House of Representatives

This being the day fixed by the 20th amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the meeting of the Congress of the United States, the Members-elect of the 107th Congress met in their Hall, and at noon were called to order by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, Hon. Jeff Trandahl.

The Chaplain, the Rev. Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

Lord God, Almighty, by Your Divine Providence You have brought us to this new day. Bless us in our gathering, form us by Your Word, guide us by Your Spirit.

The people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty for themselves and posterity, have acted according to the laws of their respective States or of the United States will be answered in their counsel and gracious in their service.

May this Congress, Lord God, be a sign of unity and confidence to this Nation; good news to the poor and an instrument of peace in the world.

Lord God, in You we trust now and forever. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Clerk. The Members-elect and their guests will please rise and join in the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag.

The Clerk 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.

The Clerk. Representatives-elect, this is the day fixed by the 20th amendment to the Constitution for the meeting of the 107th Congress and, as the law directs, the Clerk of the House has prepared the official roll of the Representatives-elect.

Certificates of election covering 435 seats in the 107th Congress have been received by the Clerk of the House, and the names of those persons whose credentials show that they were regularly elected as Representatives in accordance with the laws of their respective States or of the United States will be called.

Without objection, the Representatives-elect will record their presence by electronic device and their names will be reported in alphabetical order by States, beginning with the State of Alabama, to determine whether a quorum is present.

There was no objection.

The call was taken by electronic device, and the following Representatives-elect responded to their names:

[Roll No. 1]

ANSWERED “PRESENT”–429

ALABAMA
Aderholt
Bachus
Callahan

ALASKA
Young

ARIZONA
Flake
Hayworth

ARKANSAS
Berry
Hutchinson

CALIFORNIA
Baca
Becerra
Berman
Bono
Calvert
Capps
Condit
Cox
Cunningham
Davis
Dooley
Doolittle
Drder
Eshoo
Farr
Filner
Galllegly

COLORADO
DeGette
Hefley

CONNECTICUT
Deleo
Johnson

DELAWARE
Castle

FLORIDA
Bilirakis
Boyd
Brown
Crenshaw
Davis
Diaz-Balart
Deutsch
Foley

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.
WASHINGTON
Baird
Hastings
McDermott
Baird
Dick
Inslee
McDermott
Baird
Dicks
Nethercutt
Dunn
Larsen
Smith

WEST VIRGINIA
Capito
Mollohan
Rahall

WISCONSIN
Baldwin
Kind
Petri
Barrett
Kleczka
Ryan
Green
Obey
Sensenbrenner

WYOMING
Cubin

The Clerk. The quorum call discloses that 429 Representatives-elect have responded to their name. A quorum is present.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CLERK
The Clerk. The Clerk will state that credentials, regular in form, have been received showing the election of the Honorable ANIBAL ACEVEDO-VILA as Resident Commissioner from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico for a term of 4 years beginning January 3, 2001; the election of the Honorable ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON as Delegate from the District of Columbia; the election of the Honorable DONNA M. CHRISTENSEN as Delegate from the Virgin Islands; the election of the Honorable ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA as Delegate from American Samoa; and the election of ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD as Delegate from Guam.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER
The Clerk. Pursuant to law and to precedent, the next order of business is the election of the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 107th Congress.

Nominations are now in order. The Clerk recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS).

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Clerk, the Congress and the Nation have been blessed these past 2 years by the inspiring leadership of a gentleman whose only special interest in these United States of America is these United States of America. We are deeply grateful for his selfless devotion to this institution and to the advancement of the American people and the American Republic.

Mr. Clerk, as Chairman of the Republican Conference, I am directed by the unanimous vote of that conference to present for election to the office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 107th Congress the name of the Honorable J. DENNIS HASTERT, a
Representative-elect from the State of Illinois.

The Clerk. The Clerk recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST).

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, as Chairman of the Democratic Caucus, I am directed by the unanimous vote of that caucus to present for election to the Office of Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 107th Congress the name of the Honorable RICHARD A. GEPHARDT, a Representative-elect from the State of Missouri.

The Clerk. The Honorable J. DENNIS HASTERT, a Representative-elect from the State of Illinois, and the Honorable RICHARD A. GEPHARDT, a Representative-elect from the State of Missouri, have been placed in nomination.

Are there any further nominations? There being no further nominations, the Clerk will appoint tellers.

The Clerk appoints the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS), the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the gentleman from New Jersey (Mrs. ROUKEMA), and the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR).

The tellers will come forward and take their seats at the desk in front of the Speaker's rostrum. The roll will now be called, and those responding to their names will indicate by surname the nominee of their choice. The reading clerk will now call the roll.

The tellers having taken their places, the House proceeded to vote for Speaker.

The following is the result of the vote:

[Roll No. 2]

HASTERT—222


January 3, 2001

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

H3


1249

The Clerk. The tellers agree in their tallies that the total number of votes cast for a person by name is 431, of which the Honorable J. DENNIS HASTERT of the State of Illinois has received 222, the Honorable RICHARD A. GEPHARDT of the State of Missouri has received 206, and the Honorable JOHN P. MURTHA of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has received 1, with 2 voting "present." Therefore, the Honorable J. DENNIS HASTERT of the State of Illinois is duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 107th Congress, having received a majority of the votes cast.

The Clerk appoints the following committee to escort the Speaker-elect to the Chair: The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY), the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY), the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR), the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CRANE), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EVANS), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MANZULLO), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LAHOUD), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WELLER), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. JACKSON), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BLAUGEVICH), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS), the gentleman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PHELPS), the gentleman from Illinois (Ms. CHAKOWSKY), the gentleman from Illinois (Ms. CHAKOWSKY).
The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. JOHNSON), and
The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KIRK).
The committee will retire from the Chamber to escort the Speaker-elect to the chair.

1345

The Sergeant at Arms announced the Speaker-elect of the House of Representatives of the 107th Congress, who was escorted to the chair by the Committee of Escort.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Members of the House families of House Members, honored guests, ladies and gentlemen. First, I want to say that I thought a few moments ago about asking for a recount, but I decided against it. This is a day of celebration for candidates and our families, and it is also a day of celebration of our continuing experiment in democracy, which we again have successfully achieved, even in the face of a very close election. What sets America apart is that despite very difficult events, we decide elections by the rule of law, and we have peaceful transitions of power.

Mr. Speaker, I called you after the election to congratulate you, and all of us on the Democratic side extend our congratulations to you and your Members today. We hope for a bipartisan atmosphere in this new Congress, and we understand that this requires not just words, but deeds and actions. We know that our differences on issues are heartfelt and real, but I hope the closeness of the margin between our parties in the Congress will be viewed as an opportunity, not a hindrance. This is the people's House, and we are all proud to be part of it. It is not a Republican House; it is not a Democratic House. As a recognition of that principle, it is our hope that in gestures, both small and large, on the part of each of us as individuals and as leaders, we will make that principle a daily reality.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my Democratic colleagues, we honor your leadership and we respect your majority. Our pledge is to meet you halfway and, in return, we hope that great things in these 2 years can be accomplished for the American people that we serve. Ladies and gentlemen of the House, it is my honor to present the Speaker of the House of the 107th Congress, the gentleman from Illinois, DENNIS HASTERT.

Mr. HASTERT. I guess I really should not hammer it down while I am still getting applause, but I want to thank DICK GEPHARDT for his gracious remarks. DICK GEPHARDT has been a great leader of the House Democrats. He has unified his Democrat Caucus over the last 2 years with unusual effectiveness. He has criss-crossed the Nation, doing his best to help his candidates daily and with a singular determination. I know how hard he has worked, because I had to do my best just to keep up with him.

Dick, let me say that I respect your commitment to your principles, I respect and deeply admire your competitive spirit, and thank you so much for your heartfelt comments today. Thank you very much.

Now that the campaign is over, I know you will put the same energy and determination that you demonstrated during the campaign in working with me to do the people's business. Thank you all, Democrats, Republicans, for this honor, to be Speaker of the House.

Today, I stand before you at the beginning of a new year, some say the beginning of a new millennium, and certainly, the beginning of a new Congress. Today, we swear in 41 new Members of the House. One of our new Members is one of the greatest football coaches in college football history, TOM OSBORNE. On the Senate side, we welcome nine new Senators, including the first First Lady ever to run for public office.

1400

We have a new President in the White House who won in the closest election in our Nation's history. While times in the past 2 years have been difficult, this time of new beginnings provides us with new opportunity to reach out and to work with all of our colleagues to get the people's work done. This will be my second term as Speaker of the House, but I could not have done this without the voters of Illinois' 14th District. This past November they elected me to my eighth term in the House of Representatives. I want to thank them for making me Speaker of the House.

We have a new President, a Democrat, in the White House, and I want to thank him for the opportunity to work together to revitalize this democracy. We need to get over it. We need to work together to revitalize this democracy. We need to get to the people's business. I have a great faith that we can do so. This Nation has faced greater threats, and we have persevered and prospered.

A former Speaker, a gentleman from Texas by the name of Sam Rayburn, once said, "I do believe when critical hours arise, the Members of this House will do as they have done in the past: Rise to the occasion, and show to the world that whether Republicans or Democrats, we are all Americans, and love and want to protect and defend and perpetuate the institutions of this, the best, the mightiest, and the freest government that ever blessed mankind in all the world."

He was right then, and his words ring true today. Let us show people that even those who disagree can reach reasonable solutions for the sake of a nation.

Our new president was elected on an agenda to promote prosperity, opportunity, and security for all Americans. We have a duty to consider his agenda and to help him lead America in this next Congress.

Two years ago I stood here as the Speaker of this House, untested and largely unknown. While Hastert may still not be a household name, I hope that I have earned your respect as a fair Leader of this House. By this election today, I am reassured that I have performed the duties that have been asked of me to lead this House and do the will of the people.

To all those Democrats who have gone out of their way to support me over the last 2 years, I value your respect and your loyalty because I had to work harder to earn it. And for the rest of my Democratic colleagues, if I have not earned your respect in the last 2 years, I hope I can earn it in the next 2. I know it is not easy to have a rival party lead the House's agenda. After all, I, too, used to be in the minority. But I gave my word that I would go out of my way to make sure your voices are heard, and my word is my bond.

Our political system has endured a trial. This trial has exposed many warts in our political process. It has also exposed the great strength of our democracy. After all, our system is based upon laws, not on personalities, and ultimately, our Constitution triumphs.

Our democracy is stronger also because we have two strong political parties and a vibrant opposition. Make no mistake, the system of checks and balances originally designed by Founding Fathers works, and it will continue to work to protect the freedom of our citizens.

Many have commented about the deep wounds caused by this latest political competition, but it serves no purpose to dwell on the past. After all, our country is at peace. Our economy is still fundamentally strong. Our people are united with a strength of purpose and by a desire to live the American dream. It is only in Washington where many still have a lingering animosity over the political parties. We need to get over it. We need to work together to revitalize this democracy. We need to get to the people's business. I have a great faith that we can do so. This Nation has faced greater threats, and we have persevered and prospered.

Rise to the occasion, and show to the world that whether Republicans or Democrats, we are all Americans, and love and want to protect and defend and perpetuate the institutions of this, the best, the mightiest, and the freest government that ever blessed mankind in all the world."
In a sense, this election was all about the education of our children. Improving education still represents one of the Nation's greatest challenges. Every child must have access to a good education and a safe environment. Every school must be more accessible. Every parent must have faith that his or her child is getting the best education possible.

President-elect Bush spoke of ending the soft bigotry of low expectations. We must expect more of our teachers, more of our schools, more of our students, and more of our parents. We must make sure they have the resources to do the job without wasting money on more Federal bureaucracy.

I taught government and history at a small high school in northern Illinois for 16 years. My wife taught in that same town for 34 years. I know firsthand some of the problems that our public schools face: declining test scores, rising dropout rates, complacency, and our graduation rates are low. Yet, I know hundreds of teachers personally, and I know there are hundreds of thousands of dedicated teachers who want to see our children succeed.

The hundreds of Federal programs created to remedy the problems are not helping. We need local solutions. If we really want to help children learn, we need to send more dollars and decisions to the parents, the teachers, and the folks who run the schools. We need to cut Washington red tape.

One of the most important achievements of the last Congress was the enactment of a 20-year extension of Social Security to help care for our senior citizens. No senior should be denied prescription drug coverage for all of their families, for their careers, and for their communities. I told each student they could fulfill almost every dream they were living, and then tax them on what they have left over when they die.

In the last Congress we made progress on these two tax fairness initiatives. This year, let us get it done.

Retirement security is another challenge that Congress must face. Let me begin about social security. Social security is a sacred trust. Our challenge is to keep our economy strong and to give tax relief to all Americans.

More than 20 years ago, I stood as a high school teacher before the classes of my high school and day out. I taught them about the promises and the possibilities of this Nation, this country we call America. I taught them that in America, people work hard to achieve their dreams for their families, for their careers, and for their communities. I told each student they could fulfill almost every dream they were willing to sacrifice and work for.

This is not to say that fate and industry have not played a role in our lives. But fate has also brought all of you here. You all have sacrificed your time and your effort, and your families have sacrificed with you, for a chance to serve in this body. You have done so because you believe that you can get good things done for your constituents and for all the American people, and that by your efforts, you can make this a better Nation.

1415

Together we have a great opportunity to work for the American people as their representatives. There is no higher honor and there is no greater responsibility. As we promise in solemn ceremony to uphold the Constitution by taking the oath of office, let us do so with the conviction that we renew the American government with each new Congress, that we will renew our efforts by working together, fighting about principle and searching for truth through debate.

Today, we are sworn in to represent the people. We participate in the greatest ongoing democratic ritual in the world. Let us always be mindful of our duties to our constituents and respectful of the traditions of this institution. Let us pray that God guides us in all that we do in these halls; that he gives us the knowledge to do the people's work, the strength to persevere, and the wisdom to know when to listen to what others say on this floor. May God bless this House.

Now, it is my time to do the people's business, and it is my great honor to recognize my good friend and colleague from the Committee on Commerce, whose legislative skills I admire so much.

I ask the Dean of the House of Representatives, the honorable gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL) to administer the oath.

Mr. DINGELL then administered the oath of office to Mr. HASTERT of Illinois, as follows:

Do you solemnly swear that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter. So help you God.

Mr. DINGELL. Congratulations.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS

The SPEAKER. According to the precedents, the Chair will swear in all Members of the House at this time.

If the Members will rise, the Chair will now administer the oath of office. The Members-elect and Delegates-elect and the Resident Commissioner-elect rose, and the Speaker administered the oath of office to them as follows:

Do you solemnly swear that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of office on which you are about to enter. So help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations, you are now Members of the 107th Congress.
MAJOR LEADER
Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Republican Conference, I am directed by the conference to notify the House officially that the Republican Members have selected as their majority leader the gentleman from Texas, the Honorable Richard K. Armey.

MINORITY LEADER
Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Democratic Caucus, I have been directed to report to the House that the Democratic Members have selected as minority leader the gentleman from Missouri, the Honorable David E. Bonior.

ELECTION OF CLERK OF THE HOUSE, SERGEANT AT ARMS, CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, AND CHAPLAIN
Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 1) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. Res. 1
Resolved, That J. Jeffrey J. Trandahl of the State of South Dakota, be, and is hereby, chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives; That Wilson S. Livingood of the Commonwealth of Virginia, be, and is hereby, chosen Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives; That James M. Eagen, III, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, be, and is hereby, chosen Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives; That James M. Eagen, III, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, be, and is hereby, chosen Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives; and That Father Daniel P. Coughlin of the State of Illinois, be, and is hereby, chosen Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment to the resolution, but before offering the amendment, I request that there be a division of the question on the resolution so that we may have a separate vote on the Chaplain.

The SPEAKER. The question will be divided.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the remainder of the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FROST:
Resolved, That Dan Turton of the District of Columbia be, and is hereby, chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives; That Steve Eimendorf of the District of Columbia be, and is hereby, chosen Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives; and That Moses Mercado of the District of Columbia be, and is hereby, chosen Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST).

The amendment was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the remainder of the resolution offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS).

The remainder of the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Will the officers-elect present themselves in the well of the House?

The officers-elect presented themselves at the bar of the House and took the oath of office as follows:

Do you solemnly swear that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office of which you are about to enter. So help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations. You have been sworn in as officers of the House.

NOTIFICATION TO SENATE
Mr. ARMENY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 2) to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House has assembled and of the election of the Speaker and the Clerk, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. Res. 2
Resolved, That the Senate be informed that a quorum of the House of Representatives has assembled; that J. Dennis Hastert, a Representative from the State of Illinois, has been elected Speaker; and Jeffrey J. Trandahl, a citizen of the State of South Dakota, has been elected Clerk of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Seventh Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT
Mr. ARMENY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 3) authorizing the Speaker to notify the President of the assembly of the Congress, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. Res. 3
Resolved, That a committee of two Members be appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join with a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has assembled and Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT, PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 3
The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to join a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has been assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMENY) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Bonior).

Mr. ARMENY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 4) authorizing the Clerk to inform the President of the election of the Speaker and the Clerk, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. Res. 4
Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to inform the President of the United States that the House of Representatives has elected J. Dennis Hastert, a Representative from the State of Illinois, Speaker; and Jeffrey J. Trandahl, a citizen of the State of South Dakota, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Seventh Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RULES OF THE HOUSE
Mr. ARMENY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the House Republican Conference, I call up a privileged resolution (H. Res. 5) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. Res. 5
Resolved, That the Rules of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Sixth...
Congress, including applicable provisions of law or concurrent resolution that constituted rules of the House at the end of the One Hundred Sixth Congress, are adopted as the rules of the House of the One Hundred Seventh Congress, with amendments to the standing rules as provided in section 2, and with other orders as provided herein.

SEC. 2. CHANGES IN STANDING RULES. —
(a) Publication of Documents.—
(1) In clause 2(b) of rule II, strike "printed and";
(2) in clause 2(c)(3) of rule II, strike "printing and";
(3) in clause 2(c)(4) of rule II, strike "printed and";
(4) in clause 2(e) of rule II, strike "printed and";
(5) in clause 2(f)(2) of rule II strike "or mail";
(6) in clause 2(f)(2) of rule II strike "in binding of good quality.";
(b) Preparation of Enrolled Bills.—
(1) In clause 2(d) of rule II, designate the existing text as subparagraph (1) and insert thereafter the following new subparagraph:

""The Clerk shall examine all bills, amendments, and joint resolutions after passage by the House and, in cooperation with the Senate, examine all bills and joint resolutions that have passed both houses to see that they are correctly enrolled and forthwith with present those bills and joint resolutions that originated in the House to the President in person after their signature by the Speaker and the President of the Senate, and report to the House the fact and date of their presentment.""

(2) In clause 4(d)(1) of rule X, strike subdivisions of and redesignate the succeeding subdivisions accordingly (and conform the subdivision-reference in subdivision (C), as redesignated);
(c) Responding to Subpoenas.—In rule VIII, strike "subpoena or other judicial order" in each of the nine places it appears and insert in lieu thereof (in each instance) "judicial or administrative subpoena or order";
(d) Nominating of Committee on Commerce; Establishment of Committee on Financial Services.—In clause 9 of rule X—
(1) strike paragraph (d);
(2) redesignate paragraph (e) as paragraph (d);
(3) redesignate paragraph (g) as paragraph (e) and transfer that paragraph before paragraph (f);
(4) in paragraph (f),
(A) strike "Commerce" and insert in lieu thereof "Energy and Commerce" (and conform the reference in clause 3(c) of rule X); and
(B) strike subparagraph (15) and redesignate the succeeding subparagraph accordingly;
(5) insert the following new paragraph after paragraph (f):

""(g) Committee on Financial Services.—
(1) Banks and banking, including deposit insurance and Federal monetary policy.
(2) Economic stabilization, defense production, reorganization, and control of the price of commodities, rents, and services.
(3) Financial aid to commerce and industries (other than transportation).
(4) Insurance generally.
(5) International finance.
(6) International financial and monetary organizations.
(7) Money and credit, including currency and the issuance of notes and redemption thereof; gold and silver, including the coinage thereof; valuation and revaluation of the dollar.
(8) Public and private housing.""
(e) Enhanced Oversight Planning.—In clause 2(d)(1) of rule X, insert after subdivision (A) the following new subdivision and redesignate the succeeding subdivisions accordingly:

""(B) review specific problems with federal rules, regulations, statutes, and court decisions that are ambiguous, arbitrary, or non-sensical, or that impose severe financial burdens on individuals and businesses."
(f) Intelligence Oversight.—In clause 3 of rule X, add the following new paragraph at the end:

""(1) The Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence shall review and study on a continuing basis laws, programs, and activities of the intelligence community and shall report and study on an ongoing basis the sources and methods of entities described in clause 11(b)(1)(A).
(2) Oversight of Officers.—
(A) In clause 1(d)(1) of rule X, amend subdivision (A) (as redesignated) to read as follows:

""(A) provide policy direction for the Inspector General and oversight of the Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, Chief Administrative Officer, and Inspector General;"
(3) in subparagraph (2), strike "to each witness and" insert in lieu thereof "a hearing";
(4) in subparagraph (3) strike "investigative" and insert in lieu thereof "a hearing";
(5) in subparagraph (4) strike "investigative hearing" and insert in lieu thereof "a hearing";
(6) strike "investigation and" and insert in lieu thereof "a hearing";
(7) in subparagraph (5)Ð
(A) strike "an investigative hearing" and insert in lieu thereof "a hearing";
(B) in subparagraph (b) strike "asserted" and insert in lieu thereof "asserted by a member of the committee";
(C) strike "any person" and insert in lieu thereof "any person, or it is asserted by a witness that the evidence or testimony that the witness would give at a hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate the witness";
(h) Size of Intelligence Committee.—In the second sentence of clause 11(a)(1) of rule X—
(1) strike "more than 16" and insert in lieu thereof "more than 18";
(2) strike "more than 10" and insert in lieu thereof "more than 10";
(i) Preserving Majority Quorum Requirements.—In clause 2(h)(3) of rule XI, strike "the reporting of a measure or recommendation" and insert in lieu thereof "one for which the presence of a majority of the committee is otherwise required";
(j) Clarifying Hearings Procedures.—In clause 2(k) of rule XI—
(1) in the caption, strike "investigative";
(2) in subparagraph (B),
(A) strike "an investigative hearing" and insert in lieu thereof "a hearing";
(B) in subparagraph (a), strike "investigation and" and insert in lieu thereof "a hearing";
(3) in subparagraph (2), strike "to each witness" and insert in lieu thereof "to each witness on request";
(4) in subparagraph (3) strike "investigative"; and
(5) in subparagraph (5)—
(A) strike "an investigative hearing" and insert in lieu thereof "a hearing";
(B) strike "asserted" and insert in lieu thereof "asserted by a member of the committee";
(C) strike "any person" and insert in lieu thereof "any person, or it is asserted by a witness that the evidence or testimony that the witness would give at a hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate the witness";
(k) Certain Supplemental Reports Without Additional Layover.—In clause 3(a)(2) of rule XIII, add the following new sentence at the end: "A supplemental report only correcting errors in the depiction of record votes under paragraph (b) may be filed under this subparagraph and shall not be subject to the requirement in clause 4 concerning the availability of a report";
(l) Performance Goals and Objectives.—
(1) In clause 3(c) of rule X, redesignate the succeeding subdivisions accordingly;
(2) in clause 3(c)(2) of rule X, strike "budget and all that follows and insert in lieu thereof "budget";
(3) in clause 3(b)(2) of rule X, strike "rule XXIV" and insert in lieu thereof "rule XXV";
(4) in paragraph (e) of rule X, strike "budget and all that follows and insert in lieu thereof "budget";
(5) in clause 3(a)(5) of rule X, strike "rule XXV" and insert in lieu thereof "rule XXVI";
(6) in clause 3(c) of rule XXII, redesignate the succeeding subdivisions accordingly;
(2) in clause 4(f)(2) of rule X, strike "budget and all that follows and insert in lieu thereof "budget";
(3) in clause 9(b)(2) of rule X, strike "rule XXIV" and insert in lieu thereof "rule XXVI";
(4) in clause 3(a)(5) of rule X, strike "rule XXIV" and insert in lieu thereof "rule XXV";
(5) in clause 3(c) of rule XXII, redesignate the succeeding subdivisions accordingly;
those are contained in section 1 of the resolution.

In an effort to reduce printing costs and provide for the more timely distribution of them, section 2(a) of the resolution amends clause 2 of rule II to encourage electronic publication and distribution of executive branch reports and House Journals and Calendars, while still allowing Members to receive printed copies of these documents.

In what is obviously one of our most significant changes, Mr. Speaker, section 2(d) of the resolution establishes a new Committee on Financial Services, which will have jurisdiction over the following matters:

(1) banks and banking, including deposit insurance and Federal monetary policy;
(2) economic stabilization, defense production, renegotiation, and control of the price of commodities, rents, and services;
(3) financial aid to commerce and industry (other than transportation);
(4) insurance generally;
(5) international finance;
(6) international financial and monetary organizations;
(7) money and credit, including currency and the issuance of notes and redemption thereof; gold and silver, including the coinage thereof; valuation and revaluation of the dollar;
(8) public and private housing;
(9) securities and exchanges; and
(10) veterans' life and health insurance, and workers' compensation.

Mr. Speaker, jurisdiction over matters relating to securities and exchanges is transferred in its entirety from the Committee on Commerce, which will be redesignated under this rules change to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and it will be transferred from the new Committee on Energy and Commerce to this new Committee on Financial Services. This transfer is not intended to convey to the Committee on Financial Services jurisdiction over the regulatory and rule-making functions of the Securities and Exchange Commission, which remain essentially matters of the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

The transfer of any jurisdiction to the Committee on Financial Services is not intended to limit the Committee on Energy and Commerce's jurisdiction over consumer affairs and consumer protection matters.

Likewise, existing health insurance jurisdiction is not transferred as a result of this change.

Furthermore, the existing jurisdictions of other committees with respect to matters relating to crop insurance, Workers' Compensation, insurance anti-trust matters, disaster insurance, veterans' life and health insurance, and national social security are not affected by this change.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the changes and legislative history involving the Committee on Financial Services and the Committee on Energy and Commerce do not preclude a future memorandum of understanding between the chairmen of these respective committees.

The reasons for establishing a new Committee on Financial Services are compelling. It reflects the coordinated and integrated nature of the financial services that is emerging in the wake of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act. It demonstrates and communicates a level of understanding that will increase market confidence in our ability to comprehend the increasingly integrated nature of the financial services market.

It will strengthen congressional oversight of financial regulators and enterprises and will put the House of Representatives in a better position to address the marketplace inequities caused by the Federal Government's slow response to change.

Now, Mr. Speaker, there are a number of other significant positive changes included in H.Res. 5. To enhance oversight planning, section 2(e) of the resolution amends clause 2(d)(1) of rule X to require committees to consider bills that will make candidates for the new Committee on Financial Services in their initial legislative and oversight planning process.

Section 2(g) amends clause 4(d)(1) of rule X and clause 4(a) of rule II to clarify that the Committee on House Administration provides policy direction only for the Inspector General and not other officers of the House. We have professional officers, and we want to give them more authority over their operations.

In a further attempt to improve policy and programmatic oversight, section 2(3) amends clause 3(c) of rule XIII clause 4(c) of rule X to repeal the requirement that committee reports include a summary of oversight findings and recommendations by the Committee on Government Reform, if timely submitted.

That requirement is replaced with a new requirement that committee reports include a statement of general performance goals and objectives, including outcome-related goals and objectives, for which the measure authorizes funding.

The purpose of this change is to ensure the development of more clearly defined performance goals and objectives, including outcome-related goals and objectives for the programs, and to the extent possible, the resources authorized under the act.

Consistent with this intent, the statements should be similar to the performance goals model established in the Government Performance and Results Act. More specifically, when applicable, all performance goal statements should: (1) describe goals in an objective, quantifiable, and measurable form; (2) describe the resources required to meet the goals; (3) establish performance indicators to measure outputs or outcomes; and (4) provide a basis for comparing actual program results with performance goals.

As a result of the expanded reporting requirements in section 2(m) of the resolution, the amount and usefulness of information available to Members regarding unauthorized appropriations will be expanded. The amendment to clause 3(I)(3) of rule XIII would apply to all unauthorized appropriations with the exception of programs, projects, or activities that are classified for the purpose of protecting national security.

Section 2(r) amends clause 7 of rule XXII to prohibit the use of argument in the form of a motion to instruct. A motion to recommit or a motion to recommence a conference report. These motions are not debatable once they are pending before the House, but not while they are being offered. Motions to recommit with instructions are debatable during the hour allotted on the conference report.

House Rule XXIII regarding the statutory limit on the public debt will be restored by section 4 of the resolution, and the total number of House rules will drop from 28 to 27. This will restore accountability to the budget process by having an up or down vote on any statutory increase in the public debt.

Section 2(u) of the resolution requires the Clerk of the House to release information concerning Members' executions of the oath regarding classified information. Right now there is no way to find out who has or has not signed the secrecy oath.

For the most part, the remaining provisions of the section are technical, conforming, or clarifying in nature.

Section 3 of the resolution consists of "Separate Orders" which contain changes to any of the standing rules of the House. These are more or less housekeeping provisions which deem certain actions or waive the application of certain rules of the House.

On May 12, 1997, the House adopted the recommendations of a 12-member bipartisan task force on ethics reform with certain amendments, which included not only...
changes to the standing rules of the House but also freestanding directives to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

Those freestanding directives address committee agenda, committee staff, meetings and hearings, public disclosure, requirements to constitute a complaint, duties of the chairman and ranking member, investigative and adjudicatory subcommittees, standard of proof for adoption of statement of alleged violation, subcommittee powers, due process rights of respondents, and committee reporting requirements.

In order to have force and effect in the 107th Congress, the freestanding provisions of H. Res. 188 are being carried forward by section 3(a) of the resolution.

However, notwithstanding section 13 of H. Res. 188, the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct may consult with an investigative subcommittee either on their own initiative or on the initiative of the subcommittee, shall have access to information before a subcommittee with which they so consult, and shall not thereby be precluded from serving as full voting Members of any adjudicatory subcommittee.

Section 3(c) of the resolution provides a limited number of exemptions to clause 5(d) of rule X regarding the limitation on the number of subcommittees a committee may establish.

On November 13, 1997, the House approved H. Res. 326, which provided an exception for the Committee on Government Reform to temporarily establish an eighth subcommittee for the remainder of the 106th Congress.

H. Res. 5 in the 106th Congress allowed the Committee to again establish an eighth subcommittee to accommodate the need for extensive oversight over the census.

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Section 2(c) of this resolution grants the Committee on Government Reform another waiver of clause 5(d) of rule X to permit an eighth subcommittee for the duration of the 107th Congress.

In addition, section 2(c) allows the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on International Relations to establish six subcommittees notwithstanding the requirement of clause 5(d)(2) of rule X that a committee may have a sixth subcommittee if it maintains a subcommittee on oversight.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I would like to provide the Record a more detailed section-by-section summary, although I doubt that that is possible, of H. Res. 5 as well as other relevant material.

Section 2. Changes in Standing Rules
(a) Publication of Documents. The rules regarding the Clerk of the House with respect to the printing or methods of distributing executive branch reports, the House Journal and calendars of the House are amended to provide for the use of committee rules to distribute executive branch reports and the House Journal.

(b) Preparation of Enrolled Bills. The resolution regarding the preparation of enrolled bills, amendments and joint resolutions after passage by the House, and for examining all bills and joint resolutions that have passed both the House and Senate, is modified to provide for the use of committee rules to examine and report committee amendments.

(c) Reporting to the Clerk. The resolution regarding the issuance of subpoenas, and determining if a quorum for ordering a measure reported, is modified to provide for the use of committee rules to report committee amendments.

(d) Adoption of Reports. The resolution regarding the adoption of committee reports, by a majority present, which was modified by H. Res. 148, is restored.

(e) Report of Members. The resolution regarding a report of membership, which was modified by H. Res. 148, is restored.

(f) House Administration. The resolution regarding the House Administration Office, which was modified by H. Res. 148, is restored.

(g) Floor Action. The resolution regarding the floor action on bills, which was modified by H. Res. 148, is restored.

(h) Report of Members of the House. The resolution regarding the report of Members of the House, which was modified by H. Res. 148, is restored.

(i) Report of the Secretary of the Legislative Branch. The resolution regarding the report of the Secretary of the Legislative Branch, which was modified by H. Res. 148, is restored.

(j) Authorization for Committee Proceedings. The resolution regarding the authorization for committee proceedings, which was modified by H. Res. 148, is restored.

