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No. 17

House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 7, 2001.

I hereby appoint the Honorable DAN MILLER to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

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

PRAYER

Imam Bassam A. Estwani, Dar Al-Hijrah Islamic Center, Herndon, Virginia, offered the following prayer:

All praise is for God, the Lord of the worlds.

The compassionate, the merciful.

Master of the day of judgment.

O God, You alone we worship and You alone we call on for help.

O God, guide us to the straight way.

The way of those whom You have blessed; not of those who have earned Your anger, or of those who have lost the way.

We pray that You guide this noble body of men and women to seek justice and equality for all. For as You said:

O mankind. We created you from a male and a female and made you into nations and tribes that you may know and honor each other. Indeed the most honorable of you in the sight of God is the most righteous. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. MURTHA 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.

WELCOME TO IMAM BASSAM A. ESTWANI, DAR AL-HIJRAH ISLAMIC CENTER, HERNDON, VIRGINIA

(Mr. THOMAS M. DAVIS of Virginia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS M. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Mr. Imam Bassam A. Estwani for joining us today as the guest chaplain and offering this morning's prayer. He is the chairman of the board of the Dar Al-Hijrah Islamic Center, which is one of the Nation's most active and influential mosques, located in the 11th Congressional District, which I represent. He has participated in many international conferences that focus on Islam and religious values in America. He has been instrumental in bringing members of different faith communities together to promote social justice.

Mr. Estwani is a native of Syria. He has a law degree from the University of Damascus. He studied Islamic law in Damascus and at the University of Cairo. In Kuwait, Mr. Estwani participated in the publication of the Encyclopedia of Islamic Jurisprudence. In Lebanon, he established an Islamic publishing house that produced more than 200 titles in a number of different languages. He also participated in and sponsored relief and literacy programs for orphans and the homeless in this country and overseas.

The American Muslim community is growing, both in Northern Virginia and around this country, numbering over 6 million Americans today. I am very proud to represent one of the largest concentrations of American Muslims, who have chosen Northern Virginia as their home; and we are just very, very proud to have you offer the prayer today.

BETTERING RURAL HEALTH CARE IN AMERICA

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

Mr. MCINTYRE. Mr. Speaker, as co-chairman of the Rural Health Care Coalition, I want to thank my good friend and the former cochairman, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUSSLE), for all of his hard work on behalf of rural health care. His leadership will be missed, but I am sure my colleagues will join me in representing the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) as co-chairman of our Rural Health Care Coalition.

Just 2 days ago, I had the opportunity to visit Cape Fear Valley Medical Center in Fayetteville, North Carolina, along with Senator JOHN EDWARDS from North Carolina, to talk about the impact that the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 has had on the quality of care. While I am pleased that those of us in Congress have taken significant steps over the last 2 years to stop cuts in Medicare, we have much more to do to ensure that all citizens, no matter where they live in America, have access to quality health care.

The voice of rural America needs to be heard and to be heard loudly in these halls of Congress. I encourage all of my colleagues here in the Congress to join our efforts to make sure that, as we talk about and work to improve health care, that we are improving it

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

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



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H203

for all Americans everywhere, so that no one is left behind.

TIME TO GIVE BACK THE BUDGET SURPLUS TO AMERICA'S FAMILIES

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

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, many Nevadans have come to me and said, Jim, I just can't make ends meet. We are paying more and more in taxes. How are we supposed to save for our retirement, pay off our mortgage, or even send our kids to college?

Well, Mr. Speaker, these concerns are real. According to the Census Bureau, the average household today pays almost \$9,500 in Federal income taxes every year, and that is twice what it paid in 1985. By conservative estimates, the Federal Government will have a record-breaking surplus this year of \$5.6 trillion.

Now it is time to grant the hard-working Americans the tax relief they so deserve and need. The tax relief package that President Bush has outlined will give \$1,600 back to the average working American family of four. This \$1,600 could pay their mortgage for a month, help pay off a credit card debt, or the tuition at a community college for one year.

The surplus was created by the tax dollars of the American people. It belongs to them. There is no excuse for Congress not to give the hard-working Americans what they want, what they need and what they deserve, a tax break. It is time to give the extra money back.

