that almost half of the world had already liberalized such access to INTELSAT in their home countries. Finally, earlier this year, the FCC took an initial step in making access to INTELSAT more competitive by permitting a minimum level of direct access, so-called Level 3 direct access.

Now we are being told that private sector companies in the United States should be prohibited from going to Level 4 direct access. That is, allowing other U.S. companies in addition to COMSAT to make private investments in INTELSAT. What kind of free market do we have when private companies are prevented from risking their own money in investments? Are we to ignore the United Kingdom, Argentina and about two dozen other countries that have already demonopolized and deregulated their market and fully liberalized investment opportunities in this fashion? It is time for us to fully embrace the free market in international satellite communications, and this bill will help us to do just that.

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Level three access only partially achieves the objectives of full and fair competition. Level three access would give others the ability to obtain INTELSAT capacity at the wholesale level, but would leave COMSAT free to subsidize its rate with the 18 percent return it receives on its investment in the INTELSAT system as one of the shareholders in the consortium and the exclusive U.S. shareholder. Level four access, on the other hand, would eliminate the incentive for COMSAT to cross-subsidize by enabling COMSAT's competitors the opportunity to secure the same 18 percent return.

Now, level four access is already available in the United Kingdom and Argentina and Chile and France and New Zealand and Sweden and Denmark, in Ireland and Singapore and China, Ecuador, Jordan, Sri Lanka, Kazakhstan, and over a dozen other countries now modeling their telecommunications systems increasingly on us, and here we have this last bastion of monopoly. It is essential that the United States, having led the way, now join these other countries.

Mr. Speaker, our goal for COMSAT, the U.S. signatory, is that it evolve into a commercial company like any other American commercial company, without any special status or advantages, but also without any special obligations. In a new competitive environment, we have high hopes that COMSAT will succeed and that its corporate future is bright.

We believe that the additional changes made by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN) to the legislation moves us very close to a final resolution. I think his suggestions were wise and they are now incorporated in this legislation.

I look forward to meeting with the Senate so that we can have additional discussions on this historic legislation and so that we can move forward along with our local satellite bill, our E-signature legislation in making the kinds of historic changes that make it possible for the private sector to be innovative, for the private sector to create the jobs, to be able to create the wealth which will be, ultimately, the

real peace dividend for Americans and ultimately exporting these concepts across the globe.

I thank the gentleman for all of his great work. I stand, as usual, in admiration for his usual leadership.

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

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume just briefly, and then I have requests for time that I will honor.

Let me first thank my friend from Massachusetts for those very eloquent and kind words. It occurred to me as he was addressing the topic that the United States decision to create these international bodies along with countries around the world led, in fact, to the launching of communications satellites that are now serving the entire globe.

To a large measure, it was those satellites beaming real information, the truth, across a wall in Berlin to citizens who were locked inside of a totalitarian system that could survive only by continuing to lie to them about how bad things were in the West and how bad democracies were and how awful free market systems were. It was those satellites that looked across that wall into grocery stores full of food in Houston, Texas and Massachusetts and Louisiana and gave a lie to all of those old messages that the Soviet Union had unfortunately piled upon their own citizens to convince them that their system was somehow better. When they turned around and went to grocery stores in Moscow and could not buy cabbage, could not buy potatoes, it suddenly dawned on them that the lie would not hold anymore, and the wall, indeed, had to come down.

The irony is that the satellite system that our governments helped construct, ending up creating freedom, of breaking down walls like the Berlin Wall all over the world, and democracies and free markets now are beginning to flourish across the globe as the old systems have crumbled, the old systems of totalitarianism, communism and, in fact, controlled markets that simply did not work.

So satellites gave and are giving the world freedom. And now, we in the House of Representatives are making another historic decision, that now it is time to free up the satellite system, to make it free and competitive, just like it has helped to free up the competitive juices of the economies of the world and to give people freedom across the world.

It is a kind of an ironic twist that now, the good work of these satellites and of our government decisions are now leading us to a place in time when we can free up satellites now to be just as competitive as the forces they themselves helped to unleash across the globe. That is indeed an irony. It is also an irony that we meet today on this satellite freedom bill right after we passed SHVA, the Satellite Home Viewers Act, which was also a bill designed to free up competition and the delivery of telephone services here in America.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say a special word to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) before I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS). We took on this battle together years and years ago, long before we joined hands on the floor of the House in 1992 in that historic battle to create direct access to programming for the satellites that created direct access to television for millions of Americans and that may, indeed, be the first real competition to monopoly cable across America. Again today we are joining hands in an effort, along with the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BLILEY) and others, to free up satellite communications to competition across the world.

It has been an extraordinary pleasure for me, coming from the Bayou country of Louisiana, to know and to work with the likes of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) and to share with him his intelligence, his wisdom, his wit and his leadership. I thank the gentleman so much for that privilege, and it is indeed an honor to join the gentleman tonight in another great historic effort.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS).

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Telecommunications and the distinguished ranking member for bringing this important legislation to the House floor today. Obviously, I think all of us agree it is a very good first step for more competition and more openness in the global satellite telecommunications market. I just want to bring some concern to the Members, my colleagues, that I am hoping will be worked out in the conference report with the Senate.

This bill imposes I think a condition on lifting the outdated ownership cap of COMSAT. One of the key elements to reforming and normalizing the operation of COMSAT is allowing its acquisition by Lockheed Martin. The satellite reform bill contains language that appears to allow the Lockheed Martin-COMSAT acquisition to be complete, but it attaches some conditions of implementing an FCC order on direct access to lifting these caps. There is some concern of mine that it is not clear whether the September 15, 1999 direct access order must be implemented or another future FCC direct access action must be taken. Either way, this is somewhat of a concern of mine.

I think it is some type of restriction on the ability of Lockheed Martin and COMSAT to complete their merger, and of course this merger has already been approved by the Department of Justice. I think these two American companies have waited for over a year for the Federal Government to provide the needed regulatory and legislative approval for their transaction, but I wanted to express this concern.

Mr. Speaker, the bill is excellent. This is just a concern I am voicing, of course. I want to thank the chairman and the ranking member for their efforts on this bill, and I hope that when it moves to the Senate, that the restrictions on the Lockheed Martin-COMSAT merger will be effective.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to, in conclusion, thank everyone who has worked on this legislation. We have reached a point where it is time to introduce COMSAT fully to the private marketplace. We have worked long and hard to reach this point, much of the original investment being made by the Federal Government. In fact, the Star Wars program itself was a program of putting 100 to 200 satellites in the sky and contracting with aerospace companies, AT&T, to communicate so that we could shoot down 2,000 or 3,000 Soviet missiles within 2 to 3 minutes, and it required tremendous telecommunications capacity, point to multi-point communications.

Ultimately, that system will probably never be deployed, but the peace dividend that has flown from it is that companies like Hughes that were defense contractors moved over and took the same concepts over and created Direct TV, the satellite dish company. The same thing is true in company after company. The government investment that was initially made in order to thwart the ambitions of the Soviet Union were ultimately turned into things which benefited the American people in its peaceful application. This is another benefit which the American people should get and all of the other companies that have been created subsequent to the construction of INTELSAT and COMSAT.

Mr. Speaker, my hope is that the bill passes this evening, goes to a conference quickly with the Senate, and that we can resolve the differences and produce another great marketplace victory for the American people as a post-Cold War dividend.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3261.

First, I want to commend Chairman BLILEY for removing a particularly controversial provision that was included in the satellite privatization bill he authored last year. The so-called "fresh look" provision would have resulted in privately negotiated contracts being abrogated arbitrarily by order of the U.S. Government. The removal of this provision is a good first step toward enacting sensible satellite privatization legislation this Congress.

Although I support passage today so we can move the process forward to Conference with the Senate, I still have serious concerns with a number of provisions contained in the Bliley bill. The privatization criteria mandated are so rigorous they cannot possibly be achieved, let alone in the limited time frame set forth. The penalties for non-compliance are so severe that they will, at best, significantly

disrupt the provision of Intelsat's services to many users in this country. At worst, these penalties will cause the ultimate expulsion of Intelsat from the U.S. market. Either result would be detrimental to the interests of U.S. consumers, and is diametrically opposed to the stated purposes of this bill—that is, to create more competition for satellite services, not less.

There is no disagreement between me and Chairman BLILEY that Intelsat should be privatized as quickly as possible. Unfortunately, the U.S. cannot, by legislative fiat, simply impose its will on 143 foreign countries who are signatories to the Intelsat treaty. I believe the Bliley bill, as currently constructed, would actually undermine American diplomatic efforts currently underway to secure an Intelsat privatization.

Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful that through negotiations with the Senate, which already has unanimously approved a more reasonable bill to achieve privatization of Intelsat, we ultimately will enact a truly pro-competitive, pro-consumer solution.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3261, the Communications Satellite Competition and Privatization Act. This legislation is designed to promote the privatization of Intelsat and open foreign markets to U.S. companies. Once enacted, this bill will bring to American consumers the benefits of lower rates and more services. Its passage is long overdue.

After almost 40 years, it is time to overhaul the 1960s' era U.S. international satellite communications policy from one that is dominated by intergovernmental organizations such as Intelsat and Inmarsat to one that lets private companies compete in an unfettered market.

This bill benefits both U.S. companies and U.S. consumers. I commend Chairman BLILEY, MR. TAUZIN and Mr. MARKEY and their staffs for their efforts to produce a bipartisan, compromise bill, of which I am a proud cosponsor. In particular, the removal of the so-called 'Fresh Look' provision improves the bill greatly and adds to the reasons it should pass in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, the bill eliminates the privileges and immunities of Intelsat and ends Comsat's monopoly access to Intelsat. Comsat has enjoyed for years a monopoly over Intelsat access, which, according to the Federal Communications Commission, has permitted Comsat to mark-up Intelsat's charges by an average of 68%. It is time to permit the same level of comprehensive direct assess to U.S. companies that is available to many other countries.

To better understand the critical direct access provisions in H.R. 3261, we need to remember that although Comsat is a private corporation, it did not arise from normal marketplace forces. Instead, it was created by the Congress in the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 for a specific purpose: to assist in the development of a global satellite system. As part of this role and to ensure that no provider would dominate the market, Comsat became a ''middleman'', investing in the global system and reselling satellite services to entities providing tele-communications services to end users.

While Comsat's ''middleman'' role may have served an important purpose when the global satellite system was in its infancy, the rationale for this role—that one entity should control access to Intelsat—no longer exists. Today, we can no longer justify a government-endorsed subsidy to Comsat or any other private successor company when fair competition is the only force to control costs and protect consumers.

I urge that members support H.R. 3261. As a member of the Commerce Committee and its Subcommittee on Telecommunications which considered this legislation, I firmly believe that the bill will increase competition, open foreign markets, and create new business opportunities for U.S. companies.

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3261, the Communications Satellite Competition and Privatization Act. This legislation will reform international satellite policies that are nearly 40 years old.

The world of telecommunications has changed dramatically since 1962, when it was believed that only governments could finance and manage a global satellite system. Back then, Americans had rotary phones they leased from the one and only telephone company in the United States. Today, a rapidly growing number of Americans carry cellular phones wherever they go. They wear pagers and send e-mails across the world. And yet, we still have the same structure for international satellite communications that was designed before Neil Armstrong walked on the moon.

The result is a distorted marketplace, stifled competition and innovation, and increased prices for consumers.

H.R. 3261 will put an end to the last remaining telecommunications monopoly in the United States. The bill promotes competition and opens foreign markets for U.S. companies by privatizing the intergovernmental satellite organizations—called Intelsat and Inmarsat—that dominate international commercial satellite communications. These organizations operate as a cartel-like structure comprised of the national telephone monopolies and dominant companies of its member organizations.

Today, private companies such as PanAmSat, GE Americom, Teledesic and Motorola have the ability to offer high-quality international satellite communications services. But these companies cannot compete with Intelsat because of the advantages bestowed upon this organization.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Chairman TOM BLILEY of the Commerce Committee for his leadership in bringing this important bill to the floor. I also would like to thank Congressmen BILLY TAUZIN and EDWARD MARKEY for their work in crafting this pro-trade, pro-consumer legislation.

The promotion of a competitive satellite communications marketplace is a goal we should all support and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3261.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce be discharged from further consideration of the Senate bill (S. 376) to amend the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 to promote competition and privatization in satellite communications, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 376

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 ''Open-market Reorganization for the Betterment of International Telecommunications Act''.

SEC. 2. PURPOSE.

It is the purpose of this Act to promote a fully competitive domestic and international market for satellite communications services for the benefit of consumers and providers of satellite services by fully encouraging the privatization of the intergovernmental satellite organizations, INTELSAT and Inmarsat, and reforming the regulatory framework of the COMSAT Corporation.

SEC. 3. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that:

(1) International satellite communications services constitute a critical component of global voice, video and data services, play a vital role in the integration of all nations into the global economy and contribute toward the ability of developing countries to achieve sustainable development.

(2) The United States played a pivotal role in stimulating the development of international satellite communications services by enactment of the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 (47 U.S.C. 701–744), and by its critical contributions, through its signatory, the COMSAT Corporation, in the establishment of INTELSAT, which has successfully established global satellite networks to provide member countries with worldwide access to telecommunications services, including critical lifeline services to the developing world.

(3) The United States played a pivotal role in stimulating the development of international satellite communications services by enactment of the International Maritime Satellite Telecommunications Act (47 U.S.C. 751–757), and by its critical contributions, through its signatory, COMSAT, in the establishment of Inmarsat, which enabled member countries to provide mobile satellite services such as international maritime and global maritime distress and safety services to include other satellite services, such as land mobile and aeronautical communications services.

(4) By statute, COMSAT, a publicly traded corporation, is the sole United States signatory to INTELSAT and, as such, is responsible for carrying out United States commitments under the INTELSAT Agreement and the INTELSAT Operating Agreement. Pursuant to a binding Headquarters Agreement, the United States, as a party to INTELSAT, has satisfied many of its obligations under the INTELSAT Agreement.

(5) In the 37 years since enactment of the Communications Satellite Act of 1962, satellite technology has advanced dramatically,

large-scale financing options have improved immensely and international telecommunications policies have shifted from those of natural monopolies to those based on market forces, resulting in multiple private commercial companies around the world providing, or preparing to provide, the domestic, regional, and global satellite telecommunications services that only INTELSAT and Inmarsat had previously had the capabilities to offer.

(6) Private commercial satellite communications systems now offer the latest telecommunications services to more and more countries of the world with declining costs, making satellite communications an attractive complement as well as an alternative to terrestrial communications systems, particularly in lesser developed countries.

(7) To enable consumers to realize optimum benefits from international satellite communications services, and to enable these systems to be competitive with other international telecommunication systems, such as fiber optic cable, the global trade and regulatory environment must support vigorous and robust competition.

(8) In particular, all satellite systems should have unimpeded access to the markets that they are capable of serving, and the ability to compete in a fair and meaningful way within those markets.

(9) Transforming INTELSAT and Inmarsat from intergovernmental organizations into conventional satellite services companies is a key element in bringing about the emergence of a fully competitive global environment for satellite services.

(10) The issue of privatization of any State-owned firm is extremely complex and multifaceted. For that reason, the sale of a firm at arm's length does not automatically, and in all cases, extinguish any prior subsidies or government conferred advantages.

(11) It is in the interest of the United States to negotiate the removal of its reservation in the Fourth Protocol to the General Agreement on Trade in Services regarding INTELSAT's and Inmarsat's access to the United States market through COMSAT as soon as possible, but such reservation cannot be removed without adequate assurance that the United States market for satellite services will not be disrupted by such INTELSAT or Inmarsat access.

(12) The Communications Satellite Act of 1962, and other applicable United States laws, need to be updated to encourage and complete the pro-competitive privatization of INTELSAT and Inmarsat, to update the domestic United States regulatory regime governing COMSAT, and to ensure a competitively neutral United States framework for the provision of domestic and international telecommunications services via satellite systems.

SEC. 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF SATELLITE SERVICES COMPETITION; PRIVATIZATION.