(k) Certain Supplemental Reports Without Additional Layover. The committee may file a supplemental report without additional layover and correct an error of the previous report.

SECTION 3. Resolution Clause
The rules of the House of Representatives for the 107th Congress are adopted as the rules of the House of the 107th Congress with amendments as provided in section 2, and with other orders provided in section 3.
information is modified to require the Clerk of the House to make such signatures a matter of public record, publish new signatures, if any, in the Congressional Record on the last legislative day of the week, and make cumulative lists of such names available each day for public inspection in an appropriate office of the House. (Rule XXIV, clause 13 (redesignated as rule XXIII)).

(v) Activities of Consultants. The prohibition against representing a third party or interest by individuals whose services are compensated by the House pursuant to a consultant contract is limited to the contracting office or committee, including its staff. Such individuals will continue to be considered employees of the House for purposes of other applicable provisions of the Code of Conduct. (Rule XXIV, clause 14 (redesignated as rule XXIII)).

(w) Clarification of Terms in Gift Rule. In the gift rule, the definition of “employee” is clarified to cover all employees of the House, not the narrower meaning assigned for purposes of the limitations on outside earned income. (Rule XXVI, clause 4a and 5e) (re-designated as rule XXV).

(x) Technical Corrections in Recodification. Technical and grammatical changes are made throughout the rules of the House to correct changes that were made as a result of the recodification of the House rules at the beginning of the 106th Congress.

SECTION 3. SEPARATE ORDERS.

(a) Standards Committee Rules. The free-standing directives of H. Res. 168 of the 106th Congress (sections 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, and 21) regarding ethics reform shall be carried forward in the 108th Congress. However, notwithstanding section 13 of that resolution, the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct may consult with an investigative subcommittee either on their own initiative or on the initiative of the subcommittee, shall have access to information before a subcommittee with whom they so consult, and shall not thereby be precluded from serving as full, voting members of any adjudicatory subcommittee.

(b) Budget Enforcement. During the 107th Congress, references in section 306 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to a resolution shall be construed in the House of Representatives as references to a joint resolution. In the case of reported bill or joint resolution considered pursuant to a special order of business, a point of order under section 303 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 shall be determined on the basis of the text made in order as an original bill or joint resolution for the purpose of amendment or to the text on which the previous question is ordered directly to passage, as the case may be. During the 107th Congress, a provision in a bill or joint resolution, or in an amendment thereto or a conference report thereon, that establishes prospectively for a Federal office or position a specified or minimum level of compensation to be funded by annual discretionary appropriations shall not be considered as providing new entitlement authority within the meaning of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(c) Certain Subcommittees. Notwithstanding clause 3(d) of rule X, during the 107th Congress, the Committee on Government Reform may have not more than eight subcommittees; the Committee on International Relations may have not more than six subcommittees, and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure may have not more than six subcommittees.

(d) Numbering of Bills. In the 107th Congress, the first 10 numbers for bills (H.R. 1 through H.R. 10) shall be reserved for assignment by the Speaker to such bills as he may designate when introduced during the first session.

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

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

Happy new year, and happy new year to my chairman.

Mr. Speaker, last fall’s election was a record breaker. Votes for everything from President down to State legislators were closer than ever before. If the voters told us anything on November 7, it was we have to work together. The only mandate this Congress and the White House have is to put aside our differences and get things done. But, Mr. Speaker, that mandate of cooperation is not reflected in this Republican rules package.

This rules package skews committee ratios so much in favor of the Republicans that you would think they had won a landslide while in fact, Mr. Speaker, their majority in the House is less than 2 percent. Many Americans believe that if the Republicans in Congress have barely more than 50 percent of the vote, then the Republicans should get no more than 51 percent of the committee slots and resources. But one look at these rules package shows that that is not the case.

Mr. Speaker, I include for CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following two charts detailing the skewed committee ratios.

If Republicans, with a 51.3 percent majority in the House, maintain the same committee structure as they were in the 106th Congress but use a committee ratio reflecting the ratio in the House (and keep all Republicans currently on each committee), the following numbers of additional Democrats would have committee seats:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committee</th>
<th>New ratio</th>
<th>Added Democratic seats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>37:27</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations</td>
<td>34:33</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armed Services</td>
<td>32:31</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banking and Financial Services</td>
<td>29:28</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td>27:24</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and the workforce</td>
<td>26:24</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Reform</td>
<td>24:23</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House Administration</td>
<td>24:23</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Relations</td>
<td>26:25</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judiciary</td>
<td>21:20</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources</td>
<td>28:27</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>25:24</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Business</td>
<td>19:18</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>41:40</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ Affairs</td>
<td>17:16</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ways and Means</td>
<td>23:22</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Last Congress when the majority party was entitled to 51 percent of the seats, my Republican colleagues took 59 percent of the seats on Ways and Means, they took 57 percent of the...
Mr. Speaker, in addition to being unfair, those committee ratios denied millions of Americans their right to representation in their congressional committees. And my Republican colleagues are about to do that again in this Congress when the majority is even slimmer than it was last year. But I think it is better to put it this way. In all of the ratio changes, the voices of the representatives seated at committee tables. Even my dear friend, my chairman, the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER) signed a joint committee report saying, and I quote, committee seats should be allocated to reflect the overall ratio of the House. Of course, that was a different time and a different place.

Up until 6 years ago, my Republican colleagues regularly included requirements for fair committee ratios in their rules packages. That is, Mr. Speaker, until they became the majority. Mr. Speaker, while millions of Americans are working hard to win their voices first in congressional committees, millions more lost their voices during this past presidential election. Perhaps more important than anything else we do in Washington would be to restore America's confidence in the election process. But, Mr. Speaker, that too is missing from this Republican rules package.

Nowhere is there a mention of what happened during this Presidential election. Nowhere is there a call on Congress to fix our flawed election process. Nowhere is there a recognition of the urgent need to restore people's confidence in American elections. Mr. Speaker, in just 3 days, a joint session of Congress will count the votes of the President-elect and declare him the winner of the Presidential election. Millions of Americans are questioning that election and demanding action. Mr. Speaker, this rules package fails to take any action on their behalf. That is why, Mr. Speaker, I am urging my colleagues to support the Democratic rules package. Our rules package includes the Republican proposals for committee ratios from the 102nd and the 103rd Congresses. Our rules package takes steps to reform our election process. It gives the Committee on the Judiciary until March 1 to recommend ways to ensure that all eligible Americans who vote shall have their votes counted, especially our military personnel who vote by absentee ballot.

Mr. Speaker, even though the next set of Federal elections is 2 years off, we really need to get started right away because everyone's vote is counted and democracy is built by fair elections. The foundation on which our democracy is built and there is nothing more important than ensuring that this process be as fair as possible.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the motion to commit. If the motion to commit passes, we will have adopted the Democratic amendments to the rules of the 107th Congress. Our amendments will improve the way we conduct elections and ensure more fair committee ratios in the House this Congress, 58 more Democratic districts would have their representatives seated at committee tables. Even my dear friend, my chairman, the gentleman from California (Mr. DINGELL) signed a joint committee report saying, and I quote, committee seats should be allocated to reflect the overall ratio of the House. Of course, that was a different time and a different place.

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

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER) to respond to the Motion to commit and the Motion to recommit. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER).

Mr. DREIER. I thank the gentleman for his inquiry. The House should know that together, they may not have the sources and methods of entities described in clause 1(b)(1)(A). Included in that list is the National Foreign Intelligence Program as defined in section 301 of the National Security Act of 1947. The term National Foreign Intelligence Program, as defined by the 1947 Act, refers to all programs, projects, and activities of the intelligence community, which includes the Treasury Department, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and other governmental agencies that impact matters within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. DINGELL) to respond to the Motion to commit and the Motion to recommit. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. DINGELL).
have votes on matters of important questions.

You have also done some other things. You have continued to constrain the minority in its ability to write reports critical of what they conceive to be wrongdoing or failures in legislation by saying to it that only 2 days will exist for the minority to come forward with complaints with the content of legislation. Is this the kind of good will? Is this the kind of cooperation, conciliation, and is it the kind of good will that we are hearing when we are talking about having compromise and cooperation and bipartisan? I think not. If we are to work together, and I would remind my colleagues on the majority side, there are only a few seats' difference between the Members on this side and on the other side. If you want to have a President who was elected by the narrowest margin in history and whose tenure as a legitimate President is, in fact, open to question, the curious manipulations of the Supreme Court and because of the way in which the election in Florida was conducted and counted and handled to succeed and to be able to talk about bipartisanship and cooperation, this is the way that you begin the affairs of this Congress.

I did not intend to make an angry speech, and I would like my colleagues to know this is not an angry speech. This is a speech of sorrow and sadness because the majority is throwing away the good will that they are going to need to have a bipartisan Congress run with cooperation, conciliation, and compromise which the American people both need and want.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE).

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask some questions, perhaps in the form of a colloquy, of the chairman of the Committee on Rules about the changes that we are facing between committees. I am a member of the Banking Committee and the details elude me. First about the insurance question. In establishing the question on financial services, this resolution adds a term, and I quote, "insurance generally" to the jurisdiction of that committee. However, no such jurisdiction existed in rule X in the 106th Congress.

Can you describe for me what the term "insurance generally" is intended to convey?

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

Mr. CASTLE. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, let me say, and I thank the gentleman for his question, matters relating to insurance generally are intended to include matters, for example, that have an impact on the policy holder, the solvency of insurers or financial institutions that are underwriting or selling insurance, activities that are financial in nature or incidental to a financial activity; the national treatment of insurance companies, auto insurance, life insurance and property and casualty insurance.

However, as I mentioned previously in my statement, the banking insurance jurisdiction is not transferred as a result of this change. Furthermore, the existing jurisdiction of other committees with respect to matters relating to crop insurance, worker's compensation, insurance antitrust matters, veterans' insurance and national social security are not affected by this change.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, let me ask next about some securities issues. Regarding securities and exchanges, does the transfer of this jurisdiction to the Committee on Financial Services include underwriting, dealing, and market making?

Mr. DREIER. Yes, that is correct.

Mr. CASTLE. Another question. Does it include investment advisors?

Mr. DREIER. Yes, that is correct.

Mr. CASTLE. Does it include tax-exempt market making?

Mr. DREIER. Once again, the gentleman is correct.

Mr. CASTLE. Does it include exchanges, investment companies, and investment advisors?

Mr. DREIER. Yes, that is correct.

Mr. CASTLE. Does it include jurisdiction over the Public Utilities Holding Company Act?

Mr. DREIER. As I mentioned previously in my statement, this change is not intended to convey to the Committee on Financial Services jurisdiction over matters relating to regulation and SEC oversight of multistate public utility holding companies and their subsidiaries which remain essentially matters of energy policy.

Mr. CASTLE. I thank the gentleman very much for clarification on these issues.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the co-chair of the Democratic Steering Committee and the ranking member on the Committee on House Administration.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, as all of us know, this House is now divided by its narrowest margin since the 83rd Congress when Republicans held 222 seats and Democrats 213. Today, our Republican friends hold a bare five-seat majority, 221 to 212. Thus, if we are to accomplish anything, bipartisanship, as President-elect Bush talked ad nauseam about in the campaign, is a sine qua non. It cannot be mere rhetorical window dressing.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, I regret to say the first day of the 107th Congress we have missed an opportunity to demonstrate our commitment to bipartisanship. The Republicans regained the majority in 1995, there has been a growing disparity between the minority's representation in this House and the committee slots available to its Members elected by the American public, Republicans and Democrats, to represent them. Simply put, there are not enough committee slots available to the minority party, which now controls 49 percent of this body. Nevertheless, the allocation of committee slots has remained unchanged, 55 percent for the majority, 45 percent for the minority.

Now let me call attention to this chart. It is probably a little difficult to understand, but what it tracks is minority representation, not majority; whether Democrats were in the majority or Republicans were in the majority. One will note, up to the 104th Congress, when Democrats were in control, the percentage of committee slots allocated and the percentages in the House tracked one another. One will note that when the minority got more slots in the House, they went up. When they got less, they went down.

The point is, it was fair. It was representative and it gave to minority members the opportunity to do what they said they wanted to do, represent Americans.

Now I would call the attention of my colleagues, and I would hope the former governor of Delaware, who is one of the fairest members in this House, would look at this stark contrast; and I would say here is the 104th Congress, the 105th, the 106th, the 107th. One will note that the minority line has been flat lined, notwithstanding the fact that we have picked up in each of the last four elections additional seats and made the difference between the majority and minority parties smaller; but the line has not changed.

The majority line has gone up in terms of their percentage, and the variance. That is not fair. It is also, I would say to the chairman of the Committee on Rules, the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER), contrary to his representations when he was in the minority. In my calculations, we would need an additional 64 seats in order for us to be allocated the number of seats that we are entitled to as a result of our percentage in the minority.

What is being done is contrary to the rhetoric. It will not further bipartisan cooperation, and I would ask that that be corrected as we move ahead in the next few days.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Thibodaux, Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN).

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, let me first acknowledge, as did the ranking minority member of the Committee on Commerce, our extraordinary disappointment in the jurisdictional transfer from the Committee on Commerce to this new Committee on Financial Services. It is important, as the chairman has said, to know how the memorandum of understanding regarding that transfer are now being negotiated so that there is clarity in the transfer.
Like the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE), we too had similar questions about the meaning of the jurisdictional changes; and I would first ask my friend, the chairman of the Committee on Rules, the gentleman from California (Mr. CASTLE), a simple question. The rules changes being considered today will clearly transfer jurisdiction over securities and exchanges from the Committee on Commerce to the new Committee on Financial Services, and the Committee on Financial Services is to be accorded jurisdiction generally. But there is not any intent on the part of the Committee on Rules to transfer or otherwise affect the jurisdiction of the Committee on Commerce; is that correct?

Mr. DREIER. That is correct.

Mr. TAUZIN. Indeed. The gentleman pointed out very clearly that health care insurance and Public Utility Holding Company Act jurisdiction still resides with the Committee on Commerce, as it were?

Mr. DREIER. Correct.

Mr. TAUZIN. Is the chairman also in agreement that further memorandums of understanding are being worked out regarding issues?

Mr. DREIER. Yes. I know discussions are underway right now in dealing with some of these questions.

Mr. TAUZIN. Some of the questions like FASB and ECNs?

Mr. DREIER. That is correct.

Mr. TAUZIN. Let me say on behalf of many members of the Committee on Commerce we, of course, are extremely disappointed in this transfer. While we would, of course, like to retain that jurisdiction, we would like to retain it for a simple reason and that is because the Committee on Commerce has done, as the ranking minority member has stated, an extraordinary job in representing good policy for the stock market and the security industries in general. They are responsible for the insurance industry of this country, and the record will demonstrate, I think, that the extraordinary care and concern the Committee on Commerce has given to these issues has created an extraordinarily stable environment for financial trading and for insurance.

While we regret this transfer, we appreciate the cooperation of the chairman of the Committee on Rules in the memorandum and in further clarifications and additional shifts.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

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

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY) yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I welcome the Members back into the Chamber. I welcome the Congress where the House sits. Members may know that I sought return of my vote in the Committee of the Whole this Congress. I appreciate that the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) offered an amendment in the majority rules that was rejected that would have granted the tax-paying residents I represent a vote in the Committee of the Whole. I appreciate that there were other Members of the majority that supported this amendment.

I had hoped, after 10 years in the Congress, to get the return of the vote I won in 1993. The Members know me very well. I represent very well. So much of its business comes before this body. They have seen the city through tough times, a city that is doing very well. They know me to be a cheerleader for its rights and no apologist for my city when it is not doing its best.

When a vote is won for the first time in 200 years and then it is lost, it hurts.

May I say that I feel no personal injury. I am always treated with respect in making the most of all the rights of this body. I feel I belong to this club, but the people I represent do not. They have paid the price of admis-

sion, however. They are third per capita in Federal income taxes. I have the full faith and confidence in the committee which I cast in their name. I had thought that the limited vote would be forthcoming, particularly since there is a revote if my vote decides an issue. Yet even this limited vote meant everything to D.C. residents because it is the first time they have ever had a vote on the House floor since the city was established.

The limited vote, the revote provision, meant that the majority had nothing to lose by granting these taxpayers a vote in the Committee of the Whole. The people I represent, however, lost everything when they lost the vote because they lost the only vote they had ever had.

What entitles each Member to cast their vote? One word that is not in the taxes their constituents pay. The limited vote I sought, with a remote provision, would have meant some modicum of that respect to the tax-paying Americans I represent.

I hope in the years to come, while I am still a Member of this House, that it will be found within the hearts of the Members and within their understanding of our country’s principles first to grant District residents the limited vote I sought in the 107th Congress and second to see to it that no American who pays taxes to their government are left without full representation in the Congress of the United States.

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

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), the Democratic leader in the House.

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

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the rules changes proposed by the majority, which I believe contradict the promise of working together in a truly bipartisan spirit because they undermine the rights of Democratic Members. They also fail to address what I think is the most pressing issue facing the House and the country, and that is our troubled national election, and I urge all Members to support the Democratic alternative to give Democrats fair representation on committees, to accurately reflect the closeness of the membership of the House and to use the impetus to move forward quickly on electoral reforms to ensure that every citizen’s vote in this country counts in every election from now on.

In the last few weeks, we have heard a lot of talk about bipartisanship and about compromise, about finding consensus and common ground. We applaud the verbal commitment to bipartisanship, but we also believe that bipartisanship must be more than just words. It must be backed up with deeds and actions. The Republican proposal that changed the rules, we think, does not meet this test. It does not change the ratios on committees to reflect the true makeup of the House and the will of the voters, and it does not begin to address the issue of electoral reform, which I think is one of the top priorities of the American people.

We hope for a bipartisan atmosphere in this new Congress, and we hope the closeness of the margin between our parties will be viewed as an opportunity, not a hindrance. This is the people’s House. It is not a Republican House; it is not a Democratic House. The people’s House recognizes and practices this principle, and the first step is to allow the committees to do the work of the House to reflect the way people voted in this election.

We must have electoral reform. Our alternative makes electoral reform a top priority. We must recognize and practice that principle, and the first step is to allow the committees to do the work of the House to give every citizen’s vote in this country every count. It is completely unacceptable. We should not have unequal voting procedures in any part of the country or ever hear again about voter intimidation. It is wrong, and we should do everything in our power to right those wrongs by together to expand the franchise and to make sure that every vote cast gets counted.

This is a great democracy, and in our democracy voting is the most important right, so let us pledge today to make every effort to protect the rights of every American.

In closing, let me urge all of our colleagues to support the truly bipartisan, truly fair, truly just package that the Democratic Caucus submitted to the House. I appeal to have a discussion of all the rules changes that affect this House, including the unilateral decision to reconstitute the Committee on
Banking and Financial Services and to diminish the jurisdiction of the Committee on Commerce and the decision to narrowly draw the minority’s ability to offer motions to recommit.  

So, vote yes on the Democratic motion. Let us begin the process of electoral reform and achieve true parity on all of the committees of the House. Let us reflect in the House the decision of the American people.  

Mr. ORBERGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. OXLEY).  

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

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Resolution and the creation of a new Committee on Financial Services, which incorporates the jurisdiction over the nations securities laws and the regulation of the business of insurance with the jurisdiction of the former Committee on Banking and Financial Services.  

With the enactment of the landmark Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act in the 106th Congress, consumers enjoy the promise of greater competition in financial services industry, leading to the development of innovative new products, services, and giving the institutions offering those services the ability to provide them at lower costs and with greater convenience and efficiency.  

The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act created a new regulatory framework for companies providing these services. It only makes sense that the House modernize its committees to provide the kind of oversight needed in the modern marketplace.  

Under the Resolution before us, jurisdiction relating to securities and exchanges is transferred in its entirety from the former Committee on Commerce to the new Committee on Financial Services, including securities dealing, underwriting, and market making. Matters relating to the Securities and Exchange Commission, including accounting standards, investor protection, equities exchanges, broker-dealers, investment companies, and advisors also are included under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Financial Services.  

Similarly, jurisdiction over the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act has its root in the Securities Act of 1933, and also would fall under the new Committee’s jurisdiction over securities and exchanges. Regulation of stock market quote data also would fall under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Financial Services, as would legislation to regulate its publication and sale across databases.  

Jurisdiction over matters relating to insurance generally also is transferred to the new Committee on Financial Services, including matters relating to the business of insurance, the solvency of insurers and institutions underwriting or selling insurance, the protection of insurance policyholders, the national treatment of insurance companies, auto insurance, life insurance, and property and casualty insurance.  

These are matters that are directly related to the regulation of the nation’s markets for securities and insurance, and it is my belief and understanding that they will be referred to the Committee on Financial Services in the future.  

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. Towns).  

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong objection to the transfer of jurisdiction over finance issues from the Committee on Commerce to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services. I must say that the policy arguments behind this watershed change are very significant.  

The Committee on Banking and Financial Services has no expertise in terms of oversight of legislation in the area of securities or insurance. I mean none, zip, none. And, if it is not broken, why fix it? So why are we fixing it? I will tell you, it is strictly politics and nothing else.  

Serious legislative issues which were unresolved in the Committee on Commerce during the last Congress will now be turned over to a committee with no background or understanding of these important matters at all. I am speaking specifically here of the question of pay equity for the Securities and Exchange Commission, Section 31 fee redenomination issues will ever be addressed in the 107th Congress remains an open question.  

As a Member from New York where these issues are of paramount importance, I must stress the fact that these issues will not be addressed by a committee with the appropriate background, and, therefore, I tell you now, this is pure, bare knuckle politics. It is nothing else. It is bad policy.  

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. Pallone).  

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the changes in the House rules proposed by the Republican leadership. For months now, the American people have been hearing an abundance of talk from the Republican side about the new era of bipartisanship. Well, in their first act, the Republicans have brought forth a set of changes in the House rules that are rooted from the Democratic side, and will attempt to ram these changes through on a partisan vote. Democrats only heard about the changes after the decision was made.  

Mr. Speaker, in a move to appease and reward just one of the conservative Members, the House leadership has abolished one full committee, the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, and has stripped another, the Committee on Commerce, of its longstanding jurisdiction over securities issues.  

Mr. Speaker, you claim that this move is rooted in substantive changes and not politics, but this does not pass the straight face test. For what substantive reason do you want to reduce the number of Republicans that serve on this committee? Three of my colleagues on the Democratic side of the aisle are being denied their fair opportunity to represent the views of their constituents. That is wrong. That needs to be corrected.  

Mr. Speaker, I remember the first day that I was on the Committee on Ways and Means and how proud I was to be appointed to that committee. The chairman welcomed both the Democratic and Republican members and said that we now have a seat at the table. Well, the Committee on Ways and Means in the 107th Congress will be 60 percent membership on the Republican side of the aisle. Three Democrats should be more on that committee.  

Three of my colleagues on the Democratic side of the aisle are being denied their fair opportunity to represent the views of their constituents. That is wrong. That needs to be corrected.  

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Cardin).  

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

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, the 107th Congress is barely 3 hours old, and I must tell you, I am very disappointed by the first action we are being asked to vote on. The rules package does not reflect the ground rules to bringing about a bipartisan Congress. I listened very carefully to the Speaker’s comments just an hour ago where he called upon all of us to listen to each other and to work together in a bipartisan way. I am prepared to continue to work with my Republican colleagues in an effort to deal with the important issues of this Congress. But I must tell you, Mr. Speaker, it starts with fairness. It starts with fairness in the process, fairness in the rules. The rules package being presented by the Republicans does not represent fairness. First, there was no consultation with the Democrats. That is wrong. One cannot justify that. Secondly, the committee ratios are unfair. We have one of the smallest majority margins in the history of this Congress and less than 51 percent of the membership are Republicans, and yet when you look at the number of Republicans on the committees, the Democrats should have almost 60 more seats in order to equal their number. That is wrong.  

Mr. Speaker, I remember the first day that I was on the Committee on Ways and Means and how proud I was to be appointed to that committee. The chairman welcomed both the Democratic and Republican members and said that we now have a seat at the table. Well, the Committee on Ways and Means in the 107th Congress will be 60 percent membership on the Republican side of the aisle. Three Democrats should be more on that committee.  

Three of my colleagues on the Democratic side of the aisle are being denied their fair opportunity to represent the views of their constituents. That is wrong. That needs to be corrected.  

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mrs. Roukema), the rightful heir to the chairmanship of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services? Is it because she is a woman? Is it because she is a moderate? Or is the gentleman from New Jersey (Mrs. Roukema) been passed over because she has not raised enough money for your campaign coffers?
President-elect called upon bipartisan cooperation on each of these issues, yet the committee that will consider it in this body will not be fairly represented by the views of this House. That is wrong, and needs to be corrected.

Mr. Speaker, it is still time to correct this injustice. The Speaker said to us just an hour ago we should be judged by our actions, and I agree. Now is the time to be judged by our actions. The Republicans control the vote on the rules of the House. We on the Democratic side understand what they have done on committee ratios is just wrong and cannot be defended. There is still time to correct this injustice.

The American people are watching our actions. Let us start off on the right path, not the wrong one. I urge my colleagues to support the Democratic substitute, the Democratic motion to instruct, for it provides for the basic fairness, so we all can work together in a truly bipartisan way.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Democratic substitute to the rules package before us. Earlier today, over 430 Members of this House swore an oath of office to uphold the Constitution of the United States. That Constitution calls for a democratic form of government, ensuring the right to vote to all eligible people in our country.

However, the Republican package does nothing to address the election that we have just gone through, and I commend our Democratic leader, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), for making the Democratic substitute have swift action by the Committee on the Judiciary to report by Mr. Moakley, that the election reform package measures to correct the problems that occurred in the last election. Implicit in the right to vote is the fact that your vote will be counted. We must remove obstacles to participation in voting and counting before the next election.

Also implicit is representation in Congress. That means representation on committees as well. Nothing is more American than a sense of fairness. That sense of fairness is absent in this Committee's Rules package put forth.

Mr. Speaker, I urge our colleagues to support the Democratic substitute.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ), the Vice Chairman of the Democratic Caucus.

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

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, this is the first test of bipartisanship, the first test of leadership, and the Republican leadership has failed it. They seem to look at the rules package as a way to settle political debts, to gain strategic advantage and work out intra-party struggles, and they are wrong. A rules package should have one central and overriding concern, how the American people are represented in the House.

So when the representation on committees does not fairly reflect the membership of the House as decided by the people, the rules package fails this test; and when we fail to take advantage of an historic opportunity for the Nation's voters, and voting for the Democratic alternative.

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

Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from California (Chairman DREIER) that I will, at the end of the speeches, put in a motion to recommit, which will deal with committee ratios and election reform.

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

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I obviously believe that we have been able to successfully craft a very good package of rules changes for the 107th Congress. As I have listened over the last few minutes to the statements from my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, it really is a misunderstanding of what it is that we are doing here and of what the process is.

You have to go back over 120 years before Speaker Reed was Speaker of the House to find a time when we did not consider the rule that the party in the majority actually set forth the rules under which the House was governed.

That is exactly what has happened this year. We have just over the last few minutes seen a vote for Speaker of the House. The Democrats voted for the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), the Republicans voted for the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT). There were more votes for the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT) than there were for the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT). Was that a partisan vote? Well, yes, it was a partisan vote.

Did we, in fact, see a crafting of the rules done in a bipartisan way? Well, we certainly took into consideration minority proposals. I always willing to listen to the thoughts of our colleagues from the other side of the aisle. But I served for 14 years in the minority here, and sometimes we did not even get that much from those who were in the majority.

I am not saying we should do it exactly the same way, because we learned some things from you that I have to do it differently. But other things that we learned that we have not proceeded with. That is why if one looks at the proposals that we have had come forth beginning with the Republicans becoming the majority, the Republican takeover in 1994, to today, I believe we have done an awful lot to recognize minority rights.

It has been my experience, having served 14 years in the minority, that led me to say that we wanted to do things, like ensure that the minority has a right to offer that motion to reconsider. We have had it come forth beginning with the Republicans becoming the majority, the Republican takeover in 1994, to today, I believe we have done an awful lot to recognize minority rights.
I do not want to feel like Tom Hanks, stranded on an island talking to a volleyball. This body must learn to communicate and allow input in the decision making process.

I have great hopes for the 107th Congress, but the success or failure of the legislative agenda rests solely with the majority. Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

I appreciate the Minority's gains in the last election, or about bipartisanship, little has been done in the House now has one in two, with some of the same partisan divisions we see in the Senate, but we are beginning the new millennium with some of the same partisan divisions we have for the past.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOOD). The Clerk will report the motion of Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to commit.

Mr. MOAKLEY moves to commit the resolution to a select committee comprising the Majority Leader with instructions to report back the same to the House forthwith with the following amendments:

"SEC. 2. CHANGE IN STANDING RULES.ÐThe Committee on Rules shall consider and report to the House rules that remove section 2 of H. Res. 5 to a select committee comprising its recommendations to ensure that all eligible Americans who vote (including military personnel who vote by absentee ballot) shall have their votes counted."

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MOAKLEY moves to commit the resolution H. Res. 5 to a select committee comprising the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader with instructions to report back the same to the House forthwith with the following amendments:

"SEC. 2. CHANGE IN STANDING RULES.—COMMITTEE RATIOS.—Clause 3(a)(1) of Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives is amended by adding the following new sentence: "The membership of each committee (and each subcommittee or other unit subcommittee) shall reflect the ratio of majority to minority party members of the House at the beginning of the Congress. This requirement shall not apply to the Committee on Rules and the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.""

At the end of the resolution, the following:

(e) "ELECTION REFORM.—The Committee on the Jurisdiction of the House is directed to report to the House no later than March 1, 2001 legislation comprising its recommendations to ensure that all eligible Americans who vote (including military personnel who vote by absentee ballot) shall have their votes counted."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question was taken; and the previous question was ordered, the yeas and nays were ordered. The yeas and nays were ordered. The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 199, nays 213, 20 votes.

[Roll No. 3]

YEAS—199

| Abercrombie | Ackman | Ackerman | Ackermann | Ackerman | Abel | Abeyta | Abell | Abney | Abzug | Abzug | Abzug | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernathy | Abernath...
from ``yea'' to ``nay.''

EGG and GRAHAM changed their vote

WELLER, BURTON of Indiana, SHAD-

Mrs. GRANGER, Ms. DUNN, and

Conyers

206, not voting 9, as follows:

The result of the vote was announced

The vote was taken by electronic de-

I demand the yeas and nays.

The question was taken; and the

Speaker pro tempore announced that

Speaker pro tempore announced that

So the motion to commit was re-

The motion to reconsider was laid on

ELECTION OF MINORITY MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

Ms. PRYE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, by
direction of the Republican Conference,
I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res.
6) and ask for its immediate consider-

The Clerk read the resolution, as

Resolved, That the following named

members be, and they are hereby, elected to
the following standing committee of the House of
Representatives:

Resolution: Mr. Dreier, Chairman,
Mr. Goss, Mr. Linder, Ms. Rice of Ohio,
Mr. Diaz-Balart, Mr. Hastings of Wash-
ington, Mrs. Myrick, Mr. Sessions and Mr.
Reynolds.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELECTION OF MINORITY MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. FROST, Mr. Speaker, by direc-
tion of the Democratic Caucus, I offer
a privileged resolution (H. Res. 7) and
ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as

Resolved, That the following named

members be, and they are hereby, elected to the
following standing committee of the House of
Representatives:

Committee on Rules: Mr. Dreier, Chair-
man, Mr. Goss, Mr. Linder, Ms. Rice of Ohio,
Mr. Diaz-Balart, Mr. Hastings of Wash-
ington, Mrs. Myrick, Mr. Sessions and Mr.
Reynolds.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. Mollhoff, Mr. Roe-
er, Mr. Morlan, Mr. Rothman, Mr. Roy-
al-Allard, Mr. Napolitano, Mr. Rush,
Mr. Neal, Mr. Oberstar, Mr. Obey, Mr.
Olver, Mr. Ortiz, Mr. Owens, Mr. Owens,
Mr. Royce, Mr. Schakowsky, Mr. Udall,
Mr. Palone, Mr. Pascrell, Mr. Pastor, Mr.
Payne, Mr. Pelosi, Mr. Peterson (MN),
Mr. Phelps, Mr. Pomeroy, Mr. Price (SC),
Mr. Price (WI), Mr. Price (WA), Mr. Woo-
ley, Mr. Rahall, Mr. Rangel, Mr. Solis,
Mr. Royce, Mr. Spratt, Mr. Rivers, Ms.
Stenholm.
COMMISSION OF CERTAIN MINORITY EMPLOYEES

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 8) and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 8

Resolved, That pursuant to the Legislative Pay Act of 1929, as amended, the six minority employees authorized therein shall be the following named persons, effective January 3, 2001, unless otherwise ordered by the House:

Mr. STEVE ELMENDORF, George Kundanis, Moses Mercado, Sharon Daniels, Dan Turton, and Laura Nichols, each to receive gross compensation pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 119, Ninety-fifth Congress, as enacted into permanent law by section 115 of Public Law 95-94. In addition, the Minority Leader may appoint and set the annual rate of pay for up to three further minority employees.