WASHINGTON-LINCOLN RECOGNITION ACT OF 2001

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

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that yesterday on the 90th birthday of one of my favorite Presidents, Ronald Reagan, I introduced legislation that will honor two of my most favorite Presidents, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

My legislation, the Washington-Lincoln Recognition Act of 2001, will accomplish two goals: first, my bill will correct a long-standing misconception regarding the Federal holiday honoring Washington's birthday, which in law is designated Washington's Birthday, but which is erroneously called President's Day by many since a 1971 Nixon proclamation.

Second, my legislation urges our President to issue a proclamation each year recognizing the anniversary of the birth of President Abraham Lincoln. Although this does not create a new Federal holiday, I believe it will serve to bring this great leader the recognition he deserves. At the present time,

there is no official Federal recognition of President Lincoln's birthday.

As I have always said, when you honor everyone, you honor no one. Simply celebrating a generic President's Day diminishes the accomplishments of great Presidents like Washington and Lincoln and rewards the mediocrity of others.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to working with my colleagues on this issue and the passage of the Washington-Lincoln Recognition Act of 2001.

BUYING OUR WAY INTO BANKRUPTCY

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, the trade deficit is at \$10 billion a week, \$40 billion a month, a half trillion dollars a year. Unbelievable. Japan continues to take \$60 billion out of our economy a year, and China is now taking over \$100 billion a year out of America, and both Japan and China continue to keep American products out.

Now, if that is not enough to neuter your dragon, China has missiles pointed at us.

Beam me up. A Nation that buys more than they sell will go bankrupt, and a Nation that allows illegal trade destroys all American industry.

I yield back the bankruptcy of America's steel industry. Day after day the filings continue to mount up.

HIGHLIGHTING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE RURAL HEALTH CARE COALITION

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

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCINTYRE) in highlighting the importance of a caucus here in this Congress, the Rural Health Care Coalition. It is a group of us, 160 strong, both Republicans and Democrats, who have come together to advance the cause on behalf of rural America and to make certain that our constituents, our citizens across this country, can access health care, regardless of where they live.

I would encourage my colleagues, the new Members of Congress and those who have not considered belonging to our organization, to do so, for the purpose of educating ourselves, advocating our positions with other Members of Congress and leveraging our votes.

We would encourage our urban colleagues to join us as well, because many of them have very similar issues, as our constituents try to obtain the health care necessary.

I commend the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUSSLE) and thank him for his leadership of this organization over the last 2 years and look forward to work-

ing with my colleague from North Carolina for the next two.

CLOSING THE PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE OF RACE RELATIONS

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

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, how in the world can a President who lost the African American vote, the Latino vote, the Asian American vote and the popular vote shut down the Presidential Office of Race Relations?

I thought George W. Bush wanted to change the tone in Washington. Or maybe changing the tone to President Bush means stifling minority voices. I hope not.

Our President confided to us that he is just a "white guy Republican." Well, we know that. But all of America is not white or Republican, and he has got to serve us too. He said he would be President for all Americans. Our President needs to listen to America's minorities and give us a chance to be heard.

The Office of Race Relations was an effort on the part of the previous President to allow minority voices to be heard. This is not a good move to restore healing in America or to allow this administration to bridge the racial divide. It sends a terrible message to whites and minorities who care about racial healing in this country.

I hope the President and his advisers will reconsider this action.

ENSURING TAX CUTS STRENGTHENS AMERICA

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

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, we are now considering the question of tax relief: What kind of tax relief should we have? How far should we go to stimulate the economy?

It strikes me, Mr. Speaker, that we have heard a lot of bragging out of the White House for the last 7 years that the 1993 tax increase was part of the reason that we have had such a good economy. But now I see nobody, nobody on that side of the aisle or anywhere else, suggesting that we should have a tax increase now to stimulate the economy. It is ridiculous.

The question is, how do we have some kind of tax cuts that are going to help keep this economy strong? One of the greatest contributors to the surplus or overtaxation is the Social Security tax. That is where most of the surplus has come from. The challenge is—how do we use that money, how do we save that money—because we are going to need it starting in 2010 when the baby boomers retire. The challenge is great.

I urge the American people and this body to become familiar with the debate on how do we give the kind of tax

cuts that are best going to lead to a strong economy and a strong America.