The Communications Satellite Act of 1962 (47 U.S.C. 701) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"TITLE VI—SATELLITE SERVICES COMPETITION AND PRIVATIZATION

''SUBTITLE A—TRANSITION TO A PRIVATIZED INTELSAT

"SEC. 601. POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.

''It is the policy of the United States to—

''(1) encourage INTELSAT to privatize in a pro-competitive manner as soon as possible, but not later than January 1, 2002, recognizing the need for a reasonable transition and process to achieve a full, pro-competitive restructuring; and

''(2) work constructively with its international partners in INTELSAT, and with INTELSAT itself, to bring about a prompt restructuring that will ensure fair competition, both in the United States as well as in the global markets served by the INTELSAT system; and

''(3) encourage Inmarsat's full implementation of the terms and conditions of its privatization agreement.

"SEC. 602. ROLE OF COMSAT.

''(a) ADVOCACY.—As the United States signatory to INTELSAT, COMSAT shall act as an aggressive advocate of pro-competitive privatization of INTELSAT. With respect to the consideration within INTELSAT of any matter related to its privatization, COMSAT shall fully consult with the United States Government prior to exercising its voting rights and shall exercise its voting rights in a manner fully consistent with any instructions issued. In the event that the United States signatory to INTELSAT is acquired after enactment of this section, the President and the Commission shall assure that the instructional process safeguards against conflicts of interest.

''(b) ANNUAL REPORTS.—The President and the Commission shall report annually to the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, respectively, on the progress being made by INTELSAT and Inmarsat to privatize and complete privatization in a pro-competitive manner.

"SEC. 603. RESTRICTIONS PENDING PRIVATIZATION.

''(a) INTELSAT shall be prohibited from entering the United States market directly to provide any satellite communications services or space segment capacity to carriers (other than the United States signatory) or end users in the United States until July 1, 2001 or until INTELSAT achieves a pro-competitive privatization pursuant to section 613 (a) if privatization occurs earlier.

''(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), INTELSAT shall be prohibited from entering the United States market directly to provide any satellite communications services or space segment capacity to any foreign signatory, or affiliate thereof, and no carrier, other than the United States signatory, nor any end user, shall be permitted to invest directly in INTELSAT.

''(c) Pending INTELSAT's privatization, the Commission shall ensure that the United States signatory is compensated by direct access users for the costs it incurs in fulfilling its obligations under this Act.

''(d) The provisions of subsections (b) and (c) shall remain in effect only until INTELSAT achieves a pro-competitive privatization pursuant to section 613 (a).

''SUBTITLE B—ACTIONS TO ENSURE PRO-COMPETITIVE SATELLITE SERVICES

"SEC. 611. PRIVATIZATION.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall seek a pro-competitive privatization of INTELSAT as soon as practicable, but no later than January 1, 2002. Such privatization shall be confirmed by a final decision of the INTELSAT Assembly of Parties and shall be followed by a timely initial public offering taking into account relative market conditions.

''(b) ENSURE CONTINUATION OF PRIVATIZATION.—The President and the Commission shall seek to ensure that the privatization of Inmarsat continues in a pro-competitive manner.

"SEC. 612. PROVISION OF SERVICES IN THE UNITED STATES BY PRIVATIZED AFFILIATES OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL SATELLITE ORGANIZATIONS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—With respect to any application for a satellite earth station or space station under title III of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C 301 et seq.) or any application under section 214 of that Act (47 U.S.C. 214), or any letter of intent to provide service in the United States via non-United States licensed space segment, submitted by a privatized IGO affiliate or successor, the Commission—

''(1) shall apply a presumption in favor of entry to an IGO affiliate or successor licensed by a WTO Member for services covered by United States commitments under the WTO Basic Telecom Agreement;

''(2) may attach conditions to any grant of authority to an IGO affiliate or successor that raises the potential for competitive harm; or

''(3) shall in the exceptional case in which an application by an IGO affiliate or successor would pose a very high risk to competition in the United States satellite market, deny the application.

''(b) DETERMINATION FACTORS.—In determining whether an application to serve the United States market by an IGO affiliate raises the potential for competitive harm or risk under subsection (a)(2), the Commission shall determine whether any potential anti-competitive or market distorting consequences of continued relationships or connections exist between an IGO and its affiliates including—

''(1) whether the IGO affiliate is structured to prevent anti-competitive practices such as collusive behavior or cross-subsidization;

''(2) the degree of affiliation between the IGO and its affiliate;

''(3) whether the IGO affiliate can directly or indirectly benefit from IGO privileges and immunities;

''(4) the ownership structure of the affiliate and the effect of IGO and other Signatory ownership and whether the affiliate is independent of IGO signatories or former signatories who control telecommunications market access in their home territories;

''(5) the existence of clearly defined arm's-length conditions governing the affiliate-IGO relationship including separate officers, directors, employees, and accounting systems;

''(6) the existence of fair market valuing for permissible business transactions between an IGO and its affiliate that is verifiable by an independent audit and consistent with normal commercial practice and generally accepted accounting principles;

''(7) the existence of common marketing;

''(8) the availability of recourse to IGO assets for credit or capital;

''(9) whether an IGO registers or coordinates spectrum or orbital locations on behalf of its affiliate; and

''(10) whether the IGO affiliate has corporate charter provisions prohibiting re-affiliation with the IGO after privatization.

''(c) SUNSET.—The provisions of subsection (b) shall cease to have effect upon approval of the application pursuant to section 613.

''(d) PUBLIC INTEREST DETERMINATION.—Nothing in this Act affects the Commission's ability to make a public interest determination concerning any application pertaining to entry into the United States market.

"SEC. 613. PRESIDENTIAL NEGOTIATING OBJECTIVES AND FCC CRITERIA FOR PRIVATIZED IGOs.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Upon a final decision of the INTELSAT Assembly of Parties creating the legal structure and characteristics of the privatized INTELSAT and recognizing that Inmarsat transitioned into a private company on April 15, 1999, the President shall within 30 days report to the Congress on the extent to which such privatization framework meets each of the criteria in subsection (c), and whether taking into consideration all other relevant competitive factors, entry of a privatized INTELSAT or Inmarsat into the United States market will not be likely to distort competition.

''(b) PURPOSE OF PRIVATIZATION CRITERIA.—The criteria provided in subsection (c) shall be used as—

''(1) the negotiation objectives for achieving the privatization of INTELSAT no later than January 1, 2002, and also for Inmarsat;

''(2) the standard for measuring, pursuant to subsection (a), whether negotiations have resulted in an acceptable framework for achieving the pro-competitive privatization of INTELSAT and Inmarsat; and

''(3) licensing criteria by the Commission in making its independent determination of whether the certified framework for achieving the pro-competitive privatization of INTELSAT and Inmarsat has been properly implemented by the privatized INTELSAT and Inmarsat.

''(c) PRIVATIZATION CRITERIA.—A pro-competitively privatized INTELSAT or Inmarsat—

''(1) has no privileges or immunities limiting legal accountability, commercial transparency, or taxation and does not unfairly benefit from ownership by former signatories who control telecommunications market access to their home territories;

''(2) has submitted to the jurisdiction of competition and independent regulatory authorities of a nation that is a signatory to the World Trade Organization Agreement on Basic Telecommunications and that has implemented or accepted the agreement's reference paper on regulatory principles;

''(3) can offer assurance of an arm's-length relationship in all respects between itself and any IGO affiliate;

''(4) has given due consideration to the international connectivity requirements of thin route countries;

''(5) can demonstrate that the valuation of assets to be transferred post-privatization is in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

''(6) has access to orbital locations and associated spectrum post-privatization in accordance with the same regulatory processes and fees applicable to other commercial satellite systems;

''(7) conducts technical coordinations post-privatization under normal, established ITU procedures;

''(8) has an ownership structure in the form of a stock corporation or other similar and accepted commercial mechanism, and a commitment to a timely initial public offering has been established for the sale or purchase of company shares;

''(9) shall not acquire, or enjoy any agreements or arrangements which secure, exclusive access to any national telecommunications market; and

''(10) will have accomplished a privatization consistent with the criteria listed in this subsection at the earliest possible date, but not later than January 1, 2002, for INTELSAT and Inmarsat.

''(d) FCC INDEPENDENT DETERMINATION ON IMPLEMENTATION.—After the President has made a report to Congress pursuant to subsection (a), with respect to any application for a satellite earth station or space station under title III of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 301) or any application under section 214 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 214), or any letter of intent to provide service in the United States via a non-United States licensed space segment, submitted by a privatized affiliate prior to the privatized IGO, or by a privatized IGO, the Commission shall determine whether the enumerated objectives for a pro-competitive privatization of INTELSAT and Inmarsat under this section have been implemented with respect to the privatized IGO, but in making that consideration, may neither contract or expand the privatization criteria in subsection (c).

''(e) AUTHORITY TO DENY AN APPLICATION.—Nothing in this section affects the Commission's authority to condition or deny an application on the basis of the public interest.

"SEC. 614. FAILURE TO PRIVATIZE IN A TIMELY MANNER.

''(a) REPORT.—In the event that INTELSAT fails to fully privatize as provided in section 611 by January 1, 2002, the President shall—

''(1) instruct all instrumentalities of the United States Government to grant a preference for procurement of satellite services from commercial private sector providers of satellite space segment rather than IGO providers;

''(2) immediately commence deliberations to determine what additional measures should be implemented to ensure the rapid privatization of INTELSAT;

''(3) no later than March 31, 2002, issue a report delineating such other measures to the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives, and Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate; and

''(4) withdraw as a party from INTELSAT.

''(b) RESERVATION CLAUSE.—The President may determine, after consulting with Congress, that in consideration of privatization being imminent, it is in the national interest of the United States to provide a reasonable extension of time for completion of privatization.

''SUBTITLE C—COMSAT GOVERNANCE AND OPERATION

"SEC. 621. ELIMINATION OF PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES.

''(a) COMSAT.—COMSAT shall not have any privilege or immunity on the basis of its status as a signatory or a representative of the United States to INTELSAT and Inmarsat, except that COMSAT retains its privileges and immunities—

''(1) for those actions taken in its role as the United States signatory to INTELSAT or Inmarsat upon instruction of the United States Government; and

''(2) for actions taken when acting as the United States signatory in fulfilling signatory obligations under the INTELSAT Operating Agreement.

''(b) NO JOINT OR SEVERAL LIABILITY.—If COMSAT is found liable for any action taken in its status as a signatory or a representative of the party to INTELSAT, any such liability shall be limited to the portion of the judgment that corresponds to COMSAT's percentage of the responsibility, as determined by the trier of fact.

''(c) PROSPECTIVE EFFECT OF ELIMINATION.—The elimination of privileges and immunities contained in this section shall apply only to actions or decisions taken by COMSAT after the date of enactment of the Open-market Reorganization for the Betterment of International Telecommunications Act.

"SEC 622. ABROGATION OF CONTRACTS PROHIBITED.

''Nothing in this Act or the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 151 et seq.) shall be construed to modify or invalidate any contract or agreement involving COMSAT, INTELSAT, or any terms or conditions of such agreement in force on the date of enactment of the Open-market Reorganization for the Betterment of International Telecommunications Act, or to give the Commission authority, by rule-making or any other means, to invalidate any such contract or agreement, or any terms and conditions of such contract or agreement.

"SEC. 623. PERMITTED COMSAT INVESTMENT.

''Nothing in this Act shall be construed as precluding COMSAT from investing in or owning satellites or other facilities independent from INTELSAT, or from providing services through reselling capacity over the facilities of satellite systems independent from INTELSAT. This section shall not be construed as restricting the types of contracts which can be executed or services which may be provided by COMSAT over the independent satellites or facilities described in this subsection.

''SUBTITLE D—GENERAL PROVISIONS

"SEC. 631. PROMOTION OF EFFICIENT USE OF ORBITAL SLOTS AND SPECTRUM.

''All satellite system operators authorized to access the United States market should make efficient and timely use of orbital and spectrum resources in order to ensure that these resources are not warehoused to the detriment of other new or existing satellite system operators. Where these assurances cannot be provided, satellite system operators shall arbitrate their rights to these resources according to ITU procedures.

"SEC. 632. PROHIBITION ON PROCUREMENT PREFERENCES.

''Except pursuant to section 615 of this Act, nothing in this title or the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 151 et seq.) shall be construed to authorize or require any preference in Federal Government procurement of telecommunications services, for the satellite space segment provided by INTELSAT or Inmarsat, nor shall anything in this title or that Act be construed to result in a bias against the use of INTELSAT or Inmarsat through existing or future contract awards.

"SEC. 633. SATELLITE AUCTIONS.

''Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commission shall not assign by competitive bidding orbital locations or spectrum used for the provision of international or global satellite communications services. The President shall oppose in the International Telecommunications Union and in other bilateral and multilateral negotiations any assignment by competitive bidding of orbital locations, licenses, or spectrum used for the provision of such services.

"SEC. 634. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAWS.

''Whenever the application of the provisions of this Act is inconsistent with the provisions of the Communications Act of 1934, the provisions of this Act shall govern.

"SEC. 635. EXCLUSIVITY ARRANGEMENTS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—No satellite operator shall acquire or enjoy the exclusive right of handling traffic to or from the United States, its territories or possessions, and any other country or territory by reason of any concession, contract, understanding, or working arrangement to which the satellite operator or any persons or companies controlling or controlled by the operator are parties.

''(b) EXCEPTION.—In enforcing the provisions of this subsection, the Commission—

''(1) shall not require the termination of existing satellite telecommunications services under contract with, or tariff commitment to, such satellite operator; but

''(2) may require the termination of new services only to the country that has provided the exclusive right to handle traffic, if the Commission determines the public interest, convenience, and necessity so requires.

''SUBTITLE E—DEFINITIONS

"SEC. 641. DEFINITIONS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—In this title:

''(1) INTELSAT.—The term 'INTELSAT' means the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization established pursuant to the Agreement Relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization.

''(2) INMARSAT.—The term 'Inmarsat' means the International Mobile Satellite Organization established pursuant to the Convention on the International Maritime Satellite Organization and may also refer to INMARSAT Limited when appropriate.

''(3) COMSAT.—The term 'COMSAT' means the corporation established pursuant to title III of this Act and its successors and assigns.

''(4) SIGNATORY.—The term 'signatory' means the telecommunications entity designated by a party that has signed the Operating Agreement and for which such Agreement has entered into force.

''(5) PARTY.—The term 'party' means, in the case of INTELSAT, a nation for which the INTELSAT agreement has entered into force or been provisionally applied, and in the case of INMARSAT, a nation for which the Inmarsat convention entered into force.

''(6) COMMISSION.—The term 'Commission' means the Federal Communications Commission.

''(7) INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION; ITU.—The terms 'International Telecommunication Union' and 'ITU' mean the intergovernmental organization that is a specialized agency of the United Nations in which member countries cooperate for the development of telecommunications, including adoption of international regulations governing terrestrial and space uses of the frequency spectrum as well as use of the geostationary orbital arc.

''(8) PRIVATIZED INTELSAT.—The term 'privatized INTELSAT' means any entity created from the privatization of INTELSAT from the assets of INTELSAT.

''(9) PRIVATIZED INMARSAT.—The term 'privatized Inmarsat' means any entity created from the privatization of Inmarsat from the assets of Inmarsat, namely INMARSAT, Ltd.

''(10) ORBITAL LOCATION.—The term 'orbital location' means the location for placement of a satellite in geostationary orbits as defined in the International Telecommunication Union Radio Regulations.

''(11) SPECTRUM.—The term 'spectrum' means the range of frequencies used to provide radio communication services.

''(12) SPACE SEGMENT.—The term 'space segment' means the satellites, and the tracking, telemetry, command, control, monitoring and related facilities and equipment used to support the operation of satellites owned or leased by INTELSAT and Inmarsat or an IGO successor or affiliate.

''(13) INTELSAT AGREEMENT.—The term 'INTELSAT agreement' means the agreement relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization, including all of its annexes (TIAS 7532, 23 UST 3813).

''(14) OPERATING AGREEMENT.—The term 'operating agreement' means—

''(A) in the case of INTELSAT, the agreement, including its annex but excluding all titles of articles, opened for signature at Washington on August 20, 1971, by governments or telecommunications entities designated by governments in accordance with the provisions of The Agreement; and

''(B) in the case of Inmarsat, the Operating Agreement on the International Maritime Satellite Organization, including its annexes.