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

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DAILY HOUR OF MEETING

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 9) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 9

Resolved, That unless otherwise ordered, before 10 a.m. on Tuesday, January 16, 2001, the hour of daily meeting of the House shall be 2 p.m. on Mondays; 11 a.m. on Tuesdays; and 10 a.m. on all other days of the week; and from Monday, January 22, 2001, the hour of daily meeting of the House shall be noon on Mondays; 11 a.m. on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays; and 9 a.m. on all other days of the week.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR A JOINT SESSION TO COUNT ELECTORAL VOTES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAMOED) laid before the House the following privileged Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 1) to provide for the counting on January 6, 2001, of the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 1

Resolved, by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the joint committee created by Senate Concurrent Resolution 89 of the One Hundred Sixth Congress, to authorize the rotunda of the United States Capitol to be used in connection with the proceedings and ceremonies for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice President-elect of the United States, are hereby continued with the same power and authority.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENDING LIFE OF JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES AND PROVISIONS OF S. CON. RES. 90 OF ONE HUNDRED SIXTH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following privileged Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 2) to extend the life of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies and the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 90 of the One Hundred Sixth Congress.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 2

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That effective from January 3, 2001, the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies and the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 90 of the One Hundred Sixth Congress, to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration, is hereby continued with the same power and authority.

SEC. 2. That effective from January 3, 2001, the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 90 of the One Hundred Sixth Congress, to authorize the rotunda of the United States Capitol to be used in connection with the proceedings and ceremonies for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice President-elect of the United States, are hereby continued with the same power and authority.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Senate concurrent resolution is concurred in.

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR ATTENDANCE AT INAUGURAL CEREMONIES ON JANUARY 20, 2001

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 10) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 10

Resolved, That at 10:30 a.m. on Saturday, January 20, 2001, the House be adjourned to the West Front of the Capitol for the purpose of attending the inaugural ceremonies of the President and Vice President of the United States, and that upon the conclusion of the ceremonies the House stands adjourned until 2 p.m. on Tuesday, January 30, 2001, or pursuant to such other concurrent resolution of adjournment as may then apply.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE AND RECESS OR ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE TO SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 2001

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 1) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 1

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Saturday, January 6, 2001, it stand adjourned until 10 a.m. on Saturday, January 20, 2001; and that when the Senate adjourns on Saturday, January 6, 2001, it stand adjourned until 2 p.m. on Tuesday, January 30, 2001, or until noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the Senate recesses or adjourns at the close of business on Saturday, January 6, 2001, Sunday, January 7, 2001, Monday, January 8, 2001, Tuesday, January 9, 2001, Wednesday, January 10, 2001, Thursday, January 11, 2001, Friday, January 12, 2001, Saturday, January 13, 2001, Sunday, January 14, 2001, Monday, January 15, 2001, Tuesday, January 16, 2001, Wednesday, January 17, 2001, Thursday, January 18, 2001, or Friday, January 19, 2001, on a motion offered pursuant to any concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until 10 a.m. on Saturday, January 20, 2001, or until such time on that day as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until noon on the second
day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADJOURNMENT TO SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 2001

Mr. ARMEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 a.m. on Saturday, January 6, 2001.

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

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING SPEAKER, MAJOR-ITY LEADER, AND MINORITY LEADER TO ACCEPT RESIGNATIONS AND MAKE APPOINTMENTS NOTWITHSTANDING ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ARMEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwith-standing any adjournment of the House until Tuesday, January 30, 2001, the Speaker, majority leader and minority leader be authorized to accept resignations and to make appointments authorized by law or by the House.

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

There was no objection.

GRANTING MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE PRIVILEGE TO EXTEND AND REVISE REMARKS IN CONGRESSIONAL RECORD FOR THE FIRST SESSION OF THE 107TH CONGRESS

Mr. ARMEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, for the first session of the 107th Congress, all Members be permitted to extend their remarks and to include extraneous material within the permitted limit in that section of the Record entitled “Extensions of Remarks.”

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

There was no objection.

MAKING IN ORDER MORNING HOUR DEBATES

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on legislative days of Monday and Tuesday during the first session of the 107th Congress: (1) the House shall convene 90 minutes earlier than the time otherwise established by order of the House solely for the purpose of conducting morning-hour debate (except that on Tuesdays after May 14, 2001, the House shall convene for that purpose 1 hour earlier than the time otherwise established by the House); (2) the time for morning-hour debate shall be limited to the 30 minutes allocated to each party (except that on Tuesdays after May 14, 2001, the time shall be limited to 25 minutes allocated to each party and may not continue beyond 10 minutes beyond the hour allocated for the resumption of the session of the House); and (3) the form of proceeding to morning-hour debate shall be as follows: (a) the prayer by the Chaplain, the approval of the Journal, and the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag shall be postponed until resumption of the session of the House; (b) initial and subsequent recognitions for debate shall alternate between the parties; (c) recognition shall be conferred by the Speaker only pursuant to lists submitted by the majority leader and by the minority leader; (d) no Member may address the House for longer than 5 minutes (except the majority leader, the minority leader, or the minority whip); and (8) following morning-hour debate, the Chair shall declare a recess pursuant to clause 12 of rule I until the time appointed for the resumption of the session of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. Wilson). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nevada?

There was no objection.

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. GIBBONS. Madam Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 11) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. Res. 11

Resolved, That at 10:30 a.m. on Saturday, January 20, 2001, the House shall proceed to the West Front of the Capitol for the purpose of attending the inaugural ceremonies of the President and Vice President of the United States; and that upon the conclusion of the ceremonies the House stands adjourned until 2 p.m. on Tuesday, January 30, 2001, or pursuant to such other concurrent resolution of adjournment as may then apply.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK, H. RES. 11


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

The resolution was agreed to.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Under Clause 2(g) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I herewith designate Ms. Mar- garet C. Morrison, Deputy Clerk, to sign any and all papers and do all other acts for me under the name of the Clerk of the House which I would be authorized to do by virtue of this designation except such as are provided by statute, in case of my temporary absence or disability.

If Ms. Morrison should not be able to act in my behalf for any reason, then Mr. Gerasimos C. Vans, Assistant to the Clerk or Mr. Daniel J. Strodel, Assistant to the Clerk should similarly perform such duties under the same conditions as are authorized by this designation.

These designations shall remain in effect for the 107th Congress or until modified by me.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAHL,
Clerk.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. Wilson) laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK, H. RES. 11


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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Under Clause 2(g) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to submit this list of reports to which it is the duty of any officer or Department to make to Congress.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAHL,
Clerk.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair customarily takes this occasion on the opening day of a Congress to announce its policies with respect to particular aspects of the legislative process. The Chair will insert in the Record announcements by the Speaker concerning: first, privileges of the floor; second, introduction of bills and resolutions; third, unanimous-consent requests for the consideration of bills and resolutions; fourth, recognition for one-minute speeches, morning-hour debates, and special orders; fifth, decorum in debate; sixth, conduct of votes by electronic device; seventh, distribution of written material on the House floor; and eighth, use of personal, electronic office equipment on the House floor.

These announcements, when appropriate, will reiterate the origins of the stated policies. Citations to House Rules in those statements have been updated to conform to the recodified
January 3, 2001

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

The Speaker intends to continue in the 107th Congress the policies reflected in these statements. The policy announced in the 102nd Congress with respect to jurisdictional concepts related to clause 5(a) of rule XXI—tax and tariff measures—will continue in the 107th Congress, but must not be reiterated, as it is adequately documented as precedent in the House Rules and Manual.

The announcements referred to follow and, without objection, will be printed at this point in the Record.

There was objection.

1. PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

The Speaker's instructions to the former Doorkeeper and the Sergeant-at-Arms announced on January 25, 1983, and on January 21, 1986, regarding floor privileges of staff will continue in the 107th Congress.

The Speaker's policy announced on August 1, 1996, regarding floor privileges of former Members will also apply during the 107th Congress.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER, JANUARY 25, 1983

The Speaker. Rule IV strictly limits those persons to whom the privileges of the floor during the 97th and 98th Congresses are extended, and that rule prohibits the Chair from entertaining requests for suspension or waiver of that rule. As reiterated as recently as August 26, 1993, the Speaker, Albert, stated the principle stated in Deschler's Procedure, chapter 4, section 3.4, the rule strictly limits the number of committee staff permitted on the floor at one time during the consideration of measures reported from their committees. This permission does not extend to Members' personal staff except when a Member has actually pending before the House. These restrictions extend not only to the House floor but adjacent rooms, the Cloakrooms, and the Speaker's lobby and respective Cloakrooms should it be ascertained they have direct interests in legislation that is before a subcommittee, full committee, or the House. Not only do those circumstances prohibit former Members but the fact that a former Member is employed or retained by a lobbying organization attests to the existence of an interest in legislation that is before a subcommittee, full committee, or the House. Not only do those circumstances prohibit former Members but the fact that a former Member is employed or retained by a lobbying organization attest to the existence of an interest in legislation that is before a subcommittee, full committee, or the House.

The Speaker. The Chair will make a statement. On May 25, 1995, the Chair took the opportunity to reiterate guidelines on the prohibition against former Members exercising floor privileges during the consideration of a matter in which they have a personal or pecuniary interest or are employed or retained as a lobbyist.

Clause 4 and the subsequent guidelines issued by previous Speakers on this matter make it clear that consideration of legislative measures is not limited solely to those pending before the House. Consideration also includes all bills and resolutions on which hearings have been held by a full committee or subcommittee or on which hearings are pending.

Former Members can be prohibited from exercising floor privileges under the restrictions laid out in this rule. This restriction also includes all bills and resolutions on which hearings have been held by a full committee or subcommittee of the House.

The Speaker. Former Members can be prohibited from exercising floor privileges under the restrictions laid out in this rule. This restriction also includes all bills and resolutions on which hearings have been held by a full committee or subcommittee of the House.

The Speaker. The Chair will do his best to refer as many bills as possible, but he will ask the indulgence of Members to continue in the 107th Congress the policies reflected in these statements. The policy announced in the 102nd Congress with respect to jurisdictional concepts related to clause 5(a) of rule XXI—tax and tariff measures—will continue in the 107th Congress, but must not be reiterated, as it is adequately documented as precedent in the House Rules and Manual.

The announcements referred to follow and, without objection, will be printed at this point in the Record.

There was objection.

2. INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

The Speaker's policy announced on January 21, 1986, regarding floor privileges of staff will continue in the 107th Congress.

The Speaker's policy announced on August 1, 1996, regarding floor privileges of former Members will also apply during the 107th Congress.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER, JANUARY 25, 1983

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The Speaker. The Chair will make a statement. On May 25, 1995, the Chair took the opportunity to reiterate guidelines on the prohibition against former Members exercising floor privileges during the consideration of a matter in which they have a personal or pecuniary interest or are employed or retained as a lobbyist.

Clause 4 and the subsequent guidelines issued by previous Speakers on this matter make it clear that consideration of legislative measures is not limited solely to those pending before the House. Consideration also includes all bills and resolutions on which hearings have been held by a full committee or subcommittee or on which hearings are pending.

Former Members can be prohibited from exercising floor privileges under the restrictions laid out in this rule. This restriction also includes all bills and resolutions on which hearings have been held by a full committee or subcommittee of the House.

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The Speaker. The Chair will make a statement. On May 25, 1995, the Chair took the opportunity to reiterate guidelines on the prohibition against former Members exercising floor privileges during the consideration of a matter in which they have a personal or pecuniary interest or are employed or retained as a lobbyist.

Clause 4 and the subsequent guidelines issued by previous Speakers on this matter make it clear that consideration of legislative measures is not limited solely to those pending before the House. Consideration also includes all bills and resolutions on which hearings have been held by a full committee or subcommittee or on which hearings are pending.

Former Members can be prohibited from exercising floor privileges under the restrictions laid out in this rule. This restriction also includes all bills and resolutions on which hearings have been held by a full committee or subcommittee of the House.

The Speaker. Former Members can be prohibited from exercising floor privileges under the restrictions laid out in this rule. This restriction also includes all bills and resolutions on which hearings have been held by a full committee or subcommittee of the House.

The Speaker. The Chair will do his best to refer as many bills as possible, but he will ask the indulgence of Members to continue in the 107th Congress the policies reflected in these statements. The policy announced in the 102nd Congress with respect to jurisdictional concepts related to clause 5(a) of rule XXI—tax and tariff measures—will continue in the 107th Congress, but must not be reiterated, as it is adequately documented as precedent in the House Rules and Manual.

The announcements referred to follow and, without objection, will be printed at this point in the Record.

There was objection.

3. UNANIMOUS-CONSENT REQUESTS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

The Speaker's policy announced on January 6, 1999, will continue to apply in the 107th Congress.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER, JANUARY 6, 1999

The Speaker. The Speaker will continue to follow the guidelines recorded in section 956 of the House Rules and Manual concerning receipt of unanimous-consent requests for the consideration of bills and resolutions without assurance that the majority and minority floor leadership and committee and respective Cloakrooms should it be ascertained they have direct interests in legislation that is before a subcommittee, full committee, or the House. Not only do those circumstances prohibit former Members but the fact that a former Member is employed or retained by a lobbying organization attests to the existence of an interest in legislation that is before a subcommittee, full committee, or the House.

The Speaker. The Chair will do his best to refer as many bills as possible, but he will ask the indulgence of Members to continue in the 107th Congress the policies reflected in these statements. The policy announced in the 102nd Congress with respect to jurisdictional concepts related to clause 5(a) of rule XXI—tax and tariff measures—will continue in the 107th Congress, but must not be reiterated, as it is adequately documented as precedent in the House Rules and Manual.

The announcements referred to follow and, without objection, will be printed at this point in the Record.

There was objection.

4. RECOGNITION FOR ONE-MINUTE SPEECHES AND SPECIAL ORDERS

The Speaker's policy announced on January 26, 1984, with respect to recognition for one-minute speeches will apply during the 107th Congress with the continued understanding that the Chair may authorize the opportunity to restrict one-minute speeches at the beginning of the legislative day. The Speaker's policy announced in the 104th Congress for recognition for ‘morning hour’ debate and restricted special-order speeches, announced on May 12, 1995, will also continue through the 107th Congress with the further clarification that the Speaker may authorize the opportunity to restrict one-minute speeches at the beginning of the leadership special-period will be permitted with notice to the Chair.
ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER, AUGUST 8, 1994, RELATIVE TO RECOGNITION FOR ONE-MINUTE SPEECHES

The Speaker, after consultation with the Majority and Minority Leaders, the Chair announces that he will institute a new policy of recognition for "one-minute" speeches and for special order requests. The Chair will recognize members for one-minute speeches between majority and minority Members, in the order in which they seek recognition in the well under present practice. A Member's right to recognition for one-minute speeches between majority and minority Members, in the order in which they seek recognition in the well under present practice, is thereby extended beyond the midnight. On all other days of the week, the Chair may recognize Members for special-order speeches up to four hours after the conclusion of special-order speeches. Such speeches may not extend beyond the four-hour limit without the permission of the Chair, which may be granted only with advance consultation between the leadership and notification to the House. However, at no time shall the Chair recognize for any special-order speeches beyond midnight.

The Chair will first recognize Members for five-minute special-order speeches, alternating initially and subsequently between the parties, with the order of the day determined by the ruling party. The Chair will then recognize longer special-order speeches. A Member recognized for a five-minute special-order speech may not be recognized for a longer special-order speech. The four-hour limitation will be divided between the majority and minority parties. Each party is entitled to reserve its first hour for respective leaderships or their designees. Recognition will alternate initially and subsequently between the parties each day.

The speech within each party's two-hour period (or shorter period if prolonged beyond midnight) is to be determined by a list submitted to the Chair by the respective leaderships. Members may sign up with their leadership for any special-order speeches earlier than one week prior to the special order, and additional guidelines may be established for such sign-ups by the respective leaderships.

Pursuant to clause 2(a) of rule V, the television cameras must run to the Speaker, but a "crawl" indicating morning hour or that the House has completed its legislative business and is proceeding with special-order speeches may run to the screen. Television camera adaptations during this period may be announced by the Chair.

The continuation of this format for recognition by the Speaker is without prejudice to the Speaker's ultimate power of recognition under clause 2 of rule XVII should circumstances so warrant.

DECORUM IN DEBATE

The Speaker, after consultation with the Majority and Minority Leaders, the Chair announces that he will institute a new policy of decorum in debate. The Speaker's announcement of January 4, 1995, will continue through the 107th Congress.

The Speaker wishes to enunciate a clear policy with respect to the conduct of electronic devices. As Members are aware, clause 2(a) of rule XX provides that Members shall have not less than 15 minutes in which to answer an electronic device, in the absence of a quorum call. The rule obviously establishes 15 minutes as a minimum. Still, with the cooperation of the Members, a vote can easily be completed in that time. The events of October 30, 1991, stand out as proof of this point. On that occasion, the House was considering a bill in the Committee of the Whole under a special rule that placed an overall time limit on the amendment process, including the time consumed by [rollcall] electronic votes. The Chair announced, and then strictly enforced, the taking of electronic votes as soon as possible after the guaranteed period of 15 minutes. Members appreciated and cooperated with the Chair's enforcement of the policy on that occasion.

The Speaker desires that the example of October 30, 1991, be made the regular practice of the House. To that end, the Chair enlists the assistance of all Members to avoid the unnecessary loss of time in conducting the business of the House. The Speaker encourages all Members to depart for the Chamber promptly upon a quorum call, and to deactivate, which means to turn off, any audible ring of cellular phones before entering the Chamber. To this end, the Speaker insists upon the cooperation of all Members and staff and instructs the Sergeant-at-Arms, pursuant to Clause 2(a) of rule II, to enforce this prohibition.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING COMMISSION

The Speaker pro tempore, pursuant to the provisions of 40 United States Code, 175 and 176, the Chair, without objection, announces the Speaker's appointment of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Armey) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Gejdenson) as members of the House Office Building Commission to serve with the Speaker.

There was no objection.
ON THE BEGINNING OF THE 107TH CONGRESS

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

Mr. GIBBONS. Madam Speaker, today we begin the 107th Congress, and much is ahead of us. I hope that we will be able to join together to do the work of the American people who have entrusted us to do just that. The American people want a government which rises above partisan bickering and makes a real commitment to empowering individuals and communities. Our parents, teachers, and schools need the ability and resources to make their own decisions on educating America’s children so that no child is left behind and every child has the chance to succeed.

Madam Speaker, this Congress must also work to ensure that every American has access to affordable and quality health care. And this Congress should grant the hardworking people of America real relief from overbearing tax burdens they currently face, starting with the elimination of the marriage penalty tax and the death tax.

I am confident that we will rise to these challenges and pass responsible legislation which will meet the needs of not only Nevadans but every American.

CONGRATULATING GALE NORTON ON HER NOMINATION AS SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

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

Mr. SCHAEFFER. Madam Speaker, I would like to welcome everyone back and also congratulate the Governor of Texas, the President-elect of the United States, not only for inspiring and earning the confidence of the country but in particular for the selection and nomination announcement early on about the Secretary of the Interior. Gale Norton, from Colorado, is the past attorney general for the great State of Colorado; and I am thoroughly excited and convinced that our colleagues, Madam Speaker, will be thrilled as well with the skill, expertise and attributes that Gale Norton will bring to the office of Secretary of the Interior. Her record in the State of Colorado is one that is clearly in the best interests of maintaining the integrity of our environment and doing so in a way that honors land and respects western values and realizes the integral link between economic livelihoods of Westerners and also the maintenance and preservation of our most precious natural resources.

It is going to be an exciting time for us to work closely with the Department of the Interior under this new leadership, and I am anxious to move ahead and look forward to working hard with the new secretary.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

INTRODUCTION OF THE KEEP OUR PROMISE TO AMERICA’S MILITARY RETIREES ACT IN 107TH CONGRESS

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

Mr. SHOWS. Madam Speaker, today the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Norwood) and I are introducing the Keep Our Promise to America’s Military Retirees Act. This is the successor bill to the 106th Congress.

Madam Speaker, the United States is the greatest military power in the world. We could never have achieved such superiority without the millions of Americans who risked all to serve this great country. These patriots put the security of the entire family on the line to defend the freedoms of all Americans. We do not hesitate to ask American men and women to make military service a career. And what do they ask for in return? All they ask is that the promises made when they entered the service are fulfilled when they retire.

Americans who agreed to serve a military career, at least 20 years, to protect our democracy were promised lifetime health care benefits by recruiters. But for many, the promised health care was not delivered. The Keep Our Promise to America’s Military Retirees Act would restore adequate health care to our military retirees by allowing them to elect coverage under the Federal Employee Health Benefits Program.

Last year, Congress responded to overwhelming grassroots support for the Keep Our Promise Act by including portions of the bill in the 2001 National Defense Authorization Act. Congress took the historic step of extending TRICARE, the military health care program, to military retirees beyond the age of 65 in FY 2002. Finally, elderly military retirees will be able to choose to supplement Medicare just like elderly civilian Federal retirees can keep their FEHBP as a supplement to Medicare.

Unfortunately, Congress did not address the pressing health care needs of military retirees under the age of 65 who must continue coverage under a TRICARE program that is woefully inadequate for many of them. TRICARE essentially offers health care benefits to retirees at military treatment facilities on a space-available basis. That is, they can sign up for treatment if there is room for them at a military base. But with downsizing and base closures, access to military health care is difficult. It is impossible for those who cannot travel even short distances. And many retirees who do not live near bases cannot find a civilian doctor who participates in TRICARE. The Keep Our Promise Act would allow retirees who are not well served by TRICARE to participate in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Plan.

Madam Speaker, retirees who entered the service prior to June 7, 1956, when the program now known as TRICARE was enacted actually had their promised and earned benefits taken away. Under the Keep Our Promise Act, the United States Government would keep its word to this most elderly group of retirees by paying the full cost of FEHBP enrollment. Military retirees across the country will tell you that this is landmark legislation to fulfill the government’s broken promise for which they have been fighting for years. Madam Speaker, when you or I buy something on the open market, we are always warned to let the buyer beware. But military recruiters are not salesmen. Recruiters are agents of the United States Government, the American people.

Should Americans doubt their own government? We owe it to our military retirees who were led to believe that would receive lifetime health care that the government will be there for them. Madam Speaker, it is up to Congress to adequately fund TRICARE so it can provide the level of health care we owe our military retirees. And we must make sure that the Defense Department administers TRICARE in a manner consistent with that goal. Right now TRICARE does not properly serve many of our military retirees. They need to be treated fairly and compassionately. This is what the Keep Our Promise Act does.

Passing this bill will let America’s military retirees who served in World War II, Korea, Vietnam, and the Persian Gulf know that we honor and respect them by keeping our word to them. And passing this bill will get the attention of the generation of Americans who must not be discouraged from military service.

Madam Speaker, we should keep our promise to America’s Military retirees. We should pass the Keep Our Promise to America’s Military Retirees Act.

VACATING HOUSE RESOLUTION 11

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the proceedings whereby House Resolution 11 was considered and adopted are vacated since the same resolution had been previously adopted as H. Res. 10.

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment concurrent resolutions of the House of the following titles:

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE H23

January 3, 2001
S. Con. Res. 1. Concurrent resolution to provide for the counting on January 6, 2001, of the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

S. Con. Res. 2. Concurrent resolution to extend the life of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies and the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 90 of the One Hundred Sixth Congress.

The message also announced that a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed by the House to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled and that the Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The message also announced that the Secretary inform the House that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

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 Member (at the request of Mr. SHOWS) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:

Mr. SHOWS, for 5 minutes, today.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SHOWS. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 40 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Saturday, January 6, 2001, at 11 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a request to make available previously appropriated emergency funds for the Department of Health and Human Services pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended; (H. Doc. No. 107±8); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promotion of Air Quality Implementation Plans; District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia; Post 1996 Rate-of-Progress Plans, One-Hour Ozone Attainment Demonstrations and Attainment Date Extension for the Metropolitan Washington D.C. Ozone Nonattainment Area [DC±2025, MD±3064, VA±5052; FRL±6922±9] received December 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Regulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation for Public Water Systems; Analysis of Technical Merit Clarifications, to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Requirement, to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.


8. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promotion of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Massachusetts; One-Hour Ozone Attainment Demonstration and Attainment Date Extension for the Springfield (Massachusetts) Ozone Nonattainment Area [MA±069±7205; A±1; FRL±6927±4] received December 28, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

9. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promotion of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Connecticut; One-Hour Ozone Attainment Demonstration and Attainment Date Extension for the Greater Connecticut Ozone Nonattainment Area [CT±056±7215B; FRL±6924±5] received December 28, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.


11. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on developments concerning the national emergency with respect to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and Kosovo, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 1703(c); (H. Doc. No. 107±6); to the Committee on International Relations and Resources.

12. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report concerning the national emergency with respect to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and Kosovo, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 1703(c); (H. Doc. No. 107±6); to the Committee on International Relations and Resources.

13. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental report, consistent with the War Powers Resolution, to help ensure that the Congress is kept fully informed on continued U.S. contributions in support of peacekeeping efforts in Kosovo; (H. Doc. No. 107±5); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.


15. A letter from the Deputy Chief Counsel, Research and Special Programs Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Pipeline Safety: Areas Unusually Sensitive to Environmental Damage [RIN: 099±5455; Amtd. 195±71] (RIN: 2137±A34) received December 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

16. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a proclama-

tion to implement the non-textile/apparel benefits of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of Public Law 106±200); (H. Doc. No. 107±9); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

17. A letter from the Chairman of the Congressional Budget Office, transmitting CBO’s final sequestration report for Fiscal Year 2001 pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 1978 (the Pelly Amendment); (H. Doc. No. 107±7); to the Committee on the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

18. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report concerning Japan’s research whaling activities that diminish the effectiveness of the International Whaling Commission (IWC) conservation program, pursuant to section 8 of the Fisherman’s Protective Act of 1967, 22 U.S.C. 1798 (the Pelly Amendment); (H. Doc. No. 107±7); to the Committee on International Relations and Resources, and ordered to be printed.

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: [Filed on January 2, 2001]

Mr. DREIER: Committee on Rules. Survey of Activities of the House Committee on Rules, 108th Congress (Rept. 105-1051). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred to the Speaker:

By Mr. LEACH:

H.R. 11. A bill to revise the banking and bankruptcy insolvency laws with respect to the termination and netting of financial contracts; to delay compliance with the requirement of the Committee on Financial Services, 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. GALLEGLY (for himself, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. HERGER, and Mr. HAYWORTH):

H.R. 12. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the limitation on credit balances attributable to contributions to individual retirement accounts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANDREWS (for himself and Mr. FOLEY):

H.R. 13. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income of individual taxpayers discharges of indebtedness attributable to certain forgiven residential mortgage obligations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. CONDIT):

H.R. 14. A bill to establish a Bipartisan Commission on Social Security Reform; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DREIER (for himself, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. DEUTSCH, and Mr. SESSIONS):

H.R. 15. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide maximum rates of tax on capital gains of 15 percent for individuals for purposes of determining gains and losses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 16. A bill to provide a program of national health insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and 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. GEORGE MILLER of California (for himself, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. GILMARTIN, Mr. QUINN, and Mr. CLEMENT):

H.R. 17. A bill to provide direct assistance to mobilize and support United States communities in carrying out youth development programs that assure that all youth have access to programs and services that build the competencies and character development needed to fully prepare the youth to become adults and effective citizens; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. BIGNETT:

H.R. 18. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish additional provisions to combat waste, fraud, and abuse under the Medicare Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and 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. BARR of Georgia:

H.R. 19. A bill to nullify the effect of certain provisions of Mr. SCHAEFER'S Executive orders; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. GREENWOOD:

H.R. 20. A bill to amend section 211 of the Clean Air Act to modify the provisions regarding the oxygen content of reformulated gasoline, so that any adverse health effects of an MTBE, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland (for himself, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. SCHAFER, Mr. HILLEARY, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. NERECHT, Mr. BARCIA, Mr. STUMP, and Mr. ROGERS):

H.R. 21. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide that the firearms provisions applicable by reason of a domestic or misdemeanor conviction do not apply if the conviction occurred before the prohibitions became law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LATOURETTE:

H.R. 22. A bill to delay any legal effect or implementation of a notice or rights and responsibility form of the Immigration and Naturalization Service if an alien admits to being in the United States illegally, gives up the right to a hearing before deportation, or is expelled from the country without a hearing; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOEHLENT:

H.R. 23. A bill to permit congressional review of certain Presidential orders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 24. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to the authority of probation officers and pretrial services officers to carry firearms, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WEESEY (for himself, Mr. BOEHLENT, and Mr. MCHugh):

H.R. 25. A bill to provide a special deposit under the Clean Air Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SERRANO:

H.R. 26. A bill to waive certain prohibitions with respect to nationals of Cuba coming to the United States to play organized baseball; to the Committee on International Relations, 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. BARTLETT of Maryland:

H.R. 27. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to prohibit the use of public funds for political party conventions; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. SLAUGHTER (for himself and Mrs. MORELLA):

H.R. 28. A bill to establish the Violence Against Women Office within the Department of Justice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GEKAS:

H.R. 29. A bill to prevent Government shutdowns; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. GEKAS (for himself and Mr. FOGG of California):

H.R. 30. A bill to establish a commission to review and explore ways for the United States to become energy self-sufficient by 2021; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland (for himself, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. SCHAFER, Mr. HILLEARY, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. NERECHT, Mr. BARCIA, Mr. STUMP, and Mr. ROGERS):

H.R. 31. A bill to protect the right to obtain firearms for security, and to use firearms in defense of self, family, or home, and to provide for the enforcement of such right; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BEREUTER (for himself and Mr. GEKAS):

H.R. 32. A bill to amend the Agricultural Market Transition Act to establish a flexible feral hog program under which a producer may recover a portion of the cost of the loan commodities of the producer in exchange for higher loan rates for marketing assistance loans on the remaining acreage of producer; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BEREUTER:

H.R. 33. A bill to amend the Agricultural Market Transition Act to authorize a program to encourage agricultural producers to rest and rehabilitate croplands while enhancing soil and water conservation in the lion and wildlife habitat; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 34. A bill to amend the Agricultural Market Transition Act to provide for the payment of special loan deficiency payments to producers who are eligible for loan deficiency payments, but who suffered yield losses to damage caused by a water related condition in a federally declared disaster area; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 35. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide that individuals who are not citizens or nationals of the United States from making contributions or expenditures in connection with elections for Federal offices; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 36. A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to authorize an additional category of national trail known as a national discovery trail, to provide special requirements for the establishment and administration of national discovery trails, and to designate the cross country American Discovery Trail as the first national discovery trail; to the Committee on Resources.

H.R. 37. A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to update the feasibility and suitability studies of 4 national historic trails and provide for possible additions to such trails; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 38. A bill to establish and implement a competitive oil and gas leasing program that will result in an environmentally sound and job creating program for the exploration, development, and production of the oil and gas resources of the Coastal Plain, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. JEFFERSON, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. MEKK of Florida, Mr. OWENS, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. TOWNS):

H.R. 40. A bill to acknowledge the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of slavery in the United States and 13 American colonies between 1619 and 1865 and to establish a commission to examine the institution of slavery, subsequently determine the degree and extent of discrimination against African-Americans, and the impact of these forces on living African-Americans, to make recommendations to the President on appropriate actions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut (for himself and Mr. MERRILL):

H.R. 41. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the
research credit and to increase the rates of the alternative income credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BERRETER (for himself, Mr. LUCCHESI, Mr. BARR of Georgia, Mr. THUNE, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, and Mrs. BIGGERT):

H.R. 42. To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce estate and gift tax rates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BERRETER (for himself, Ms. DUNN, Mr. THOMAS M. DAVIS of Virginia, and Mr. RAMSTAD):

H.R. 46. To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a higher purchase price limitation applicable to mortgage subsidy bonds based on median family income in the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. BIGGERT:

H.R. 44. A bill to amend the Inspector General Act of 1978 to increase the efficiency and accountability of Offices of Inspector General within Federal departments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Reform.