□ 1015

GORO HOKAMA POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 132) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 620 Jacaranda Street in Lanai City, Hawaii, as the "Goro Hokama Post Office Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 132

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

SECTION 1. GORO HOKAMA POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 620 Jacaranda Street in Lanai City, Hawaii, shall be known and designated as the "Goro Hokama Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the Goro Hokama Post Office Building.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GIBBONS). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER) and the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER).

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

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

On January 3 of this year, I introduced H.R. 132, to designate the Post Office on the island of Lanai as the "Goro Hokama Post Office." I thank the majority of this committee for allowing me to bring this bill up at this early stage in our session, and I know that this is a moment of great honor to Mr. Hokama, whom I advised yesterday. Although it is only 5:00 a.m. in Hawaii, I believe that he and his family are listening.

The Lanai Post Office came to my attention, and it is in my district; it is a small island with only 3,000 people, but the Post Office situation came to my attention several years ago. The population had grown at that point and there were post office boxes on the outside of the Old Post Office, and it became quite evident that a new building had to be constructed. So, after years of waiting, finally in February of the year 2000, a new post office was constructed.

I think that it is extremely appropriate, therefore, that this post office be named the Goro Hokama Post Office. I have known Mr. Hokama almost the entire time that I have been active in politics, since the late 1950s. I have known him as a person of enormous dedication and integrity. He has given of his life to the growth and develop-

ment of the island of Lanai where he was born and where his family currently resides. He was picked out as a person of great leadership potential. Even in his high school, he was elected to serve as the student body president.

Like most other young men, he went off to war, served in the army, came back and began his public service career. He was employed by the Dole Pineapple Company, which virtually ran the entire economic industry of Lanai for many, many years, and was a member of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union and served in many important capacities.

I recall that he came to Washington during my first tenure here as a Member of Congress representing the interests of the working people of this Nation, as well as the people of his union, the ILWU. He continues to serve in many capacities as a member of that union.

His life story expands the traditional life story of most people who are active in civic affairs, in athletic programs, giving of himself in every possible way. But the thing that singles out Goro Hokama is someone who is deserving of this honor that we are bestowing on him today is his 42 years in elective office, representing his island on the Maui County Council and previously on that same board which was then named the Board of Supervisors. He chaired this County Council for 16 years, served in all of the various capacities, and really exerted not just a feeling of Lanai and his hometown, but the essence of Hawaii, the directions that we wanted to go, the concern that he always expressed about working families.

He also was active in the Hawaii Association of Counties and served as president 11 times and came to numerous meetings with NACO, the National Association of Counties. He has currently not abandoned his responsibilities; in fact, he has engaged himself in many, many more ways. He serves as the chairman of the Maui County Hospital Management committee and has been, since 1998, vice-chair of the Maui Civil Service Commission. In fact, when I called to reach him yesterday, he was presiding over that Civil Service Commission meeting over on Maui.

So with his family, his wife, Kiwae Deguchi and their two children, Riki and Joy, who I know are all very, very honored and pleased at this effort today in the naming of the central place on Lanai Island where everybody goes and to have the name of Goro Hokama emblazoned over this post office is just a small way to honor this humble and simple public servant for all of the years that he has devoted to the betterment of their lives. So I am pleased to stand and offer this bill and to ask Members to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from the First Congressional District of Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE).

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I want to particularly thank the chair-

man today for the opportunity to be here. Mr. Speaker, it is probably something that many of us tend to take for granted over time, that we have the opportunity to be on this floor and to sponsor bills such as the Goro Hokama Post Office Building bill, and in some respects could be seen by others as pro forma. I think, Mr. Speaker, we have learned, and I am sure the chairman has learned, that it is the obvious that we have to repeat to ourselves over and over again, because it is the obvious that sometimes we take most for granted and forget first. This, perhaps, Mr. Speaker, is one of those occasions, where we remind ourselves that we really, in fact, do have the high honor and privilege of serving the people of this Nation.

While the issues may be weighty in many respects and a somber and sober attitude required with respect to the adjudication of these issues and the resolution of these issues, today I can tell my colleagues, this is an occasion of joy for the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) and myself, and I hope, by extension in some small way, for the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS) as presiding officer, and for the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER) today, to be here because we have, in fact, the opportunity to recognize, as my colleague indicated, a public servant, someone who has seen himself always as the humble servant of the people of Hawaii and, most particularly, the people of Lanai.