''(15) HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT.—The term 'headquarters agreement' means the binding international agreement, dated November 24, 1976, between the United States and INTELSAT covering privileges, exemptions, and immunities with respect to the location of INTELSAT's headquarters in Washington, D.C.

''(16) DIRECT-TO-HOME SATELLITE SERVICES.—The term 'direct-to-home satellite services' means the distribution or broadcasting of programming or services by satellite directly to the subscriber's premises without the use of ground receiving or distribution equipment, except at the subscriber's premises or in the uplink process to the satellite.

''(17) IGO.—The term 'IGO' means the Intergovernmental Satellite organizations, INTELSAT and Inmarsat.

''(18) IGO AFFILIATE.—The term 'IGO affiliate' means any entity in which an IGO owns or has owned an equity interest of 10 percent or more.

''(19) IGO SUCCESSOR.—The term 'IGO Successor' means an entity which holds substantially all the assets of a pre-existing IGO.

''(20) GLOBAL MARITIME DISTRESS AND SAFETY SERVICES.—The term 'global maritime distress and safety services' means the automated ship-to-shore distress alerting system which uses satellite and advanced terrestrial systems for international distress communications and promoting maritime safety in general, permitting the worldwide alerting of vessels, coordinated search and rescue operations, and dissemination of maritime safety information.

''(b) COMMON TERMS.—Except as otherwise provided in subsection (a), terms used in this title that are defined in section 3 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 153) have the meaning provided in that section.''.

SEC. 5. CONFORMING CHANGES.

(a) REPEAL OF FEDERAL COORDINATION AND PLANNING PROVISIONS.—Section 201 of the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 (47 U.S.C. 721) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 201. IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY.

''The Federal Communications Commission, in its administration of the Communications Act of 1934, shall make rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this Act.''.

(b) REPEAL OF GOVERNMENT-ESTABLISHED CORPORATION PROVISIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 301 of the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 (47 U.S.C. 731) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 301. CORPORATION.

''The corporation organized under the provisions of this title, as this title existed before the enactment of the Open-market Reorganization for the Betterment of International Telecommunications Act, known as COMSAT, and its successors and assigns, are subject to the provisions of this Act. The right to repeal, alter, or amend this Act at any time is expressly reserved.''.

(2) CONFORMING CHANGES.—Title III of the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 (47 U.S.C. 731 et seq.) is amended—

(A) by striking ''**CREATION OF A COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE**'' in the caption of title III;

(B) by striking sections 302, 303, and 304;

(C) by redesignating section 305 as section 302; and

(D) by striking subsection (c) of section 302, as redesignated.

(c) REPEAL OF CERTAIN MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.—Title IV of the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 (47 U.S.C. 741 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by striking section 402;

(2) by striking subsection (a) of section 403 and redesignating subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (a) and (b), respectively; and

(3) by striking section 404.

SEC. 6. INTERNATIONAL MARITIME SATELLITE TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACT AMENDMENTS.

(a) REPEAL OF SUPERSEDED AUTHORITY.—Title V of the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 (47 U.S.C. 751 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by striking sections 502, 503, 504, and 505; and

(2) by inserting after section 501 the following:

''SEC. 502. GLOBAL SATELLITE SAFETY SERVICES AFTER PRIVATIZATION OF BUSINESS OPERATIONS OF INMARSAT.

''In order to ensure the continued provision of global maritime distress and safety satellite telecommunications services after privatization of the business operations of Inmarsat, the President may maintain membership in the International Mobile Satellite Organization on behalf of the United States.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) take effect on the date on which the International Mobile Satellite Organization ceases to operate directly a global mobile satellite system.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. TAUZIN

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TAUZIN moves that the House strike all after the enacting clause of a Senate bill, S. 376, and insert the text of the bill, H.R. 3261, as passed by the House.

The motion was agreed to.

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

A similar House bill (H.R. 3261) was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House insist on its amendment and request a conference with the Senate thereon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana? The Chair hears none and, without objection, appoints the following conferees: Messrs. BLILEY, TAUZIN, OXLEY, DINGELL, and MARKEY.

There was no objection.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourn today that it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. tomorrow.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1900

CONTINUATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH REGARD TO WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 106–158)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska) laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

On November 14, 1994, in light of the dangers of the proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons (''weapons of mass destruction''—

WMD) and of the means of delivering such weapons, I issued Executive Order 12938, and declared a national emergency under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.). Under section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), the national emergency terminates on the anniversary date of its declaration unless, within the 90-day period prior to each anniversary date, I publish in the *Federal Register* and transmit to the Congress a notice stating that such emergency is to continue in effect. The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. I am, therefore, advising the Congress that the national emergency declared on November 14, 1994, and extended on November 14, 1995, November 12, 1996, November 13, 1997, and November 12, 1998, must continue in effect beyond November 14, 1999. Accordingly, I have extended the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12938, as amended.

The following report is made pursuant to section 204(a) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1703(c)) and section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1641(c)), regarding activities taken and money spent pursuant to the emergency declaration. Additional information on nuclear, missile, and/or chemical and biological weapons (CBW) nonproliferation efforts is contained in the most recent annual Report on the Proliferation of Missiles and Essential Components of Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Weapons, provided to the Congress pursuant to section 1097 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (Public Law 102–190), also known as the ''Nonproliferation Report,'' and the most recent annual report provided to the Congress pursuant to section 308 of the Chemical and Biological Weapons Control and Warfare Elimination Act of 1991 (Public Law 102–182), also known as the ''CBW Report.''

On July 28, 1998, in Executive Order 13094, I amended section 4 of Executive Order 12938 so that the United States Government could more effectively respond to the worldwide threat of weapons of mass destruction proliferation activities. The amendment of section 4 strengthens Executive Order 12938 in several significant ways. The amendment broadens the type of proliferation activity that can subject entities to potential penalties under the Executive order. The original Executive order provided for penalties for contributions to the efforts of any foreign country, project or entity to use, acquire, design, produce, or stockpile chemical or biological weapons; the amended Executive order also covers contributions to foreign programs for nuclear weapons and for missiles capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction. Moreover, the amendment expands the original Executive order to include attempts to contribute to foreign proliferation activities, as well as actual contributions, and broadens the range of potential penalties to expressly include the prohibition of U.S. Government assistance to foreign persons, and the prohibition of imports into the United States and U.S. Government procurement. In sum, the amendment gives the United States Government greater flexibility and discretion in deciding how and to what extent to impose measures against foreign persons that assist proliferation programs.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS

In May 1998, India and Pakistan each conducted a series of nuclear tests. World reaction included nearly universal condemnation across a broad range of international fora and multilateral support for a broad range of sanctions, including new restrictions on lending by international financial institutions unrelated to basic human needs and on aid from the G–8 and other countries.

Since the mandatory imposition of U.S. statutory sanctions, we have worked unilaterally, with other P–5 and G–8 members, and through the United Nations, to dissuade India and Pakistan from taking further steps toward developing nuclear weapons. We have urged them to join multilateral arms control efforts and to conform to the standards of nonproliferation regimes, to prevent a regional arms race and build confidence by practicing restraint, and to resume efforts to resolve their differences through dialogue. The P–5, G–8, and U.N. Security Council have called on India and Pakistan to take a broad range of concrete actions. The United States has focused most intensely on several objectives that can be met over the short and medium term: an end to nuclear testing and prompt, unconditional ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT); engagement in productive negotiations on a fissile material cut-off treaty (FMCT) and, pending their conclusion, a moratorium on production of fissile material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices; restraint in development and deployment of nuclear-capable missiles and aircraft; and adoption of controls meeting international standards on exports of sensitive materials and technology.

Against this backdrop of international pressure on India and Pakistan, high-level U.S. dialogues with Indian and Pakistani officials have yielded little progress. In September 1998, Indian and Pakistani leaders had expressed a willingness to sign the CTBT. Both governments, having already declared testing moratoria, had indicated they were prepared to sign the CTBT by September 1999 under certain conditions. These declarations were made prior to the collapse of Prime Minister Vajpayee's Indian government in April 1999, a development that has delayed consideration of CTBT signature in India. The Indian election, the Kargil conflict, and the October political coup in Pakistan have further complicated the issue, although neither country has renounced its commitment. Pakistan has said that it will not sign the Treaty until India does. Additionally, Pakistan's Foreign Minister stated publicly on September 12, 1999, that Pakistan would not consider signing the CTBT until sanctions are removed.

India and Pakistan both withdrew their opposition to negotiations on an FMCT in Geneva at the end of the 1998 Conference on Disarmament sessions. However, these negotiations were unable to resume in 1999 and we have no indications that India or Pakistan played helpful ''behind the scenes'' roles. They also pledged to institute strict controls that meet internationally accepted standards on sensitive exports, and have begun expert discussions with the United States and others on this subject. In addition, India and Pakistan resumed their bilateral dialogue on outstanding disputes, including Kashmir, at the Foreign Secretary level. The Kargil conflict this summer complicated efforts to continue this bilateral dialogue, although both sides have expressed interest in resuming the discussions at some future point. We will continue discussions with both governments at the senior and expert levels, and our diplomatic efforts in concert with the P–5, G–8, and in international fora. Efforts may be further complicated by India's release in August 1999 of a draft of its nuclear doctrine, which, although its timing may have been politically motivated, suggests that India intends to make nuclear weapons an integral part of the national defense.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK or North Korea) continues to maintain a freeze on its nuclear facilities consistent with the 1994 U.S.–DPRK Agreed Framework, which calls for the immediate freezing and eventual dismantling of the DPRK's graphite-moderated reactors and reprocessing plant at Yongbyon and Taechon. The United States has raised its concerns with the DPRK about a suspect underground site under construction, possibly intended to support nuclear activities contrary to the Agreed Framework. In March 1999, the United States reached agreement with the DPRK for visits by a team of U.S. experts to the facility. In May 1999, a Department of State team visited the underground facility at Kumchang-ni. The team was permitted to conduct all activities previously agreed to help remove suspicions about the site. Based on the data gathered by the U.S. delegation and the subsequent technical review, the United States has concluded that, at present, the underground site does not violate the 1994 U.S.–DPRK Agreed Framework.

The Agreed Framework requires the DPRK to come into full compliance with its NPT and IAEA obligations as a

part of a process that also includes the supply of two light water reactors to North Korea. United States experts remain on-site in North Korea working to complete clean-up operations after largely finishing the canning of spent fuel from the North's 5-megawatt nuclear reactor.

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) is the cornerstone on the global nuclear nonproliferation regime. In May 1999, NPT Parties met in New York to complete preparations for the 2000 NPT Review Conference. The United States is working with others to ensure that the 2000 NPT Review Conference is a success that reaffirms the NPT as a strong and viable part of the global security system.

The United States signed the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty on September 24, 1996. So far, 154 countries have signed and 51 have ratified the CTBT. During 1999, CTBT signatories conducted numerous meetings of the Preparatory Commission (PrepCom) in Vienna, seeking to promote rapid completion of the International Monitoring System (IMS) established by the Treaty. In October 1999, a conference was held pursuant to Article XIV of the CTBT, to discuss ways to accelerate the entry into force of the Treaty. The United States attended that conference as an observer.

On September 22, 1997, I transmitted the CTBT to the Senate, requesting prompt advice and consent to ratification. I deeply regret the Senate's decision on October 13, 1999, to refuse its consent to ratify the CTBT. The CTBT will serve several U.S. national security interests by prohibiting all nuclear explosions. It will constrain the development and qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons; end the development of advanced new types of weapons; contribute to the prevention of nuclear proliferation and the process of nuclear disarmament; and strengthen international peace and security. The CTBT marks a historic milestone in our drive to reduce the nuclear threat and to build a safer world. For these reasons, we hope that at an appropriate time, and the Senate will reconsider this treaty in a manner that will ensure a fair and thorough hearing process and will allow for more thoughtful debate.

With 35 member states, the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) is a widely accepted, mature, and effective export-control arrangement. At its May 1999 Plenary and related meetings in Florence, Italy, the NSG considered new members (although none were accepted at that meeting), reviewed efforts to enhance transparency, and pursued efforts to streamline procedures and update control lists. The NSG created an Implementation Working Group, chaired by the UK, to consider changes to the guidelines, membership issues, the relationship with the NPT Exporters (Zangger) Committee, and controls on brokering. The Transparency Working Group was tasked with preparing a report on NSG activities for presentation at the 2000 NPT Review Conference by the Italian chair. The French will host the Plenary and assume the NSG Chair in 2000 and the United States will host and chair in 2001.

The NSG is currently considering membership requests from Turkey and Belarus. Turkey's membership is pending only agreement by Russia to join the intercessional consensus of all other NSG members. The United States believes it would be appropriate to confirm intercessional consensus in support of Turkey's membership before considering other candidates. Belarus has been in consultation with the NSG Chair and other members including Russia and the United States regarding its interest in membership and the status of its implementation of export controls to meet NSG Guideline standards. The United States will not block intercessional consensus of NSG members in support of NSG membership for Belarus, provided that consensus for Turkey's membership precedes it. Cyprus and Kazakhstan have also expressed interest in membership and are in consultation with the NSG Chair and other members regarding the status of their export control systems. China is the only major nuclear supplier that is not a member of the NSG, primarily because it has not accepted the NSG policy of requiring full-scope safeguards as a condition for supply of nuclear trigger list items to non-nuclear weapon states. However, China has taken major steps toward harmonization of its export control system with the NSG Guidelines by the implementation of controls over nuclear-related dual-use equipment and technology.

During the last 6-months, we reviewed intelligence and other reports of trade in nuclear-related material and technology that might be relevant to nuclear-related sanctions provisions in the Iran-Iraq Arms Non-Proliferation Act of 1992, as amended; the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended; and the Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act of 1994. No statutory sanctions determinations were reached during this reporting period. The administrative measures impose against ten Russian entities for their nuclear- and/or missile-related cooperation with Iran remain in effect.

CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

The export control regulations issued under the Enhanced Proliferation Control Initiative (EPCI) remain fully in force and continue to be applied by the Department of Commerce, in consultation with other agencies, in order to control the export of items with potential use in chemical or biological weapons or unmanned delivery systems for weapons of mass destruction.

Chemical weapons (CW) continue to pose a very serious threat to our security and that of our allies. On April 29, 1997, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (the Chemical Weapons Convention or CWC) entered into force with 87 of the CWS's 165 States Signatories as original States Parties. The United States was among their number, having ratified the CWC on April 25, 1997. Russia ratified the CWC on November 5, 1997, and became a State Party on December 8, 1997. To date, 126 countries (including China, Iran, India, Pakistan, and Ukraine) have become States Parties.

The implementing body for the CWC—the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)—was established at entry-into-force (EIF) of the Convention on April 29, 1997. The OPCW, located in The Hague, has primary responsibility (along with States Parties) for implementing the CWC. It consists of the Conference of the States Parties, the Executive Council (EC), and the Technical Secretariat (TS). The TS carries out the verification provisions of the CWC, and presently has a staff of approximately 500, including about 200 inspectors trained and equipped to inspect military and industrial facilities throughout the world. To date, the OPCW has conducted over 500 routine inspections in some 29 countries. No challenge inspections have yet taken place. To date, nearly 170 inspections have been conducted at military facilities in the United States. The OPCW maintains a permanent inspector presence at operational U.S. CW destruction facilities in Utah and Johnston Island.

The United States is determined to seek full implementation of the concrete measures in the CWC designed to raise the costs and risks for any state or terrorist attempting to engage in chemical weapons-related activities. The CWC's declaration requirements improve our knowledge of possible chemical weapons activities. Its inspection provisions provide for access to declared and undeclared facilities and locations, thus making clandestine chemical weapons production and stockpiling more difficult, more risky, and more expensive.

The Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act of 1998 was enacted into U.S. law in October 1998, as part of the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriation Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105–277). My Administration published an Executive order on June 25, 1999, to facilitate implementation of the Act and is working to publish regulations regarding industrial declarations and inspections of industrial facilities. Submission of these declarations to the OPCW, and subsequent inspections, will enable the United States to be fully compliant with the CWC. United States noncompliance to date has, among other things, undermined U.S. leadership in the organization as well as our ability to encourage other States Parties to make complete, accurate, and timely declarations.