H.R. 48. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, with regard to prison commissaries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H.R. 46. A bill to amend title VI of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to raise awareness of eating disorders and to expand national programs concerning the same, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and 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. CAMP (for himself, Mr. UPTON, Mr. HOEKSTRA, and Mr. SMITH of Michigan):

H.R. 47. A bill to require any amounts appropriated for Members' Representational Allowances for the House of Representatives for a fiscal year that remain after all payments are made from such Allowances for the year to be deposited in the Treasury and used for deficit reduction or to reduce the Federal debt; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mrs. CHRISTENSEN (for herself, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. UNDERWOOD, and Mr. ACEVEZ):

H.R. 48. A bill to amend titles XI and XIX of the Social Security Act to remove the cap on Medicaid payments for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa and to adjust the Medicaid statutory matching rate for the Medicaid statutory matching rate for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa and to adjust the Medicaid statutory matching rate for those territories; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CLYBURN:

H.R. 49. A bill to establish the United States Commission on Election Law Reform to study and make recommendations with respect to election procedures used in the United States and issue a report and recommendations on revisions to such procedures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, 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. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. TAYZIN, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. LATOURRTE, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. FROST, Mr. COX, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE J. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. OLIVER, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. PHELPS of Arizona, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. RILEY, and Mr. BURTON of Indiana):


By Mr. DEUTSCH:


By Mr. DREIER:

H.R. 59. A bill to establish a program of grants for supplemental assistance for elementary and secondary education of limited English proficiency to ensure that they rapidly develop proficiency in English while not falling behind in their academic studies; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas (for herself, Mr. LANGEVIN, and Mr. HINO J. OSA):

H.R. 60. A bill to establish a commission to develop a uniform standard that may be adopted by the States for the administration of elections for Federal office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, 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. DREIER (for himself and Mr. POMEROY):

H.R. 61. A bill to promote youth financial education; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. JACKSON-LEE of Texas:

H.R. 62. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to establish election day in presidential election years as a legal public holiday by moving the legal public holiday known as Veterans Day to election day in such years, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. DREIER (for himself and Mr. ROYCE):

H.R. 63. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow unused benefits under cafeteria plans and flexible spending arrangements to be distributed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EHLERS:

H.R. 64. A bill to provide for the establishment of the position of Deputy Administrator for Science and Technology of the Environmental Protection Agency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS (for himself, Mr. CONDIT, and Mr. KOLBE):

H.R. 65. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit retired members of the Armed Forces who have a service-connected disability to receive a portion of their military retired pay concurrently with veteran's disability compensation while not falling behind in their academic studies; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, 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. CONDIT:

H.R. 64. A bill to amend the Metric Conversion Act of 1975 to require Federal agencies to impose certain requirements on recipients of Federal funds for research and development in agricultural water conservation systems; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DEFAZIO (for himself, Mr. LEACH of California, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. FROST, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. OLIVER, Mr. CLEMENT, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. MCKINNEY, Ms. LEE, Mr. CARSON, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. WU, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. OBSTSTAR, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. BALDACCI, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. FILNER, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FARR of California, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. INSLER, Mr. ISAKSON, and Mr. GILLUMO:


By Mrs. EMERSON:

H.R. 68. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act relating to the distribution chain of prescription drugs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. EMERSON:

H.R. 69. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a refundable credit to military retirees for premiums paid for coverage under Medicare part B; to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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 Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas:

H.R. 70. A bill to provide children's access to firearms; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DREIER (for himself and Mr. POMEROY):
H.R. 71. A bill to provide for the establishment of a task force within the Bureau of Justice Statistics to gather information about, study, and report to the Congress regarding the prevalence of abandonment and neglect of children; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, 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. ENGLISH (for himself and Mr. TRAFICANT):

H.R. 83. A bill to amend title IV of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to provide for cost-of-living adjustments to guaranteed benefit payments by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. ENGLISH (for himself and Mr. PAUL):

H.R. 84. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ENGLISH:

H.R. 85. A bill to reauthorize the Trade Adjustment Assistance program through fiscal year 2006, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 86. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restructure and replace the income tax system of the United States to meet national priorities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 87. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to restore certain provisions of the Immigration Act of 1965; and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOLEY:

H.R. 88. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the unified credit against estate and gift taxes to the equivalent of a $5,000,000 exclusion and to increase the annual gift exclusion to $30,000; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 89. A bill to require the Federal Trade Commission to prescribe regulations to protect the privacy of personal information collected from and about individuals who are not covered by the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 on the Internet, to provide greater individual control over the collection and use of that information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 90. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit telemarketers from interfering with the caller identification service on a telephone when a telephone solicitation is made, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 91. A bill to regulate the use by interactive computer services of Social Security account numbers and related personally identifiable information; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 92. A bill to ensure the efficient allocation of telephone numbers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GALLEGLY (for himself, Mr. HORN, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. LA TOURRETTE, and Mr. BERNAN):

H.R. 93. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that the mandatory separation age for Federal firefighters be made the same as the age that applies with respect to Federal law enforcement officers; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 94. A bill to provide Capitol-flown flags and additional law enforcement officers to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 95. A bill to provide for the establishment of a task force within the Bureau of Justice Statistics to gather information about, study, and report to the Congress regarding the prevalence of abandonment and neglect of children; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and 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. HALL of Texas:

H.R. 96. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to ensure the integrity of the Social Security trust funds by requiring the Managing Trustee to invest the annual surplus of such trust funds in marketable interest-bearing obligations of the United States and certificates of deposit in depository institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and to protect such trust funds from the public debt limit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HALL of Texas:

H.R. 97. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to allow a refundable credit to certain senior citizens for premiums paid for coverage under Medicare Part B; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and Energy and 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. HAYWORTH:

H.R. 98. A bill to amend the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 to increase the amount of funds available for certain agricultural trade programs; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HAYWORTH:

H.R. 99. A bill to prohibit discrimination in contracting on federally funded projects on the basis of certain labor policies of potential contractors; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. EHLERS (for himself, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. HORN, Mr. BACA, Mr. CANDLIN, Mr. CAMP, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. GIBBONS):

H.R. 100. A bill to establish and expand programs relating to science, mathematics, engineering, and technology education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, 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. HASTINGS of Washington (for himself and Mr. BOYD):

H.R. 101. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to establish and expand programs relating to science, mathematics, engineering, and technology education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, 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. HASTINGS of Washington:

H.R. 102. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage stronger math and science programs at elementary and secondary schools; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. HAYWORTH:

H.R. 103. A bill to amend the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act to provide for children of Native American tribes from coerced labor agreements; to the Committee on Resources.
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

January 3, 2001

By Mr. CLYBURN:
H. J. Res. 1. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for the appointment by the States of Electors for the election of the President and Vice President on the basis of the popular vote of each Congressional district of the State and for the appointment of two electors by each State on the basis of the total popular vote of the State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DINGELL:
H. J. Res. 2. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to permit the Congress to limit expenditures in elections for Federal office; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREEN of Texas:
H. J. Res. 3. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to abolish the electoral college and to provide for the direct popular election of the President and Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SERRANO:
H. J. Res. 4. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to repeal the twenty-second article of amendment, thereby removing the limitation on the number of terms an individual may serve as President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ARMED:
H. Con. Res. 1. Concurrent resolution providing for a conditional adjournment of the House of Representatives and a conditional recess or adjournment of the Senate; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. ENGLISH:
H. Con. Res. 2. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the birthday of Cesar E. Chavez; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Ms. FILNER:
H. Con. Res. 3. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding a Federal holiday to commemorate the birthday of John F. Kennedy; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. PASCARELL:
H. Con. Res. 4. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that a commemorative postage stamp should be issued honoring John H. Baslione, a great American hero; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas:
H. Con. Res. 5. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the States should adopt uniform voting procedures to carry out the election of the President and Vice President; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. Con. Res. 6. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the need to pass legislation to increase penalties on perpetrators of hate crimes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. Con. Res. 7. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that a commemorative postage stamp should be issued in honor of the late George Thomas "Mickey" Mikulski; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mrs. ROUKEMA (for herself, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BOEHLE, Mrs. MORELL, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. BARRETT, and Mr. HORN):
H. Con. Res. 8. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the current Federal income tax deduction for interest paid on debt secured by a first or second home should not be further restricted; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SERRANO:

By Ms. SWEENY:
H. Con. Res. 10. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that State earnings limitations on retired law enforcement officers be lifted to enhance school safety; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, 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. WATTS of Oklahoma:
H. Con. Res. 11. Resolution electing officers of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. ARMED:
H. Res. 2. Resolution to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House has assembled and of the election of the Speaker and the Clerk; considered and agreed to.

H. Res. 3. Resolution authorizing the Speaker to appoint a committee to notify the President of the assembly of the Congress; considered and agreed to.

H. Res. 4. Resolution authorizing the Clerk to inform the President of the election of the Speaker and the Clerk; considered and agreed to.

H. Res. 5. Resolution adopting rules for the One Hundred Seventh Congress; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. PRYCE of Ohio:
H. Res. 6. Resolution designating majority membership on certain standing committees of the House; considered and agreed to.

H. Res. 7. Resolution designating minority membership on certain standing committees of the House; considered and agreed to.

H. Res. 8. Resolution providing for the designation of certain minority employees; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. ARMED:
H. Res. 9. Resolution fixing the daily hour of meeting of the First Session of the One Hundred Seventh Congress; considered and agreed to.

H. Res. 10. Resolution providing for the attendance of the House at the Inaugural Ceremonies of the President and Vice President of the United States; considered and agreed to.

H. Res. 11. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that oversight hearings should be held immediately to determine the causes and outcomes surrounding this influenza season's vaccine shortage; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DREIER:
H. Res. 12. Resolution opposing the imposition of criminal liability on Internet service providers based on the actions of their users; to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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. KELLER:
H. Res. 13. Resolution to express the intention of the House of Representatives to fully fund the Federal Pell Grant Program, to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. ROUKEMA:
H. Res. 14. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to the seriousness of the national problems associated with mental illness and with respect to congressional intent to establish a "Mental Health Advisory Committee"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SHOWS:
H. Res. 15. Resolution supporting the national motto of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TRAFICANT (for himself, Mr. REGULA, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. NEY, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. COLLINS, Ms. HART, Mr. QUINN, Mr. HOBSON, and Mr. SHERWOOD):
H. Res. 16. Resolution calling on the President to take all necessary measures to respond to the surge of steel imports resulting from the financial crises in Asia, Russia, and other regions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. WOOLSEY (for herself, Mr. FILNER, Mr. HINCHY, Ms. LEE, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. PELOSI):
H. Res. 17. Resolution recognizing the security interests of the United States in furthering complete nuclear disarmament; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Ms. WOOLSEY (for herself, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, and Ms. SLAUGHTER):
H. Res. 18. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Senate should ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women; to the Committee on International Relations.
Senate

The third day of January being the day prescribed by House Concurrent Resolution 446 for the meeting of the 1st session of the 107th Congress, the Senate assembled in its Chamber at the Capitol at 12:01 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray:

Almighty God, Your glory fills this hallowed Senate Chamber. We exalt You as Sovereign of our beloved Nation, and we are profoundly moved as we prepare to witness the divine encounter between You and the Senators-elect as they are sworn in. You have destined them for greatness as leaders of our Nation. They are here by Your choice and are accountable to You for how they lead this Nation under Your guidance. May the awesome vows they take and the immense responsibilities they assume bring to them true humility and to an unprecedented openness to You. Save them from the seduction of power, the addiction of popularity, and the aggrandizement of pride. Lord, keep their priorities straight: You and Your glory, liberty and justice for all.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable Harry Reid, a Senator from the State of Nevada, 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.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The VICE PRESIDENT. The majority leader, Senator Daschle, is recognized. (Applause, Senators rising.)

A HISTORIC DAY

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, on behalf of the entire Senate, but especially this Senator, I welcome you back to the Senate. This is a historic day. Never before in the history of our Nation have we had a 50-50 Senate. I welcome and congratulate all 11 of our newly elected Senators and the family members and friends who are here to share this important day with them.

Years after he left the White House, Harry Truman wrote that the decade he spent in the Senate were the happiest years of his life. As our new colleagues begin their Senate careers, we hope that they, too, are beginning what will be the happiest years of their lives.

Several of our departing colleagues are also here with us today. To them we say thank you: Thank you for sharing with us and with our Nation some of the best years of your lives, thank you for the contributions you have made to our Nation during your years of public life, and thank you for the important contributions you will continue to make in the coming years. It has been a pleasure and an honor to work with each of you.

The writer Thomas Wolfe said that America is a place where miracles not only happen, they happen all the time. Today we are experiencing one of those miracles: The peaceful transition of power from one Congress to the other. Some people say it will take another miracle for this Congress and administration to find a way to work together. As we begin this historic Congress, let us resolve that we will work in good faith with each other to do the people’s business. That is our pledge from this side of the aisle. We know our colleagues on the other side of the aisle feel as we do.

Finally, on a personal note, it is a high honor to have the privilege of officially opening this Senate, When I first ran for Democratic leader 6 years ago, I thought if I won, I would be majority leader. I must confess that in 6 years as minority leader, I had a moment or two when I wondered if that day would ever arrive, but I assure you, I intend to savor every one of the next 17 days.

I know we are all looking forward to a bipartisan and a productive 107th Congress that will serve our country well. It is an honor to be a part of this Congress and to be able to work, once again, with my friend and my colleague, Senator Lott.

I now ask unanimous consent that the Republican leader be permitted to speak.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. The minority leader, Senator Lott, is recognized. (Applause, Senators rising.)

Mr. LOTT. Thank you, Mr. President.

THANKING THE VICE PRESIDENT

Mr. LOTT. I appreciate the courtesy of the distinguished majority leader for this opportunity to speak.

I want to extend also the appreciation of the Senate and a grateful Nation to the Presiding Officer, the Vice President of the United States, for the service he has given to our country.
FACING NEW CHALLENGES

Here in the Senate also we are having a historic experience. I would like to welcome all of the new Senators who are joining us today. I congratulate them. I look forward to working with the new Senators on both sides of the aisle.

As Senator Daschle said, I also extend, again, our appreciation to the Senators who may be in the Chamber and who are retiring or leaving the Senate. We have served, most of them, for at least 6 years and some for much longer than that. They have done a lot to make this country a better place in which to live.

I also extend our appreciation to the extended family of the Senate, our staff members new and old, and to the families who are in the gallery today. I realize we should not be referring to those in the gallery, but there are a lot of people who have made an awful lot of contributions and sacrifices to make this day possible for us in the Chamber. So we have a lot of people we need to thank, and also to realize that we are in a position where we can make this an even better country.

To the new Members, I urge them to take a look around and think about the challenges and opportunities they will have here. It is a unique institution, created by the founders of this Republic. Quite often we are frustrated with the pace of change and challenges and sacrifices, and I think that we are going through this unique situation—but they had a lot of foresight. They created this unique Senate that makes sure we take the time to think through an issue and to have full debate. And while sometimes we believe, on one side or the other, that we did not have an ample opportunity for debate, I am sure we are going to work together to find a way to give everybody that opportunity over the next 6 years.

For those of us who have been here a few years, we also face new challenges. We have one today. I must say it is the first time I have ever been referred to as the minority leader. And while it beats certain alternatives, I liked the other title better. But we are showing up here today—and hope we will show during the next 17 days and, more importantly, during the months beyond—that we will always find a way to work together.

It is quite often not easy to find consensus, as is forced upon us quite often in the Senate, but we must strive for it. Quite often Senator Daschle and I do our very best to find a logical solution to a problem, and we have 98 other Senators who may not agree with us, but we will continue to work together to make this great Republic—the best, most outstanding the minds of men have ever created—work as it should.

I look around, on both sides of the aisle, and I see men and women with the potential to raise this country to an even higher level, to our highest and our best. I will work as the leader of my party, and in 17 days as the majority leader of the Senate, to find a way to make that possible.

One bit of information from a housekeeping standpoint. We will have some housekeeping resolutions that we will do in a moment. One of them is to begin the introduction of bills on January 22. Senators should be prepared to have bills ready. Senator Daschle and I have already talked about the fact that we will do the usual five alternating from one side to the other. We will not do that for the first 20 bills. There will be a lot of other announcements Senator Daschle and I will make.

So thank you for this opportunity. I thank you on my side of the aisle for this leadership role. Together we will go forward. I yield the floor.

CERTIFICATES OF ELECTION AND CREDENTIALS

The Chair lays before the Senate the various credentials of Senators elected for 6-year terms beginning on January 3, 2001, elected to fulfill the remainder of an unexpired term, or appointed to fill a vacancy.

All certificates, the Chair is advised, are in the form suggested by the Senate or contain all the essential requirements of the form suggested by the Senate. If there be no objection, the reading of this announcement will be put on the Record.

There being no objection, the documents ordered to be printed in the RECORD are as follows:

STATE OF HAWAII
Certificate of Election for Six-Year Term
To the President of the Senate of the United States:
This is to certify that on the seventh day of November, 2000, Daniel K. Akaka was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Hawaii a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the third day of January, 2001.
Witness: His excellency our Governor, Benjamine J. Cayetano, and our seal hereto affixed at Honolulu this 27th day of November, in the year of our Lord 2000.
By the Governor.

Benjamin J. Cayetano,
Governor.

STATE OF MONTANA
Certificate of Election for Six-Year Term
To the President of the Senate of the United States:
This is to certify that on the seventh day of November, 2000, Conrad Burns was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Montana a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the third day of January, 2001.
Witness: His excellency our governor Marc Racicot, and our seal hereto affixed at Helena, Montana, this 27th day of November, in the year of our Lord 2000.
By the Governor.

Marc Racicot,
Governor.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
Certificate of Election for Six-Year Term
To the President of the Senate of the United States:
This is to certify that on the seventh day of November, 2000, Robert C. Byrd was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of West Virginia a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the third day of January, 2001.
Witness: His excellency our governor Cecil Underwood and our seal hereto affixed at Charleston this Eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord 2000.
By the Governor.

Cecil Underwood,
Governor.

STATE OF WASHINGTON
Certificate of Election for Six-Year Term
To the President of the Senate of the United States:
This is to certify that on the seventh day of November, two thousand, Maria Cantwell was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Washington a Senator from said State to represent said state in the Senate of the United States for a term of six years, beginning on the third day of January, two thousand and one.
Witness: His excellency our Governor, Gary Locke, and our seal hereto affixed at Olympia this
By the Governor: ROGER B. WILSON, Governor.

STATE OF DELAWARE
CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR A SIX-YEAR TERM
To the President of the Senate of the United States:
Be it known, an election was held in the State of Delaware, on Tuesday, the seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord two thousand that being the Tuesday next after the first Monday in said month, in pursuance of the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution and Laws of the State of Delaware, in that behalf, for the election of a Senator for the people of the said State, in the Senate of the United States.

And whereas, the official certificates or returns of said election, held in the several counties of the said State, in due manner made out, signed and executed, have been delivered to me according to the laws of the said State, by the Superior Court of said counties, and having examined said returns, and enumerated and ascertained the number of votes for each and every candidate or person voted for, for such Senator, I have found Thomas R. Carper to be the person highest in said State, by the Superior Court of said State, in obedience to the said Act of Congress of the United States, by the Constitution and Laws of the State of Delaware, in that behalf, for the election of a Senator for the people of the said State, in the Senate of the United States.

By the Governor: THOMAS R. CARPER, Governor.
State of Tennessee: Certificate of Election for Six-Year Term
To the President of the Senate of the United States:
This is to certify that on the 7th day of November, 2000, Bill Frist was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Tennessee as Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 2001.
Witness: His excellency our governor, Don Sundquist, and our seal hereto affixed at Nashville this 28th day of November, in the year of our Lord, Two Thousand.
By the Governor:
Don Sundquist, Governor.

State of Utah: Certificate of Election for Six-Year Term
To the President of the Senate of the United States:
This is to certify that on the 7th day of November, 2000, Dale M. Miller was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Utah as Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 2001.
Witness: His excellency our governor, Michael O. Leavitt, and our seal hereto affixed at Salt Lake City, this 1st day of December, in the year of our Lord 2000.
By the Governor:
Michael O. Leavitt, Governor.

State of Texas: Certificate of Election for Six-Year Term
To the President of the Senate of the United States:
This is to certify that on the 7th day of November, 2000, Kay Bailey Hutchinson was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Texas, a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 2001.
Witness: His excellency our governor George W. Bush, and our seal hereto affixed at Austin, Texas This 27th day of November, in the year of our Lord 2000.
By the Governor:
George W. Bush, Governor.

State of Vermont: Certificate of Election for Six-Year Term
To the President of the Senate of the United States:
On November 14, 2000, the Statewide canvassing committee met as required by Vermont law, and issued a Certificate of Election to James M. Jeffords based upon the official return of votes cast at the General Election held on November 7th, 2000.
This is to certify that on the 7th day of November, 2000, James M. Jeffords was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Vermont, a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 2001.
Witness: His excellency our governor, Howard Dean, and our seal hereto affixed at Montpelier, Vermont, this 14th day December in the year of our Lord 2000.
By the Governor:
Howard Dean, Governor.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts: Certificate of Election for Six-Year Term
To the President of the Senate of the United States:
This is to certify that on the seventh day of November, in the year two thousand, Edward M. Kennedy was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts a Senator from said Commonwealth to represent said Commonwealth in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the third day of January, two thousand and one.
Witness: His Excellency, our Governor, Argeo Paul Cellucci, and our seal hereto affixed at Boston, this sixth day of December in the year of our Lord two thousand.
By His Excellency the Governor:
PAUL CELLUCCI, Governor.

State of Wisconsin: Certificate of Election as United States Senator
To the President of the Senate of the United States:
This is to certify that on the 7th of November, 2000, Herbert H. Kohl was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Wisconsin a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 2001.
Witness: His excellency our governor Tommy G. Thompson, and our seal hereto affixed at Madison this 14th day of December 2000.
By the Governor:
Tommy G. Thompson, Governor.

State of Arizona: Certificate of Election for Six-Year Term
To the President of the Senate of the United States:
This is to certify that on the 7th day of November, 2000, Jon Kyl was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Arizona a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning the 3rd day of January 2001.
Witness: Her excellency the Governor of Arizona, and the Great Seal of the State of Arizona hereto affixed at the Capitol in Phoenix this 27th day of November 2000.
JANICE D. HULL, Governor.

State of Connecticut: Certificate of Election for Six-Year Term
To the President of the Senate of the United States:
This is to certify that on the seventh day of November, two thousand, John G. Rowland was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Connecticut a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning the third day of January, two thousand and one.
Witness: His Excellency our Governor, John G. Rowland and our seal hereto affixed at Hartford, this twenty-ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord two thousand.
By the Governor:
John G. Rowland, Governor.

State of Georgia: Certificate of Election for Unexpired Term
To the President of the Senate of the United States:
This is to certify that on the 7th day of November, 2000, Zell Miller was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Georgia, a Senator for the unexpired term ending at noon on the 3rd day of January, 2005, to fill the vacancy in the representation from said State in the Senate of the United States caused by the death of Paul Coverdell.
Witness: His Excellency our governor Roy E. Barnes, and our seal hereto affixed at Atlanta, Ga. this 7th day of December, in the year of our Lord 2000.
Roy E. Barnes, Governor.

State of Nebraska: Certificate of Election for Six-Year Term
To the President of the Senate of the United States:
This is to certify that on the 7th day of November, 2000, Ben Nelson was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Nebraska, a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 2001.
Witness: His Excellency our governor Mike Johanns, and our seal hereto affixed at Lincoln Nebraska this 11th day of December, in the year of our Lord 2000.
By the Governor:
Mike Johanns, Governor.
STATE OF MICHIGAN
CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM
To the President of the Senate of the United States:
This is to certify that on the 7th day of November, 2000, Craig Thomas was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Wyoming to represent Wyoming in the Senate of the United States for a term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 2001.
Witness: His excellency our governor, Jim Geringer, and our seal hereto affixed at the Wyoming State Capitol, Cheyenne, Wyoming, this 3rd day of November, in the year of our Lord 2000.
By the Governor:

JIM GERINGER,
Governor.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM
To the President of the Senate of the United States:
This is to certify that on the 7th day of November, 2000, Rick Santorum was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a United States Senator to represent Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States for a term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 2001.
Witness: His excellency our governor, Thomas J. Ridge, and our seal hereto affixed at Harrisburg this fourteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord 2001.
By the Governor:

THOMAS J. RIDGE,
Governor.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH OF OFFICE
The VICE PRESIDENT. If the Senators to be sworn in now present themselves at the desk in groups of four as their names are called in alphabetical order, the Chair will administer their oaths of office.

The clerk will now read the names of the first group.
The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. Akaka, Mr. Allen, Mr. Bingaman, and Mr. Burns.
These Senators, escorted by Mr. Inouye, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Warner, and Mr. Baucus, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice President, the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President, and they severally subscribed to the oath in the Oath Book.
The VICE PRESIDENT. Congratulations.

(Applause, Senators rising.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the names of the next group.
The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. Kerry, Mr. Kohl, Mr. Kyhl, and Mr. Lieberman.
These Senators, escorted by Mr. Kerry, Mr. Feingold, Mr. McCain, and Mr. Dodd, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice President, the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President, and they severally subscribed to the oath in the Oath Book.
The VICE PRESIDENT. Congratulations.

(Applause, Senators rising.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the names of the next group.
The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. Jeffords, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Lieberman, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Domenici, and Mr. Hatch.
These Senators, escorted by Mr. Jeffords, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Lieberman, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Domenici, and Mr. Hatch, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice President, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President, and they severally subscribed to the oath in the Oath Book.
The VICE PRESIDENT. Congratulations.

(Applause, Senators rising.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the names of the next group.
The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Lieberman, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Domenici, and Mr. Hatch.
These Senators, escorted by Mr. Jeffords, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Lieberman, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Domenici, and Mr. Hatch, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice President, the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President, and they severally subscribed to the oath in the Oath Book.
The VICE PRESIDENT. Congratulations.

(Applause, Senators rising.)
The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the names of the next group.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. SARBANES, and Ms. SNOWE.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. HAGEL, Mr. LOTT, Ms. MIKULSKI, and Ms. COLLINS, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice President, the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President, and they severally subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Congratulations.

(Applause, Senators rising.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the names of the last group.

The legislative clerk called the names of Ms. STABENOW and Mr. THOMAS.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. LEVIN and Mr. ENZI, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice President, the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President, and they severally subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Congratulations.

(Applause, Senators rising.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. The majority leader is recognized.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

(Quorum No. 1)

Alabama—Richard C. Shelby and Jeff Sessions.

Alaska—Ted Stevens and Frank Murkowski.

Arizona—John McCain and Jon Kyl.

Arkansas—Tim Hutchinson and Blanche Lincoln.

California—Dianne Feinstein and Barbara Boxer.

Colorado—Ben Nighthorse Campbell and Wayne Allard.

Connecticut—Christopher J. Dodd and Joseph I. Lieberman.


Florida—Bob Graham and Bill Nelson.

Georgia—Max Cleland and Zell Miller.

Hawaii—Daniel K. Inouye and Daniel K. Akaka.

Idaho—Larry E. Craig and Michael D. Crapo.

Illinois—Richard Durbin and Peter G. Fitzgerald.

Indiana—Richard G. Lugar and Evan Bayh.

Iowa—Chuck Grassley and Tom Harkin.

Kansas—Sam Brownback and Pat Roberts.

Kentucky—Mitch McConnell and Jim Bunning.

Louisiana—John B. Breaux and Mary L. Landrieu.

Maine—Olympia J. Snowe and Susan M. Collins.

Maryland—Paul S. Sarbanes and Barbara A. Mikulski.

Massachusetts—Edward M. Kennedy and John F. Kerry.

Michigan—Carl Levin and Debbie Stabenow.

Minnesota—Paul D. Wellstone and Mark Dayton.

Mississippi—Thad Cochran and Trent Lott.

Missouri—Christopher S. Bond and Jean Carnahan.

Montana—Max Baucus and Conrad R. Burns.

Nebraska—Chuck Hagel and Ben Nelson.

Nevada—Harry Reid and John Ensign.

New Hampshire—Bob Smith and Judd Gregg.

New Jersey—Robert Torricelli and Jon S. Corzine.

New Mexico—Pete V. Domenici and Jeff Bingaman.

New York—Charles E. Schumer and Hillary Rodham Clinton.

North Carolina—Jesse Helms and John Edwards.

North Dakota—Kent Conrad and Byron L. Dorgan.

Ohio—Mike DeWine and George V. Voinovich.

Oklahoma—Don Nickles and James M. Inhofe.

Oregon—Ron Wyden and Gordon H. Smith.

Pennsylvania—Arlen Specter and Rick Santorum.

Rhode Island—Jack Reed and Lincoln Chafee.

South Carolina—Strom Thurmond and Ernest F. Hollings.

South Dakota—Thomas A. Daschle and Tim Johnson.

Tennessee—Fred Thompson and William H. Frist.

Texas—Phil Gramm and Kay Bailey Hutchison.

Utah—Orrin G. Hatch and Robert F. Bennett.

Vermont—Patrick J. Leahy and James M. Jeffords.

Virginia—John W. Warner and George Allen.

Washington—Patty Murray and Maria Cantwell.

West Virginia—Robert C. Byrd and John D. Rockefeller, IV.

Wisconsin—Herb Kohl and Russell D. Feingold.

Wyoming—Craig Thomas and Michael B. Enzi.

INFORMING THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES THAT A QUORUM OF EACH HOUSE IS ASSEMBLED

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I send a resolution to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 1) informing the President of the United States that a quorum of each House is assembled.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the resolution is agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 1) was agreed to, as follows:

S. Res. 1

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled and that the Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

APPOINTMENT BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

The VICE PRESIDENT. Pursuant to Senate Resolution 1, the Chair appoints the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. DASCHLE] and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT] as a committee to join the committee on the part of the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum is assembled and that the Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

INFORMING THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THAT A QUORUM OF THE SENATE IS ASSEMBLED

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I send a resolution to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 2) informing the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the resolution is agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 2) was agreed to, as follows:

S. Res. 2

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

ELECTION OF THE HONORABLE ROBERT C. BYRD AS PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE AND ELECTION OF THE HONORABLE STROM THURMOND AS PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I send a resolution to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will report the resolution by title.
January 3, 2001

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 3) to elect Robert C. Byrd, a Senator from the State of West Virginia, to be President pro tempore of the Senate of the United States, and to elect Strom Thurmond, a Senator from the State of South Carolina, to be President pro tempore of the Senate of the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the resolution is agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 3) was agreed to, as follows:

S. Res. 3

Resolved, That Robert C. Byrd, a Senator from the State of West Virginia, be, and he is hereby, elected President of the Senate pro tempore, to hold office until 12:00 meridian on January 20, 2001, in accordance with rule I, paragraph 1, of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

S. Res. 3

Resolved, That Strom Thurmond, a Senator from the State of South Carolina, be, and he is hereby, elected President of the Senate pro tempore, to hold office until 12:00 meridian on January 20, 2001, in accordance with rule I, paragraph 1, of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from West Virginia.

The Senator, escorted by Senator Daschle and Senator Lott, advanced to the desk of the Vice President; the oath prescribed by law was administered to Senator Byrd by the Vice President, and he subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Carolina.

The Senator, escorted by Senator Hatfield and Senator Lott, advanced to the desk of the Vice President; the oath prescribed by law was administered to Senator Thurmond by the Vice President, and he subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from West Virginia.

The Senator, escorted by Senator Daschle and Senator Lott, advanced to the desk of the Vice President; the oath prescribed by law was administered to Senator Byrd by the Vice President, and he subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Carolina.

The Senator, escorted by Senator Hatfield and Senator Lott, advanced to the desk of the Vice President; the oath prescribed by law was administered to Senator Thurmond by the Vice President, and he subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from West Virginia.

The Senator, escorted by Senator Daschle and Senator Lott, advanced to the desk of the Vice President; the oath prescribed by law was administered to Senator Byrd by the Vice President, and he subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Carolina.

The Senator, escorted by Senator Hatfield and Senator Lott, advanced to the desk of the Vice President; the oath prescribed by law was administered to Senator Thurmond by the Vice President, and he subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from West Virginia.

The Senator, escorted by Senator Daschle and Senator Lott, advanced to the desk of the Vice President; the oath prescribed by law was administered to Senator Byrd by the Vice President, and he subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Carolina.

The Senator, escorted by Senator Hatfield and Senator Lott, advanced to the desk of the Vice President; the oath prescribed by law was administered to Senator Thurmond by the Vice President, and he subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from West Virginia.

The Senator, escorted by Senator Daschle and Senator Lott, advanced to the desk of the Vice President; the oath prescribed by law was administered to Senator Byrd by the Vice President, and he subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

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The Senator, escorted by Senator Hatfield and Senator Lott, advanced to the desk of the Vice President; the oath prescribed by law was administered to Senator Thurmond by the Vice President, and he subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

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The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Carolina.