As the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) indicated, the island of Lanai is a small island; small in population, small in size, known the world over as the Pineapple Island, and Goro Hokama is central to the history of this island, not only from the time that he spent as a young man before his service in the United States Army, but almost literally upon the time that he returned from the service to Lanai to take up his duties as a member of the ILWU in representing the working people of the island of Lanai. He was elected to public office. The people who knew him best, who knew him from the time he was a little boy, understood that in Goro Hokama, they had someone of extraordinary ability. That ability and insight, I might add, Mr. Speaker, was such that he encouraged people. He encouraged people to participate in the public life of Hawaii, and with statehood 41 years ago, the experience that he had with the county, the experience he had with my good and dear friend, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK), and in encouraging her, and this is not always possible. It is something we take for granted now, Mr. Speaker.

It was not easy to be a member of a minority. It was not easy to be seen as someone who did not have control of the levers of power, to be able to continue to succeed, to encourage others, to participate in a way that gave others confidence in him, and Goro Hokama was the person who did that.

Goro Hokama was someone who encouraged the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) to pursue her political career which has manifested itself in the marvelous record that she has here in the United States Congress. Goro Hokama was someone that encouraged a young kid from the east coast of the United States who had come all the way to Hawaii in the hopes of beginning another life with statehood as I did 41 years ago, not only encouraged me, but gave me the idea that it was what I had to contribute that counted. It was what was in my heart that counted. And when we have a man like Goro Hokama as a guiding light, as a mentor, as someone who can make clear the path for you, encouraging you all the way, it is something that is truly to be treasured.

So my colleague and I come to the floor today with a sense that with the naming of the Goro Hokama Post Office Building, there is a conclusion to a life of public service, and I hope that his grandsons, Jordan and Trent, possibly are up at 5 o'clock in the morning, too, to see their grandfather honored.

So, Mr. Speaker, I want to conclude my remarks by again thanking the chairman, not only for his consideration, but for giving us the opportunity to honor someone who truly deserves it, a great American, a great son of Hawaii, a true representative of everything that is great and good about the island of Lanai, Goro Hokama.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would like to conclude by saying that I want to thank two of my colleagues who cosponsored this legislation, the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) and the gentleman from California (Mr. STARK), both of whom are cosponsors of this legislation. I want to thank the majority for giving me this opportunity to bring this bill up so early in the session. I want to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DAN MILLER) for taking on this responsibility of representing the majority. I certainly want to thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) for his support of this legislation, and certainly the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN). I appreciate so much this opportunity to honor a longtime friend and colleague, and I hope that this bill will be passed and reported over to the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

On behalf of the majority, let me congratulate the gentlewoman from Hawaii for bringing forth this method of recognition of someone who has apparently done a great deal for Lanai City and Hawaii. This is one small way that the House of Representatives and Congress can help recognize people that have made outstanding contribu-

tions to their areas, and certainly this is the case here.

With that, I urge a vote in favor of this motion.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to reclaim my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. STARK).

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

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 132, designating the Lanai City Post Office the Goro Hokama Post Office.

To bring just some of the Stark family remembrance to this occasion, my family and I have been visiting the Island of Lanai for at least 10 years and, with all due respect to the rest of the Hawaiian islands, pretty much the same hibiscus, and pretty much the same bougainvillea, pretty much the same marvelous climate, pretty much the same sand.

□ 1030

What is so different about Lanai? It is the people. It really is. They have made us and our children feel welcome there, at home, comfortable, not overburdened, just a wonderful group of people. And when we have someone like Goro Hokama, who is almost a legend on the island of Lanai, he has served the people as a public servant for the County of Maui, the State of Hawaii, over 40 years, long before it became the tourist mecca that it is today.

He has been a labor leader, an elected official, a Little League volunteer, and he typifies the kind of pitch-in spirit of togetherness that the Hawaiian people on the island of Lanai have every right to be so proud of.