Countries that refuse to join the CWC will be politically isolated and prohibited by the CWC from trading with

States Parties in certain key chemicals. The relevant treaty provisions are specifically designed to penalize countries that refuse to join the rest of the world in eliminating the threat of chemical weapons.

The United States also continues to play a leading role in the international effort to reduce the threat from biological weapons (BW). We participate actively in the Ad Hoc Group (AHG) of States Parties striving to complete a legally binding protocol to strengthen and enhance compliance with the 1972 Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (the Biological Weapons Convention or BWC). This Ad Hoc Group was mandated by the September 1994 BWC Special Conference. The Fourth BWC Review Conference, held in November/December 1996, urged the AHG to complete the protocol as soon as possible but not later than the next Review Conference to be held in 2001. Work is progressing on a draft rolling text through insertion of national views and clarification of existing text. Five AHG negotiating sessions were scheduled for 1999. The United States is working toward completion of the substance of a strong Protocol next year.

On January 27, 1998, during the State of the Union address, I announced that the United States would take a leading role in the effort to erect stronger international barriers against the proliferation and use of BW by strengthening the BWC with a new international system to detect and deter cheating. The United States is working closely with U.S. industry representatives to obtain technical input relevant to the development of U.S. negotiating positions and then to reach international agreement on data declarations and on-site investigations.

The United States continues to be a leading participant in the 30-member Australia Group (AG) chemical and biological weapons nonproliferation regime. The United States attended the most recent annual AG Plenary Session from October 4–8, 1999, during which the Group reaffirmed the members' continued collective belief in the Group's viability, importance, and compatibility with the CWC and BWC. Members continue to agree that full adherence to the CWC and BWC by all governments will be the only way to achieve a permanent global ban on chemical and biological weapons, and that all states adhering to these Conventions must take steps to ensure that their national activities support these goals. At the 1999 Plenary, the Group continued to focus on strengthening AG export controls and sharing information to address the threat of CBW terrorism. The AG also reaffirmed its commitment to continue its active outreach program of briefings for non-AG countries, and to promote regional consultations on export controls and non-proliferation to further awareness and understanding of national policies in these areas. The AG discussed ways to be more proactive in stemming attacks on the AG in the CWC and BWC contexts.

During the last 6 months, we continued to examine closely intelligence and other reports of trade in CBW-related material and technology that might be relevant to sanctions provisions under the Chemical and Biological Weapons Control and Warfare Elimination Act of 1991. No new sanctions determinations were reached during this reporting period. The United States also continues to cooperate with its AG partners and other countries in stopping shipments of proliferation concern.

MISSILES FOR DELIVERY OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

The United States continues carefully to control exports that could contribute to unmanned delivery systems for weapons of mass destruction, and closely to monitor activities of potential missile proliferation concern. We also continued to implement U.S. missile sanctions laws. In March 1999, we imposed missile sanctions against three Middle Eastern entities for transfers involving Category II Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) Annex items. Category I missile sanctions imposed in April 1998 against North Korean and Pakistani entities for the transfer from North Korea to Pakistan of equipment and technology related to the Ghauri missile remain in effect.

During this reporting period, MTCR Partners continued to share information about proliferation problems with each other and with other potential supplier, consumer, and transshipment states. Partners also emphasized the need for implementing effective export control systems. This cooperation has resulted in the interdiction of missile-related materials intended for use in missile programs of concern.

In June the United States participated in the MTCR's Reinforced Point of Contact Meeting (RPOC). At the RPOC, MTCR Partners held in-depth discussions of regional missile proliferation concerns, focusing in particular on Iran, North Korea, and South Asia. They also discussed steps Partners can take to further increase outreach to nonmembers. The Partners agreed to continue their discussion of this important topic at the October 1999 Noordwijk MTCR Plenary.

Also in June, the United States participated in a German-hosted MTCR workshop at which Partners and non-Partners discussed ways to address the proliferation potential inherent in intangible technology transfers. The seminar helped participants to develop a greater understanding of the intangible technology issue (i.e., how proliferators misuse the internet, scientific conferences, plant visits, student exchange programs, and higher education to acquire sensitive technology), and to begin to identify steps governments can take to address this problem.

In July 1999, the Partners completed a reformatting of the MTCR Annex. The newly reformatted Annex is intended to improve clarity and uniformity of implementation of MTCR controls while maintaining the coverage of the previous version of the MTCR Annex.

The MTCR held its Fourteenth Plenary Meeting in Noordwijk, The Netherlands, on October 11–15. At the Plenary, the Partners shared information about activities of missile proliferation concern worldwide. They focused in particular on the threat to international security and stability posed by missile proliferation in key regions and considered what practical steps they could take, individually and collectively, to address ongoing missile-related activities of concern. During their discussions, Partners gave special attention to DPRK missile activities and also discussed the threat posed by missile-related activities in South and North East Asia and the Middle East.

During this reporting period, the United States continued to work unilaterally and in coordination with its MTCR Partners to combat missile proliferation and to encourage nonmembers to export responsibly and to adhere to the MTCR Guidelines. To encourage international focus on missile proliferation issues, the USG also placed the issue on the agenda for the G8 Cologne Summit, resulting in an undertaking to examine further individual and collective means of addressing this problem and reaffirming commitment to the objectives of the MTCR. Since my last report, we continued our missile nonproliferation dialogues with China (interrupted after the accidental bombing of China's Belgrade Embassy), India, the Republic of Korea (ROK), North Korea (DPRK), and Pakistan. In the course of normal diplomatic relations we also have pursued such discussions with other countries in Central Europe, South Asia, and the Middle East.

In March 1999, the United States and the DPRK held a fourth round of missile talks to underscore our strong opposition to North Korea's destabilizing missile development and export activities and press for tight constraints on DPRK missile development, testing, and exports. We also affirmed that the United States viewed further launches of long-range missiles and transfers of long-range missiles or technology for such missiles as direct threats of U.S. allies and ultimately to the United States itself. We subsequently have reiterated that message at every available opportunity. In particular, we have reminded the DPRK of the consequences of another rocket launch and encouraged it not to take such action. We also have urged the DPRK to take steps towards building a constructive bilateral relationship with the United States.

These efforts have resulted in an important first step. Since September 1999, it has been our understanding

that the DPRK will refrain from testing long-range missiles of any kind during our discussions to improve relations. In recognition of this DPRK step, the United States has announced the easing of certain sanctions related to the import and export of many consumer goods.

In response to reports of continuing Iranian efforts to acquire sensitive items from Russian entities for use in Iran's missile and nuclear development programs, the United States continued its high-level dialogue with Russia aimed at finding ways the United States and Russia can work together to cut off the flow of sensitive goods to Iran's ballistic missile development program. During this reporting period, Russia's government created institutional foundations to implement a newly enacted nonproliferation policy and passed laws to punish wrongdoers. It also passed new export control legislation to tighten government control over sensitive technologies and began working with the United States to strengthen export control practices at Russian aerospace firms. However, despite the Russian government's nonproliferation and export control efforts, some Russian entities continued to cooperate with Iran's ballistic missile program and to engage in nuclear cooperation with Iran beyond the Bushehr reactor project. The administrative measures imposed on ten Russian entities for their missile- and nuclear-related cooperation with Iran remain in effect.

VALUE OF NONPROLIFERATION EXPORT CONTROLS

United States national export controls—both those implemented pursuant to multilateral nonproliferation regimes and those implemented unilaterally—play an important part in impeding the proliferation of WMD and missiles. (As used here, ''export controls'' refer to requirements for case-by-case review of certain exports, or limitations on exports of particular items of proliferation concern to certain destinations, rather than broad embargoes or economic sanctions that also affect trade.) As noted in this report, however, export controls are only one of a number of tools the United States uses to achieve its nonproliferation objectives. Global nonproliferation norms, informal multilateral nonproliferation regimes, interdicting shipments of proliferation concern, sanctions, export control assistance, redirection and elimination efforts, and robust U.S. military, intelligence, and diplomatic capabilities all work in conjunction with export controls as part of our overall nonproliferation.

Export controls are a critical part of nonproliferation because every proliferant WMD/missile program seeks equipment and technology from other countries. Proliferators look overseas because needed items are unavailable elsewhere, because indigenously produced items are of insufficient quality or quantity, and/or because imported items can be obtained more quickly and cheaply than producing them at home. It is important to note that proliferators seek for their programs both items on multilateral lists (like gyroscopes controlled on the MTCR Annex and nerve gas ingredients on the Australia Group list) and unlisted items (like lower-level machine tools and very basic chemicals). In addition, many of the items of interest to proliferators are inherently dual-use. For example, key ingredients and technologies used in the production of fertilizers and pesticides also can be used to make chemical weapons; vaccine production technology (albeit not the vaccines themselves) can assist in the production of biological weapons.

The most obvious value of export controls is in impeding or even denying proliferators access to key pieces of equipment or technology for use in their WMD/missile programs. In large part, U.S. national export controls—and similar controls of our partners in the Australia Group, Missile Technology Control Regime, and Nuclear Suppliers Group—have denied proliferators access to the largest sources of the best equipment and technology. Proliferators have mostly been forced to seek less capable items and nonregime suppliers. Moreover, in many instances, U.S. and regime controls and associated efforts have forced proliferators to engage in complex clandestine procurements even from nonmember suppliers, taking time and money from proliferant programs.

United States national export controls and those of our regime partners also have played an important leadership role, increasing over time the critical mass of countries applying nonproliferation export controls. For example, none of the following progress would have been possible without the leadership shown by U.S. willingness to be the first to apply controls: the seven-member MTCR of 1987 has grown to 32 member countries; several nonmember countries have been persuaded to apply export controls consistent with one or more of the regimes unilaterally; and most of the members of the nonproliferation regimes have applied national ''catch-all'' controls similar to those under the U.S. Enhanced Proliferation Initiative. (Export controls normally are tied to a specific list of items, such as the MTCR Annex. ''Catch-all'' controls provide a legal basis to control exports of items not on a list, when those items are destined for WMD/missile programs.)

United States export controls, especially ''catch-all'' controls, also make important political and moral contributions to the nonproliferation effort. They uphold the broad legal obligations the United States has undertaken in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (Article I), Biological Weapons Convention (Article III), and Chemical Weapons Convention (Article I) not to assist anyone in proscribed WMD activities. They endeavor to assure there are no U.S. ''fingerprints'' on WMD and missiles that threaten U.S. citizens and territory and our friends and interests overseas. They place the United States squarely and unambiguously against WMD/missile proliferation, even against the prospect of inadvertent proliferation from the United States itself.

Finally, export controls play an important role in enabling and enhancing legitimate trade. They provide a means to permit dual-use export to proceed under circumstances where, without export control scrutiny, the only prudent course would be to prohibit them. They help build confidence between countries applying similar controls that, in turn, results in increased trade. Each of the WMD nonproliferation regimes, for example, has a ''no undercut'' policy committing each member not to make an export that another has denied for nonproliferation reasons and notified to the rest—unless it first consults with the original denying country. Not only does this policy make it more difficult for proliferators to get items from regime members, it establishes a ''level playing field'' for exporters.

THREAT REDUCTION

The potential for proliferation of WMD and delivery system expertise has increased in part as a consequence of the economic crisis in Russia and other Newly Independent States, causing concern. My Administration gives high priority to controlling the human dimension of proliferation through programs that support the transition of former Soviet weapons scientists to civilian research and technology development activities. I have proposed an additional $4.5 billion for programs embodied in the Expanded Threat Reduction Initiative that would support activities in four areas: nuclear security; nonnuclear WMD; science and technology nonproliferation; and military relocation, stabilization and other security cooperation programs. Congressional support for this initiative would enable the engagement of a broad range of programs under the Departments of State, Energy, and Defense.

EXPENSES

Pursuant to section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1641 (c)), I report that there were no specific expense directly attributable to the exercise of authorities conferred by the declaration of the national emergency in Executive Order 12938, as amended, during the period from May 15, 1999, through November 10, 1999.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *November 10, 1999.*

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska). 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 gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. EHLERS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. LIPINSKI addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. SAXTON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. PALLONE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. RAMSTAD addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Ms. BROWN of Florida addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. GOSS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

TRIBUTE TO OUR NATION'S VETERANS

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

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the American men and women who have served in the Armed Forces. This Veterans Day we recognize the tremendous personal sacrifice made by those persons who answered the call of duty in order to defend and safeguard the democratic principles that we define in our Nation.

We acknowledge today American veterans, and express our appreciation for the many personal contributions made by them as the defenders of America's freedom and protectors of democracy around the world. From their ranks come noble persons of virtually every ethnic and religious background, hailing from every State in the Union, all having at one point committed themselves to defending the freedoms we Americans hold dear.

Millions of Americans have done their duty. They have done it quietly without fanfare, and never with enough recognition. They have kept our country free, and it is right that we remind ourselves of this every November 11.

For the State of New Mexico, this day of observance is of special significance because even before achieving statehood, New Mexicans answered the call of duty by marching off to serve in distant and often hostile places.

During the Civil War, New Mexicans bore arms to preserve a union they were not yet part of, engaging in battles in places like Valverde and Glorietta. Among the ranks of present-day veterans are New Mexicans who served in the first world war, who fought bravely in the trenches of Europe, and the many proud New Mexico veterans of World War II whose strength, in the words of Mr. Tennyson, ''once moved Earth and heaven,'' still share with us the character that led them to a crucial victory.

Among them are the airmen, the soldiers and sailors and Marines that fought courageously across Europe, Africa, and the Pacific. They marched the long road to Bataan, stormed the beaches of Normandy, and eventually rolled on to victory in Europe and the Pacific, the entire time exemplifying uncommon valor and the unwavering commitment to their fellow man and the preservation of democracy. We honor them today and tomorrow, and we should honor them every day.

I would especially like to talk about several New Mexico veterans that have made very many significant contributions. We still have 95 living veterans from the Bataan Death March. We have the Navajo code talkers, who played a major role in our victory in World War II. We have many more New Mexicans who have served our country valiantly.

We honor them by passing legislation which honors what they have done for us and what they have given to us, our freedom.

This year the VA-HUD conference report provides for a $1.7 billion increase in funding for VA medical care. This is a 10 percent increase over last year's funding.

We have also passed several other important pieces of legislation:

H.R. 2116, the Veterans Millenium Health Care Act of 1999. This bill establishes a program of extended care services for veterans, and makes other improvements in health care programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

H.R. 2180, the Veterans Benefits Improvement Act of 1999, this bill provides a cost of living adjustment for disability compensation and pensions, restores eligibility for CHAMPVA medical care, education, and housing loans to surviving spouses who lost eligibility for these benefits as a result of remarriage; and finally, H.R. 1568, the Veterans Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development Act of 1999. This bill provides technical financial and procurement assistance to veteran-owned small businesses.

Several of these bills came out of the committees I serve on, which I am proud to serve on, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, the Committee on Small Business, which many times wants to work and help those businesses that have been started by veterans.

So I am honored to serve on those two committees. I am honored that we have, in New Mexico, such fine veterans, and I just wanted to rise today and pay tribute to them.

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

(Mr. FOLEY addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

THE COMING REVOLUTION IN AMERICA WITH HIGHSPEED BROAD BAND INTERNET SERVICES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight in special order to begin what will become in the next year, the year 2000, one of the most serious debates that I think this House will ever engage in. As we meet here in this Chamber, an historic revolution is occurring, as silently as the day, perhaps, when the United States produced more plastic than it did steel.

As we speak today, a revolution in our economy, in our communications, in our whole international social structure, is happening all around us. It is a revolution called the Internet, and it is about to explode upon the world in a new and faster form called broad band Internet.

Just recently one of the groups here in Washington, Legg-Mason, did a study to indicate how fast would this new broad band high-speed Internet be deployed in our great country, how soon would citizens have access to this amazing new system by which we will not only conduct our business, but entertain one another and learn from one another, and eventually even deliver medical services to one another?