The Senator, escorted by Senator Hatfield and Senator Lott, advanced to the desk of the Vice President; the oath prescribed by law was administered to Senator Thurmond by the Vice President, and he subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from West Virginia.

The Senator, escorted by Senator Daschle and Senator Lott, advanced to the desk of the Vice President; the oath prescribed by law was administered to Senator Byrd by the Vice President, and he subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Carolina.

The Senator, escorted by Senator Hatfield and Senator Lott, advanced to the desk of the Vice President; the oath prescribed by law was administered to Senator Thurmond by the Vice President, and he subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from West Virginia.

The Senator, escorted by Senator Daschle and Senator Lott, advanced to the desk of the Vice President; the oath prescribed by law was administered to Senator Byrd by the Vice President, and he subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Carolina.

The Senator, escorted by Senator Hatfield and Senator Lott, advanced to the desk of the Vice President; the oath prescribed by law was administered to Senator Thurmond by the Vice President, and he subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

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The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from West Virginia.

The Senator, escorted by Senator Daschle and Senator Lott, advanced to the desk of the Vice President; the oath prescribed by law was administered to Senator Byrd by the Vice President, and he subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.
Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I send to the desk en bloc 12 unanimous consent requests, and I ask for their immediate consideration en bloc, that the requests be agreed to en bloc, and the motion to reconsider the adoption of these requests be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The unanimous consent requests are as follows:

That for the duration of the 107th Congress, the Ethics Committee be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate;

That for the duration of the 107th Congress, there be a limitation of 15 minutes each upon any rollcall vote, with the warning signal to be sounded at the midway point, beginning at the last 7½ minutes, and when rollcall votes are of 10-minute duration, the warning signal be sounded at the beginning of that time;

That during the 107th Congress, it be in order for the Secretary of the Senate to receive reports at the desk when presented by the Senator at any time during the day of the session of the Senate;

That the majority and minority leaders may daily have up to 10 minutes each on each of the three days following the prayer and disposition of the reading of, or the approval of, the Journal;

That the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives and his three assistants be given the privileges of the floor during the 107th Congress;

That, notwithstanding the provisions of rule XXVIII, conference reports and statements accompanying them not be printed as Senate reports when such conference reports and statements have been printed as a House report unless specific request is made in the Senate in each instance to have such a report printed;

That the Committee on Appropriations be authorized during the 107th Congress to file reports during adjournments or recesses of the Senate on bills excluding joint resolutions, together with any accompanying notices of motions to suspend rule XVI, pursuant to rule V, for the purpose of offering certain amendments to such bills or joint resolutions, which proposed amendments shall be printed;

That, for the duration of the 107th Congress, the Secretary of the Senate be authorized to make technical and clerical corrections in the engrossments of all Senate-passed bills and resolutions, Senate amendments to House bills and resolutions, Senate amendments to House amendments to Senate bills and resolutions, and Senate amendments to House amendments to Senate bills or resolutions;

That for the duration of the 107th Congress, when the Senate is in recess or adjournment, the Secretary of the Senate is authorized to receive messages from the President of the United States, and—with the exception of House bills, joint resolutions and concurrent resolutions—messages from the House of Representatives; and that they be appropriately referred; and that the President of the Senate, the President pro tempore, and any Acting President pro tempore be authorized to sign duly enrolled bills and joint resolutions;

That for the duration of the 107th Congress, Senators be allowed to leave at the desk with the Journal Clerk the names of two staff members who will be granted the privilege of the floor during the consideration of the Senate; and that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to rotate such staff members as space allows;

That for the duration of the 107th Congress, it be in order to refer treaties and nominations on the day when they are received from the President, even when the Senate has not met that day;

That no bills or further resolutions, or committee-reported legislation, other than those whose introduction and consideration have been agreed to by the majority leader, following consultation with the Republican leader; be in order prior to January 22, and that for the remainder of the 107th Congress, Senators may be allowed to bring to the desk bill, joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions, and simple resolutions, for referral to appropriate committees.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that there be a period of morning business for state-ments only until 12 noon, when senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each, with the exception of the majority and minority leaders.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There will now be a period for the consideration of morning business.

Mr. DASCHLE. I thank my colleagues.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DURBIN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

FINAL ASCERTAINMENT OF ELECTORS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate communications from the Director of the Federal Register, National Archives, transmitting, pursuant to law, certified copies of the final ascertainment of the Electors for President and Vice President, which are ordered to lie on the table.

APPOINTMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair appoints the Senator from Connecticut, Mr. DODD, and the Senator from Virginia, Mr. WARNER, as tellers on the part of the Senate to count the electoral votes.

THE 107TH CONGRESS

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, 233 years ago, the Framers of the Constitution created the United States Senate. In all the years since then, only 1,864 Americans have been granted the privilege of serving in this extraordinary body; and that includes the new Senators we welcome today.

For every Senator, whether serving in the 18th Century or the 21st, whether beginning one’s first term, or—one’s eighth, the opening of a new Congress has always been a matter of great hope. This Congress is no exception.

We have important work ahead of us. We also have—with us—everything
we need to do that work wisely and well—if we choose to do so.

Never before has America had a 50/50 Senate. Thirty-one State legislatures have dealt creatively with this challenge in the last 30 years, but no U.S. Senate has ever been divided exactly in half.

An even split does not necessitate political gridlock—as these States have demonstrated—but does require bipartisanship. Senate LOTT and I have had a number of discussions over the past weeks about how to organize this Congress so that it is both representative and productive. Our conversations have been friendly and constructive, and they are continuing. It is my hope that we will have a plan soon that our fellow Senators, and our fellow Americans, will agree is workable and fair.

Another reason this Senate is historic is that it includes—I’m happy to note—a record number of women. Of the 11 new Senators who join us today, 4 are women. In all, there are now 13 women in this Senate—the most women ever to serve in the Senate at the same time. I am especially proud that 10 of those women are Democrats. In fact, there are more women Senators in our caucus this year than there were in the entire Senate last year. It is good news, for women, for families, and for this institution.

There is one more reason this Senate is historic and that is, the extraordinary events that occurred between the election and today.

The last Presidential election tested the patience of our people and the strength of our institutions like no other election in our lifetime. It was a difficult time for all Americans. But throughout those 5 long weeks of uncertainty, the American system of government was not misused, or when it becomes overly manipulative, simply to gain advantage. I am not talking about honestly held views or differing political positions. Those things enrich our system.

“Americans,” he said, “have always loved a good debate. And that is what I believe they wish for now: more substantive and stimulating debate, less empathy and more reality.”

I couldn’t agree more.

President Bush—the first President Bush—said two of the most important legislative accomplishments during his Presidency were, first, the Clean Air Act, which passed as a result of the extraordinary combined efforts of President Bush and George Mitchell; and second, the Americans with Disabilities Act, whose two strongest champions in this body were Bob Dole and Tom Harkin.

He described both measures as “landmark pieces of legislation that became a reality only after the White House and the Senate demonstrated bipartisanship and compromise.”

Frequently during those negotiations, he said, one party would plead the importance of one piece of legislation, and the other party would plead the importance of another piece of legislation. He offered what he called a “Baker’s Dozen Rules for Senate Leadership.”

Among his rules: “Have a genuine respect for differing points of view. Remember that every Senator is an individual, with individual needs, ambitions and political conditions. Also remember that even members of the opposition party are susceptible to persuasion and redemption on a surprising number of issues.”

The third speaker in the series was Romuald C. Byrd, the only one of the seven with whom we still have the good fortune to work and learn from nearly every day.

In his more than 40 years in this body, Senator Byrd has served as both majority and minority leader, as President pro tempore, and as chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

In his typically wise lecture, he reminded us that our founders “were pragmatists, rather than idealists,” and that this Senate itself is the result of a compromise, the Great Compromise of July 16, 1787.

He went on to say: “Political polarization . . . is not now, and never has been, a good thing for the Senate. I am talking about politics when it becomes gamesmanship or mean-spirited, or when it becomes overly manipulative, simply to gain advantage. I am not talking about honestly held views or differing political positions. Those things enrich our system.

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In his typically wise lecture, he reminded us that our founders “were pragmatists, rather than idealists,” and that this Senate itself is the result of a compromise, the Great Compromise of July 16, 1787.
Senator Mitchell said he is often asked whether there are common lessons that can be drawn from his experience in this Senate and at the peace table in Belfast.

Yes, he said. And among the most important is this:

"There is no such thing as a conflict that can't be ended. Conflicts are created and sustained by human beings. They can be ended by human beings."

That is a lesson worth remembering as the 107th Congress begins.

The seventh speaker, in the leader’s lecture series is also a friend to many of us—a man to whom I owe a personal debt of gratitude and for whom I have the greatest respect: Robert J. Dole.

For 16 months, he and I served as leaders of our parties.

That was 6 years ago. My party had just done the unthinkable. We had lost the majority in both the House and the Senate. Not only was Senator Dole now the majority leader—a position I had hoped to hold—but it was also widely assumed that he would run against a Democratic President the next year.

We could have had a terrible reaction to what we did not lose due to Senator Dole’s love of this body and this Nation, and to his fundamental sense of fairness and decency.

He served as Republican leader for 11 years—longer than any Republican in history. In all, he spent 10,000 days in this Senate. Of those 10,000 days, he said, a few stood out especially vividly.

One day that stood out, he said, was when he invited former Senator George McGovern to join the congressional delegation attending the funeral of former First Lady Pat Nixon:

(A) reporter asked George why he should honor the wife of a man with whom he had waged a bitter battle for the White House. Senator Dole said: "You can't keep scraping those layers off. And what are they revealing beneath is an even more beautiful depiction of Brumidi’s talents and their beauty."

It seems to me that is another lesson worth remembering as this Congress begins.

The seventh speaker, former Vice President Dan Quayle, recalled as one of his proudest achievements in the Senate was working with Ted Kennedy to strengthen America’s job-training programs in the early 1980s.

He also said that people often ask him how being Vice President compares with being a Senator.

He tells them: “When you are Vice President, it is always impressed on you that you are No. 2. But when you are a Senator, you are your own person. You have real autonomy. You make independent decisions. You are, in a way, an independent conscience in this institution.

The word I use to describe a Senator is: free. He or she is free to stand up and debate, free to speak his or her mind, free to act according to his or her best judgment.

“I believe you would concur that the Senate’s best debates,” he added, “are bipartisan debates.”

These are seven remarkable leaders who achieved the highest positions in their parties—who know what it means to be in Teddy Roosevelt’s “arena.”

To them, bipartisanship is not emasculating. It is ennobling. It is not betraying the people who sent us here. It is the only hope we have of serving them.

What is bipartisanship in the 107th Congress? We will need to find the right answer to that question if we are to serve our country well. We will not be able to quantify bipartisanship, but the formula is simple. It is a spirit. It is a way of working together that tolerates open debate. It recognizes principled compromise. It means respecting the right of each Senator to speak his or her mind, and vote his or her conscience.

And it means recognizing that we must do business differently after an election that gave us a 50-50 Senate and an almost evenly divided House. Above all, it means putting the national interest ahead of personal or party interests.

This year, as I said, is a historic year for the Senate. This past year was also historic. It was the 200th anniversary of Congress’ first meeting in this building.

As part of the anniversary celebration, artists are restoring what are known as the Brumidi Corridors on the first floor of the Capitol’s Senate wing.

The Corridors were painted more than 150 years ago by an Italian immigrant named Constantino Brumidi, the same man who painted the ceiling in the Rotunda.

He has been called “America’s Michelangelo”—and with good reason.

He spent 25 years of his life painting scenes on the walls and ceilings of this Capitol. It was a labor of love for the country he chose as his home.

I think I must have walked through those corridors 1,000 times over the years. Every time, I marvel at Brumidi’s talents and their beauty.

Over the years, Brumidi’s original work was covered with layers of paint and varnish and dirt. Now, restorers are scraping those layers off. And what they are revealing beneath is an even more beautiful depiction of Brumidi’s imagination over 100 years ago.

I believe the same can be true of this Senate. Many times over the last several years, a layer of bitter partisanship has settled over this body. Even hitherto an advantage, it has remained the greatest legislative body in the history of the world, and one in which I am proud to serve. But think how much more effective it could be if we could wash away the partisanship.

At the first Leaders’ Lecture, Senator Lott compared the Old Senate Chamber to this Chamber. He said that the Old Chamber was more intimate, and more beautiful. And he was right. But this Chamber has one profound distinction that makes all the difference. It has no tradition. And that is our past.

In this Chamber, it is our privilege—and our responsibility—to chart our Nation’s future.
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

January 3, 2001

As we closed out the 106th Congress, many called attention to the remarkable work done by the assistant majority leader—then assistant Democratic leader—in the last Congress. He has become an invaluable asset. His leadership, and the strength of his day-to-day involvement on the Senate floor, in concert with our Republican colleagues, is so deeply appreciated.

I share his optimism and his determination to make this a productive Congress. I look forward, in the most heartfelt way, to working with him as we face the challenges of the new Congress.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. REED). Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, on behalf of the majority leader, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess until 3:15 p.m. today.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 2:01 p.m., recessed until 3:16 p.m.; whereupon, the Senate reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. AKAKA).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, in his capacity as a Senator from Hawaii, suggests the absence of a quorum.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SCOOP JACKSON’S DESK

Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, today we saw new Members of the Senate sworn in. It was a pleasure to see a dear personal friend, MARIA CANTWELL, from the great State of Washington, sworn in as that State’s junior Senator.

When I was visiting with her in the fall, during the maximum climactic days of her campaign, we were talking about the Senate and great Senators from the State of Washington, and the name of Henry “Scoop” Jackson came up. He has been one of my heroes. As a matter of fact, last year I was given the Scoop Jackson Award, and it was a great honor for me to receive it.

Scoop Jackson was, of course, known for his stance for a strong military, a strong defense, and also a strong commitment to positive and progressive social policies. This made him a great statesman from the State of Washington.

When Maria and I discussed this, I said: It is interesting; when I came to the Senate 4 years ago, I wound up with Scoop Jackson’s desk. As a matter of fact, as my colleagues know, it is a tradition, after one has served here a while, that they carve their name in the desk when they leave.

This honored desk has Scoop Jackson’s name carved in it. It is my pleasure today to yield to the新鲜 Senate from the great State of Washington, in the great tradition of Scoop Jackson, to yield to her this desk which will be transferred to her shortly. I wish her the very best and a long, lively term in the Senate, particularly in the tradition of Scoop Jackson.

I welcome Senator CANTWELL and yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from the State of Washington is recognized.

Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, I thank my good friend, Senator CLELAND of Georgia, for the honor and this gift of a very humble beginning for me in the Senate, to have the opportunity now to work with him and my new colleagues but to be the recipient of such a warm welcome.

Senator Jackson was obviously a landmark in our Capitol, as well as his years of dedication in our State. Senator Jackson arrived here in January of 1941—he was 28 years old—and started to represent the State of Washington, the Second Congressional District, and then, for 31 years, served in the U.S. Senate.

He was a great leader on foreign policy, on human rights, on arms control, and on the importance of our environment, with the Jackson-Vanik amendment, with the National Environmental Protection Act, and a variety of other landmark environmental policies that were so important to the State of Washington but also to this country.

It is an honor to accept this gift from Senator CLELAND. This desk of Senator Scoop Jackson, a Senator who was known as one who worked across the aisle in a bipartisan fashion. In fact, one observer of public policy, George Will, called him one of the “finest public servants I have known, who mastered the delicate balance of democracy.”

Again, I thank the Senator from Georgia for this very kind gift and outreach on my very first day in the Senate in the hope that I will carry on the Northwest tradition that has been so important to our State.

Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BAYH. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. LINCOLN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO MR. ROBERT BOYER

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I rise to recognize the service and career of Mr. Robert Boyer, a member of the senior executive service, upon his retirement after 33 years of honorable and distinguished service. Throughout those years, for the Navy core values of honor, courage, and commitment and has displayed an exceptional ability to advance the Navy’s facilities requirements within the Department of Defense and the Congress.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.
to 1991. Mr. Boyer worked in various acquisition positions within the Department of Navy. Mr. Boyer served as a U.S. Army Infantry Officer from 1968 to 1970.

Mr. Boyer was born in Annandale, Virginia, but grew up in South Carrollton, Tennessee, as his home while attending the Citadel where he earned his Masters in Business Administration. He is married to the former Julie Mandell. He and Julie have a son, Robby, and a daughter, Tracy.

"Mr. President, I wish him and his family the best in his well-deserved retirement.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO JANET L. HOFFMAN

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I rise to bring to the Senate's attention the passion and government of Janet L. Hoffman. She was described by the Baltimore Sun as 'a lobbyist whose political and financial wizardry helped Baltimore shoulder the burden of urban poverty.'

I first became acquainted with Janet Hoffman in 1971 as a member of the Baltimore City Council. I have come into politics as a fiery protégé and had to learn how to turn my protest placards into legislation. Janet Hoffman really taught me, guided me, and mentored me in the strategy of governance and the wiles of government finance. I learned how to operationalize my good intentions and learned how to budget. She was patient, persistent, and a strong advocate for women's rights. She was so proud of seeing me come to Congress, the Senate and a member of the Appropriations Committee.

She'd be so proud in having her biography included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on the day that four new women legislators were sworn into the United States Senate. She would have cheered—and would have wanted to make sure they understood government finance.

Mr. President, the Baltimore Sun described Janet Hoffman best. I ask that the Senate's article on her life and legacy be included in the RECORD.

[From the Baltimore Sun, Dec. 31, 2000]

JANET L. HOFFMAN DIES; LOBBYIST, ADVISER TO CITY

FINANCE EXPERT STIRRED STATE AID TO BALTIMORE

(By C. Fraser Smith)

Janet L. Hoffman, a lobbyist whose political and financial wizardry helped Baltimore shoulder the burden of urban poverty, died yesterday of kidney failure at Oak Crest Health Care Center in Parkville. She was 81 and had lived in Mount Washington for many years.

A strategist as well as a master of government finance, Mrs. Hoffman used Baltimore's fading power with pre-eminent efficiency, building coalitions and making friends in the highest places.

"She was the best thing the city had in Annapolis," said state comptroller and longtime Baltimore mayor William Donald Schaefer. "Everybody trusted her. She never misled anybody. Her credibility was 100 percent in Annapolis. She was brilliant."

A woman who dressed simply, she walked the corridors of power and the City Hall in one of the many berets she wore.

"She had a passion for the city that drove her," said former Maryland's governor in the 1970s. "Everybody respected her. She was aggressive, too. But in the end, she was one of the most knowledgeable persons in Annapolis."

"She was the most effective governmental lobbyist in the history of our state," said U.S. Rep. Benjamin L. Cardin. "I owe my sensitivity to her."

As Baltimore's first and longest-serving lobbyist in Annapolis, she invented a position soon copied by the state's largest subdivisions as they competed with her for state aid. She continued in the job for 33 years, retiring in 1986 but returning as a consultant to the state and using the proceeds to build the National Aquarium.

"Then, 77, she had served in city or state government for almost a half-century. On her 80th birthday, financial legislators passed a resolution commemorating her work.

She was known in her prime as Maryland's 48th senator, an institutional honor that gave her a "kick." In truth, she had more real power than many of the 47 men and women who entered the halls, and she served far longer than any of them.

In marathon lobbying sessions of 1976, she won funding for the Baltimore subway and the downtown Convention Center from the General Assembly. She was so exhausted she collapsed and was driven home by a state trooper.

"I remember going up to the gallery and speaking with Donald Schaefer and Janet," Cardin said. "It was a very dramatic moment, an incredible night."

Earlier in the decade, working with city budget official Charles Benton, she recommended selling what is now BWI Airport to the state to raise the proceeds to build the National Aquarium.

Mrs. Hoffman died yesterday. The trust of those she worked with combined with a keen sense of history to bring about this offer to bring to the Senate's attention the Baltimore National Aquarium which that aid was based would not work in the state. The state's major employment center was protected, and other, equally poor, jurisdictions profited from the formulas she devised.

Adherents and adversaries alike were at times awed by her forward-looking approach. "I had the best teacher in the world," said Blair Lee IV, son of the former acting governor, Blair Lee III, and a former lobbyist for Montgomery County.

"We'd sit around late at night studying her language or numbers in a bill? We looked and natively we'd see that Janet was dealing with the corridors of the State House and City Lounge and floor by then-Senate President Steny H. Hoyer, now a member of Congress. Her singular status was owed to the trust built over years of service, according to Mr. Schaefer.

"I think she's the smartest woman I ever met in the area of finance, the former lobbyist for the 1970s. People knew when they told something, it was right."

As Baltimore's first and longest-serving lobbyist in Annapolis, she invented a position soon copied by the state's largest subdivisions as they competed with her for state aid. She continued in the job for 33 years, retiring in 1986 but returning as a consultant to the state and using the proceeds to build the National Aquarium.

"Then, 77, she had served in city or state government for almost a half-century. On her 80th birthday, financial legislators passed a resolution commemorating her work.

She was known in her prime as Maryland's 48th senator, an institutional honor that gave her a "kick." In truth, she had more real power than many of the 47 men and women who entered the halls, and she served far longer than any of them.

In marathon lobbying sessions of 1976, she won funding for the Baltimore subway and the downtown Convention Center from the General Assembly. She was so exhausted she collapsed and was driven home by a state trooper.

"I remember going up to the gallery and speaking with Donald Schaefer and Janet," Cardin said. "It was a very dramatic moment, an incredible night."

Earlier in the decade, working with city budget official Charles Benton, she recommended selling what is now BWI Airport to the state to raise the proceeds to build the National Aquarium.

"This meant that while the city's welfare caseload was growing and its tax-paying middle class was leaving, there was a limit on what the city could have."

Mrs. Hoffman persuaded legislators that what helped Baltimore was good for the state. She said state's main center was protected, and other, equally poor, jurisdictions profited from the formulas she devised.

Adherents and adversaries alike were at times awed by her forward-looking approach. "I had the best teacher in the world," said Blair Lee IV, son of the former acting governor, Blair Lee III, and a former lobbyist for Montgomery County.

"We'd sit around late at night studying her city bills," he said. "Why would she be trying to change some niggling bit of language or numbers in a bill? We looked and looked and crunched and crunched, and finally we'd see that Janet was dealing with something she saw coming 10 years down the road."

One year she pushed a bill that guaranteed a certain level of aid that seemed lower than the sums Baltimore won year after year. Why? Because she knew the formula on which that aid was based would not work in the state. She was so aggressive, too. But in the end, she was one of the most knowledgeable persons in Annapolis."

"She joined the National Aquarium which that aid was based would not work in the state. The state's major employment center was protected, and other, equally poor, jurisdictions profited from the formulas she devised."

Adherents and adversaries alike were at times awed by her forward-looking approach. "I had the best teacher in the world," said Blair Lee IV, son of the former acting governor, Blair Lee III, and a former lobbyist for Montgomery County.

"She could write a communicated budget formula and talk to the least sophisticated legislator," Lee said. "She was a rare creature. She walked both worlds, the senator and the citizen."

One year she helped former-Senator Hoyer corral the votes he needed to become senator
president. Once again, she had picked the right horse.

The next summer, she sat on a committee that worked out school funding formulas with the state Department of Education. It was her payback—and Baltimore’s—from Senator President Hoyer.

She left in 1996 with concerns about the conduct of public business.

"People are unwilling to explain a broader point of view than one that is readily understood by their local press or their constituents," she said. "The legislature needs a way to see problems resolved structurally without having to have a divisive fight each time."

The former Janet Leland was born on the Upper West Side of New York City into a family of lawyers. She was a graduate of New York University. In 1941 she received a master’s degree in public administration from NYU.

Her home life was quiet. She kept a garden filled with spring flowers and roses. She also listened to classical music.

In 1944 she married Morton Hoffman, an urban and economic consultant, who died in July.

Funeral services will be held at 2 p.m. Tuesday at Sol Levinson & Brothers, 8900 Reisterstown Road.

She is survived by two daughters: Constance Hoffman Role of Baltimore and Ellen L. Hoffman of Berkeley, Calif., and four grandchildren.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. William, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States, referring sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 4:09 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Senate be informed that a quorum of the House of Representatives has assembled; that J. DENNIS HASTERT, a Representative from the State of Illinois, has been elected Speaker; and Jeffrey J. Trandahl, a citizen of the State of South Dakota, has been elected Clerk of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Seventh Congress.

At 4:58 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:


EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-1. A communication from the Director of the Federal Register, National Archives, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Certificates of Ascertainment of the electors of the President and Vice President of the United States; ordered to lie on the table.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT):

S. Res. 1. A resolution informing the President of the United States that a quorum of each House is assembled; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT):

S. Res. 2. A resolution informing the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT):

S. Res. 3. A resolution to elect Robert C. Byrd, a Senator from the State of West Virginia, to be President pro tempore of the Senate of the United States, and to elect Strom Thurmond, a Senator from the State of South Carolina, to be President pro tempore of the Senate of the United States; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT):

S. Res. 4. A resolution notifying the President of the United States of the election of a President pro tempore; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT):

S. Res. 5. A resolution notifying the House of Representatives of the election of a President pro tempore of the Senate; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT):

S. Res. 6. A resolution fixing the hour of daily meeting of the Senate; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT):

S. Res. 7. A resolution designating Chairmen of the following Senate committees; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT):

S. Con. Res. 1. A concurrent resolution to provide for the counting on January 6, 2001, of the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT):

S. Con. Res. 2. A concurrent resolution to extend the life of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies and the provisions of S. Con. Res. 90 of the One Hundred Sixth Congress; considered and agreed to.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 1—TO PROVIDE FOR THE COUNTING ON JANUARY 6, 2001, OF THE ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 1 Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the two Houses of Congress shall meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Saturday, the 6th day of January 2001, at 1 o'clock post meridiem, pursuant to the requirements of the Constitution and laws relating to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, and the President of the Senate shall be their Presiding Officer; that two tellers shall be previously appointed by the President of the Senate on the part of the Senate and two by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be delivered, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, all the certificates and papers furnishing for a conditional adjournment of the Senate: considering and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 2 Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That effective from January 3, 2001, the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 89 of the One Hundred Sixth Congress, to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration, is hereby continued with the same power and authority.

SNC-2. That effective from January 3, 2001, the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 90 of the One Hundred Sixth Congress, to authorize the rotunda at the United States Capitol to be used in connection with the proceedings and ceremonies for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice President-elect of the United States, are hereby continued with the same power and authority.
SENATE RESOLUTION 1—INFORMING THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES THAT A QUORUM OF EACH HOUSE IS ASSEMBLED
Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled and that the Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

SENATE RESOLUTION 2—INFORMING THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THAT A QUORUM OF THE SENATE IS ASSEMBLED
Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

SENATE RESOLUTION 3—TO ELECT ROBERT C. BYRD, A SENATOR FROM WEST VIRGINIA, TO BE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, AND TO ELECT STROM THURMOND, A SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TO BE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That Robert C. Byrd, a Senator from the State of West Virginia, be, and he is hereby, elected President of the Senate pro tempore, to hold office until 12:00 meridian on January 20, 2001, in accordance with rule 1, paragraph 1, of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

SEC. 2. That Strom Thurmond, a Senator from the State of South Carolina, be, and he is hereby, elected President of the Senate pro tempore, to hold office effective 12:00:00 meridian on January 20, 2001, in accordance with rule 1, paragraph 1, of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

SENATE RESOLUTION 4—NOTIFYING THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE
Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be notified of the election of Robert C. Byrd, a Senator from the State of West Virginia, as President pro tempore.

SENATE RESOLUTION 5—NOTIFYING THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE
Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives be notified of the election of Robert C. Byrd, a Senator from the State of West Virginia, as President pro tempore.

SENATE RESOLUTION 6—FIXING THE HOUR OF DAILY MEETING OF THE SENATE
Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the daily meeting of the Senate be 12 o’clock meridian unless otherwise ordered.

SENATE RESOLUTION 7—DESIGNATING THE CHAIRMEN OF THE FOLLOWING SENATE COMMITTEES
Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the following Senators are designated as Chairmen of the following committees until 12:00 meridian on January 20, 2001:

- Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: Mr. Harkin, of Iowa.
- Committee on Appropriations: Mr. Byrd, of West Virginia.
- Committee on Armed Services: Mr. Levin, of Michigan.
- Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Mr. Sarbanes, of Maryland.
- Committee on the Budget: Mr. Conrad, of North Dakota.
- Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Mr. Hollings, of South Carolina.
- Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Mr. Bingaman, of New Mexico.
- Committee on Environment and Public Works: Mr. Reid, of Nevada.
- Committee on Finance: Mr. Baucus, of Montana.
- Committee on Foreign Relations: Mr. Biden, of Delaware.
- Committee on Governmental Affairs: Mr. Lieberman, of Connecticut.
- Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Mr. Kennedy, of Massachusetts.
- Committee on the Judiciary: Mr. Leahy, of Vermont.
- Committee on Rules and Administration: Mr. Dodd, of Connecticut.
- Committee on Small Business: Mr. Kerry, of Massachusetts.
- Committee on Veterans’ Affairs: Mr. Rockefeller, of West Virginia.
- Committee on Indian Affairs: Mr. Inouye, of Hawaii.
- Select Committee on Intelligence: Mr. Graham, of Florida.

SEC. 2. Effective on January 20, 2001 at noon, the following committees shall have the following chairmen, pursuant to Republican Conference ratification:

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: Mr. Lugar, of Indiana.
Committee on Appropriations: Mr. Stevens, of Alaska.
Committee on Armed Services: Mr. Warner, of Virginia.
Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Mr. Gramm, of Texas.
Committee on Budget: Mr. Domenici, of New Mexico.
Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Mr. McCain, of Arizona.
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Mr. Murkowski, of Alaska.
Committees on Environment and Public Works: Mr. Smith, of New Hampshire.
Committee on Finance: Mr. Grassley, of Iowa.
Committee on Foreign Relations: Mr. Helms, of North Carolina.
Committee on Governmental Affairs: Mr. Thompson, of Tennessee.
Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Mr. Jeffords, of Vermont.
Committee on the Judiciary: Mr. Hatch, of Utah.
Committee on Rules and Administration: Mr. McConnell, of Kentucky.
Committee on Small Business: Mr. Bond, of Missouri.
Committee on Veterans’ Affairs: Mr. Specter, of Pennsylvania.
Committee on Indian Affairs: Mr. Campbell, of Colorado.
Select Committee on Intelligence: Mr. Shelby, of Alabama.

SINE DIE APPOINTMENTS
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair announces the following appointments made on December 18, 2000, during the sine die adjournment:

Pursuant to the provisions of S. Res. 105 (adopted April 13, 1989), as amended by S. Res. 149 (adopted October 5, 1993), as amended by Public Law 105-273, further amended by S. Res. 75 (adopted March 25, 1999), and S. Res. 383 (adopted October 27, 2000), on behalf of the Majority Leader, the appointment of the following Senators to serve as members of the Senate National Security Working Group for the 107th Congress:

The Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) (Republican Administrative Co-Chairman);
The Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS) (Co-Chairman);
The Senator from Arizona (Mr. KYL) (Co-Chairman);
The Senator from South Carolina (Mr. THURMOND);
The Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS);
The Senator from Indiana (Mr. LUGAR);
The Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER);
The Senator from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT);
The Senator from Tennessee (Mr. THOMPSON); and
The Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLARD).

Pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 1928a—1928d, as amended, on behalf of the Vice President, and upon the recommendation of the Majority Leader, the appointment of Senator SMITH, of Oregon, as Chairman of the Senate Delegation to the
REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY—TREATY DOCUMENT NO. 107-1

Mr. BAYH. Madam President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the Injunction of Secrecy be removed from the following convention transmitted to the Senate on January 3, 2001, by the President of the United Nations on Safety of U.N. and Associated Personnel (Treaty Document No. 107-1).

Further, I ask unanimous consent the convention be considered as having been read for the first time, that it be referred with accompanying papers to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed, and that the President’s messages be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The messages of the President are as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith, with a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, subject to an understanding and a reservation, the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted by the United Nations General Assembly by consensus on December 9, 1994, and signed on behalf of the United States of America on December 19, 1994. The report of the Department of State with respect to the Convention is also transmitted for the information of the Senate.

Military peacekeepers, civilian police, and others associated with United Nations operations are often subject to attack by persons who perceive political benefits from directing violence against United Nations operations. The world has witnessed a serious escalation of such attacks, resulting in numerous deaths and casualties. This Convention is designed to provide a measure of deterrence against these attacks, by creating a regime of universal criminal jurisdiction for offenses of this type. Specifically, the Convention creates a legal mechanism that requires submission for prosecution or extradition of persons alleged to have committed attacks and other offenses listed under the Convention against United Nations and associated personnel.