I am delighted to be here with my colleagues from Hawaii today in support of H.R. 132.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GIBBONS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 132.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

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

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

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 413, nays 0, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 11]

YEAS—413

Abercrombie	Dicks	Johnson, E.B.
Ackerman	Dingell	Johnson, Sam
Aderholt	Doggett	Jones (NC)
Akin	Dooley	Jones (OH)
Allen	Doyle	Kanjorski
Andrews	Dreier	Kaptur
Armey	Duncan	Keller
Baca	Dunn	Kelly
Bachus	Edwards	Kennedy (MN)
Baker	Ehlers	Kennedy (RI)
Baldacci	Ehrlich	Kerns
Baldwin	Emerson	Kildee
Ballenger	Engel	Kilpatrick
Barcia	English	Kind (WI)
Barr	Eshoo	King (NY)
Barrett	Etheridge	Kingston
Bartlett	Everett	Kirk
Barton	Farr	Klecza
Bass	Fattah	Knollenberg
Bentsen	Ferguson	Kolbe
Bereuter	Filmer	Kucinich
Berkley	Flake	LaFalce
Berman	Fletcher	LaHood
Berry	Foley	Lampson
Biggert	Ford	Langevin
Bilirakis	Fossella	Lantos
Bishop	Frank	Largent
Blagojevich	Frelinghuysen	Larsen (WA)
Blumenauer	Frost	Larson (CT)
Blunt	Galleghy	Latham
Boehlert	Ganske	LaTourette
Boehner	Gekas	Leach
Bonilla	Gephardt	Lee
Bonior	Gibbons	Levin
Borski	Gilchrest	Lewis (CA)
Boswell	Gillmor	Lewis (GA)
Boucher	Gilman	Lewis (KY)
Boyd	Gonzalez	Linder
Brady (PA)	Goode	Lipinski
Brady (TX)	Goodlatte	LoBiondo
Brown (FL)	Gordon	Lofgren
Brown (OH)	Goss	Lowey
Brown (SC)	Graham	Lucas (KY)
Bryant	Granger	Lucas (OK)
Burr	Graves	Luther
Burton	Green (TX)	Maloney (CT)
Callahan	Green (WI)	Maloney (NY)
Camp	Gutierrez	Manzullo
Cantor	Gutknecht	Markey
Capps	Hall (OH)	Mascara
Capuano	Hall (TX)	Matheson
Cardin	Hansen	Matsui
Carson (IN)	Harman	McCarthy (MO)
Carson (OK)	Hart	McCarthy (NY)
Castle	Hastings (FL)	McCollum
Chabot	Hastings (WA)	McCreery
Chambliss	Hayes	McDermott
Clay	Hayworth	McGovern
Clayton	Hefley	McHugh
Clyburn	Herger	McInnis
Coble	Hill	McIntyre
Collins	Hilleary	McKeon
Combest	Hilliard	McKinney
Condit	Hinchee	McNulty
Conyers	Hinojosa	Meek (FL)
Cooksey	Hobson	Meeks (NY)
Costello	Hoeffel	Menendez
Cox	Hoekstra	Mica
Coyne	Holden	Millender
Cramer	Holt	McDonald
Crane	Honda	Miller (FL)
Crenshaw	Hooley	Miller, Gary
Crowley	Horn	Miller, George
Cubin	Hostettler	Mink
Culberson	Houghton	Mollohan
Cummings	Hoyer	Moore
Cunningham	Hulshof	Moran (KS)
Davis (CA)	Hunter	Moran (VA)
Davis (FL)	Hutchinson	Murtha
Davis (IL)	Hyde	Myrick
Davis, Jo Ann	Inslee	Nadler
Davis, Thomas	Isakson	Napolitano
Deal	Israel	Neal
DeFazio	Issa	Nethercutt
DeGette	Jackson (IL)	Ney
DeLahunt	Jackson-Lee	Northup
DeLauro	(TX)	Norwood
DeLay	Jefferson	Nussle
DeMint	Jenkins	Oberstar
Deutsch	John	Obey
Diaz-Balart	Johnson (CT)	Olver
	Johnson (IL)	Ortiz