Legg-Mason indicated that 3 years from now they anticipate that approximately half of Americans will have access to high-speed broad band Internet

services. At the same time, they indicate that half of America will have access through two, three, or even four or more different providers.

Then they look at the other half of America. The other half of America they looked at 3 years from now they estimate will only have access to a single provider, in some cases, and for a full fourth of Americans, there will be no provider of Internet high-speed broad band services.

What does that mean in a real sense? It means that for one-fourth of America there will be no chance to access high-speed digital broad band Internet services. It means that for that one-fourth of America, they will be left out of this high-speed electronic commerce revolution. It means for that one-fourth of America, that children will grow up in an educationally and informationally deprived society.

It means that new high-speed electronic commerce services will not be available to those businesses. It means that citizens will not have access to all of the long-distance learning and telemedicine that the high-speed broad band services will bring.

In short, it means that as this incredible fast train of broad band services is leaving the station, that some Americans are going to be left in its dust, and will have no access to the incredible opportunities the new millenium will bring in the digital age.

Who are those one-quarter of Americans who will have no access? Members probably can guess who they are. They are going to be the citizens in the most poverty-ridden sectors of our country, the minority centers of our country, the poor rural minority and poor rural sectors of America, the poorest and most sparsely populated parts of the West, and some parts of the South.

A good way to see that one-quarter of America is to look at a map that shows where the high-speed hubs are, where the backbones for these new systems are currently deployed.

We will see, for example, that California has 177 of these high-speed hubs, and in Louisiana we have two. We have one in Baton Rouge and one in New Orleans. California has more of these high-speed hubs, in fact, than does 31 other States combined. Most of the States of the West and the rural parts of our country have no such high-speed hubs. That is where we will find that part of America that is going to get left behind in this incredible information revolution.

Look to the inner cities, look to the poverty, the minority centers of our country, and we will again see a lack of high-speed deployment of broad band services. We will see again a sector of our country that will be left out.

For a full quarter of America who will have at least one Internet broad band provider, we will see a part of America that unfortunately will have to deal with a monopoly, a single provider of these immense services. So for one-half of our country 3 years from now, Americans will either have none of these services or, unfortunately, have a service that is provided by a single monopoly player.

Yesterday this House took dramatic action to provide a new form of law to give to the satellite television companies new rights to compete against the monopoly cable companies in our communities. That is pretty important. A monopoly cable company can charge what it wants, can lump as much programming into a package as they want, and we have to take it or leave it.

When the satellite company can offer a full component of packaged products that includes local signals as well as cable broadcast programming, all of a sudden consumers have a choice. All of a sudden television services become much better for consumers. As choice and competition comes to the marketplace, better prices, better terms, better conditions.

The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) and I just talked about another bill to free up international satellite communications in order to create competition, lower prices, choice for consumers, not only here in America but across the world.

What I am speaking of tonight is a situation that is about to develop in this incredible world of Internet services where television, telephones, data will all combine in a digital stream that will arrive at our homes or not arrive in our homes, depending upon whether or not we are connected to broad band and to broad band networks.

Let me just give an idea of about how important this is. In just 5 years, since the first introduction of the World Wide Web, the Internet economy, which is now $301 billion, already rivals old economy sectors like energy, at $223 billion, and autos, at $350 billion, and Telecom at $270 billion. It is already, in 5 years, as big as some of these century-old economy sectors that took hundreds of years, literally, to get as big as they are.

The Internet spread to 25 percent of our population in just 7 years. By contrast, electricity reached 25 percent of Americans in 46 years. Telephone took 35 years.

□ 1915

Television took 26 years. The Internet took 7 years to reach a quarter of America. Commercial activity on the Internet is expected to be $100 billion by the end of 1999, and double that in the year 2000. By 2002, on-line business-to-business transactions will total a whopping $842 billion. MCI/WorldCom, for example, said that net income nearly tripled to $1 billion for the third quarter in 1999, and 40 percent of their company revenues are now in Internet and data services.

What I am saying is that the Internet has arrived. It created 1.2 million jobs in the U.S. in 1998. Ten percent of the United States adults, 19.7 million persons, are now telecommuters. They work from home and they save employers $10,000 per employee because they telecommute, reducing absenteeism, lowering job retention costs. I could go on and on, I think my colleagues get my drift.

Mr. Speaker, the Internet is upon us, but if my colleagues think this old slow Internet has made a difference in this economy and is currently making a huge difference in the success of the American economy and freeing up economies across the world, they ain't seen nothing yet. Wait until they see high-speed broadband.

People have asked what is the difference? Internet has to be turned on. One has to dial it up, have to wait for it to warm up and heat up and compete with more and more traffic on the slow system. Sometimes the traffic gets so heavy as new customers come on line that it is difficult to get service.

High speed Internet is like that refrigerator. It is always on, always chilled, always ready to go and it is hot and it is fast and it is full of information. It will contain real-time video. High-speed broadband digital services means on television direct telephone calls where we can see one another. It means on television all the Internet commerce services which are growing and growing in the economic sectors of America. Business-to-consumer commerce totaled $8 billion. That is huge. Business-to-business commerce totaled $43 billion last year, and we are told by 2003 it will become $1.3 trillion.

Mr. Speaker, all of that business happening on high speed networks, but some people will be left out. In this coming year, we will begin debating whether or not it is time in America for this House, this Congress, to declare broadband Internet policy. To make sure, as we have tried to do with cable, as we have tried to do with satellites, as we have tried to do with so many of our economic sectors, that no longer will some people be left out, caught on the wrong side of the wire, caught in this great digital divide, left out as this fast, high-speed train leaves the station. Deprived and depressed and left behind in a faster and faster world, or whether we will have a policy in America that says to broadband Internet providers, ''Here is your chance to serve every American.'' And every American is entitled to a choice of different providers, so that every American has a chance to be on that system.

I recently had a high-tech conference in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, where we explored that whole set of issues in my home State of Louisiana. We were recently ranked in Louisiana as 47th in the Nation in terms of Internet connection. That is not good. That is awful. We need to be way up there.

Why? Because Louisiana has a huge problem of adult illiteracy and an education system that cannot seem to cure it. We have one of the highest uninsured populations in America per capita. We need some help. High-speed,

broadband Internet can solve so many of those problems.

We learned at that conference that there are children in my home State who start first grade with a 50-word vocabulary. Who go to school in the first grade knowing what a tomato looks like, but not knowing the word ''tomato.'' Who know what a wagon does, but ''wagon'' is not in their vocabulary. Imagine those children connected to the Internet at home and all the sudden exposed to a worldwide view of information and learning. Connected to their teachers's web site at night to get help with homework and enlarge that vocabulary and give themselves a chance in the world.

Imagine if we do connect and we get high-speed services to a State like Louisiana what a difference it can make for the people of our State. And yet, those children today start with a 50-word vocabulary. Most children in America start with at least a 500-word vocabulary. Now, imagine if my State, or many parts of it, are left out of this high-speed digital revolution. Imagine if our children still start with that 50-word vocabulary and other kids in America connected to the broadband start instead with a 5,000-word vocabulary or 10,000-word vocabulary. Imagine how much further behind those kids become.

Imagine a small business in a rural town that is told because they do not have high-speed broadband Internet connectivity to the rest of the economy that their customers will not do business with them anymore. They are out of business unless they move to a high-speed Internet center somewhere. Imagine what it does to rural America, to poverty America, to minority centers in this country when they are told businesses cannot operate here because they are not connected and Washington never created a policy to ensure that they would be connected.

Imagine our company, our town, our school, our city, our hospital connected to a single monopoly provider unregulated by government. Imagine those conditions. We are not much better off than the one who is not connected at all. That is the world Legg Mason predicted for America in 3 years if we do not soon declare a new broadband policy for this country.

Mr. Speaker, when we come back to session early next year, I will be joined by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL), former chairman of the Committee on Commerce and now ranking minority member. I will be joined by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE), and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BOUCHER). The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BOUCHER) who serves on both the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Commerce and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) who is an esteemed and honorable member of the Committee on the Judiciary.

We will be joined on the floor by many other Members who will begin talking about this issue and begin trying to elicit the help of Americans in create an interest here in Congress toward building a broadband Internet policy for this country that says no child will be left out, no one will be caught outside the digital divide, no one will be left behind as the high speed train leaves the station.

Recently, a book was published by a fellow named Tom Friedman called ''The Lexus and the Olive Tree.'' In it he says in this new millennium there will not be a First World and Third World anymore. There will not be First World economies and Third World economies anymore. There will either be a fast world, part of this incredible high speed electronic commerce world where we all are connected and we all can reach each other and communicate and teach and learn and commerce with one another, or the slow world, left out, left behind.

Mr. Speaker, I am trying to say tonight, and we will try to say next year in special order after special order, that America could not and should not let that happen to any citizen of our country. We cannot have half of America left behind. We cannot have a fourth of America totally locked out of this digital revolution. We cannot say that this is the land of opportunity for some but not for others.

Mr. Speaker, I will be back on the floor with my colleagues when we come back in January and we will burden you night after night because we will be on this floor talking about this digital divide, talking about the necessity to have real competition and real delivery of services to every citizen of this country in broadband Internet digital commerce, teaching, learning, medicine, and all the wonderful opportunities that those systems will bring.

THE PROBLEM OF ILLEGAL DRUG USE IN AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor again tonight to talk about a subject that I have talked about many times on the floor of the House of Representatives, even last night until almost midnight, back here again tonight. But it is a topic of great personal concern to me and also one of my obligations as chairman of the Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy and Human Resources of the House of Representatives. That is the problem of illegal narcotics and drug trafficking in the United States.

I left off last night talking a bit about the problem that we are facing with illegal narcotics. If I may tonight continue a bit of that discussion, and then for my colleagues I would also like to spend about half of the time that is devoted to me tonight to talking about another project that I have been involved in and that is the United States Capitol Visitors' Center, a little bit different topic.

But first I would like to complete some of the information that I dealt with last night. That is again a continuation of my report on the status of both our efforts to curtail drugs coming into the United States and eradicate drugs at their source.

I have cited many times the scope of the problem that we face. It is monumental indeed for the Congress. The cost is a quarter of a trillion dollars a year to our economy. We have 1.8 million Americans behind bars and 70 percent of them are there because of drug-related offenses.

What is sad about the situation that we have, not only the tragedy and deaths, and I have reported the most recent statistics are that 15,973 deaths were reported from drug-induced causes in 1997, and that is compared to 11,703 in 1992. We have seen a dramatic increase in deaths due to illegal narcotics in our country. And, unfortunately, a lot of those statistics, the death statistics are disproportionate among our young people.

In my area in central Florida, we have a wonderful area, very prosperous. I represent the area from Orlando to Daytona Beach in central Florida. In Orlando, we have now had some 60 heroin overdose deaths in a little more than a year. Many of those, again, among young people. Taking the best of our young citizens and destroying their lives. It is a very tragic situation.

Headlines in our local newspaper recently blurted out that heroin overdose and drug deaths now exceed homicides in central Florida, a very sad commentary, and one unfortunately that is being repeated across the United States.

One of those, and I will cite the impact of illegal narcotics, but actually one of the groups in our society that suffers most are minorities. They bear an incredible brunt of terror that is rained by drug abuse on them. And I have some recent statistics that just came out from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. Drug use increased 5.8 percent in 1993 to 8.2 percent in 1998 among young African-Americans. So if we want to talk about the impact of illegal narcotics, the death and destruction I will describe, it starts, unfortunately, among some of those who can least afford that impact. And here with the African-American youth, drug abuse use has dramatically increased.

The 1998 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse also indicated drug use increased from 4.4 percent in 1993 to 6.1 percent in 1998 among young Hispanics. I also read some recent statistics about the dropout rates and those who drop out the highest from our schools, the recent information we have received show, of course, minorities, particularly black and Hispanics.

□ 1930

Then if we look at their history of drug use, whether it is marijuana, cocaine, or other drugs, they have unusually high percentages of drug use. So we see double tragedy.

What is also interesting is, not only the use, but also the arrests of traffickers. I have a recent report just out last week, and this is in the Dallas Morning News. It says, arrests of traffickers under age 18 are expected to climb to 512 this year, up 58 percent since 1997, according to the United States Customs Service.

So, not only do we have increased use, not only do we have increased deaths, but our traffickers now under the age of 18, this is a shocking statistic, are up 58 percent in 1 year, according to the United States Customs.

Now, one of the things that I have tried to do in helping to coordinate our national drug policy is to look at where illegal narcotics are coming from and then to see if we can stop those illegal narcotics from coming into the United States.

I have cited before that the war on drugs basically closed down in 1993 with the taking of office of President Clinton. He focused most of his efforts and resources on treatment, treatment expenditure, and dollars increased almost 40 percent from 1993 to current levels. Even in the new majority, we have increased treatment during the past several years of our majority.

But what happened again in 1993 is the Drug Czar's office was slashed from 120 to some 20 individuals working there. We now have that back up. It is probably in the 150 range.

I might say, one of the better things the President has done and probably the major accomplishment that he has achieved, and I will give him credit for that, is the appointment of General Barry McCaffrey, who has done an excellent job in restarting our war on drugs.

But basically, when one cuts interdiction, use of the military, use of the Coast Guard by some 50 percent in just a few years, which the Democrat majority did, when one cuts the source country programs that effectively stop the production and growth of drugs in their source, one has a serious problem when one sends the wrong message by appointing a national health officer like Joycelyn Elders, and one can almost trace the increase in drug use among our youth from those appointments and from those bad decisions.

Last night, I went through the history of some of the problems that we have had. I have done that before. I have also used this chart before. This chart shows, again, if one just wants to look at it, where illegal narcotics are coming from. They start in Colombia. Some 60 to 70 percent of the heroin and cocaine is now produced in Colombia. If one looked at 1992, 1993, most of the cocaine was produced in Peru and Bolivia. It is now coming from Colombia. It is actually being produced there.

In fact, the programs that have been initiated and the new majority has undertaken in Peru and Bolivia show about 60 percent decrease in coca production, cocaine production in Peru, and about 50 percent in Bolivia, and both of them making great strides to eradicate.

But the problem we have had is the policy of stopping information flowing to Colombia, stopping arms and assistance to the national police, who have undertaken the war on drugs there, stopping all U.S. aid for a period of time has left the production fields wide open.

Now since 1993, the country of Colombia has the distinction of, not only being the largest cocaine producer, and it was not on the charts some 6 or 7 years ago, hardly any opium was grown there, poppies grown there or opium produced, and now is producing some 65 to 70 percent of the heroin coming into the United States. We know that for a fact because we can trace it just almost as accurately as DNA practically to the fields where it is grown.

So this is the traffic pattern. Heroin and cocaine are being produced now in Colombia, coming through Mexico. In fact, the cartels, many cartels, not the same cartels, Medellin and others that we had in the past, are now operating with Mexican officials.

I will talk a little bit about the high level contact group that we had this morning, a meeting in Washington with officials, high officials of Mexico. I think this was the seventh meeting. We had the Attorney General of Mexico and the foreign minister of Mexico and other high ranking officials of Mexico meet with Members of Congress. I will get into that.

But this is basically our trafficking pattern. So we know that the two biggest sources of hard illegal narcotics, and I have talked about heroin and cocaine, are Colombia, Mexico.

Mexico also has the distinction of giving us another gift which is an incredible amount of methamphetamine. We have conducted hearings, and I cited this this morning to the visiting ministers that, indeed, showed that methamphetamine is coming from Mexico and entering our heartland.

We have had sheriffs and local law enforcement officials from Minnesota, Iowa, California, other areas that they could trace the methamphetamine which is now epidemic in some of those areas right back to Mexican dealers. But this is the traffic pattern. This is what we have to deal with.

First, let me talk a little bit, and I have touched briefly on this yesterday, about Colombia. I want to make certain that people know exactly what has gone on with Colombia.

I cited some general figures last night that were the result of a closed door meeting, the second one we have held in 2 weeks with officials of the United States Department of State, the Office of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Matters, and also with the Department of Defense, both charged with executing the policy that the Congress has adopted and dealing with the appropriations and programs that we have authorized to deal with both Colombia and the trafficking situation of these hard narcotics coming into the United States.