This Convention provides a direct benefit to United States Armed Forces and to U.S. civilians participating in peacekeeping activities by including within its coverage a number of types of operations pursuant to United Nations mandates in which the United States and U.S. military and civilians have participated in the past. If the United States were to participate in operations under similar conditions in the future, its forces and civilians would receive the benefits created by this instrument. The Convention covers not only forces under U.N. command, but associated forces under national command or multinational forces present pursuant to a United Nations mandate. In situations such as which we have seen in Somalia, the former Yugoslavia, and Kosovo, certain attacks on these associated forces would now be recognized as criminal acts, subjecting the attackers to prosecution in or extradition by any State that is a party to the Convention. As a result, the international community has taken a significant practical step to redress these incidents. In doing so, we recognize the fact that attacks on peacekeepers who represent the international community are violations of law and cannot be condoned.

By creating obligations and procedures that increase the likelihood of prosecution of those who attack peacekeeping personnel, this Convention fulfills an important objective under my Directive for Reforming Multilateral Peace Operations of May 1994, which directs that the United States seek additional legal protections for United States peacekeeping personnel.

The recommended legislation, necessary to implement the Convention, will be submitted to the Congress separately.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to this Convention subject to the understanding and reservation that are described in the accompanying report of the Department of State, and give its advice and consent to ratification.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

The WHITE HOUSE,


RECESS UNTIL TOMORROW

Mr. BAYH. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate recesses today, it do so until 12 noon, Thursday, January 4, at which time the majority leader or his designee be recognized.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 4:58 p.m., recessed until Thursday, January 4, 2001, at 12 noon.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 3, 2001:

THE JUDICIARY

BONNIE J. CAMPBELL, OF IOWA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT, VIC GEORGE G. FOGG, RETIRED. [VOTE 12; DEM 0; REP 12] VETOED

JAMES E. DUFFY, JR., OF HAWAII, TO BE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS JUDGE FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT, VICE CYNTHIA HOLCOMB HALL, RETIRED. [VOTE 12; DEM 0; REP 12] VETOED

BARRY P. GOODE, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT, VICE CHARLES E. WIGGINS, RETIRED. [VOTE 12; DEM 0; REP 12] VETOED

ROGER L. GREGORY, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUIT, VICE GEORGE M. MONTGOMERY, JR., RETIRED. [VOTE 12; DEM 0; REP 12] VETOED

TIMOTHY O. MC QUILLAN, JR., OF NEW YORK, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, VICE ROBERT J. FORD, JR., RETIRED. [VOTE 12; DEM 0; REP 12] VETOED

KATHLEEN McCREE LEWIS, OF MICHIGAN, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN, VICE ROBERT J. BRYAN, JR., RETIRED. [VOTE 12; DEM 0; REP 12] VETOED

JOHN S. MOORE, OF OHIO, TO BE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS JUDGE FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT, VICE ALBERTO L. MORENO, JR., RETIRED. [VOTE 12; DEM 0; REP 12] VETOED

HERMAN J. TINSLEY, JR., OF MISSISSIPPI, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI, VICE WILLIAM P. McKEE, JR., RETIRED. [VOTE 12; DEM 0; REP 12] VETOED

NOMINATIONS

HELLENE N. WHITE, OF MICHIGAN, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT, VICE JAMES A. McGEE, JR., RETIRED. [VOTE 12; DEM 0; REP 12] VETOED

JAMES A. WYNN, JR., OF NORTH CAROLINA, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUIT, VICE JAMES DICKSON PHILLIPS, JR., RETIRED. [VOTE 12; DEM 0; REP 12] VETOED

IN THE COAST GUARD

JAMES A. WYNN, JR., OF NORTH CAROLINA, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUIT, VICE JAMES DICKSON PHILLIPS, JR., RETIRED. [VOTE 12; DEM 0; REP 12] VETOED

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT AS DEPUTY SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD, AND TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 14, U.S.C., SECTION 71:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. THAD W. ALLIN
THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD UNDER TITLE 14, U.S.C., SECTION 71:

To be commander

TIMOTHY A. GAGG
CHRISTOPHER A. DEMPSEY
LUCIUS C. JONES, JR.
IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADES INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be colonel

MARCUS G. COKER, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT AS A PERMANENT PROFESSOR OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY IN THE GRADE DESIGNATED UNDER TITLE 10 U.S.C. SECTION 333 (b):

To be colonel

EUGENIUS K. RIESLER, JR., 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be colonel

KENNETH W. SMITH, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be colonel

TIMOTHY S. SULLIVAN, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be colonel

WILLIAM P. BLASCH, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be colonel

FELIX T. CASTAGNOLA, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be colonel

MATTHEW J. BUNDY, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be colonel

GRIGORY G. BLOCK, 0000 JA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be colonel

WILLIAM R. TRYBUSH, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be colonel

LINDA M. CHRISTIANSEN, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be colonel

STEPHEN A. GARCIA, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE FOR APPOINTMENT UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTION 1552:

To be major

ROBERT V. GALE, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE FOR APPOINTMENT UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTION 1552:

To be major

LINDA M. CHRISTIANSEN, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE FOR APPOINTMENT UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTION 1552:

To be major

CHARLES G. HERBERT, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE FOR APPOINTMENT UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTION 1552:

To be major

MATTHEW J. BUNDY, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE FOR APPOINTMENT UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTION 1552:

To be major

ASHLEY B. BENJAMIN, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE FOR APPOINTMENT UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTION 1552:

To be major

GREGORY L. CANDELL, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE FOR APPOINTMENT UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTION 1552:

To be major

SUSAN C. FARRELL, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE FOR APPOINTMENT UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTION 1552:

To be major

DOUGLAS J. GOTTSLACK, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE FOR APPOINTMENT UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTION 1552:

To be major

JEFFREY R. GATHELMAN, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE FOR APPOINTMENT UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTION 1552:

To be major

JOSHDUB K. WILSON, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE FOR APPOINTMENT UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTION 1552:

To be major

LINDA L. DANCHUK, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE FOR APPOINTMENT UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTION 1552:

To be major

MICHAEL F. RICHARDS, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE FOR APPOINTMENT UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTION 1552:

To be major

DALE M. STELWAN, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE FOR APPOINTMENT UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTION 1552:

To be major

BRADLEY D. WALL, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE FOR APPOINTMENT UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTION 1552:

To be major

MICHELE R. ZELLEH, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE FOR APPOINTMENT UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTION 1552:

To be major

DONALD R. BILTSHE, 0000
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

January 3, 2001

HARVEY R. LEIMBACH, 0000 JA
JAMES N. LEMON, 0000 JA
JINNA B. LEROY, 0000 JA
GREGORY P. LINDEN, 0000 JA
PATRICK L. LINDSEY, 0000 JA
JOHN J. LOMBARDO, 0000 JA
SARA MA S. LOWE, 0000 JA
RONDAL F. LUUK, 0000 JA
BARBARA M. Mack, 0000 JA
SCOTT A. MALONEY, 0000 JA
CHARLES B. MARSH, 0000 JA
MARK B. MCKENZIE, 0000 JA
EDWARD W. MARTIN, 0000 JA
SHERLEY S. MAY, 0000 JA
JAMES P. McCARTHY, 0000 JA
NEKEE R. MCCUTCHEON, 0000 JA
IRVING W. MCDONNELL, 0000 JA
BALBERRY H. McKINNON, 0000 JA
KATHERINE M. MECHANIC, 0000 JA
ROBERT J. COTELL, 0000 JA
GEOFFREY S. CORN, 0000 JA
BRYAN T. BROYLES, 0000 JA
STEPHEN J. BERG, 0000 JA
NORMAN F. ALLEN, 0000 JA

TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 3064:

IN THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS UNDER
HORACE J. YOUNG, 0000 JA
WILLIAM H. YIM, 0000 JA
EARL S. WOOD, 0000 JA
STEPHEN A. WASNOK, 0000 JA
PAULA M. WALKER, 0000 JA
DIANE M.B. VOGELEI, 0000 JA
THOMAS TRESKA, 0000 JA
SALVACION TORRE, 0000 JA
CHARLES E. STUTTS, 0000 JA
PAUL M. STICKEL, 0000 JA
EDWARD L. STEVENS, 0000 JA
ALBERT R. SMITH, JR., 0000 JA
RUBY M. SIMMONS, 0000 JA
KENNETH L. SHIELDS, 0000 JA
MARK R. SEYMOUR, 0000 JA
JOHN B. RULE, 0000 JA
DONALD W. ROBERTS, 0000 JA
HERNANE C. RESTAR, 0000 JA
JAMES D. READ, 0000 JA
SHIRLEY A. QUARLES, 0000 JA
GERALD C. POTAMIS, 0000 JA
MICHAEL S. POLLOCK, 0000 JA
DENNIS E. PLATT, 0000 JA
RENATO R. PIMENTEL, 0000 JA
PAUL W. PAUSTIAN, 0000 JA
BRIAN A. PALAFOX, 0000 JA
PHILLIP A. NOKES, 0000 JA
ERIC W. NODERER, 0000 JA
WILLIAM J. MYERS, 0000 JA
FREDERICK W. MULLIN, 0000 JA
WILLIAM K. MITTO, 0000 JA
ERIC W. NOWERE, 0000 JA
PHILLIP A. NOYES, 0000 JA
BRIAN L. PFLEGER, 0000 JA
KATHLEEN J. MOON, 0000 JA
JOHN D. MORGAN, 0000 JA
MARGARET G. MILESLIE, 0000 JA
FREDERICK W. MULLIN, 0000 JA
WILLIAM K. MITTO, 0000 JA

EVELYN M. BARRAZA, 0000 MC
JANIINE G. BABCOCK, 0000 MC
MICHAEL J. APICELLA, 0000 DE
CARLOS E. ANGUEIRA, 0000 MC
ASTERISK(*) UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624, 531,
AND FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT (IDENTIFIED BY AN
ASTERISK(*)) UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624,
531, AND FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT
IDENTIFIED BY AN ASTERISK(*) UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY
IN THE MEDICAL CORPS (MC) AND DENTAL CORPS (DE)
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY
IN THE NAVY
IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MA-
ATER Corps under title 10, u.s.c., section 624 of:
THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NA-
"The following named officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the United States Army in the Judge Advocate General's Corps under title 10, U.S.C., sections 624 and 3064:

To be colonel

To be lieutenant colonel

To be captain

To be ensign

In the marine corps

In the navy

The following named officer for original regular appointment as a first lieutenant officer to the grade indicated in the United States Navy under title 10, U.S.C., sections 593 and 594.
To be lieutenant commander
KEVIN D. SULLIVAN, 0000
THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant commander
STEPHEN L. COOLEY, 0000
THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant commander
BRIAN J.C. HALEY, 0000
THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant commander
WILLIAM J. NAULT, 0000
THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be commander
JAMES P. SCANLAN, 0000
NAVY
THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be commander
WILLIAM J. NAULT, 0000
NAVY
THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be commander
BRIAN J.C. HALEY, 0000
THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be commander
BRADLEY D. FIELDER, 0000
THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE NOTCH BABY ACT OF 2001

HON. JO ANN EMERSON
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am again introducing legislation to assist the over 6 million senior citizens who have been negatively impacted by the Social Security Amendments of 1977. Seniors born between the years of 1917 and 1926—the Notch Babies—have received lower Social Security monthly payments than those seniors born shortly before or after this ten year period. My legislation, the Notch Baby Health Care Relief Act, will offset the reduction in Social Security benefits by providing a tax credit for Medicare Part B premiums.

The approach taken in this bill is different than taken by my Notch Baby Act of 2001 or in any other Notch bill that has been introduced. This legislation is particularly noteworthy because it was suggested to me by one of my constituents adjust Medicare Part B premiums for senior citizens born between the years 1917 and 1926, their spouses and their widows or widowers. The bill also eliminates the Medicare Part B premium late enrollment penalty for these individuals.

As health care expenses can take up a large portion of a senior's retirement income, this tax credit can go a long way to both correct the inequity they feel and also to help seniors meet their health care needs.

I urge my colleagues to review the Notch Baby Health Care Relief Act, to discuss this legislation with the seniors in their districts, and to join me in cosponsoring this important legislation.

RE-INTRODUCTION OF THE MEDICARE UNIVERSAL PRODUCT NUMBER ACT

HON. LOUISE MCINTOSH SLAUGHTER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to reintroduce today a bill that could provide a significant new tool in the battle against Medicare waste, fraud, and abuse: the Medicare Universal Product Number Act.

In 1996, the first-ever comprehensive audit of Medicare’s books revealed that Medicare was losing more than $23 billion every year to waste, fraud, and abuse—almost 14 percent of the program’s budget. Since that time, the Department of Health and Human Services has taken important steps to crack down on abusive practices. By fiscal year 1999, net payment errors totaled an estimated $13.5 billion, or about 8 percent of total Medicare fee-for-service benefit payments.

While significant progress has been made, we must do more to ensure that all Medicare funds are used for the benefit of patients. In particular, room for improvement exists in Medicare’s reimbursement for durable medical equipment (DME). Durable medical equipment includes supplies like catheters, wheelchairs, walkers, and ostomy supplies needed by patients. Many Americans would undoubtedly be shocked to learn that the Medicare program frequently pays for DME without knowing exactly what product was supplied to the beneficiary. Under the current system, items are grouped under broad codes. Medicare pays the average price for all the items included in that category, no matter whether the least or most expensive one was provided. Moreover, the coding system does not allow government officials to determine exactly which product under the code was supplied.

The Medicare Universal Product Number Act will empower Medicare to know precisely what items are being supplied. This bill would require all medical equipment paid for by Medicare to have a Universal Product Number (UPN) very similar to the bar codes on grocery items. When suppliers submit claims for reimbursement, they will identify items by UPN. Medicare will know exactly what equipment has been provided and reimburse accordingly. The UPN can be an invaluable aid in tracking down improper payments, identifying willful upcoding and fraud, and reducing program waste.

UPNs are already used extensively by the Department of Defense, Veterans Administration, and many private hospitals and health care purchasing cooperatives. HCFA should recognize the utility of UPNs for Medicare and support the passage of the Medicare Universal Product Number Act.

I am proud to be joined in this effort by my distinguished colleague from Corning, Representative AMO HOUGHTON, who has a long record of activism on health and Medicare. I would also like to note that this legislation has the support of the American Orthotics & Prosthetics Association, the Healthcare Electronic Data Interchange Coalition (HEDIC), the Health Industry Distributors Association, the Health Industry Group Purchasing Association, Invacare, the National Association for Medical Equipment Services (NAMES), the National Association of Wholesaler-Distributors, Premier, Inc., the Uniform Code Council, and VHA, Inc.

Medicare program integrity is improving, but we still have a long way to go. The current system is wasteful and vulnerable to abuse. UPNs are a common-sense solution to make Medicare a smart health consumer for the sake of older Americans, taxpayers, and medical equipment suppliers alike.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SURVIVING SPOUSE FAIRNESS ACT

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, today I talk about the Surviving Spouse Fairness Act that I will introduce today. I propose this legislation out of fairness and the need to make the tax code simpler to those who have suffered the loss of a spouse.

Today’s tax code pressures a surviving spouse to sell their home within the same year that their spouse died in order to reap the full $500,000 capital gains exclusion. After the year of death, the surviving spouse is treated as a single person and only allowed $250,000 exclusion.

Why should a surviving spouse incur a capital gains exclusion on the sale of their home just because their spouse died?

Why should a surviving spouse, who was married for decades, not be treated the same as a married person?

My bill would allow the full $500,000 of capital gains exclusion on the sale of the home of a widow or widower who has not remarried and would have otherwise qualified for the exclusion if their spouse had not died.

The Joint Committee on Taxation last year found that this bill would cost only $43 million over five years. The small revenue loss would be exceedingly affordable for the amount of emotional relief, justice and tax simplification the bill would provide.

I call on my colleagues to support this important legislation.

THE BIPARTISAN COMMISSION ON SOCIAL SECURITY REFORM

HON. ROB PORTMAN
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, the 2000 Report of the Social Security Board of Trustees projects that the amount of money going out of the Social Security Trust Fund will begin to exceed the tax dollars coming into the system in 2015 and, as a result, the Social Security Trust Fund will be depleted in 2037. At that time, only 72% of Social Security benefits would be payable with incoming receipts unless changes are made today.

The primary reason is demographic: the post-World War II baby boomers will begin retiring in less than a decade and life expectancy is rising. By 2025 the number of people age 65 and older is predicted to grow by 75%. In contrast, the number of workers supporting the system would grow by 13%.

If there are no other surplus governmental receipts, policymakers would have three choices: raise taxes or other income, cut
spending, or borrow the money. Mirroring this adverse outlook are public opinion polls showing that fewer than 50% of respondents are confident that Social Security can meet its long-term commitments. There also is a widespread perception that Social Security may not be as good a value in the future as it is today. While it is accepted that Social Security reform is needed without undue delay, there clearly is no consensus on how this should be accomplished. This was evident by the Report of the 1994–1996 Social Security Advisory Council, which provided three very different plans but none of which received a majority’s endorsement. It also is reflected by the many bills introduced in the 105th and 106th Congress and proposals by the Administration that represents a diversity of approaches to Social Security reform. As a result of differences within Congress and no clear direction from the outgoing Administration during the last 8 years, there has been no movement on Social Security reform. This state of affairs shows the need for to develop consensus legislation between Congress and the Bush Administration that can be enacted into law without undue delay. To accomplish this goal, Mr. Condit and I are reintroducing a bill we offered last year to establish a Bipartisan Commission on Social Security Reform charged with developing a unified proposal to ensure the long-term retirement security of Americans. It is important to note that President-elect Bush has endorsed the concept of a bipartisan commission to pave the way to a consensus on Social Security reform.

The Commission we propose will consist of 17 members to be appointed by the House and Senate majority and minority leadership and the President. The commissioners are to be individuals of recognized standing and distinction who can represent the multiple generations who have a stake in the viability of the Social Security system. They also must possess a demonstrated capacity to carry out the commission’s responsibilities. At least 1 of the commissioners will represent the interests of employees and 1 member will represent the interests of employers.

Refining Social Security needs to be addressed sooner, not later, to allow for phasing in any necessary changes and for workers to adjust their plans to take account of those changes. Further delay simply is not acceptable, and it is my hope that we will take up the Bipartisan Commission on Social Security Reform Act of 2001 as one of the first pieces of business in the 107th Congress. Mr. Condit and I will be working with the leadership and the Bush Administration to make this goal a reality.

**INTRODUCTION OF THE DRUG PRICE COMPETITION IN THE WHOLESALE MARKETPLACE**

HON. JO ANN EMERSON
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will preserve drug price competition in the wholesale marketplace, prevent the destruction of thousands of small businesses across America and avoid a possible disruption in the national distribution of prescription drugs to nursing homes, doctors offices, rural clinics, veterinary practices and other pharmaceutical end users. As befitting such legislation, I am pleased to note that this bill has cosponsors from both political parties, a number of different committees and many different interests of employers.

Our objective is to prevent and correct the unintended consequences to prescription drug wholesalers of a Final Rule on the Prescription Drug Marketing Act (PDMA) issued by the Food and Drug Administration in February 1999. This regulation will require all wholesalers who do not purchase drugs directly from a manufacturer to provide their customers with a complete and very detailed history of all prior sales of the products all the way back to the original manufacturer. Absent such sales history, it will be illegal for wholesalers to resell such drugs. But in a true “Catch 22” fashion, the regulation does not require either the manufacturer or the wholesaler who buys directly from the manufacturer to provide this sales history to the consumer or, as I hope, corrected by this bill, will be that most small wholesalers will be unable to provide the information necessary to comply with this requirement. The FDA has estimated that there are about 4,000 such secondary wholesalers who are small businesses. The FDA’s Final Rule will also upset the competitive balance between drug manufacturers on the one hand and wholesalers and retailers on the other by requiring that manufacturers can no longer sell directly to the wholesaler who buys directly from the manufacturer, and that the FDA has no practical way of obtaining all the FDA required information needed to legally resell Rx drugs. The result of this rule will be that most small wholesalers will be unable to purchase drugs directly from the manufacturer or not. The original intent of the PDMA was to ensure that wholesalers who purchase directly from manufacturers are authorized distributors, exempt from the requirement to provide the sales history information to their customers. However, the FDA’s regulation has separated the designation of an authorized distributor from actual sales of product, and will allow wholesalers who buy directly from a manufacturer to charge higher prices to wholesalers in exchange for designating them as authorized distributors. Drug price competition will also be significantly reduced if thousands of secondary wholesalers are driven out of business. The result of the FDA’s regulation will be that consumers and taxpayers will pay even higher prices for prescription drugs.

Seems to me that the FDA is protecting the drug companies at the expense of the American public at a time when these companies must be encouraged to lower their outrageous prices so that consumers, particularly those in need, can afford to pay for their medicine. Thus, while the Congress wrestles with difficult questions regarding drug pricing for seniors, expanded insurance coverage for prescription drugs and the like, the PDMA Rules is a drug pricing issue that is relatively uncomplicated, easy to solve and not expensive.

The bill would make minor changes in existing language to correct the two problems described above. First, the bill would define an authorized distributor as a wholesaler who purchases directly from a manufacturer, making the definition self-implementing and removing the unfair advantage given to the manufacturer by the regulation. Second, the bill will add language to the statute which will greatly simplify the detailed sales history requirement for most wholesalers. If prescription drugs are first sold to a distribution center or an authorized distributor, subsequent unauthorized resellers will have to provide written certifications of this fact to their customers, but will not have to provide the complete sales history required by the FDA Rule. This would protect consumers against foreign counterparts or any drug which did not enter the national distribution system directly from the manufacturer, while eliminating a burdensome and expensive paperwork requirement on thousands of small businesses which has no real health or safety benefit in today’s system of drug distribution.

My cosponsors and I invite and encourage Members to add their names to this bill and look forward to its prompt enactment this year. Unless the FDA regulation is reopened and significantly modified by the agency, over a million small wholesalers and small businesses will be affected. This bill, wholesalers have to start selling off their existing inventories as early as May because the products will be unsalable when the regulation goes into effect in December 2001. This forced inventory liquidation will be accompanied by an absence of new orders by thousands of wholesalers and the result could easily be disruptions in the supply of prescription drugs to many providers and end users. Let us then move quickly to fix this problem and save consumers, taxpayers and hundreds of thousands of small businesses and save the products will be unsalable when the regulation goes into effect in December 2001. This forced inventory liquidation will be accompanied by an absence of new orders by thousands of wholesalers and the result could easily be disruptions in the supply of prescription drugs to many providers and end users. Let us then move quickly to fix this problem and save consumers, taxpayers and thousands of small businesses.

**RE-INTRODUCTION OF THE COLLEGE STUDENT CREDIT CARD PROTECTION ACT**

HON. LOUISE MINTOSCH SLAUGHTER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, today my colleague Representative John Duncan and I are proud to re-introduce the College Student Credit Card Protection Act.

I drafted this legislation in 1999 in response to a growing number of horror stories about young people and credit card debt. For example, I heard from a constituent whose stepson filed for bankruptcy at the age of 21. He was $30,000 in credit card debt. According to a University of Indiana administrator, we lose more students to credit card debt than to academic failure.

Credit card companies are aggressively marketing their cards to college students. We all receive credit card solicitations at home. In just one year, one of my employees received a shopping bag full of credit card solicitations. Now, magnify that number exponentially for college students.

I remember when an unemployed student was not able to get a credit card limit without a parent as a co-signer. Now, students are not only targeted through the mail and by phone, but also in person through booths set up on

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TRIBUTE TO EDWARD J. MARUSKA

HON. ROB PORTMAN
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a good friend and distinguished constituent, Edward J. Maruska, who recently stepped down as the long-serving Executive Director of the Cincinnati Zoo and Botanical Garden. He will be honored on January 12, 2001, by the Board of Trustees of the Cincinnati Zoo and Botanical Garden for his outstanding accomplishments and steadfast work.

In 1962, Ed began his work at the Cincinnati Zoo and Botanical Garden as General Curator. In 1968, he became the Zoo’s Executive Director, and, since then, he has worked tirelessly to make it one of the very best in the nation. The Zoo is known for its rare and diverse animal collection, which includes 75 endangered species. Thanks to Ed, the Zoo now also is recognized around the world for its state-of-the-art exhibits. Exhibits like the outdoor primate center, Big Cat Canyon and the outdoor red panda area are praised worldwide for their appearance and design. In addition, the Zoo has been very successful at breeding rare and endangered species.

Ed has written more than 20 books, articles and papers that cover a number of zoological topics ranging from exotic cats to amphibians and salamanders. He is also one of the world’s foremost experts on salamanders, and his research interest in the maintenance and reproduction of amphibians has made the Zoo’s research collections of salamanders among the best in the nation.

Ed has dedicated much of his time as a member of many organizations, including the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums; the Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles; the Whooing Crane Conservation Association; the Explorer’s Club; the International Society of Zooculturists; The Wilds; and the International Union of Directors of Zoological Gardens.

Ed plans to maintain an office at the Zoo where he will continue his work as a writer and on conservation efforts with a particular focus on species extinctions. All of us in the Cincinnati area are grateful to Ed for his vision and hard work, and we wish him well on his future endeavors.

DEFEED THE RIGHT TO LIFE

HON. JO ANN EMERSON
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce a constituent for the protection of the right to life. Tragically, this most basic human right has been disregarded, set aside, abused, spurned, and sometimes altogether forgotten. Even more tragically, the United States Government has been a willing partner in this affair, and the sad consequence is the sacrifice of something far more important than just principle.

One of the things that sets America apart from the rest of the world is the fact that in this country, everyone is equal before the law. Regardless of race, religion, or background, each person has fundamental rights that are guaranteed by the law. However, we too often overlook the rights of perhaps the most vulnerable among us—the unborn. When abortion is legal and available or where are the rights of the unborn? When abortion is sanctioned and sometimes paid for by the government, then how do we measure the degree to which life has been cheapened? When an innocent life is taken before its time, then how can one say that this is justice in America?

My amendment would establish beyond a doubt the fundamental right to life. Congress has an obligation to do what it has failed to do for so long, fully protect the unborn. I urge this body to move forward with this legislation to put an end to a most terrible injustice.
and lead poisoning. Lead and other heavy metals found in the environment have been implicated in increased bone loss and osteoporosis in post-menopausal women.

Chronic diseases like those listed above account for 3 out of 4 deaths in the U.S. annually. One hundred million Americans, more than one-third of the population, suffer from some form of chronic disease. And chronic conditions are on the rise. Rates of learning disabilities have risen 50 percent in the last decade. Endocrine and metabolic diseases such as diabetes and neurological diseases such as migraines and multiple sclerosis have increased 20 percent between 1986 and 1995.

The New York Breast Cancer Study found that women carrying a mutant form of a breast cancer gene are at higher risk of developing breast or ovarian cancer if they were born after 1940, as compared to women with the same mutant genes before 1940. This suggests that environmental factors are affecting the rates of incidence.

The interaction between environmental factors and one's genes also affect susceptibility to disease. This will be a major area of research now that the Human Genome Project has been completed and new disease-related genes are being found at a rapid pace.

While the scientific community has become increasingly aware of the unique susceptibilities of women to environmental and chemical exposures, our understanding of how these exposures contribute to the diseases of women, and how they interact with genetic factors, is quite negligible. It has been difficult to determine which genes are susceptible to certain environmental toxins because of the lack of large scale studies and centralized data collection. It is time we looked at these possible exposures and their effects from a variety of disciplines—oncology, microbiology, endocrinology and epidemiology.

Current scientific findings indicate that environmental factors affect women's health. For example:

- More than 8 million Americans have autoimmune diseases. Most are several times more common in women than in men. More than 90% of patients with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) are women.
- Studies have shown that occupational exposure to silica is related to SLE and other diseases. These occupations include mining, pottery and glass making, farming and construction.
- Exposure to nitrous oxide (laughing gas) by women dental assistants has been correlated to a severe decrease in fertility according to one study.
- Over one million working women also have serious back pain. Women are twice as likely to endure job related injuries and illnesses as men.
- Dioxin exposure is a key factor in cancers and other reproductive health factors such as endometriosis, fertility and birth defects. Dioxins, which include 219 different chemicals and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), have been found to disrupt human endocrine systems.
- More than 70,000 synthetic chemicals are in commercial use today, with an estimated 1000 new chemicals being introduced each year. Most Americans would be shocked to learn that only a handful of these chemicals have ever been adequately tested to determine their effect on humans (full data exists for only about 7% of these chemicals).
- The evidence is clear and accumulating daily that the byproducts of our technology are linked to illness and disease and that women are especially susceptible to these environmental health problems. We need research programs that are specifically targeted towards women's health. The passage of the Women's Health Environmental Research Centers Act is a crucial step toward establishing the valuable and needed basic research on the interactions between women's health and their environment.

This legislation has the strong support of a range of organizations, including the Society for Women's Health Research, the National Women's Health Network, the Association of Women's Health, Obstetric, and Neonatal Nurses, and Physicians for Social Responsibility. I am proud to have as original cosponsors two distinguished colleagues: Rep. SUE KELLY of New York, a long-time activist on women's health issues, and Rep. DAVID PRICE, who represents the Research Triangle area of North Carolina.

The Women's Health Environmental Research Centers Act is a simple, common-sense step Congress can take toward filling the current gaps in women's health research. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and support its speedy passage.

YOUNGER AMERICANS ACT

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, on December 16, 2000, in accepting his appointment as Secretary of State, Colin Powell urged America to invest in its youth. He said, "We have nothing more valuable as a national asset in anyone's country than the young people." Today, I rise to introduce the Younger Americans Act, which is based on the principles promoted by General Powell's America's Promise group, is a major investment in the youth of this country.

Mr. Speaker, as General Powell has said, now is the time to invest in America's youth. This effort is long overdue. Too many of our programs for youth focus on problems after the fact. The Younger Americans Act is intended to help our young people stay on the road to success and survive the challenges along the way. This legislation is designed to provide additional resources for programs that prepare youth for adulthood. This is a "preventive medicine" that will keep good youth from becoming "problem youths." In fact, a tragedy of contemporary youth is the significant rise we have seen in suicide rates. According to Dr. Satcher, "the burden of suffering by children with mental health needs and their families has created a health crisis in this country. Growing numbers of children are suffering needlessly because their emotional, behavioral, and developmental needs are not being met by the very institutions and systems that were created to take care of them." This bill provides an important step in ensuring that children in our schools can be identified early and provided with the services they so desperately need to help them succeed in school and become healthy and contributing members of society.

This bill provides resources for after-school programs, to ensure that youth have access to positive activities that promote their development. I was a member of the Bipartisan Working Group on Youth Violence in the 106th Congress. The findings of this group, and numerous studies, have indicated that charitable and community initiatives should promote after-school, non-school hours for youth crime of 3:00 to 6:00 p.m. Too often, children return after school to an empty home or to the streets. An estimated 5 to 7
milestone “latchkey” children go home alone after school. Children who are unsupervised during the after-school hours are more likely to engage in delinquent and other high-risk behaviors, such as alcohol and drug use. After-school programs can provide safe, drug-free, supervised and cost-effective havens for children. Quality after-school programs can provide adult supervision of children during after-school hours, and they can provide children with healthy alternatives to and insulation from risk-taking and delinquent behavior. Students should be encouraged to participate in extracurricular school activities. Studies have shown that a student in one after school activity is almost 50 times less likely to commit crime.

One important aspect of the bill is the collaboration of public and private sector organizations. I am pleased that faith-based organizations have been included in the bill as collaborators in youth development activities. These organizations have proven effective in addressing the needs of youth and it is important that we have the benefit of their expertise when creating youth development programs. Finally, let me say that there is no “one size fits all” way to helping our children become productive members of our society. We must allow for an array of programs to address the variety of youth in a variety of communities. This bill provides the flexibility necessary to allow each community to tailor their youth development efforts to their specific needs.

Investing wisely in children and youth by engaging them in positive activities is more effective and much less costly than waiting until young lives have taken a bad turn. The Younger American’s Act is a common sense approach to what should be a high national priority. Young people are 23 percent of our population, but 100 percent of our future. This bill will help them achieve their full potential and their rightful place as valued—valuable—members of our communities.

Let’s make sure that “we leave no child behind.” General Powell has promised to use his new role as Secretary of State to spread the America’s Promise message on the value of youth around the world. Let’s be certain that his message is heard and taken to heart in the U.S. Congress.