Osborne	Ryun (KS)	Tanner
Ose	Sabo	Tauscher
Otter	Sanchez	Tauzin
Owens	Sanders	Taylor (MS)
Oxley	Sandlin	Taylor (NC)
Pallone	Sawyer	Terry
Pascarell	Saxton	Thomas
Pastor	Scarborough	Thompson (CA)
Paul	Schaffer	Thompson (MS)
Payne	Schakowsky	Thornberry
Pelosi	Schiff	Thune
Pence	Schrock	Thurman
Peterson (MN)	Scott	Tiahrt
Peterson (PA)	Sensenbrenner	Tiberi
Petri	Serrano	Tierney
Phelps	Sessions	Toomey
Pickering	Shadegg	Towns
Pitts	Shaw	Traficant
Platts	Shays	Turner
Pombo	Sherman	Udall (CO)
Pomeroy	Sherwood	Udall (NM)
Portman	Shimkus	Upton
Price (NC)	Shows	Velazquez
Pryce (OH)	Simmons	Visclosky
Putnam	Simpson	Vitter
Quinn	Sisisky	Walden
Radanovich	Skeen	Walsh
Rahall	Skelton	Wamp
Ramstad	Slaughter	Waters
Rangel	Smith (MI)	Watkins
Regula	Smith (NJ)	Watt (NC)
Rehberg	Smith (TX)	Watts (OK)
Reyes	Smith (WA)	Waxman
Reynolds	Snyder	Weiner
Riley	Solis	Weldon (FL)
Rivers	Souder	Weldon (PA)
Roemer	Spence	Weller
Rogers (MI)	Spratt	Wexler
Rohrabacher	Stark	Whitfield
Ros-Lehtinen	Stearns	Wicker
Ross	Stenholm	Wilson
Rothman	Strickland	Wolf
Roukema	Stump	Woolsey
Roybal-Allard	Stupak	Wu
Royce	Sununu	Wynn
Rush	Sweeney	Young (FL)
Ryan (WI)	Tancredo	

NOT VOTING—19

Baird	Clement	Moakley
Becerra	Doolittle	Morella
Bono	Evans	Rodriguez
Buyer	Greenwood	Rogers (KY)
Calvert	Grucci	Young (AK)
Cannon	Istook	
Capito	Meehan	

□ 1059

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. GRUCCI. Mr. Speaker, due to the death of my mother-in-law, Mrs. Carmella Fierro, I was unable to participate in today's recorded vote. However, I would have voted in the affirmative on the suspension bill on today's agenda: H.R. 132 to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 620 Jacaranda Street in Lanai City, Hawaii, as the "Goro Hokama Post Office Building."

Ms. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 11, I was not present due to erroneous information. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

ENSURING FAIRNESS AND JUSTICE WITH REGARD TO TREATY OF GUADALUPE HIDALGO

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

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize an impor-

tant anniversary of the United States: 153 years ago, the United States and Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. This treaty sought to protect the property rights of those who remained in the United States and became United States citizens.

There is now substantial evidence there were many violations of this treaty's provisions. The GAO has undertaken an investigation to get to the heart of this important matter. This situation cries out for justice.

I urge all my colleagues to follow this study closely so we can bring justice to this issue.

Mr. Speaker, February 2nd marks the 153d anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the Mexican War, and ceded to the United States what is now California, Arizona and New Mexico. The Treaty also recognized U.S. claims over Texas, with the Rio Grande as its southern boundary.

In turn, the United States paid Mexico \$15,000,000, and among other things, agreed to recognize prior land grants issued by Spain and Mexico to individuals, communities, and indigenous pueblo people. Thus, during the 50 years that followed the signing, numerous procedures were developed to evaluate and validate the land grants.

However, the change in sovereignty in 1848 brought together two different legal systems—the Spanish/Mexican and the Anglo-American. These competing legal systems resulted in the inability of the United States to properly recognize and honor the role that custom played in preserving the lands and waters in accordance with Spanish and Mexican law.

Mr. Speaker, this along with other facts, suggests that the manner in which these private and communal land grants were evaluated by the U.S. Courts and by Congress, did not satisfy the obligations assumed by the United States when we signed the treaty. To address this issue, the GAO has embarked on a study of whether the United States fulfilled its obligations under the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo with regard to land grants made by Spain and Mexico. I am pleased that the initial exposure draft was recently completed, and I believe that this ongoing study is a proper step in addressing the numerous issues regarding the Treaty and its implementation.