Well, yesterday, I spoke in general terms, and we have now been able to look specifically at the money that has already been appropriated, both in the fiscal year from 1998, October 1, through September of this year, 1999. For that year, Colombia was appropriated $321 million.

Many Members of Congress and the media have all cited Colombia as being now one of the top, after I think Israel and Egypt, maybe the third highest recipient of United States foreign assistance. That is the total figure that is bantered about. But, actually, it is $321 million.

Part of our subcommittee's responsibility and Members of Congress' responsibility is to see if that money has been properly expended, if the money is expended, or obligated, and where the money was utilized.

My particular role as chairman of the Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy, and Human Resources is to review the progress that has been made. Now, there are some myths about the $321 million.

First of all, $30 million was in a regular appropriations for that year. The Congress knew that there were problems cropping up. This is, in fact, nothing new.

If I may, let me bring to the floor here just a sampling of some of the hearings that we have conducted. When I say we, the new majority which took over in 1995 on the international narcotics problems. We have conducted some 16 hearings. These are some of the transcripts of the hearings.

We knew there was a problem in Colombia. We knew the administration had a policy and a program that really would create difficulty for the United States, and we pay for those policy mistakes in the end. Four of these hearings specifically have dealt, since 1996, with Colombia. So we have carefully monitored this situation. We provided some $321 million for Colombia to try to stop the disaster we saw looming there.

I might say that, when I came into office in 1993, from 1993 to 1995, there was one hearing done on national drug policy, one hearing in the first 2 years of the Clinton administration when the other side controlled the House, the Senate, and the Presidency, exactly one hearing. That was only conducted after I circulated a letter and I believe we had 130 Members of the House, Republicans and Democrats, requesting that we review the drug policy.

The drug policy at that time, as I said, was a disaster as adopted by the Congress again controlled by the other side, and was a disaster as far as the execution by the administration which

cut off assistance, resources going to Colombia, which has now turned into our major big problem.

But I do not want the American people or the Congress to think the new majority has not had their hand on the ball or been working on the issue. Here is part of the evidence.

In addition to hearings, we did put our money where our mouth is. I said this $321 million. Thirty million dollars was a regular appropriation that we would have given in that regular fiscal year. Additionally, there was a supplemental of $232 million. I want these figures that we have reached, for the RECORD, stated properly, $232 million in a supplemental appropriation.

We knew the problem was coming. We were trying to stop it and cut it off at the pass. We also knew that aid had been kept by the administration from Colombia, and the problem was festering.

Of the $232 million, in our closed door hearings, we found that we have, in fact, expended some $40 million of those dollars, $42 million to be exact, to Peru and Bolivia. If one subtracts $42 million from $232 million, we are down to $190 million.

Now, again, this is from a $321 million appropriation. Of the $190 million that was to go to Colombia, our closed door meeting with the State Department and Department of Defense revealed that less than half of the money has actually gotten equipment or resources to Columbia. So we are down to $190 million. We may be somewhere in the range of $90 million to $95 million in equipment that actually got to Colombia.

Now, for years, we have known that Colombia was becoming a producer of heroin, a producer of cocaine. They were actually growing it. It was not just a transit country where this stuff was produced somewhere else.

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And we know that the most effective way to get the coca, which grows in higher altitudes, and poppies, was with helicopters and to spray that or to go after the narcotraffickers who circle and protect in Colombia the growth of these illegal crops.

It is unbelievable, but to date we still do not have in Colombia but three of the Blackhawk helicopters of the six that Congress authorized. And the funding for those helicopters, and these helicopters are about $16 million apiece, assumed most of the $90-some million, the three of six that were delivered. Now, this is unbelievable, but they confirmed to us yesterday that the three helicopters, the Blackhawks that have been delivered, basically cannot be used. They are not equipped with armor, and they do not have ammunition.

Of course, part of the $90 million, and we are down from $300 million that was supposed to get to Colombia, part of that was for ammunition. Helicopters are needed to fight and to eradicate; and these helicopters, of course, need ammunition. We have been begging, we have pleaded, we have sent letters, we have tried to get ammunition to the Colombian National Police who are engaged in fighting the narcotraffickers and going after these illegal narcotics producers. It is absolutely unbelievable to report to the House of Representatives and the Congress and the American people that the ammunition and the many guns that we requested years ago, I am told, were delivered November 1. Today is November 10. Yesterday morning no one could confirm either from the State Department or the Department of Defense if the ammunition had arrived.

So we have, again, less than half of this smaller amount being made available to Colombia. In addition, we have other obligations, where we have requested helping in the rebuilding of narco bases, narcotrafficker bases, where we launch operations from, or the Colombians, rather, launch operations from. We still do not have contracts complete for construction of some of these bases, money that has been appropriated now for well over a year, money in the budget.

In fact, from 1998, we went back to see if equipment which had been promised to the Colombians out of our surplus accounts had been delivered. In 1998, about 90 percent has gotten to Colombia, 10 percent had not. In 1999, the President made a commitment to provide what is called Section 506, I believe it is, which is surplus equipment to Colombia. And we found that, with great fanfare, the administration was giving millions in surplus goods to Colombia to fight the war on drugs; yet to date, nothing has been delivered. And that is as of the end of the fiscal year which ended the end of September. We are now into the fiscal year 1999–2000.

This is a remarkable record of nonaccomplishment. I know now why the administration has not formally brought a $1.5 billion, somewhere between a $1 billion and $2 billion package to the Congress. First, I am sure they did not want to be embarrassed with this information being made public; that indeed they have missed the opportunity to get this situation under control with the resources that have already been allocated. So we have millions of dollars that have not been expended, and we have money that has been expended down there with equipment that is not capable of being utilized.

It is a very sad situation, a sad commentary on the ability of bureaucracy to move. I do not think it is purposeful at this point. I know it was purposeful in the past to block equipment and resources to Colombia, but the results are incredible. Over a million people have been displaced, 300,000 have been displaced, more than in Kosovo and more than in Bosnia. Three hundred thousand in one year, a million there, over 30,000 dead, over 4,000 Colombian police, members of congress, members of their supreme court, and officials that have been slaughtered in the meantime. And the equipment still is not there. It is a very sad commentary.

The money that Congress appropriated and the House asked for these programs, again without direct involvement of U.S. military other than training, we have not provided what we said we were going to provide. And the situation continues to mushroom out of control, with this entire region being destabilized now, with incursions up into Panama. And, as I said before, this region of South America produces approximately 20 percent of our daily oil supplies.

When the administration wants to get our military equipment somewhere and they make their minds up to do it, it does not take them long. According to the Department of Defense, it took the Clinton administration 45 days to move 24 helicopters to Albania for an undeclared war. According to the Department of Defense, also, it has taken the Clinton administration over 3 years to get three Blackhawk helicopters to Colombia in a war we have all declared on drugs. And what is incredible is those three helicopters, which consumed most of the money that we have given to Colombia, those three helicopters are basically inoperable. They do not have protective armor, and they do not have the ammunition to engage in any type of counternarcotics activity, and they cannot confirm when that ammunition will arrive.

The Blackhawk helicopters were promised to the Colombian National Police in 1996, and they finally arrived in Colombia November of 1999. It is sort of a sad commentary, and this has had a dramatic impact on our society. Remember the 15,700 deaths in 1 year which are drug related, and there are thousands of others, tens of thousands of others, but those are the hard deaths we can attribute. From 1992 to 1999 we have lost between 80 and 100,000 Americans in an undeclared war on our people with narcotics coming from this region.

So that is a little bit of an update on the Colombian situation. There is a brighter figure just released yesterday, and I must applaud President Pastrana, because even though he has had a very difficult time in the peace process and also trying to bring this situation which he inherited last year as the new president of Colombia under control, he is trying to put words into action. I understand that their Senate voted just yesterday, or this week, to extradite one Jaime Orlando Lara, who is a major drug kingpin figure. He will be extradited to the United States, and I understand there may be another one to follow. So Colombia, even though it is under siege, is taking initiatives. And it is unfortunate that they have almost lost their country; but, indeed, they are taking continued action to bring this situation under control.

Some of my colleagues may have read that as many as 10 million Colombians took to the streets in the last few weeks to express their outrage about this war and the havoc that has reigned upon Colombia, and it is in our national interest, both because of the impact of the illegal narcotics, the death and destruction to our society, and also as an ally in this hemisphere to help. It is unfortunate, though, and it is almost unbelievable that the actions that Congress has taken in a positive fashion to assist this country are really stymied by bureaucracy, by inaction, by lack of will on the part of this administration.

So I guess it is fitting in this budget ending here, as we try to provide funding for all of our programs, that the administration sort of hides in a corner and does not bring this issue forth. I can see why. I can see it being very embarrassing for them to come in and ask for a billion dollars of taxpayer money and not have been a good steward of the $321 million that was appropriated to get this situation under control. So it is sad indeed that we face this situation. Hopefully, through the hearing process, through Members on both sides of the aisle trying to prod the administration, we can get resources to turn this situation around.

I mentioned yesterday that this morning I would be attending a high-level working group of United States and Mexican officials. And as I said, this is about the seventh of these meetings. I took our subcommittee down to Mexico City; and we met, I believe it was in January or February, after taking the position of chair of the Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy and Human Resources, and we met with some of these same officials in Mexico. I said at that meeting with the Mexican officials in Mexico City that I was very disappointed with the actions that they had taken to date, and speaking about the previous year, 1998, and a decrease in the seizures of heroin, a decrease in the seizures of cocaine, a lack of action on the signing of a maritime agreement, a lack of action on extraditing Mexican drug kingpins, a lack of action in allowing our DEA agents, a limited number, in protecting themselves in their country, and a lack of action in enforcing some of the laws that had been passed by the Mexican officials.

We had a rather testy meeting, and I must say that I asked them how they could sit idly by and watch their country be lost to drug traffickers and not do anything. I did not use exactly those words but, fortunately, that session was also behind closed doors. But I let them know our concern about the lack of action on those issues. And at the request of the Congress, we had passed resolutions asking for their assistance specifically on all of those items.

I must report again that this morning I did have a little bit more complimentary attitude toward Mexican officials. They have begun the process of getting some of their act together, going after drug traffickers, cooperating more with U.S. officials. It is not a level of cooperation that I would like to see, but the seizures are up this year, and we must give credit where credit is due. They are good neighbors, have been good neighbors, and we have, I think, through our trade policy, extended incredible generosity with NAFTA, which has taken jobs out of the American market and provided jobs and opportunity to Mexico and Mexican citizens. When Mexico was in incredible financial shape we also helped Mexico, backing them up with loans, their country; and we backed them in international finance organizations.

So some progress has been made. I expressed concern in two areas this morning in our meetings. Several of those areas are as follows:

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First of all, the latest information I have from our Drug Enforcement Agency is that heroin production, and we have had a problem of course with production in Colombia, the other country that we have had a problem with production, very limited production back into the 1980s, black tar heroin coming out of Mexico, which several years ago was at 14 percent of all the heroin seized in the United States we know came from Mexico. We know because of this signature heroin program we can do an analysis of the heroin and tell us almost to the field in the country where it came from.

So we know that several years ago we had 14 percent, up from a single digit to double digit, of heroin produced in America. What is scary is that within 1 year it has jumped from 14 percent to 17 percent, the latest information that I received this week. That is a 20 percent increase in production.

So I ask their cooperation and will reiterate requesting their cooperation in going after the production of heroin.

The other thing that we see of course is methamphetamine, methamphetamines that are in our country. And we have done that through our hearings and investigations right to Mexico. Mexico is now the leading producer of methamphetamines coming into the United States. We need their cooperation.

The other area in addition to those two big problem areas is the corruption of officials and cracking down on money laundering. If you can trace the money in illegal narcotics, you can find out who is involved.

Unfortunately, some of the information we have received is absolutely startling and I have cited on the House floor and we had in our subcommittee testimony from one former Customs agent that one Mexican general was attempting to invest in the United States 1.1 billion American dollars. And we know that is from drug profits.

We know that corruption has really destroyed families, officials in Mexico. Former President Salinas and his brother Raoul Salinas were heavily involved, hundreds of millions of dollars transferred to banks. We know that money came from their complicity with and cooperation with drug lords.

If Mexico would cooperate with us rather than give us a hard time, as we had in operation Casa Blanca, which was a major Customs operation, the largest probably in the history of the U.S. Customs, hundreds of millions of dollars of money laundered with dozens of banks and bankers involved. And when we uncovered it and we had told Mexican officials, some that we could trust, about it, Mexican officials a year ago threatened to arrest our U.S. Customs officials and did not cooperate.

Some of that has changed. But until Mexico makes up its mind that it is going to get this situation under control, enforces laws that their national legislature has passed, they passed some good laws, but not enforced them, and then go after corruption.

I heard Senator SESSIONS from Alabama speak this morning. He was a former prosecutor and he said, ''I put in jail local officials and judges and others in the United States who dealt in illegal narcotics and profiting from them,'' and he asked Mexican leaders to do the same. And until they get that corruption under control, we will continue to have that problem.

And still Mexico is the source of 50 to 60 percent of the cocaine coming into the United States, almost 300 metric tons of cocaine consumed in the United States. Fifty to 60 percent of that, as we know, comes from Mexico. We know now that Mexico is the source of 17 percent of the heroin seized last year by law enforcement. We know that Mexico is the leading smuggler of methamphetamine and also the base ingredient of methamphetamine, as well as marijuana.

Unfortunately, as I said, in 1988 heroin seizures were down some 56 percent, cocaine seizures were down 35 percent. But the latest statistics we have, the information is that those seizures are up due to cooperation with the United States officials.

So we still have lacking a maritime agreement, no progress on a maritime agreement, although some more cooperation with our maritime officials. But Mexico continues to be the source of so much of the illegal narcotics coming into the United States and the center of corruption.

The former DEA administrator came before our subcommittee and also had testified and stated publicly something that I think bears repeating tonight, and that is Tom Constantine. He has since left that office and been replaced just recently by Donny Marshall, a very capable assistant in the DEA office and I think a very good appointment who will do a good job in trying to follow in the footsteps of Tom Constantine.

But Tom Constantine, speaking about Mexico, said this, and let me

quote the former DEA administrator. ''In my lifetime, I've never witnessed any group of criminals that has had such a terrible impact on so many individuals and communities in our nation.''

He said that, despite promises by Mexico to wage ''total war'' on drug smugglers, no major drug traffickers had been indicted, drug seizures had dropped significantly, and the total number of arrests declined.

He cited part of the problems. To date, Mexico still has not extradited one major Mexican national drug kingpin. He cited what Colombia has done in the last few hours leading the way. Mexico needs to follow and show their drug traffickers what they fear the most, and that is extradition to face justice in the United States.

One of the issues that has come up in the high-level working group and concerns me is the question of replacing the United States certification process as provided by law.

Having been involved with Senator Hawkins and others in the development of this law back in the mid 1980s, and I have a copy of it here, the law is a simple law. It basically says that each year the President and the Department of State must certify what countries are doing to assist the United States in stopping in their own country and stopping the production and also the trafficking of illegal narcotics.

A certification must be made to the Congress that those actions are taking place, those cooperative actions. That is done to make those countries eligible for benefits of the United States.

It started out as foreign aid. If a country was in the cooperating, they were not to get foreign aid. And it seems natural to get a benefit if the United States foreign assistance, cash, that there should be some level of cooperation, especially when the inaction or lack of action or an ally's part or country's part results in death, destruction, devastation in the United States. A simple law, not very complicated.

We even provided a waiver such as in countries like Colombia where the administration had concerns about human rights, about other activities to grant a waiver.

Unfortunately, the administration has not properly applied this law. They should have decertified Mexico last year when they had a decrease in seizures, when they had a lack of cooperation, when they threatened to arrest our Customs officials. And they certified Mexico. They should have been decertified and granted a waiver in national interest.

In addition to foreign aid, these countries also get financial assistance, backing in international organizations. The law is quite clear that it says, under this law, if they are decertified, the executive director of each multilateral development bank will vote after March 1 of each year against any loan or utilization of funds.