MOVE SWIFTLY ON CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM
HON. STEPHEN HORN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, as the 107th Congress convenes today to begin work on the nation’s business, one of our first priorities must be reform of our campaign finance laws. In each of the past two Congresses, the House passed comprehensive legislation in this area by substantial bipartisan majorities. In this Congress, we can and must move swiftly to pass campaign finance legislation and assure that comprehensive reforms become the law of the land.

Later this month, I will be joining with many of my colleagues in cosponsoring bipartisan legislation offered by Mr. SHAYS of Connecticut and Mr. MEEHAN of Massachusetts. The Shays-Meehan bill is genuine, meaningful reform to prohibit the use of so-called “soft” money that pollutes our campaign system with unregulated, unlimited and unconscionable sums of money from special interests. Both major parties have become addicted to this flood of money. By adopting the Shays-Meehan bill, we all can just say “No” to soft money.

Another bill that I am cosponsoring is more limited, but no less important. This is the “Stand by Your Ad” bill offered by our colleague DAVID PRICE of North Carolina to require that advertisements put out by campaigns carry a clear and prominent statement identifying which candidate is responsible for the ad. This simple step toward accountability could do wonders for improving the tone of our campaigns. I commend Mr. Price for his work on this bill and I am proud to join him.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NOTCH BABY ACT OF 2001
HON. JO ANN EMERSON
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce the Notch Baby Act of 2001, which would create a new alternative transition computation formula for Social Security benefits for those born between 1917 and 1926. These seniors, who are generally referred to as “Notch Babies,” have been receiving lower monthly Social Security benefits than seniors born the years just prior to or after this ten year period.

There are those who dispute the existence of a Notch problem. However, take into consideration the following example presented in a 1994 report by the Commission on Social Security Notch issue. There are two workers who retired at the same age with the same average career earnings. One was born on December 31, 1916 and the other was born on January 2, 1917. Both retired in 1982 at the age of 65. The retiree born 1917 received $110 a month less in Social Security benefits than did the retiree born just two weeks before in 1916. Also take into consideration that there are currently more than 6 million seniors in our Nation who are faced with this painfully obvious inequity in the Social Security benefit computation formula.

By phasing in an improved benefit formula over five years, the Notch Baby Act of 2001 will restore fairness and equity in the Social Security benefit computation formula for the Notch Babies. For once and for all this legislative problem will be fixed and the millions of people who are currently receiving lower Social Security benefits will receive the Social Security benefits to which they are entitled.

RE-INTRODUCTION OF THE SMALL COMMUNITIES ASSISTANCE ACT
HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues Representative SHERWOOD BOEHLERT and I am proud to reintroduce the Small Communities Assistance Act.

For years, small towns and villages have labored to satisfy environmental regulations tailored to the needs and resources of major cities. This bipartisan legislation would direct the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to provide more help for small communities in meeting their environmental obligations. Larger urban areas can have an entire environmental services department that employs dozens of people to interpret the EPA’s complex and sometimes costly regulations. At the same time, small communities often do not have even one full-time employee assigned to this task. This bill will assist small communities and give them a larger voice in drafting regulations with a fair and balanced approach considering they do not have the staff and financial capabilities of larger communities.

People who live in small towns are proud of their community and their environment. They want to comply with health and environmental standards in order to leave a healthy legacy for their children. However, small communities need flexibility in order to comply with environmental regulations as they seek to protect their families’ health and the local environment. One size does not fit all.

The Small Communities Assistance Act would require each EPA regional office to establish a Small Town Ombudsman Office to advocate for small communities. The EPA would also develop a plan to increase the involvement of small communities in the regulatory review process so that EPA regulations would be flexible enough to accommodate for small town priorities. The agency would be required to survey small communities and establish a small community advisory committee.

AN EXCELLENT SELECTION FOR TRANSPORTATION
HON. STEPHEN HORN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend President-elect Bush for his nomination of Norman Mineta to be his Secretary of Transportation. Secretary Mineta will bring great distinction to his new role, building upon a distinguished record in this body and as Secretary of Commerce.

When I was first elected to Congress, Norm Mineta took me, a freshman in the minority party, around Congress and helped in every way he could. I will never forget that generosity, but it reflects the personality of this true gentleman. Secretary Mineta has lived a life that we can all learn from.

Growing up California during the Second World War, I have strong feelings on the national shame perpetrated against the Japanese-American community during the war. I
have been touched by how that experience formed Norm, a period prominently displayed in his official portrait that hangs in 2167 Rayburn. Instead of harboring a lifetime of bitterness against the country that imprisoned him and his family, Norm Mineta devoted much of his life to public service. He has helped make this a better nation and has helped us become better Americans.

During his 21 year in this House, Norm Mineta was a leader in transportation policy and a fair chairman of what was then called the Committee on Public Works. He is well suited to leading the Department of Transportation in the years to come. Congress—and this body—has fought hard to provide our nation the funding necessary to address the many problems facing transportation today. Norm Mineta brings with him the intelligence, experience, and disposition to be an excellent member of the new Administration and I look forward to working with him in the years to come.

A BALANCED FEDERAL BUDGET

HON. JO ANN EMERSON
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon I fulfill the pledge I made to the citizens of southern Missouri to introduce and work tirelessly to pass an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, that requires a balanced Federal budget. Over the course of the past several decades, fiscal irresponsibility has produced a Federal debt that is fast approaching $5 trillion. That's trillion, with a 't.' Mr. Speaker. A debt of $5 trillion is a mind-boggling figure, but it can be placed in a much clearer perspective. A child born today immediately inherits nearly $20,000 of debt, owed directly to Uncle Sam. The same is true for every American. The era of continuing annual budget deficits must end, and it is clear that the only way to restore conservative fiscal values to the Nation's budget is to pass the balanced budget constitutional amendment to the Constitution.

The stakes in this debate could not be more important. The fiscal future of the United States hinges on the ability of Congress and the President to make the difficult choices required to balance the Federal budget. It's more than debating trillion dollar figures. It's about making our economy stronger and providing every working American family with a better chance to make ends meet. A balanced budget will strengthen every sector of our economy with lower interest rates that will help families stretch each paycheck further. Home mortgages, automobiles, and a better education will become more affordable to every working family, making the American Dream closer to reality for all.

Mr. Speaker, I am committed to working with my colleagues in the new Congress to see that the balanced budget constitutional amendment is passed and sent to the States for ratification. A constitutional amendment is certainly no substitute for direct action on the part of the Congress. However, we have seen time and time again instances where those who object to current Federal fiscal irresponsibility find convenient excuses to deny the American people a balanced budget. An unbreakable enforcement mechanism is clearly needed to ensure that those who would continue to spend our children's future further into debt are not able to do so.

I also want to make plain that the Social Security trust fund has no place in this debate. The independent trust fund is a sacred trust between generations and must never be used to balance the budget or hide the true size of the deficit.

Commonsense conservatives in Congress and the American people are committed to balancing the budget. I look forward to working throughout this session with all of my colleagues and the White House to pass the balanced budget constitutional amendment on a bipartisan basis. The obligations we owe to hard working American families, their children, and our Nation's future generations deserve nothing less than decisive action to preserve or discuss terminating a pregnancy in any way. If they did so, the clinic's funding could be rescinded. Congressional efforts to overturn these executive orders were vetoed.

Thankfully, President Clinton revoked the gag rule as his first order of business in 1993. While this marked major progress towards better health care for women on a federal level, it did not prevent individual states from imposing statewide gag rules. Currently two states, Missouri and Colorado, have gag rules— with Pennsylvania's state senate having considered and narrowly defeated a similar law in May 2000. With statewide "gag rules" on the rise, the threat of a federal "gag rule" being re-implemented looms on the horizon.

Contrary to the predictions of many gag rule supporters, abortion rates have not been linked to a reversal of this federal policy. In fact, abortion rates actually declined to a twenty year low in 1997 with record drops in teen pregnancy.

Leaving the gag rule to the power of executive order is playing Russian roulette with women's reproductive health. We must intensify our efforts to safeguard a women's access to full reproductive options and prevent the gag rule from ever being imposed again. For the government to withhold information about reproductive health care in a violation of our democratic principles and an unconscionable act against the people it is intended to serve.

The Women's Right to Know Act ensures that gag rules will not be imposed by the states or the federal government in the future. This legislation states that no state or federal government entity may limit the right of any health care provider to supply, or any person to receive, factual information about reproductive health services, including family planning, prenatal care, adoption, or abortion.

The government has no right to interfere with private health care decisions. I therefore urge my colleagues to support this legislation and allow Americans to have access to complete, factual information so that can make informed decisions about their health care.

INTRODUCING H.R. 218, THE COMMUNITY PROTECTION ACT

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing my legislation to permit qualified current and former law enforcement officers to carry a concealed firearm in any jurisdiction. This measure is called the Community Protection Act, and I have requested that it be assigned the same bill number as in previous Congresses—H.R. 218.

The Community Protection Act provides three benefits to our police and to our country. First, it effectively provides thousands more trained cops on the beat—at zero taxpayer cost.

Second, it enables current and former law enforcement officers to protect themselves and their families from criminals. When a criminal completes his or her sentence, that criminal can find where their arresting officer lives, where their corrections officer travels, and other information about our brave law enforcement personnel and their families.

And, third, it helps keep our communities safer from criminals.

This measure is very similar to the H.R. 218 reported by the Judiciary Committee in the 106th Congress.

Members and the public interested in additional background information on the Community Protection Act, I encourage them to read the Judiciary Committee report accompanying H.R. 218 from the 105th Congress (H. Rept. 105-819), my testimony before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime Tuesday, July 22, 1997, or my statement from introduction in the 106th Congress on January 6, 1999.

I urge all my colleagues to support this important common sense anti-crime legislation.

TRIBUTE TO MARK MIODUSKI

HON. DAVID R. OBEY
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, there are many people in this institution who work tirelessly and often thanklessly in order to improve the lives of the people we serve. Those who benefit from their work will never recognize their faces or know their names and day after day and year after year they produce a better country. Today, I rise to pay special tribute to one of them. I offer my most sincere gratitude to Mark Mioduski who has recently left the minority staff of the House Appropriations Committee after fourteen years of distinguished service to the federal government.
For the past five years, Mark Mioduski has been my right-hand man on the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Appropriations Bill. He has applied a unique blend of technical know how from both budgetary and parliamentary standpoints, creativity and high energy to craft this important bill. As many people know, the Labor, HHS bill is one of the most difficult appropriations bills to manage and is usually one of the last appropriations bills to pass. Mark has been instrumental in helping to navigate and negotiate numerous high profile and tricky issues affecting the Department of Labor, including funding for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) and the recently published ergonomics regulation. In fact, Mark has lived and breathed the ergonomics issue over the last five years and knows the issue better than virtually anyone else on Capitol Hill. In addition, Mark has made significant contributions to a wide range of health and education issues, including working to expand funding for health care access, for biomedical research at the National Institutes of Health, for AIDS and emerging infectious diseases, for Low-Income Energy Assistance, for Head Start, for the Social Services Block Grant, and for Pell Grants for disadvantaged students. The Departments of Health and Human Services, Labor, and Education also owe a debt of gratitude for his detailed attention to their programs and appropriations requests.

Mark has spent most of his career in public service. He began his federal service after being selected to participate in the Presidential Management Intern Program, which is designed to attract the best and brightest to the federal government. He then spent four years with the Interior Department as a senior budget analyst before joining the staff of the House Appropriations Committee. For the last decade he has worked on the Appropriations Committee and, he has been of great assistance to many members and their staffs. I am sure a good many of you saw him as he wore a path to and from the Capitol often carrying his signature workbag which was passed down to him by his father.

Mr. Speaker, I have greatly appreciated the job that Mark has done with humility and good humor over the years. Mark has been not only an outstanding public servant, but also he is an outstanding human being. He cares a great deal about the well being of this country and the people in it who rely on those of us in government to help make this a better place for all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, domestic violence is shocking pervasive in our society today. The National Violence Against Women Survey, released by the National Institute of Justice and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in July 2000, found that:

- Domestic abuse rates remain disturbingly high. Nearly 25 percent of women and 7.6 percent of men surveyed reported they had been raped or physically assaulted by a current or former spouse, cohabiting partner, or date at some point in their lifetime.
- Stalking by intimates is more common than previously thought. Almost 5 percent of surveyed women and 0.2 percent of surveyed men reported being stalked by an intimate at some point in their lifetime; 0.5 percent of surveyed women and 0.2 percent of surveyed men reported being stalked by such a partner in the previous 12 months.
- Domestic violence has major implications for public health and our health care system. Of the estimated 4.9 million intimate partner rapes and physical assaults perpetrated against women annually, approximately 2 million will result in an injury to the victim, and 570,457 will result in some type of medical treatment to the victim. Of the estimated 2.9 million intimate partner physical assaults perpetrated against men annually, 581,391 will result in an injury to the victim, and 124,999 will result in some type of medical treatment to the victim.

According to these statistics, approximately 1.5 million women and 834,732 men are raped and/or physically assaulted by an intimate partner each year in the United States. Domestic violence is nothing less than an epidemic, and must be attacked with all the resources we would bring bear against a deadly disease.

We have made important progress over the past decade. One of my proudest accomplishments in Congress was my work as a lead author of the Violence Against Women Act. This bill, passed by Congress in 1994 and signed into law by President Clinton, has had a sea change in the way our nation views and addresses domestic violence. VAWA made possible today's programs to educate judges and law enforcement officers, support shelters for battered women and children, and collect vital information on statistics on violence. Nevertheless, studies show that we still have a long way to go.

The legislation I am introducing today with Representative Connie Morella, to establish a permanent Office of Violence Against Women within the Department of Justice. At present, this office only exists by administrative fiat. It could be abolished or subsumed into another
part of the Department at any time. In our view, the existence of the Office of Violence Against Women should not be subject to changing political winds.

This legislation has the support of numerous domestic violence organizations all over our nation. In the 106th Congress, it garnered the support of almost 150 bipartisan cosponsors in short time. Representative MORELLA and I are hopeful that the 107th Congress will acknowledge the importance of this bill by passing it into law as soon as possible.

Tragically, there is no indication that domestic violence will disappear any time soon. Congress should signal its commitment to the fight against domestic abuse by establishing a permanent Office of Violence Against Women.

INTRODUCTION OF THE FAITH-BASED LENDING PROTECTION ACT
HON. EDWARD R. ROYCE
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 3, 2001
Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, each day our Nation's religious institutions quietly go about performing critical social programs that serve as lifelines to individuals and families in need. Besides providing places of worship, religious institutions also offer their communities the opportunity to carry on outreach programs such as food banks, soup kitchens, battered family shelters, and AIDS hospices. To families in need, these programs often provide a last resource of care and compassion.

Yet, in spite of the clear social good that these programs provide to communities across America, we are faced with the growing reality that religious institutions are finding it increasingly difficult to secure the necessary capital resources at favorable rates that enable them to carry on this critical community work.

Mr. Speaker, today I am re-introducing legislation that I believe will help ensure that religious institutions have available all the financial resources necessary to carry out their missions of community service. The Faith-Based Lending Protection Act, which enjoys bipartisan support, seeks to amend the Federal Credit Union Act by clarifying that any member business loan made by a credit union to a religious nonprofit organization will not count toward total business lending caps imposed on credit unions by Federal law.

Each year credit unions loan millions of dollars to nonprofit religious organizations, many located in minority and/or lower income communities. Historically, these loans are considered safe and help sustain critical social outreach programs. Without legislative action, Mr. Speaker, these religious institutions will find it increasingly difficult, if not impossible, to secure the necessary funds under favorable terms to allow them to continue their work. I urge my colleagues to join me in this legislative effort.

The Younger Americans Act will help coordinate and fund youth-mentoring, community service through volunteerism, structured academic and recreational opportunities, and other activities aimed at fostering the positive educational and social development of teens and pre-teens. Under the bill, the federal government would distribute funds provided by the bill to community boards that would oversee the planning, operation, and evaluation of local programs. Funding for local programs in the initial year would be $500 million, and would rise to $2 billion in 2006, in addition to matching funds provided by state and local governments and the private sector.

To qualify, each local program would be required to adopt a comprehensive and coordinated system of youth programs with the following five general components: ongoing relationships with caring adults; safe places with structured activities; access to services that promote healthy lifestyles, including those designed to improve physical and mental health; opportunities to acquire marketable skills and competencies; and, opportunities for community service and civic participation. Thirty percent of funds would be targeted to youth programs that address specific, urgent areas of need such as urban and rural communities that currently lack sufficient access to positive and constructive opportunities.

I want to thank all of the members of the coalition behind this bill for bringing us together. I applaud their work on this legislation and the work that they do every day in each of our local communities. I want to express special appreciation to all of the young people from these associations, who have rightly played such a key role in drafting and advocating for this legislation.

Congress has enacted many worthwhile programs to help young people. But the bill we are introducing today has a different message. Our bill responds to the tremendous desire of young people to have the greatest opportunity possible to be active, creative, and productive citizens in our society, rather than receiving society's help only after they are in trouble. Kids are asking to be given a chance to make a difference in their own lives. We are saying that that is exactly what Congress can and should do. I am confident we can make that happen. I look forward to working with my colleagues to pass this legislation.

INTRODUCTION OF THE IDENTITY THEFT PREVENTION ACT
HON. RON PAUL
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 3, 2001
Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce the Identity Theft Prevention Act. This act protects the American people from government-managed uniform identifiers which facilitate private crime as well as the abuse of liberty. The major provision of the Identity Theft Prevention Act halts the practice of using the Social Security number as an identifier by requiring the Social Security Administration to issue all Americans new Social Security numbers within five years of the enactment of the bill. These new numbers will be the sole legal property of the recipient and the Social Security Administration shall be forbidden to divulge
the numbers for any purposes not related to Social Security Administration. Social Security numbers issued before implementation of this bill shall not longer be considered valid federal identifiers. Of course, the Social Security Administration shall be able to use an individual’s original Social Security number to ensure efficient administration of the Social Security system.

Mr. Speaker, Congress has a moral responsibility to address this problem as it was Congress which transformed the Social Security number into a national identifier. Thanks to Congress, today no American can get a job, open a bank account, get a professional license, or even get a driver’s license without presenting their Social Security number. So widespread has the use of the Social Security number become that a member of my staff had to produce a Social Security number in order to get a fishing license!

One of the most disturbing abuses of the Social Security number is the congressionally-authorized rule forcing parents to get a Social Security number for their newborn children in order to claim their earned dependent allowance. Parents to register their children with the state is more like something out of the nightmares of George Orwell than the dreams of a free republic which inspired this nation’s founders. Congressional-mandated use of the Social Security number as a nationwide identifier facilitates the horrendous crime of identity theft. Thanks to the Congressionally-mandated use of the Social Security number as an uniform identifier, an unscrupulous person may simply obtain someone’s Social Security number in order to access that person's bank accounts, credit cards, and other financial assets. Many Americans have lost their life savings and had their credit destroyed as a result of identity theft—yet the federal government continues to encourage such crimes by mandating use of the Social Security number as a uniform ID!

This act also forbids the federal government from creating national ID cards or establishing any identifiers for the purpose of investigating, monitoring, overseeing, or regulating private transactions between American citizens, as well as providing protections under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 that require the Department of Health and Human Services to establish a uniform standard health identifier. By putting an end to government-mandated uniform IDs, the Identity Theft Prevention Act will prevent millions of Americans from having their liberty, property and privacy violated by private-and-public sector criminals.

In addition to forbidding the federal government from creating national identifiers, this legislation would also provide protections under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 that require the Department of Health and Human Services to establish a uniform standard health identifier. By putting an end to government-mandated uniform IDs, the Identity Theft Prevention Act will prevent millions of Americans from having their liberty, property and privacy violated by private-and-public sector criminals.

Mr. Speaker, one of the invasions of privacy proposed in the past decade, perhaps the most onerous is the attempt to assign every American a “unique health identifier”—an identifier which could be used to create a national database containing the medical history of all Americans. As an OB/GYN with more than 30 years in private practice, I know well the importance of preserving the sanctity of the physician-patient relationship. Oftentimes, effective treatment depends on a patient’s ability to place absolute trust in his or her doctor. What will happen to that trust when patients know that any and all information given to their doctor will be placed in a government accessible data base?

Many of my colleagues will claim that the federal government needs these powers to protect against fraud or some other criminal activities. However, monitoring the transactions of every American in order to catch those few who are involved in some sort of illegal activity turns one of the great bulwarks of liberty, the presumption of innocence, on its head. The federal government has no right to treat all Americans as criminals by spying on their relationship with their doctors, employers, or bankers. In fact, criminal law enforcement is reserved to the state and local government by the Constitution’s Tenth Amendment.

Other members of Congress will claim that the federal government needs the power to monitor Americans in order to allow the government to operate more efficiently. I would remind such members that the constitutional republic the people are never asked to sacrifice their liberties to make the job of government officials a little easier. We are here to protect the freedom of the American people, not to make privacy invasion more efficient. Thanks to Mr. Speaker, I would like to question the sincerity of those members who suggest that Congress can ensure citizens’ rights are protected through legislation restricting access to personal information; the only effective privacy protection is to forbid the federal government’s unconstitutional use of national identifiers to monitor the actions of private citizens. National identifiers threaten all Americans by exposing them to the threat of identity theft by private criminals and abuse of their liberties by public criminals. In addition, national identifiers are incompatible with a limited, constitutional government. I, therefore, hope my colleagues will join my efforts to protect the freedom of their constituents by supporting the Identity Theft Prevention Act.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I once again call on my colleagues to join me in putting an end to the federal government’s unconstitutional use of national identifiers to monitor the actions of private citizens. National identifiers threaten all Americans by exposing them to the threat of identity theft by private criminals and abuse of their liberties by public criminals.

I, therefore, hope my colleagues will join my efforts to protect the freedom of their constituents by supporting the Identity Theft Prevention Act.
care of for life if they served a minimum of twenty years of active federal service.

Well, those military retirees served their time and expected the government to hold up its end of the bargain. They are now realizing that these were nothing more than empty promises. Those who served in the military did not let their country down in its time of need and we should not let military retirees down in theirs. It's time military retirees get what was promised to them and that's why I am introducing this legislation.

HONORING JUNE PINKNEY ROSS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, today I salute and honor the indomitable June Pinkney Ross of Galveston, Texas.

I was recently honored to have contributed to the “Book of Letters” being presented next week to the celebration of her twenty-seven year career as Executive Director of the Galveston County Community Action Council. The residents of Galveston County, particularly the disenfranchised and the children who could not speak for themselves, have been well served by June Ross' unselfish acts of caring, sharing, kindness and understanding of their plight.

It is well known that June Ross will literally fight to the bitter end for the right thing, is blantly and sometimes frighteningly honest about how to address the needs of the poor and does not mind sharing her unedited opinion on any subject that is placed on the table. We who know her and have been privileged to work with her always knew that we could count on her to go after grants for which her agency qualified and, once the money was received, to disburse it where it was most needed. I have enjoyed working with June Ross and always felt that she would make a fair assessment of any situation that she was confronted with and acted accordingly.

My one regret during our relationship is that I never got a chance to sample her cooking. Ms. Ross' radio cooking class was quite successful and listeners would bombard the station for her recipes. I am sure that she appreciated that job with the same diligence and commitment that she has given to the State of Texas and Galveston County throughout the years. I want to also take this opportunity to let her know that I am grateful for her service to our great nation as a member of the United States Military.

Mr. Speaker, I salute June Ross for all she has done to make the community better (United Way, one of the original founders of the United Way, one of the original founders of the United States Military). The residents of Galveston County, particularly the disenfranchised and the children who could not speak for themselves, have been well served by June Ross' unselfish acts of caring, sharing, kindness and understanding of their plight.

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If a people are going to strive to achieve economic prosperity, the reduction of conflict, the acceptance and understanding of peace, is a most useful strategy. Mutual understanding, common cause and unity of action become possible. Little ever improves from violent conflict and nothing moves forward in war. Leadership with vision often works actively to reduce conflict while putting its major efforts toward the positive building of fair governance and efficient enterprises. At this moment of shifting political climates, when the future of Native nations is clouded by uncertainties, the Choctaw leaders have proven the nation is capable of saluting a consistent peace chief, one who led his own people from severe poverty and obscurity to sustained prosperity and regional political prominence.

He is Phillip Martin, long-time chief of the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians. A man of great perseverance, the 75-year-old Martin and his people have transformed the Mississippi band of a tribe since 1959. Periodically, yet consistently reelected to the tribe's highest office for more than 40 years, Phillip Martin is universally credited for the success of the Choctaw, who are well poised to enter the 21st century as a self-determined people. While other, more conflictive tribes have deepened their economic dependencies and allowed spirals of violence to weaken their body politic, the Mississippi Choctaws have built steadily for more than 30 years. A well-entrenched tradition of self-reliant leadership stands out as a breed of historical chiefs, Pushmataha, who in 1811 reasoned against war with their neighbors while Tecumseh appealed to the Choctaw warriors to join his war against the United States. For 15 years before he died, Pushmataha offered peace as he aged as a chief. While Tecumseh was silent through the history as the greater leader, and Pushmataha is the lesser known. Interestingly, the response of Pushmataha, who coolly analyzed the horrible suffering war would bring, was actually quite sophisticated and as completely dedicated to the preservation and survival of his people. He pointed out how war would only work out friendly relations with their white neighbors. Their relations were reciprocal and as a result, things were going well. To start with, they had such relations did not seem a good idea to Pushmataha, who kept his people out of the war and guided them for another 14 years.

Like Pushmataha, Phillip Martin came home from war to embark in a career that would build education and civic action and economic opportunity for his people. He was one of those from what has been called “the greatest generation.” A World War II Air Force combat veteran who lost a brother in the war, Martin joined the military until 1955. When he returned home, his people had their pride and their language, but little else. They were among the poorest sharecroppers in a poor state, acutely discriminated against. They were basically just holding on to a tribal base, having come through a very dark historical period of so much color in a racially polarized South. Suffering from 80 percent unemployment, 90 percent lived in poverty and the tribe averaged a six-grade education.

Appreciably, Martin returned home of sound mind and character and applied himself to the betterment of his people through a high degree of self-reliance, a nearly flight to construct and operated the first high school on the reservation in 1963, beginning what has been an improvement in the educational level of the reservation population. He began the planning that would lay out a modern community infrastructure with good housing. He pursued and constructed an industrial park and after 10 years of chasing contracts, began a successful 20 years of economic growth. General Motors, Ford Motor Co., Oxford Speakers and other companies have located manufacturing plants in the Choctaw's 80-acre industrial park, which boasts 500,000 square feet of manufacturing space.

By 1994, the year when their enterprises diversified and accelerated with construction of a casino and entertainment center, the nation's total payroll in 1994 had increased to $250,000. It had sound management and was ready to take on the complexity of gaming. The nation's Chalmette Enterprises is now one of the largest employers in the state. The entertainment complex receives more than 2.5 million visitors a year and the tribe has built more than 1,000 new houses, constructed a major hospital, a nursing home, shopping center and day care center.

In what used to be the poorest county in the poorest state in the United States, in one of the most conservative states in America, the Choctaw led an economic revolution. Today, with nearly universal employment, only 2.7 percent of household income comes from social services and this mostly involves elderly and handicapped. The tribe's manufacturing plants, still going strong, consistently win high quality awards. They employ some 8,000 people, mostly non-Natives.

Most interestingly, a stroll down the reservation's main elementary school will reveal a lot of students speaking fluent Choctaw.

"Tell the other tribes" Martin says, "we can all do this. If you really want to do it, if you really want to get your act together, you can do it." This is a generous thought, but such progress will also require vision, and political acumen. To Martin's credit, when the political winds turned right in 1994, he was positioned to solidify friendships with such Republican powerhouse as Sen. Trent Lott, R-Miss., and get your act together, you can do it."
Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mr. Speaker, please join me in expressing my condolences to the Tolbert family for the loss of their dear son, Marky. The eulogy was performed by a family friend.

Mr. COX, Mr. Speaker. I wish to honor a distinguished public servant from my district in Imperial County, California. Don H. Cox retired on December 1, 2000 after serving for 12 years as a member of the Board of Directors for the Imperial Irrigation District (IID). He represented district 4, which includes the city of Brawley where he and his family reside.

Don was elected to the Board in 1988 and reelected in 1992 and 1996. He served as Board President in 1991 and 1997, and as Vice-President in 1990, 1995, and 1998. Don also served on the District's Water, Budget, EPA, Geothermal, Salton Sea, Energy, and Salton Sea Emergency study groups. He was appointed by the Governor of California to serve as a director of the Regional Water Quality Control Board for the Colorado River Area and also served as a member/director of the Colorado River Board of California, the IID Water Conservation Advisory Board, California Farm Water Coalition, and the Association of California Water Agencies' Water Rights Committee. I had the pleasure of working closely with Don through his leadership on the Salton Sea Authority since its inception in 1993.

Don served in the United States Navy during World War II and upon returning from the war, earned his degree in agriculture economics from the University of California, Berkeley. Following his studies, Don returned to the Imperial Valley to farm with his sons, which he has done for over 40 years. He is a past member of the Imperial Valley Vegetable Growers Association and was involved with many cotton boards. Despite his recent retirement, Don remains involved in the farming community as a newly elected member of the Board of Directors of the Imperial County Farm Bureau.

Don has been a member of the Brawley Rotary Club for over 30 years, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks-Lodge #1420 for over 40 years and a lifelong member of the Imperial Valley Navy League. He has also served his community as a member of the Brawley Union High School Quarterback Club.

Throughout my many years in Congress, I have valued Don's insight into, and knowledge of, the many important issues facing the IID and the farming community in the Imperial Valley. It is my distinct privilege to honor my distinguished friend.
It is particularly appropriate that we address this issue now, as changing work-force needs and lifestyles make part-time service more popular, both from the standpoint of the worker and the employer. Many of the anticipated work-force shortages that are anticipated in the federal civil service can and should be met with part-time workers. I am concerned that they will not be so long as the anomalous and unfair provisions of P.L. 99-272 are allowed to stand. I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this important legislation.

PROTECT OUR FLAG

HON. JO ANN EMERSON
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce a constitutional amendment for the protection of our nation’s flag. The flag is a revered symbol of America’s great tradition of liberty and democratic government, and it ought to be protected from acts of desecration that diminish us all.

As you know, there have been several attempts to outlaw the statute the desecration of the flag. Both Congress and state legislatures have passed such measures in recent years, only to be overridden later by decisions of the Supreme Court. It is clear that nothing short of an amendment to the Constitution will ensure that Old Glory is protected and unqualifiedly protected by law.

The most common objection to this kind of amendment is that it unduly infringes on the freedom of speech. However, this objection disregards the fact that our freedoms are not practiced beyond the bounds of common sense and reason. As is often the case, there are reasonable exceptions to the freedom of speech, such as libel, obscenity, trademarks, and the like. Desecration of the flag is this kind of act, something that goes well beyond the legitimate exercising of a right. It is a wholly disgraceful and unacceptable form of behavior, an affront to the proud heritage and tradition of America.

Make no mistake, this constitutional amendment should be at the very top of the agenda of this Congress. We owe it to every citizen of this country, and particularly to those brave men and women who have stood in harm’s way so that the flag and what it stands for might endure. I urge this body to take a strong stand for what is right and ensure the protection of our flag.
and stayed in touch with many students with whom he had worked during his thirty-five years in education. His dedication to public service in its most pure form—the education and nurturing of our children—is an example for all of us to strive for.

Beyond his professional life, Ralph Laird was also well known for his ability to tell a story or a joke on almost any subject. His obituary stated, "He never met a pun he didn't like." He brightened any room he walked into, and was the patriarch of a wonderful family. He will be sorely missed not just by his community, but by the world entire—including his wife of 54 years, Dorothy; his sons, John, James and Thomas; and three grandchildren. All those touched by him during his life will miss his friendship, leadership, good humor, and guidance.

REGARDING THE RESOLUTION OPPOSING THE IMPOSITION OF CRIMINAL LIABILITY ON INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDERS BASED ON THE ACTIONS OF THEIR USERS

HON. DAVID DREIER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, today I am making good on a promise I made during the last days of the previous Congress. During a press conference on October 24th last year announcing the introduction of H.R. 5516, the Notification and Federal Employee Anti-discrimination And Retaliation Act (the No FEAR Act) of 2000, I pledged to reintroduce this legislation on the first day of the 107th Congress. That day has arrived, I am pleased to introduce the No FEAR Act of 2001.

During that press conference, a spokesman for the NAACP noted the NAACP Task Force on Federal Sector Discrimination and other civil rights organizations are supporting this legislation. It was hailed as the first civil rights legislation on the First day of the 107th Congress. That day has arrived. I am pleased to introduce the Act of 2001.