Mr. Speaker, the issues that have evolved from the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo center on the concept of fairness and justice. Thus, I ask that all Americans acknowledge the 153d anniversary of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, by recognizing the many issues that remain to be properly addressed in order to assure a fair evaluation of the land grant claims.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLER of Florida). 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.

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

[Mr. BROWN of Ohio addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mrs. BIGGERT addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

CONTINUING ESCALATION OF HIV AND AIDS

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, as we reconvene the Congress, as we begin to deal with the various issues which affect our Nation and our country and our world, I thought I would take some time this morning to highlight one of those; and it has to do with the continuing escalation of HIV and AIDS.

As a matter of fact, I was looking at a report that suggests that, in the first detailed study to target some of the AIDS epidemic's overlooked victims, researchers in Chicago reported Monday that fully 30 percent of young gay African-American men are infected with HIV.

The infection rate for gay blacks was twice that of any other ethnic group, a finding that shocked some experts despite the already well-documented racial gap in AIDS cases.

"This is a disturbing and frightening number, and something should be done about it," said Linda Valleroy, an epidemiologist at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, who led the six-city survey of gay men in their twenties. The results were outlined Monday at the 8th Annual Retrovirus Conference being held in Chicago this week.

The new figures reflect a troubling reality for gay black men who may not have enough income to live in the largely white gay enclaves where AIDS health centers are located. Such problems are amplified, gay advocates say, by lingering rifts over homosexuality within the African-American community itself.

For example, and I quote, "I am an African-American gay man living with HIV. In some people's eyes, I'm damned several times over," said Frank Oldham, Jr., who is the assistant commissioner of AIDS public policy at the Chicago Department of Health.

Previous AIDS surveys tended to focus on members of the white population, Valleroy said, in part because the researchers sampled gay neighborhoods where relatively few blacks live, men who frequented gay bars, clubs, restaurants and coffee houses.

Valleroy's team succeed in recruiting 408 gay black men for the survey, about 17 percent of the total. Moreover, no

previous study had looked at the infection rate among gays in this age group, which included men, ages 23 to 29.

The findings suggest that gay men of all races are engaging in risky behavior. Nearly half of the men interviewed had unprotected anal sex during the previous 6 months. Even those who are not infected are in danger of becoming infected.

I think what this report suggests, Mr. Speaker, is that, notwithstanding whatever the resources are that have heretofore been made available, that there is a tremendous need.

I would urge President Bush, as he prepares his budget for the coming year, to make absolutely certain that there are ample provisions for the prevention, detection, and treatment of the AIDS-HIV virus.

SOCIAL SECURITY REFORM VITAL IN BUDGET PROCESS

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

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I would like to spend a couple minutes talking about the challenges that this body faces over the next several weeks and months.

We are talking about a tax cut. We are talking about what is the status of the economy in the United States, where will we go with unemployment, what can we do as a body in Congress to help make sure that the economy of the United States continues.

We were talking about economic expansion in the neighborhood of 1.8 percent a year for economic expansion. Now we are talking about maybe 2.8 percent a year economic expansion, even with the slowdown. The technology that we have acquired over the last several years is a result of our investment in research.

If there is one thing that I would suggest that we do in this body to help make sure that we have a strong economy, it is capital investment.

I divide capital investment in two areas. One is physical capital, where we make sure that we put the effort into research to develop the state-of-the-art equipment and technology and techniques that can maximize our productivity. The other is investment in human capital so that we have a better education system.

Now we are challenged with a question of how much do we excite the economy by leaving more money in the pockets of those individuals that have earned that money. In other words, where do we cut taxes? How do we cut taxes? How do we do it in such a way that it is going to maximize the economic benefit of keeping a strong economy?

I have a couple suggestions. One is that we do not look away, or in any way disregard the importance of paying down the Federal debt. Today the Federal debt is \$5.7 trillion. The Gov-

ernment has borrowed \$5.7 trillion either from Social Security and the other trust funds or has issued Treasury paper to lend money to the public.