Now, Mexico does not receive any foreign aid per se, but they receive tremendous trade and financial benefits by the United States. And it is unfortunate that now there is a move to destroy the certification process. And I was concerned and still am concerned that even officials from this administration would like to transfer that certification for being eligible for benefits of the United States to some third party or international group.

I will fight that with every breath here. I did not think anyone should have the ability to determine eligibility for United States benefits other than representatives of the sovereign United States, that being the Congress, the President, executive branch.

This concerns me about attempts to thwart the intent of the certification law. Let me tell my colleagues, they have never seen action in their life by any of these countries until they are faced with threat of decertification for not cooperating. Even in Mexico we saw incredible action just before the question of certification came before the administration and then before the Congress and we suddenly saw all this cooperation. And it has also been a good handle for the country to have on soliciting the support of these countries that are the producers of this deadly illegal narcotic substance.

□ 2015

Again, a little update on that issue, and we will continue to follow it; I will continue to oppose that.

Just in closing on the Mexico issue, I have a November 6 Reuters report about what death and destruction Mexico has experienced with this horrible situation that they have allowed to really get out of control. It said, this past week a lawyer for Mexico's most notorious drug cartel was shot to death by two gunmen who riddled his body with at least 43 bullets in the northwestern border town of Tijuana. This particular article says that Baez, I believe is his name, Mr. Baez became murder victim number 552 in Tijuana this year and that authorities believe that 65 percent of the killings have been drug related. This particular individual, Mr. Baez, became the third member of his family to be executed in the past 2 years following his sister, Yolanda Baez, and his nephew, Efren Baez.

If Mexico does not get this situation under control in addition to losing the Baja Peninsula, the Yucatan Peninsula, they will lose their country and their sovereignty. Just ask anyone in Colombia who has seen the death, devastation, destruction, and displacement of people in that country, and now the situation with the United States and others trying to bail them out of their situation.

Mr. Speaker, from the subject of illegal narcotics which does not often put a smile on my face to the final 10 minutes, I wanted to first just pay a moment of tribute to veterans. I will not be in the District in time for veterans celebration, but every American should pay particular attention and honor tomorrow, Veterans' Day. Veterans Day started out, I believe, at the end of World War I, on the 11th hour, the 11th day; and in my home communities from Daytona Beach to Orlando, we will have a series of wonderful ceremonies to honor veterans, at Woodlawn Cemetery in Orlando. David Christianson, the most decorated Vietnam hero, will be the featured speaker.

In Port Orange, one of the young high school groups there will be having a flag retiring ceremony. In De Land, a beautiful community, tomorrow afternoon at 3, they will be having a parade through the community to honor our veterans and so on throughout central Florida.

I would like to spend a moment to pay tribute to our veterans to whom we owe so much. I spent Monday on my way back to Washington visiting the Bill Chappell clinic in Daytona Beach and went around and talked to each of the veterans that was there on an unannounced visit to see how their care was and how they were being taken care of as far as patients in the veterans facility. I am pleased that almost all of them were very satisfied with the care.

I pay also particular tribute to those who do care for our veterans in our hospitals and clinics across the country. The most important responsibility under this Constitution is indeed our national security. The reason for which this country came together was for national security. We must pay honor and tribute and respect to those veterans who are among us and also who are not with us who we remember on Memorial Day, but tomorrow we remember those who again have served this Nation. So we salute all of our veterans, not only in Florida's Seventh Congressional District from Orlando to Daytona Beach, but across this great land. That is one little tribute that I wanted to pay.

The other item that I wanted to conclude with is some good news for the House of Representatives and the American people. Finally, after more than a decade, we have completed the first step in making a reality a visitors center for the American people when they visit our great Capitol. The Capitol has a rich history. It goes back to being located here in 1790 by an act of Congress. Congress was sort of vagabond before that, met in Philadelphia, New York, Annapolis, Harrisburg and a dozen different locations. Finally, in 1790, they decided to come here.

They decided to begin construction in 1793 of the Capitol and it was to be two wings, the Senate wing here, actually sort of turned out like most government projects, it was running behind schedule and overbudget; and they decided just to build this one wing which is the north wing towards Union Station. To get that done and to get the Congress here by 1800, which will be 200 years, they worked feverishly and

abandoned plans for the House wing. And then in 1800, in December, the House located here. In 1807, they built the second wing. They were connected actually in between by a trellis for a number of years. And then in 1827 they built the center rotunda and the Capitol looked a bit like this.

This is a pretty good picture. One of the oldest pictures, that first Capitol was designed first of all by Dr. Thornton who actually did not even get in the competition that the Congress had advertised for, came in late, but Thomas Jefferson and George Washington liked the design so much that they took his design even if it came in after the bids all closed. In 1827 we completed the Bullfinch Dome and the Capitol had these two wings and the rotunda in between.

Today, we have the Capitol with the dome which was added in 1863 and the wings, the House wing in 1857, the Senate wing, the north wing, in 1859. You can see the original first building, and then the House building, the connection, the changing of the center and the addition of this beautiful dome designed by Thomas Walters and the statue of freedom up on top, which was taken down recently, refurbished and put back, that was put up there in 1863.

The other addition to the Capitol is the east front was redone. It was crumbling in the late 1950s, 1958 to I think 1962, that was taken off and redone. So they extended the east front of the Capitol.

Not since that point have we enlarged the Capitol, and never to my knowledge have we really done anything specifically for the American people to accommodate them when they come to visit here. We have millions and millions of visitors who crowd the Capitol building.

I am very pleased that we have completed work and approval; I served as a member of the Capitol Preservation Commission, on a Capitol visitors center. This was not my idea. It was started in the 1980s, late 1980s. I believe Vic Fazio, a Congressman from California, initiated some of the proposals that got into a partisan conflict; and it was derailed, although a study was done in 1991 to create a visitors center.

This past week, the visitors center authorizing body, which is the Capitol Preservation Commission, 18 Members of the House and Senate authorized moving forward in the next phase the approval of some $12 million for the center and reconfirmed that the visitors center will be in the east front, towards the Supreme Court and the Library of Congress.

Everything will be located underground. It will not change the view. There will be three stories underground, if I can get this up here quickly. Two stories will be exhibition space, solely for visitors. There will be three auditoriums, one 550-seat, two 250-seat. Right now we really do not even have a place to bring folks in. In fact, folks stand out in line in rain, snow, sleet, whatever, subject to the elements.

Two top stories will accommodate visitors, rest rooms, first aid facilities. Again, everything underground. It will not change any of the view of the Capitol building. The bottom level will be a service floor, goods and services will come in through a tunnel. The tunnel was planned sometime ago, and part of it exists now. Rather than having the trash and garbage and other service deliveries through the front door of the Capitol, that will all be done underground. Accommodations for our visitors trying to bring to life the Capitol, and also to make their visit more pleasant.

We are just about at capacity. Plus we do not have assistance for those who are disabled, handicapped and others to get around the Capitol. This is one of the most exciting improvements ever to our Nation's Capitol, the symbol of freedom for the entire world and, of course, our Nation. It will make visits for students, for adults, for elderly, for infirm so much more pleasant.

I am so pleased to have had the leadership of the House and Senate in this effort. I commend all those involved. It is an exciting project not only for the Congress but for the American people and the country.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Ms. DEGETTE (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today after 3:30 p.m. on account of official business in the District.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MARKEY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. LIPINSKI, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. BROWN of Florida, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. TAUZIN) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. EHLERS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SAXTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. RAMSTAD, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GOSS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FOLEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. NETHERCUTT, for 5 minutes, November 11.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 348. An act to authorize the construction of a monument to honor those who have served the Nation's civil defense and emergency management programs.

H.R. 915. An act to authorize a cost of living adjustment in the pay of administrative law judges.

H.R. 3061. An act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to extend for an additional 2 years the period for admission of an alien as a nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(S) of such Act, and to authorize appropriations for the refugee assistance program under chapter 2 of title IV of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.J. Res 76. Joint resolution waiving certain enrollment requirements for the remainder of the first session of the One Hundred Sixth Congress with respect to any bill or joint resolution making general appropriations or continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2000.

H.J. Res. 78 Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2000, and for other purposes.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 3061. To amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to extend for an additional 2 years the period for admission of an alien as a nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(S) of such Act, and to authorize appropriations for the refugee assistance program under chapter 2 of title IV of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 915. To authorize a cost of living adjustment in the pay of administrative law judges.

H.R. 348. To authorize the construction of a monument to honor those who have served the Nation's civil defense and emergency management programs.

H.J. Res. 76. Waiving certain enrollment requirements for the remainder of the first session of the One Hundred Sixth Congress with respect to any bill or joint resolution making general appropriations for fiscal year 2000.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 25 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, November 11, 1999, at 2 p.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

5285. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule—Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Coordinated Acquisition Procedures Update [DFARS Case 99–D022] received November 8,

1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

5286. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule—Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Weighted Guidelines and Performance-Based Payments [DFARS Case 99–D001] received November 8, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

5287. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule—Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Contract Administration and Audit Services [DFARS Cases 98–D003, 99–D004, and 99–D010] received November 8, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

5288. A letter from the Director, Office of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule—Extended Examination Cycle For U.S. Branches and Agencies of Foreign Banks (RIN: 3064–AC15) received November 8, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

5289. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting Final Regulations—Student Assistance General Provisions (Cohort Default Rates), pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(f); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

5290. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting Final Regulations—Student Assistance General Provisions, Federal Family Education Loan Program, the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan (Direct Loan) Program, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(f); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

5291. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule—Student Assistance General Provisions, Federal Family Education Loan Program, the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan (Direct Loan) Program (RIN: 1845–AA02) received November 8, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

5292. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Indirect Food Additives: Resinous and Polymeric Coatings [Docket No. 91F–0431] received November 8, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

5293. A letter from the Secretary, Commission of Fine Arts, transmitting the Commercial Activities Inventory Statement of 1999; to the Committee on Government Reform.

5294. A letter from the Staff Director, Commission on Civil Rights, transmitting the Commercial Activities Inventory Report; to the Committee on Government Reform.

5295. A letter from the Acting Director of Communications and Legislative Affairs, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting the Agency's FY 1999 Commercial Activities Inventory; to the Committee on Government Reform.

5296. A letter from the Inspector General, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting a copy of the commercial inventory submission of the Inspector General of the Federal Communications Commission; to the Committee on Government Reform.

5297. A letter from the Director, Office of Resource Management, Federal Housing Finance Board, transmitting the Commercial Activities Inventory; to the Committee on Government Reform.

5298. A letter from the Executive Director, Holocaust Memorial Museum, transmitting the initial inventory and classification of commercial activities; to the Committee on Government Reform.

5299. A letter from the Director, Office of Administration, International Trade Commission, transmitting inventory of commercial activities for FY 1999; to the Committee on Government Reform.

5300. A letter from the Chairman, International Trade Commission, transmitting the Semiannual Report of the Inspector General of the U.S. International Trade Commission for the period April 1, 1999 through September 30, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

5301. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting NASA's 1999 Commercial Activities Inventory of NASA's civil service positions; to the Committee on Government Reform.

5302. A letter from the Chairman, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting the Administration's Commercial Activities Inventory for FY 1999; to the Committee on Government Reform.

5303. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Commercial Activities Inventory as of June 30, 1999; to the Committee on Government Reform.

5304. A letter from the Board Members, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the Board's annual report on the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act for fiscal year 1999, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3810; to the Committee on Government Reform.

5305. A letter from the Senior Liaison Officer, Office of Government Liaison, The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, transmitting the commercial activity inventory; to the Committee on Government Reform.

5306. A letter from the Budget and Fiscal Officer, The Woodrow Wilson Center, transmitting the inventory for the ''Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act of 1998''; to the Committee on Government Reform.

5307. A letter from the Director, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the ''Status of Fisheries of the United States''; to the Committee on Resources.

5308. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Reef Fish Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico; Amendment 16B [Docket No. 990625173–9274–02; I.D. 033199C] (RIN: 0648–AL57) received November 8, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

5309. A letter from the Chairman, United States Commission on Civil Rights, transmitting the Commission's report entitled ''Equal Educational Opportunity and Nondiscrimination for Minority Students: Federal Enforcement of Title VI in Ability Grouping Practices,'' pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1975a(c); jointly to the Committees on the Judiciary and Education and the Workforce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. DREIER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 374. Resolution providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules (Rept. 106–465). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. DIAZ–BALART: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 375. Resolution waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules (Rept. 106–466). Referred to the House Calendar.

TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILLS

Pursuant to clause 5 of rule X the following action was taken by the Speaker:

H.R. 1838. Referral to the Committee on Armed Services extended for a period ending not later than November 12, 1999.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. ISAKSON:

H.R. 3290. A bill to provide that, during the nonresponse followup phase of a decennial census, authorized personnel shall be permitted to deposit a copy of the census questionnaire in the letter box of a household, free of postage; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. HANSEN:

H.R. 3291. A bill to provide for the settlement of the water rights claims of the Shivwits Band of the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. BAKER:

H.R. 3292. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Cat Island National Wildlife Refuge in West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. GALLEGLY (for himself, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. FILNER, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. STEARNS, Ms. CARSON, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. REYES, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. HILL of Montana, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. KUYKENDALL, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. DIXON, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. SPRATT, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. FROST, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. MOORE, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. GOODE, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. WISE, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. LEACH, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. SCOTT, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. TAUZIN, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. GARY MILLER of California, Mr. BAKER, Mr. HORN, Mr. OWENS, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. GUTKNECHT, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. CANNON, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. KIND, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. ROMERO-

BARCELO, Mr. SHERWOOD, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. CALVERT, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. BALLENGER, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. HERGER):

H.R. 3293. A bill to amend the law that authorized the Vietnam Veterans Memorial to authorize the placement within the site of the memorial of a plaque to honor those Vietnam veterans who died after their service in the Vietnam war, but as a direct result of that service; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. BACHUS (for himself, Mr. TURNER, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. PAUL, Mr. BRADY of Texas, and Mr. SMITH of Texas):

H.R. 3294. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to exclude from stormwater regulation certain areas and activities, and to improve the regulation and limit the liability of local governments concerning co-permitting and the implementation of control measures; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. FARR of California (for himself, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. FORBES, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SHAYS, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. GILMAN, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. KING, Mr. WYNN, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. STARK, Ms. WATERS, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. SISISKY, and Mr. MCDERMOTT):

H.R. 3295. A bill to provide for the payment of compensation to the families of the Federal employees who were killed in the crash of a United States Air Force CT–43A aircraft on April 3, 1996, near Dubrovnik, Croatia, carrying Secretary of Commerce Ronald H. Brown and 34 others; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BAIRD:

H.R. 3296. A bill to amend the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail to include the State of Washington as the endpoint of the trail; to the Committee on Resources.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Ms. CARSON, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. LARSON, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. OWENS, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. WATERS, and Mr. WU):

H.R. 3297. A bill to amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 to eliminate an hours of service requirement for benefits under that Act; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, 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. BARR of Georgia (for himself and Mr. DEAL of Georgia):

H.R. 3298. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to modify the application of certain provisions regarding the inclusion of entire metropolitan statistical areas within nonattainment areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. BARR of Georgia (for himself, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. WAMP):

H.R. 3299. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to insure that law enforcement officers are afforded due process when involved in a case that may lead to dismissal, demotion, suspension, or transfer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. BERKLEY (for herself and Mr. FLETCHER):

H.R. 3300. A bill to provide for a Doctors' Bill of Rights under the Medicare Program; to the Committee on Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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. BILIRAKIS (for himself, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. UPTON, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. WALSH):

H.R. 3301. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to children's health; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. BRADY of Texas (for himself, Mr. GOODE, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. DELAY, Mr. BARCIA, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. COBURN, Mr. HOSTETTLER, Mr. GARY MILLER of California, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. PITTS, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. LARGENT, Mr. ISTOOK, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. PAUL, Mr. BARR of Georgia, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. STEARNS, and Mr. POMBO):

H.R. 3302. A bill to authorize States under Federal health care grant-in-aid programs to require parental consent or notification for purpose of purchase of prescription drugs or devices for minors; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. BURR of North Carolina:

H.R. 3303. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Natural Disaster Insurance Solvency Fund to ensure adequate private insurance reserves in the event of catastrophic natural disasters; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and the Budget, 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. BURTON of Indiana:

H.R. 3304. A bill to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1977 to permit participating households to use food stamp benefits to purchase nutritional supplements providing vitamins or minerals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 3305. A bill to require the Commissioner of Food and Drugs to issue revised regulations relating to dietary supplement labeling, to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to provide that certain types of advertisements for dietary supplements are proper, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

H.R. 3306. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that amounts paid for foods for special dietary use, dietary supplements, or medical foods shall be treated as medical expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CHABOT (for himself, Mr. COBURN, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. PAUL, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. MCINTOSH, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. COX, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. LARGENT, Mr. HERGER, Mr. DICKEY, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. HOSTETTLER, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, and Mr. BURTON of Indiana):

H.R. 3307. A bill to amend title 5 of the United States Code to require Federal agencies to conduct an assessment of the privacy implications resulting from a proposed rule; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COBLE (for himself, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. JOHN, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WAMP, Mr. DICKEY, Mr. COBURN, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. HILLEARY, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. CANNON, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. PHELPS, Mr. SPENCE, and Mr. HERGER):

H.R. 3308. A bill to establish minimum standards of fair conduct in franchise sales and franchise business relationships, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRANE:

H.R. 3309. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the private activity bond rules to deter unwarranted hostile takeovers of water utilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 3310. A bill to authorize certain actions to address the comprehensive treatment of sewage emanating from the Tijuana River in order to substantially reduce river and ocean pollution in the San Diego border region; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, 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. GEKAS:

H.R. 3311. A bill to provide for analysis of major rules, to promote the public's right to know the costs and benefits of major rules, and to increase the accountability and quality of Government; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Commerce, 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.