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I would also like to thank Representative SHEILA JACKSON-LEE and Representative CONNIE MORELLA for their support of this bill when it was first introduced. This year I have made some modifications to the bill which ensure that its contents do not otherwise limit the ability of federal employees to exercise other rights available to them under federal law. The new draft also requires federal agencies to report their findings to the Attorney General in addition to Congress. Finally, the legislation makes more explicit references to reimbursement requirements under existing law. I believe that these changes make a good bill better.

As the Chairman of the Committee on Science during the last Congress, I was very disturbed by allegations that EPA practices intolerance and discrimination against its scientists and employees. For the past year, the Committee on Science has investigated numerous charges of retaliation and discrimination at EPA, and unfortunately they were found to have merit.

The Committee held a hearing in March 2000, over allegations that agency officials were intimidating EPA scientists and even harassing private citizens who publicly voiced concerns about agency policies and science. While investigating the complaints of several scientists, a number of African-American and disabled employees came to the Committee's attention. The EPA, however, does not appear to do this. EPA managers have not been held accountable when charges of intolerance and discrimination are found to be true. Such unresponsiveness by Administrators Browner and the Agency legitimizes this indefensible behavior.

Subsequent to the hearing, other federal employees have contacted me with information regarding their complaints of harassment and retaliation. Federal employees with diverse backgrounds and ideas should have no fear of being harassed because of their ideas or the color of their skin. This bill would ensure accountability throughout the entire Federal Government—not just EPA. Under current law, agencies are held harmless when they lose judgements, awards or compromise settlements in whistleblower and discrimination cases.

The Federal Government pays such awards out of a government-wide fund. The No FEAR Act would require agencies to pay for their misdeeds and miscalculation out of their own budgets. The bill would also require Federal agencies to notify employees about any applicable discrimination and whistleblower protection laws and report to Congress and the Attorney General on the number of discrimination and whistleblower cases within each agency. Additionally, each agency would have to report on the total cost of all whistleblower and discrimination judgements or settlements involving the agency.

Federal employees and Federal scientists should have no fear that they will be discriminated against because of their diversity and backgrounds. This legislation is a significant step towards achieving this goal.

NO TO A WORLD COURT

HON. DOUG BEREUTER
OF NEBRASKA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member would ask his colleagues to consider carefully and submit the following editorial from the December 30, 2000, edition of the Omaha World-Citypaper.
Herald, entitled “No to a World Court” into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From the Omaha World-Herald, Dec. 28, 2000]

NO TO A WORLD COURT

America’s political leaders are being wooed with a siren song they would do well to resist. Foreign governments, political activists and academics are trying to lure them with the aim of enticing the United States into ratifying a treaty to create an international Criminal Court. The song goes something like this:

“Turn away from old notions. Turn away from your antiquated allegiance to national sovereignty. Embrace a higher moral order. Recognize that the time has come to promote justice, they must swallow their pride and bow to a higher authority, a court, that will decide questions of war crimes and genocide and see that wrongdoers receive the punishment they deserve.

If a treaty establishing the court is approved by 60 nations, the world would finally have a permanent international forum with the authority to prosecute war criminals. It is superficially appealing, but behind the high-minded arguments lies an agenda hostile to U.S. interests.

Foreign governments and activists organizations have always maintained that they envision the court largely as a tool for reining in the assertion of U.S. power. Through its ability to prosecute American officials and military people, the court would give anti-American critics a powerful new instrument for undermining U.S. military operations and intimidating U.S. leaders from launching future ones.

Creation of the court would also aid its boosters in their efforts to create a new standard for military operations, an “enlightened” standard that would, in effect, severely restrict U.S. military options under threat of international prosecution.

The eagerness of international activists to promote such extravagant legal claims was demonstrated this year when human rights groups tried unsuccessfully to haul NATO officials before an international tribunal investigating war crimes from the Yugoslavian civil war. The activists claimed, without foundation, that NATO’s 1999 bombing campaign violated international law in reckless disregard for civilians.

That air campaign, ironically, was marked not only by the extraordinary lengths to which NATO went to minimize civilian casualties, but also by the citizen as well as military. Regrettably, losses of civilian life occurred nonetheless, fanning the criticism of such interventions.

As if all this weren’t enough, the proposed procedures for the International Criminal Court would place it in direct opposition to civil liberties guaranteed under the U.S. Constitution. As things stand before the court would allow no trial by jury, no right to a trial without long delays, no right of the defendant to confront witnesses, no prohibition against excessive hearsay evidence and no appeals.

David Rivkin and Lee Casey, two American attorneys with extensive experience in international law, wrote that the court would serve as “police, prosecutor, judge, jury and jailer,” with no countervailing authority to check its power.

Rivkin and Casey also point out that trying Americans under such conditions was precisely the sort of injustice that Thomas Jefferson warned against in the Declaration of Independence more than 200 years ago.

In listing the injustices committed by the British government, the Declaration heaped particular scorn on the way Americans had been abused by British vice-admiralty courts. Such courts, the Declaration said, had subjected American defendants “to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unknown and unacknowledged by our laws.” The courts denied people “the benefits of Trial by jury” and involved transporting them “beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offenses.”

When the U.S. Constitution was drafted in the late 1780s, it specifically required that criminal trials be by jury and held in the state and district where the crime was committed.

The appropriate course for the United States would be to continue supporting international courts on an ad hoc basis, such as the Yugoslav tribunal, to meet the needs of particular situations. Such bodies have proven far more modest than that of the proposed court.

A chorus of foreign governments, advocacy groups and commentators has a far different agenda, however. They are urging the United States to sign and ratify the treaty creating the International Criminal Court. To hinder the court’s creation, they say, would be the opposite of progressive.

But the siren song ought to be resisted. Otherwise, by bowing to fohardly legal restrictions, the United States would be handing its clever critics the very chains with which they would bind this country. And so we would lose some of our ability to defend not only our own interests but the freedoms of others.

RECOGNIZING MRS. ANN HEIMAN OF GREELEY, COLORADO

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to recognize one of my constituents, Mrs. Ann Heiman of Greeley, Colorado. Last autumn, Mrs. Heiman received The Daily Points of Light Award for her community action and acts of generosity.

Mrs. Heiman’s story is remarkable. A cancer survivor of 47 years, she stopped in her service to her fellow citizens. Mrs. Heiman was a founding member of the original Eastside Health Center, served on the task force for a family assistance organization, and was a founding board member of the Weld Food Bank—which distributes 37 tons of food weekly to those in need. She was also one of the first board members of A Woman’s Place, a center for abused women, and she is a member of the local board of education.

I am extremely proud of Mrs. Heiman. I am proud to recognize her as an outstanding Coloradan. Her dedication to our western community and her compassion for all have made an enduring difference in the lives of her neighbors. I ask the House to join me in extending congratulations to Mrs. Heiman of Colorado.

TRIBUTE TO MARQUETTE POLICE CHIEF SAL SARVELLO ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, as you and our House colleagues are aware, I have worked since my first day in Congress to bring a broad awareness of the needs and concerns of law enforcement officials to the floor of this chamber. I experience the great joy of this personal mission when I can speak, as I do today, to celebrate the career and dedication of a law enforcement officer at the house of this retirement.

Police Chief Salvatore Sarvello joined the Marquette, Michigan, Police Department as a patrolman in 1971, about the same time that I was joining public service in the nearby community of Escanaba. Our careers took different paths—I became a Michigan State Trooper and eventually entered politics, while Sal worked his way up through his department, becoming chief in 1995. Despite our different paths, we had numerous opportunities to work together, perhaps most significantly on the issue of methcathinone, an illegal drug that plagued northern Michigan for several years. Production of this drug, commonly known as CAT, took root in our area. With the help of Sal and other investigators in the region, I was able to develop legislation—my very first piece of federal legislation signed into law—that took the claws out of this highly addictive substance.

Sal has always been a supporter of the COPS program, the wonderfully ambitious and successful plan to help cities, counties, towns and other municipalities hire additional law enforcement officers. I have worked hard in Congress to ensure this program continued to receive funding until the goal of hiring 100,000 new officers by the 2000 was reached, and the support grass-roots support of officers like Chief Salvatore was essential in accomplishing this task. I worked with Sal for the visit of Vice President Gore first in 1992 as part of a campaign swing for the Clinton-Gore ticket, and again in ’94. I appreciate and applaud his professionalism in dealing with the complications, uncertainties and last-minute decisions associated with a visit on short notice of a national political to a small community.

A recent article in the Marquette Mining Journal notes that Chief Sarvello’s law enforcement career actually goes back to the mid-60s, when he served as a U.S. Air Force Security police officer in Vietnam. This lifetime of public service, the article notes won’t end with the Chief’s retirement, because he plans to remain active with the Marquette West Rotary Club and with his parish, St. Michael’s Catholic Church.

The chief looks forward to spending more time with Joan, his wife of 34 years, and his sons, Michael and Scott. At a special gathering Friday, the community will have a chance to wish the beloved chief, Mr. Speaker, I ask you and our colleagues to join me in offering our thanks to this dedicated public servant, Chief Sal Sarvello, for a job well done.

INTRODUCTION OF BILL TO AMEND CLEAR CREEK COUNTY, COLORADO, LANDS TRANSFER ACT

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I am today reintroducing a bill to provide additional
time for Clear Creek County to sell certain lands that it received from the United States under legislation passed in 1993.

Under that legislation—the Clear Creek County, Colorado, Public Lands Transfer Act—the County took title to certain public lands with explicit authority for the sale subject to two basic requirements: the County must pay to the United States any net proceeds realized after deduction of allowable costs, as defined through agreement with the Secretary of the Interior; and any lands not sold within 10 years after enactment of the Transfer Act must be retained by the County.

In the last Congress, I introduced a bill to extend for an additional ten years the period during which the County would be authorized to sell these lands. This has been requested by the Commissioners of Clear Creek County because it has taken longer than anticipated for the county to implement this part of the Transfer Act. Additional time would mean a greater likelihood that the County can sell these lands, and thus a greater chance that the national taxpayers will benefit from payments by the County to implement this part of the Transfer Act.

Yesterday, the House passed the land-extension bill, but the Senate did not complete action on it.

Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a bill identical to the one the House passed last year. The only difference is that the new bill would extend for an additional ten years the period during which the County will be authorized to sell these lands. The annual additional year would be provided in recognition of the additional time that will now be required for the bill to be enacted into law.

TMJ IMPLANTS

HON. THOMAS G. TANCREDO
OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, in April 1999, I received a phone call and correspondence from ODE regarding a complaint filed in Golden, Colorado, in my district, which had been having problems with the review of its Premarket Approval Application of the TMJ Total and Fossa-Eminence Prosthesis by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Over the last year and a half, there has been no response from the FDA to our phone conversation. The purpose of this meeting is to share some of the information that would have extended the bill, but the Senate did not complete action on it.

The bill I am introducing today is almost identical to the one the House passed last year. The only difference is that the new bill would extend for a year longer than under the previous bill. The extension bill, but the Senate did not complete action on it.

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(h) The assembly of a Panel for the October 2000 meeting which lacked balance and qualifications. Only one certified Oral Maxillo-Facial surgeon among five consultants. Why?

(i) Concerns about the independence of a number of October 2000 Panel members and consultants.

(j) Acknowledgement by one of the October 2000 Panel members to Dr. Christensen prior to the Panel meeting that he believed (knew) the Panel would recommend disapproval.

(k) Acknowledgement by the same Panel member that he knew by the noon break in the October 2000 Panel meeting that members intended to vote for disapproval.

(l) Acknowledgement by the same Panel member that he believed the PMA (the TMJ Implant, Inc. partial joint) should be approved, but that he voted for disapproval (with the majority) because he believed he would not otherwise be invited to another panel. So much for the idea of independence!

(m) Questions concerning why the partial joint PMA was subjected to a second Panel (the October 2000 Panel) after a May 1999 Panel recommended approval 9-0 (what conditions).

(n) Questions regarding the appropriate level of micro-management of diagnostic protocols, and pathology indications, and why labeling provided by the company was deemed unacceptable. On the issue of concern about improper staff micro-management, see December 31, 2000 letter from Roland Jankelson to Lee Weinstein.

(o) Did the Ulatowski group, particularly Susan Runner, ignore information and misrepresent data and information provided by the Company? Incompetence? Deliberate?

(p) Did the Ulatowski group ignore for two months the Company’s responses following the October 2000 Panel meeting when it knew the delay threatened the financial viability of the Company? See (1) Mile Cole notes, and (2) Mike Cole letter to Ulatowski dated December 27, 2000.

(q) Questions about Susan Runner’s independence and objectivity. Appearances of a personal agenda to favor TMJ Implants, Inc. competitor. Differences of standards and treatments applied to each are indisputable. Why did it happen?

(r) Concern about the extraordinary delay in the review process, continuing to this date, and whether it is intended to deliberately punish TMJ Implants, Inc. There are similarities between this case, and a history of retaliation by FDA employees revealed by 1995-1996 hearings of the House Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations.

(s) Concern about Susan Runner’s competence (qualifications, training and experience) to review these particular devices.

(t) Questions about why the Ulatowski group has ignored the physicians’ claims of patient harm from the removal of these devices from the market. See sample of physicians’ letters. See sample of patients’ letters.

6. No more meetings, please. No more conference calls that just provide more delay. Have Tim Ulatowski put in writing all matters with which he is not satisfied, any standing in the way of approval. If he cannot state it in writing, “it should not exist”. Have this happen on Tuesday, Ulatowski’s first day back (while he took last week away from work, Dr. Christensen continued to “bleed” more money). Get this PMA done next week. We can argue about culpability, need for investigations and legal remedies later. I thank you in advance for doing what needs to be done.

Sincerely,

ROLAND JANKELSON.
SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, January 4, 2001 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JANUARY 9

10:30 a.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on a United Nations Reform Report.

JANUARY 16

10:30 a.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nomination of Colin L. Powell, to be Secretary of State.

JANUARY 17

10:30 a.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nomination of Colin L. Powell, to be Secretary of State.
HIGHLIGHTS
First Session of the One Hundred Seventh Congress convened.
The Honorable J. Dennis Hastert of the State of Illinois was elected Speaker of the house of Representative.

Senate

Chamber Action
Routine Proceedings, pages S1–S15
Measures Introduced: Nine resolutions were submitted as follows: S. Res. 1–7, and S. Con. Res. 1–2.
Page S13
Administration of Oath of Office: The Senators-elect were administered the oath of office by the Vice President of the United States.
Measures Passed:
Informing the President: Senate agreed to S. Res. 1, informing the President of the United States that a quorum of each House is assembled.
Page S6
Informing the House of Representatives: Senate agreed to S. Res. 2, informing the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled.
Page S6
Election of President Pro Tempore: Senate agreed to S. Res. 3, to elect Robert C. Byrd, a Senator from the State of West Virginia, to be President pro tempore of the Senate of the United States, and to elect Strom Thurmond, a Senator from the State of South Carolina, to be President pro tempore of the Senate of the United States.
Page S6–7
Notifying the President: Senate agreed to S. Res. 4, notifying the President of the United States of the election of a President pro tempore.
Page S7
Notifying the House of Representatives: Senate agreed to S. Res. 5, notifying the House of Representatives of the election of a President pro tempore of the Senate.
Page S7
Hour of Daily Meeting: Senate agreed to S. Res. 6, fixing the hour of daily meeting of the Senate.
Page S7
Designating Committee Chairmen: Senate agreed to S. Res. 7, designating Chairmen of the following Senate committees.
Pages S7–8
Counting of Electoral Votes: Senate agreed to S.Con.Res. 1, to provide for the counting on January 6, 2001, of the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States.
Page S7

Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies Extension: Senate agreed to S.Con.Res. 2, to extend the life of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies and the provisions of S. Con. Res. 90.
Page S7

Unanimous Consent Agreements:
Select Committee on Ethics: Senate agreed that, for the duration of the 107th Congress, the Ethics Committee be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate.
Page S8
Time for Roll Call Votes: Senate agreed that, during the 107th Congress, there be a limitation of 15 minutes each upon any roll call vote, with the warning signal to be sounded at the midway point, beginning at the last 7½ minutes, and when roll call votes are of 10-minute duration, the warning signal be sounded at the beginning of the last 7½ minutes.
Page S8
Authority to Receive Reports: Senate agreed that, during the 107th Congress, it be in order for the Secretary of the Senate to receive reports at the desk when presented by a Senator at any time during the day of the session of the Senate.
Page S8
Recognition of Leadership: Senate agreed that, the Majority and Minority Leaders may daily have up to 10 minutes each on each calendar day following the prayer, and disposition of the reading of, or the approval of, the Journal.
Page S8
House Parliamentarian Floor Privileges: Senate agreed that, the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives and his three assistants be given the privileges of the floor during the 107th Congress.
Page S8
Printing of Conference Reports: Senate agreed that, notwithstanding the provisions of Rule XXVIII, conference reports and statements accompanying them not be printed as Senate reports when such conference reports and statements have been printed as a House report unless specific request is made in the Senate in each instance to have such a report printed.
Page S8
Authority for Appropriations Committee: Senate agreed that, the Committee on Appropriations be authorized during the 107th Congress to file reports during adjournments or recesses of the Senate on appropriations bills, including joint resolutions, together with any accompanying notices of motions to suspend Rule XVI, pursuant to Rule V, for the purpose of offering certain amendments to such bills or joint resolutions, which proposed amendments shall be printed.

Authority for Corrections in Engrossment: Senate agreed that, for the duration of the 107th Congress, the Secretary of the Senate be authorized to make technical and clerical corrections in the engrossments of all Senate-passed bills and resolutions, Senate amendments to House bills and resolutions, Senate amendments to Senate bills and resolutions, and Senate amendments to House amendments to Senate bills or resolutions.

Authority to Receive Messages and Sign Enrolled Measures: Senate agreed that, for the duration of the 107th Congress, when the Senate is in recess or adjournment, the Secretary of the Senate is authorized to receive messages from the President of the United States, and—with the exception of House bills, joint resolutions and concurrent resolutions—messages from the House of Representatives; and that they be appropriately referred; and that the President of the Senate, the President pro tempore, and the Acting President pro tempore be authorized to sign duly enrolled bills and joint resolutions.

Privileges of the Floor: Senate agreed that, for the duration of the 107th Congress, Senators be allowed to leave at the desk with the Journal Clerk the names of two staff members who will be granted the privilege of the floor during the consideration of the specific matter noted, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to rotate such staff members as space allows.

Referral of Treaties and Nominations: Senate agreed that, for the duration of the 107th Congress, it be in order to refer treaties and nominations on the day when they are received from the President, even when the Senate has no executive session that day.

Authority to Introduce Measures: Senate agreed that, no bills or further resolutions, or Committee-reported legislation, other than those whose introduction and consideration have been agreed to by the Majority Leader, following consultation with the Republican Leader, be in order prior to January 22, and further, that for the remainder of the 107th Congress, Senators may be allowed to bring to the desk, bills, joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions, and simple resolutions, for referral to appropriate committees.

Electoral Votes: The Chair appointed Senators Dodd and Warner as tellers on the part of the Senate to count the electoral votes.

Senate National Security Working Group: The Chair announced the following appointment made on December 18, 2000, during the sine die adjournment: Pursuant to the provisions of S. Res. 105 (adopted April 13, 1989), as amended by S. Res. 149 (adopted October 5, 1993), as amended by Public Law 105–275, further amended by S. Res. 75 (adopted March 25, 1999), and S. Res. 383 (adopted October 27, 2000), on behalf of the Majority Leader, the appointment of the following Senators to serve as members of the Senate National Security Working Group for the 107th Congress: Senators Cochran (Republican Administrative Co-chairman), Stevens (Co-Chairman), Kyl (Co-Chairman), Thurmond, Helms, Lugar, Warner, Lott, Thompson, and Allard.

NATO Parliamentary Assembly: The Chair announced the following appointment made on December 18, 2000, during the sine die adjournment: Pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 1928a–1928d, as amended, on behalf of the Vice President, and upon the recommendation of the Majority Leader, the appointment of Senator Smith, of Oregon, as Chairman of the Senate Delegation to the NATO Parliamentary Assembly during the 107th Congress.

Removal of Injunction of Secrecy: The injunction of secrecy was removed from the following treaty:


The treaty was transmitted to the Senate today, considered as having been read for the first time, and referred, with accompanying papers, to the Committee on Foreign Relations and was ordered to be printed.

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

James A. Wynn, Jr., of North Carolina, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fourth Circuit.

Bonnie J. Campbell, of Iowa, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Eighth Circuit.

James E. Duffy, Jr., of Hawaii, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit.

Barry P. Goode, of Hawaii, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit.

Roger L. Gregory, of California, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fourth Circuit.

Kathleen McCree Lewis, of Michigan, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit.

Enrique Moreno, of Texas, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit.

Sarah L. Wilson, of Maryland, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims for a term of fifteen years.

Helene N. White, of Michigan, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit.
House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: 93 public bills, H.R. 11–103; and 32 resolutions, H.J. Res. 1–4; H. Con. Res. 1–10, and H. Res. 1–18, were introduced.

Reports Filed: Reports were filed as follows:

Filed on Dec. 15, 2000, H.R. 2441, to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to reduce fees on securities transactions, amended (H. Rept. 106–1034);

Filed on Dec. 15, 2000, H.R. 4737, to require an inventory of documents and devices containing Restricted Data at the national security laboratories of the Department of Energy, to improve security procedures for access to the vaults containing Restricted Data at those laboratories, amended (H. Rept. 106–1035, Pr. 1);

Filed on Dec. 21, 2000, Report on the Legislative and Oversight Activities of the Committee on Ways and Means During the 106th Congress (H. Rept. 106–1036);

Filed on Dec. 28, 2000, The Tragedy at Waco: New Evidence Examined (H. Rept. 106–1037);

Filed on Jan. 2, 2001, Summary of Legislative and Oversight Activities of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure for the 106th Congress (H. Rept. 106–1038);

Filed on Jan. 2, 2001 Report on Activities of the Committee on Appropriations, 106th Congress (H. Rept. 106–1039);

Filed on Jan. 2, 2001 Report on the Activities of the Committee on Education and the Workforce, 106th Congress (H. Rept. 106–1040);

Filed on Jan. 2, 2001, Report on the Activities of the Committee on Armed Services During the 106th Congress (H. Rept. 106–1042);

Filed on Jan. 2, 2001, Report of the Committee on Armed Services for the 106th Congress (H. Rept. 106–1043);

Filed on Jan. 2, 2001, Report on the Activities of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, One Hundred Sixth Congress (H. Rept. 106–1044);

Filed on Jan. 2, 2001, Report on the Activities of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, 106th Congress (H. Rept. 106–1045);

Filed on Jan. 2, 2001, Report on Legislative and Oversight Activities of the Committee on Resources, 106th Congress (H. Rept. 106–1046);


Filed on Jan. 2, 2001, Report on the Activities of the Committee on the Judiciary During the 106th Congress (H. Rept. 106–1048);

Filed on Jan. 2, 2001, Legislative Review Activities of the Committee on International Relations During the 106th Congress (H. Rept. 106–1049);

Filed on Jan. 2, 2001, Summary of Activities of the Committee on Small Business, 106th Congress (H. Rept. 106–1050); and


Election of Speaker: The Honorable J. Dennis Hastert of the State of Illinois was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives and received 222 votes (yea and nay vote of 222 yeas to 207 nays with 2 voting “present”, Roll No. 2). The Honorable Richard A. Gephardt of the State of Missouri received 206 votes, the Honorable John P. Murtha of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania received one vote, and two members-elect voted “present”. The Clerk appointed the following committee to escort the Speaker-elect to the chair: Representatives-elect Gephardt, Armey, DeLay, Bonior, Watts of Oklahoma, Frost, Crane, Hyde, Evans, Lipinski, Costello, Manzullo, Rush, LaHood, Weller, Jackson of Illinois, Blagojevich, Davis of Illinois, Shimkus, Biggert, Phelps, Schakowsky, Johnson of Illinois, and Kirk.

Administration of the Oath of Office: The Dean of the House, the Honorable John D. Dingell of the State of Michigan, administered the oath of office to the Speaker. The Speaker then administered the oath.
to the Members, Resident Commissioner, and Delegates. Page H5

Speaker Nominees and Election Tellers: Earlier, the names of the Honorable J. Dennis Hastert, a Representative-elect from the State of Illinois and the Honorable Richard A. Gephardt, a Representative-elect from the State of Missouri were presented for election to the Office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Subsequently, the Clerk appointed the following Election Tellers: Mr. Thomas from California, Mr. Hoyer from Maryland, Mrs. Roukema from New Jersey, and Ms. Kaptur from Ohio. Pages H2–3

Credentials Showing the Election of the Resident Commissioner and Delegates: The Clerk announced that credentials have been received showing the elections of the following: Honorable Anøúbal Acevedo-Vila, Resident Commissioner from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; Honorable Eleanor Holmes Norton, Delegate from the District of Columbia; Honorable Donna M. Christensen, Delegate from the Virgin Islands; Honorable Eni F.H. Faleomavaega, Delegate from American Samoa; and Honorable Robert A. Underwood, Delegate from Guam. Page H2

Vacancy in the Thirty-Second District of the State of California: The Clerk announced that since the last regular election of Representatives to the 107th Congress, a vacancy now exists in the thirty-second district of the State of California, occasioned by the death of the late Honorable Julian C. Dixon. Page H2

Election of Majority and Minority Leaders: The Chairman of the Republican Conference, Representative Watts of Oklahoma, announced the election of Representative Gephardt as the Majority Leader. The Chairman of the Democratic Caucus, Representative Frost announced the election of Representative Gephardt as the Minority Leader. Pages H5–6

Election of Majority and Minority Whips: The Chairman of the Republican Conference, Representative Watts of Oklahoma, announced the election of Representative DeLay as the Majority Whip. The Chairman of the Democratic Caucus, Representative Frost announced the election of Representative Bonior as the Minority Whip. Page H6

E lecting Officers of the House of Representatives: The House agreed to H. Res. 1, choosing the following officers of the House of Representatives: Jeffrey J. Trandahl, Clerk; Wilson S. Livingood, Sergeant at Arms; James M. Eagen, III, Chief Administrative Officer; and Father Daniel P. Coughlin, Chaplain.

On a division of the question, rejected the Frost amendment that sought to choose Dan Turton as Clerk; Steve Elmendorf as Sergeant at Arms; and Moses Mercado as Chief Administrative Officer. Page H6

Notify the Senate that a Quorum Has Assembled: The House agreed to H. Res. 2, to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House has assembled and of the election of the Speaker and the Clerk. Page H6

Notify the President of the Assembly of the Congress: The House agreed to H. Res. 3, authorizing the Speaker to appoint a committee to notify the President of the assembly of the Congress. Subsequently, the Speaker appointed Representatives Armey and Gephardt to the committee. Page H6

Notify the President of the Election of the Speaker and the Clerk: The House agreed to H. Res. 4, authorizing the Clerk to inform the President of the election of the Speaker and the Clerk. Page H6

Adopting Rules for the One Hundred Seventh Congress: The House agreed to H. Res. 5, adopting rules for the One Hundred Seventh Congress by a yea and nay vote of 215 yea to 206 nays, Roll No. 4.

Rejected the Moakley motion to commit the resolution to a select committee comprised of the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader with instructions to report it back with amendments dealing with committee ratios and election reform by a yea and nay vote of 199 yea to 213 nays, Roll No. 5. Pages H6–18

Rules Committee Membership: The House agreed to H. Res. 6, electing the following majority members to the Committee on Rules: Representative Dreier, Chairman, and Representatives Goss, Linder, Pryce, Diaz-Balart, Hastings of Washington, Myrick, Sessions, and Reynolds. Subsequently, the House agreed to H. Res. 7, electing the following minority members to the Committee on Rules: Representatives Moakley, Frost, Hall of Ohio, and Slaughter. Page H18

Designation of Minority Employees: The House agreed to H. Res. 8, designating six minority employees pursuant to the Legislative Pay Act of 1929, as amended. Page H19

Daily Hour of Meeting: The House agreed to H. Res. 9, fixing the daily hour meeting of the first Session of the One Hundred Seventh Congress. Page H19

Counting of Electoral Votes: The House agreed to S. Con. Res. 1, providing for the counting on January 6, 2001, of the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States. Page H19

Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies: The House agreed to S. Con. Res. 2, to extend the life of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies and the provisions of S. Con. Res. 90. Subsequently, the Chair re-appointed Speaker Hastert and Representatives Armey and Gephardt as members of the Joint Committee to make the necessary arrangements for the Inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice President.
President-elect of the United States on the 20th day of January 2001.

**Inaugural Ceremonies:** The House agreed to H. Res. 10, providing for the attendance of the House at the Inaugural Ceremonies of the President and Vice President of the United States. 

**Conditional Adjournment of Both Houses:** The House agreed to H. Con. Res. 1, providing for a conditional adjournment or recess of the House of Representatives and Senate.

**Meeting Hour—Saturday, January 6, 2001:** Agreed that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 a.m. on Saturday, January 6, 2001.

**Resignations—Appointments:** Agreed that notwithstanding any adjournment of the House until Tuesday, January 30, 2001, the Speaker, Majority Leader and Minority Leader be authorized to accept resignations and to make appointments authorized by law or by the House.

**Extension of Remarks:** Agreed that for the First Session of the 107th Congress, all Members be permitted to extend their remarks and to include extraneous material within the permitted limit in that section of the record entitled “Extensions of Remarks.”

**Morning-Hour Debate:** Agreed that on legislative days of Monday and Tuesday during the first session of Congress, the House shall convene 90 minutes earlier for the purpose of conducting “Morning-Hour Debate.”

**House Office Building Commission:** The Chair announced that pursuant to the provisions of 40 United States Code 175 and 176 that Representatives Armey and Gephardt will serve as members of the House Office Building Commission with Speaker Hastert.

**Clerk Designations:** Read a letter from the Clerk wherein he designated Ms. Martha C. Morrison, Deputy Clerk; Mr. Gerasimos C. Vans, Assistant to the Clerk; or Mr. Daniel J. Strodel, Assistant to the Clerk to sign any and all papers and do all other acts in case of his temporary absence or disability.

**Senate Messages:** Message received from the Senate today appear on pages H23–24.

**Quorum Calls—Votes:** One Quorum Call (Roll No. 1) and three yea and nay votes occurred during the proceedings of the House today and appear on pages H1–2, H3, H17–18, and H18. There were no quorum calls.

**Adjournment:** The House met at 12 noon and adjourned at 4:40 p.m.

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**Committee Meetings**

**COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION**

**Committee on Rules:** Met for organizational purposes.

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**CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD**

**Week of January 4 through January 6, 2001**

**Senate Chamber**

On *Saturday*, Senate will meet in joint session with the House of Representatives to count the electoral ballots of the several States cast in the election of the President and Vice President of the United States.

**Senate Committees**

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

**Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:** January 4, to hold hearings on the nomination of Donald Evans, to be Secretary of Commerce, 10 a.m., SR–253.

**House Chamber**

*Thursday and Friday,* the House is not in Session. *Saturday,* Ratification of Committee Assignments and Joint Session for the Certification of Electoral Votes.

**House Committees**

No committee meetings are scheduled.
Next Meeting of the SENATE
12 noon, Thursday, January 4

Senate Chamber

Program for Thursday: Senate’s program is uncertain.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
11 a.m., Saturday, January 6

House Chamber

Program for Saturday: Joint Session for the Certification of Electoral Votes.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

Bereuter, Doug, Nebr., E13
Cunningham, Randy ‘Duke’, Calif., E6
Delay, Tom, Tex., E30
Dreier, David, Calif., E13
Emerson, Jo Ann, Mo., E1, E2, E3, E5, E6, E7, E9, E12
Fair, Sam, Calif., E12
Horn, Stephen, Calif., E5, E5

HOUSE

Hunter, Duncan, Calif., E11
Lampson, Nick, Tex., E10
McCathy, Karen, Mo., E11
Miller, George, Calif., E8
Moran, James P., Va., E11
Obey, David R., Wisc., E6
Paul, Ron, Tex., E8
Pelosi, Nancy, Calif., E12
Portman, Rob, Ohio, E1, E3

Roukema, Marge, N.J., E1, E3, E4
Royce, Edward R., Calif., E8
Schaffer, Bob, Colo., E14
Sensenbrenner, F. James, Jr., Wisc., E11
Slaughter, Louise McIntosh, N.Y., E1, E2, E3, E5, E6, E7
Stupak, Bart, Mich., E14
Tancredo, Thomas G., Colo., E15
Udall, Mark, Colo., E14