H.R. 3312. A bill to clarify the Administrative Dispute Resolution Act of 1996 to authorize the Merit Systems Protection Board to establish under such Act a 3-year pilot program that will provide a voluntary early intervention alternative dispute resolution process to assist Federal agencies and employees in resolving certain personnel actions and disputes in administrative programs; to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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 Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut (for herself, Mr. LAZIO, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. LARSON, Mr. KING, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. WALSH, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. OWENS, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. WEINER, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. FORBES, Mr.

SERRANO, Mr. NADLER, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. ENGEL, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mr. RANGEL):

H.R. 3313. A bill to amend section 119 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize the program for Long Island Sound, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. JONES of North Carolina:

H.R. 3314. A bill to clarify certain boundaries on maps relating to the Coastal Barrier Resources System; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mrs. KELLY (for herself, Mrs. MORELLA, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mrs. BIGGERT, and Mrs. EMERSON):

H.R. 3315. A bill to limit the effects of witnessing or experiencing violence on children; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Ways and Means, 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. KENNEDY of Rhode Island:

H.R. 3316. A bill to deauthorize a portion of the project for navigation, New Port Harbor, Rhode Island; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mrs. LOWEY (for herself and Mrs. MORELLA):

H.R. 3317. A bill to provide grants to strengthen State and local health care systems' response to domestic violence by building the capacity of health care professionals and staff to identify, address, and prevent domestic violence; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. LOWEY:

H.R. 3318. A bill to establish a program to provide child care through public-private partnerships; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. LOWEY (for herself, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. BARCIA, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. LAFALCE, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. KLINK, Mr. RUSH, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. WYNN, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. FROST, Mrs. MORELLA, and Mr. HILLIARD):

H.R. 3319. A bill to assure equitable treatment in health care coverage of prescription drugs under group health plans, health insurance coverage, Medicare and Medicaid managed care arrangements, Medigap insurance coverage, and health plans under the Federal employees' health benefits program (FEHBP); to the Committee on Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Education and the Workforce, 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. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. LUTHER, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. LEE, Ms. RIVERS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. OBEY, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. EVANS, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, and Ms. WOOLSEY):

H.R. 3320. A bill to amend the privacy provisions of the GRAMM–Leach-Bliley Act; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Commerce, 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. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. LUTHER):

H.R. 3321. A bill to prevent unfair and deceptive practices in the collection and use of personal information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Banking and Financial Services, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Agriculture, 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. MCKEON:

H.R. 3322. A bill to amend the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in the design, planning, and construction of a project to reclaim and reuse wastewater within and outside of the service area of the Castaic Lake Water Agency, California; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. MEEKS of New York (for himself, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. DIXON, Mr. MCNULTY, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. FROST, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. KING, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, Mr. OWENS, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. WEINER, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. MCHUGH, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. TALENT, Mr. COYNE, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. SOUDER, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. FORBES, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. QUINN, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. WALSH, and Mr. REYNOLDS):

H.R. 3323. A bill to designate the Federal building located at 158–15 Liberty Avenue in Jamaica, Queens, New York, as the ''Floyd H. Flake Federal Building''; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. MINGE:

H.R. 3324. A bill to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, to make it unlawful for a packer to own, feed, or control swine intended for slaughter; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. MORELLA:

H.R. 3325. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to permit a State waiver authority to provide medical assistance in cases of congenital heart defects; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. NADLER (for himself, Mr. FORBES, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. OLVER, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. WEINER, Mr. CROWLEY, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. MEEKS of New York, and Mr. KUCINICH):

H.R. 3326. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to prohibit the making of grants for transportation projects to any person who purchases diesel-fueled buses for use in certain nonattainment areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, 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. NETHERCUTT:

H.R. 3327. A bill to provide for the return of fair and reasonable fees to the Federal Government for the use and occupancy of National Forest System land under the recreation residence program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Ms. RIVERS:

H.R. 3328. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require that group and individual health insurance coverage and group health plans provide coverage for hair prostheses for individuals with scalp hair loss as a result of alopecia areata; to the Committee on Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, and Ways and Means, 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. ROTHMAN:

H.R. 3329. A bill to amend the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996 to require that, in order to determine that a democratically elected government in Cuba exists, the government extradite to the United States convicted felon Joanne Chesimard and all other individuals who are living in Cuba in order to escape prosecution or confinement for criminal offenses committed in the United States; to the Committee on International Relations.

H.R. 3330. A bill to provide that certain sanctions against Pakistan cannot be waived until the President certifies that Pakistan has a democratically elected government; to the Committee on International Relations, and in addition to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, 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. SAXTON:

H.R. 3331. A bill to conserve Atlantic highly migratory species of fish, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. STRICKLAND (for himself and Ms. DEGETTE):

H.R. 3332. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to clarify the exemption of certain children with special needs from State option to use managed care; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. UDALL of New Mexico (for himself and Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California):

H.R. 3333. A bill to provide technical and legal assistance to tribal justice systems and members of Indian tribes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources, 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. WEINER:

H.R. 3334. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to authorize the use of funds to construct or install certain pedestrian safety features; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mrs. WILSON:

H.R. 3335. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a national cemetery for veterans in the Albuquerque, New Mexico, metropolitan area; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon (for herself, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. HOLT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FILNER, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. REYES, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. HILL of Indiana, Mr. BOYD, Mr. KIND, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. MOORE, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. FORBES, Mr.

MALONEY of Connecticut, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. WEYGAND, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. SHERMAN, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Ms. CARSON, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, and Mr. ABERCROMBIE):

H. Con. Res. 225. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the United States has an obligation to serve its veterans' health needs, that future congressional budget resolutions should reflect the ongoing need of the Nation's veterans, and that the Committees on Appropriations should provide the financial resources needed by the Veterans Health Administration to meet future demands; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ROTHMAN:

H. Con. Res. 226. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress concerning funding for health care services for veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SWEENEY:

H. Con. Res. 227. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that special recognition should be given to the observance of Veterans Day on November 11, 1999, the last Veterans Day of the 20th century, as an opportunity to promote greater appreciation, especially among children, of the sacrifices made by America's veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PETRI:

H. Res. 373. A resolution providing for the appointment of the Reverend James Ford as Chaplain emeritus of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. BERKLEY:

H. Res. 376. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives in support of ''National Children's Memorial Day''; to the Committee on Government Reform.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. CARSON:

H.R. 3336. A bill for the relief of Adela T. and Darryl Bailor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAYWORTH:

H.R. 3337. A bill to provide for correction of an administrative error in the computation of the retired pay of Commander Carl D. Swanson, United States Coast Guard Reserve, retired; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HINCHEY:

H.R. 3338. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to issue a certificate of documentation with appropriate endorsement for employment in the coastwise trade vessel R'ADVENTURE II; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. OWENS:

H.R. 3339. A bill for the relief of Genia Adams; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3340. A bill for the relief of Marie Yolande Baptiste-Raymond; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3341. A bill for the relief of Marlene Chauvannes-Cabrerra; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3342. A bill for the relief of Marie S. Hilaire; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3343. A bill for the relief of Yanite Pierre; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3344. A bill for the relief of Dukens Baptiste-Raymond; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3345. A bill for the relief of Eric Phillip Charles; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3346. A bill for the relief of Leon A. Cousley; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3347. A bill for the relief of Pierre Paul Eloi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3348. A bill for the relief of Gladstone Hamilton; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3349. A bill for the relief of Pierre Nital Louis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3350. A bill for the relief of Joseph Frantz Mellon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3351. A bill for the relief of Hugh Ricardo Williston; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3352. A bill for the relief of Gerald Cheese; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3353. A bill for the relief of Richard Pierre; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3354. A bill for the relief of Enrique Sedric Gabart Pierre; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3355. A bill for the relief of Reginald Prendergast; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3356. A bill for the relief of Fabien Oniel Prendergast; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3357. A bill for the relief of Unice Grace Prendergast; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3358. A bill for the relief of Judith Lorraine Prendergast; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3359. A bill for the relief of Regine Santil; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3360. A bill for the relief of Martine Jacques; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3361. A bill for the relief of Yves Rodney Jacques; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3362. A bill for the relief of Valerie Santil; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. UDALL of New Mexico:

H.R. 3363. A bill for the relief of Akal Security, Incorporated; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WYNN:

H.R. 3364. A bill for the relief of Web's Construction Company, Incorporated; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 58: Mr. HEFLEY.

H.R. 141: Mr. FORBES.

H.R. 175: Mr. BAKER and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.

H.R. 303: Mr. SCHAFFER and Mr. HYDE.

H.R. 382: Mr. DEUTSCH and Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.

H.R. 444: Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. MINGE, and Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin.

H.R. 531: Mr. STUPAK and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN.

H.R. 664: Ms. VELAZQUEZ and Mrs. LOWEY.

H.R. 750: Mr. CAMPBELL and Mrs. MORELLA.

H.R. 827: Mr. POMEROY.

H.R. 979: Mr. CUMMINGS and Mr. CONDIT.

H.R. 1044: Mr. GANSKE, Mr. BONILLA, and Mr. BOYD.

H.R. 1095: Mrs. BONO, Mr. CASTLE, and Mr. HINOJOSA.

H.R. 1102: Mrs. EMERSON.

H.R. 1168: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois and Mr. ROGERS.

H.R. 1187: Mr. LANTOS, Mr. DOYLE, and Mr. LAHOOD.

H.R. 1193: Ms. BALDWIN.

H.R. 1244: Mr. GREENWOOD and Mr. BECERRA.

H.R. 1283: Mr. PICKERING.

H.R. 1310: Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. ROGAN, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. DOOLITTLE, and Ms. BROWN of Florida.

H.R. 1311: Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. BILBRAY, and Ms. SANCHEZ.

H.R. 1367: Mr. BASS.

H.R. 1387: Mr. ROGERS.

H.R. 1388: Mr. LANTOS.

H.R. 1606: Mr. MEEHAN.

H.R. 1612: Mr. BROWN of Ohio.

H.R. 1621: Ms. PELOSI, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. STUPAK, and Mr. METCALF.

H.R. 1695: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. CANNON, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mrs. CHENOWETH-HAGE, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HAYES, Mr. SHERWOOD, Mr. POMBO, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SCHAFFER, and Mr. WALDEN of Oregon.

H.R. 1814: Mr. BRYANT.

H.R. 1876: Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. CRAMER.

H.R. 1899: Mr. BEREUTER.

H.R. 1997: Ms. LEE, Mrs. THURMAN, Ms. NORTON, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.

H.R. 2053: Mr. PALLONE.

H.R. 2120: Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon.

H.R. 2244: Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 2355: Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri.

H.R. 2363: Mr. SESSIONS and Ms. CARSON.

H.R. 2409: Mr. TURNER.

H.R. 2419: Mr. KING and Mr. VITTER.

H.R. 2420: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. KIND, Ms. KILPATRICK, and Mr. FROST.

H.R. 2442: Mr. ROGAN.

H.R. 2486: Mr. LANTOS, Ms. DEGETTE, and Mr. DIXON.

H.R. 2525: Mr. CONDIT and Mr. LEWIS of California.

H.R. 2538: Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. PITTS, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. KIND, Mr. VITTER, and Mr. BALDACCI.

H.R. 2544: Mr. SCHAFFER and Mr. SESSIONS.

H.R. 2545: Ms. MCKINNEY.

H.R. 2594: Mrs. ROUKEMA.

H.R. 2655: Mr. MCKEON.

H.R. 2697: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Mr. LAHOOD.

H.R. 2720: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts and Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts.

H.R. 2722: Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO and Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 2733: Mr. PALLONE, Mr. GREENWOOD, and Mr. BACHUS.

H.R. 2736: Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. LUTHER, and Mr. GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 2774: Ms. ESHOO and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 2782: Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 2789: Mr. OWENS, Mrs. LOWEY, and Mr. KUCINICH.

H.R. 2810: Mrs. BONO and Mr. HUTCHINSON.

H.R. 2827: Mr. SIMPSON.

H.R. 2832: Mr. STUPAK and Ms. WOOLSEY.

H.R. 2895: Mr. CLAY, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, and Mr. GOODE.

H.R. 2902: Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. HOLT, and Mr. UDALL of Colorado.

H.R. 2955: Mr. DEUTSCH and Mr. STUPAK.

H.R. 2960: Mr. SUNUNU.

H.R. 2966: Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. HILLEARY, Mr. OBERSTAR, and Mr. KLINK.

H.R. 2985: Mr. COBURN, Mr. METCALF, and Mr. BURR of North Carolina.

H.R. 3008: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. STUPAK.

H.R. 3010: Mrs. MORELLA.

H.R. 3011: Mrs. NORTHUP.

H.R. 3058: Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. ROGAN, Mr. DOYLE, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 3071: Mr. WEINER, Ms. CARSON, and Mr. HINCHEY.

H.R. 3103: Mr. GONZALEZ.

H.R. 3121: Mr. PAUL.

H.R. 3139: Mr. OWENS and Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California.

H.R. 3144: Mr. CLAY, Mr. DINGELL, and Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 3151: Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky.

H.R. 3154: Ms. KILPATRICK.

H.R. 3156: Mr. BORSKI, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, and Mr. KUCINICH.

H.R. 3161: Mr. KUCINICH.

H.R. 3174: Mr. LARGENT, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. LINDER, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. SHADEGG, and Mr. SALMON.

H.R. 3193: Mr. LARSON.

H.R. 3218: Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. QUINN, and Mr. DOYLE.

H.R. 3222: Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, and Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 3242: Mr. CHAMBLISS and Mr. PAUL.

H.R. 3257: Mr. COOK and Ms. PRYCE of Ohio.

H.R. 3261: Mrs. WILSON, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. METCALF, Mr. COX, and Mr. FOLEY.

H. J. Res. 77: Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina.

H. Con. Res. 62: Mr. LAHOOD.

H. Con. Res. 77: Mr. BRYANT, Mr. ANDREWS, and Mr. JOHN.

H. Con. Res. 100: Mr. HALL of Ohio.

H. Con. Res. 115: Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. MCNULTY, and Mr. KLINK.

H. Con. Res. 200: Mr. HOLT.

H. Con. Res. 218: Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. BENTSEN, and Mr. WEXLER.

H. Con. Res. 163: Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. ROUKEMA, and Mrs. LOWEY.

H. Con. Res. 238: Mr. PALLONE, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. GREENWOOD, and Mr. BACHUS.

H. Con. Res. 320: Mr. MANZULLO.

H. Con. Res. 357: Mr. CLAY, Mr. DEUTSCH, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. FORD, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. WU, and Mr. MCNULTY.