Out of that \$5.7 trillion, and this is the whole load of hay, out of that \$5.7 trillion, \$3.6 trillion, that is, \$3.6 trillion out of the \$5.7 trillion, is debt held by the public. So over the last several years, whether it is this body or whether it is the White House, when they talk about paying down the public debt, they are talking about only paying down a portion of that debt that has been lent to the public, Treasury bills, what I call the Wall Street debt.

As we pay down the debt, the question that we have to ask ourselves is, where is the money coming from to pay down that debt held by the public? And where it is coming from is the surplus coming into the trust fund. And the trust fund that has the greatest dollar amount of surplus or other taxation is the FICA tax.

In that FICA tax, most of it is Social Security tax, 12.4 percent of the total 15-odd percent is Social Security tax.

This year we will have \$158 billion more coming in from the Social Security tax than is needed to pay benefits. But when we hit the year 2010 to 2012, there will be less Social Security tax money coming in than is required to meet the benefits just 10 years from now.

So the question before this body, the question before America, is, what do we do with the extra surplus now to make sure that that money is more available when we need it 10 years from now?

Some have suggested, look, let us start getting some real return on investment, let us invest that money and let us put it in the name of those individuals so that Government and politicians cannot mess around with it in later years. And that is important. Because what we have done in the past is, when we were short of money, we cut benefits or we increased taxes.

I think Social Security reform continues to be a vital part of the decision of where we go in the budget process, how much we cut taxes, and how much we increase spending in government.

Let me give my colleagues an example of the danger of not having a tax cut, not getting some of this money out of Washington. That danger is that this body and the body over on the other end of this building ends up increasing spending so much faster than inflation.

The last three bills that we put together and passed last December increased spending almost 14 percent over what those three particular appropriation bills spent the year before.

The challenge before us is holding down spending, deciding what percentage of our total income is reasonable in terms of paying taxes.

Right now, if one is an American taxpayer, on the average, he spends 41 cents out of every dollar he makes to pay Government taxes at the local,

State, and national level. I suggest that that amount is too much.

Let us decide on the priority for the limit on taxes. And if that limit is less than what we are paying now, then let us decide on the best way to spend that money so that we keep social security solvent and Medicare solvent and give some priorities to important projects, like improving education.

ADJOURNMENT FROM THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 2001 TO MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 2001

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Thursday, February 8, 2001, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. on Monday, February 12.

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

There was no objection.

HOURLY MEETING ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 2001

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Monday, February 12, 2001, it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday, February 13, for morning hour debates.

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

There was no objection.

GUAM JUDICIAL EMPOWERMENT ACT

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

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing the Guam Judicial Empowerment Act, a bill which seeks to mend the Organic Act of Guam for the purposes of clarifying the local judicial structure.

This legislation will correct the defect in the Guam Organic Act relative to the judicial branch of the government of Guam and seeks to correct a longstanding judicial anomaly.

It would establish the local court system, including the Supreme Court of Guam, as a coequal branch of the government of Guam within the framework of the Guam Organic Act and place the judiciary on equal footing with Guam's legislative and executive branches of government.

Currently, the Organic Act of Guam, which functions as a de facto constitution for Guam, clearly delineates the inherent powers of the legislative and executive branches of the Government of Guam, but it does not do so for the judicial branches.

This legislation seeks to bring the courts in Guam to a level that is comparable and similar to other states and territories and seeks to establish a framework that is equal to the powers of the other branches.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation completes the process of establishing a clearly Republican form of government in Guam, one in which the three branches of government are coequal.

The Organic Act of 1950 created the original Government of Guam. At that time, it had a legislature which was elected by the people, but it did not have an independent judiciary, it was nexused into the Federal judiciary and it had an appointed governor.

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Since that time, there has been a number of incremental improvements in this relationship, an elected governor in 1968, an elected representative in Congress in 1972, and Congress allowed for the establishment of a Guam Supreme Court in the 1980s; but that Guam Supreme Court and that judicial branch subjected it to the local legislation. At first, it looked like a good blow for local government; but it meant that the judicial branch in Guam was not organized based on a constitution, as in Guam's case the Organic Act, but based on local legislation.

Well, the possibilities for mischief were enormous as the judicial branch remained at the behest and the wiles of a local legislature and the executive branch. This anomalous, atypical system must be rectified; and my legislation seeks exactly to do that.

The architects of the U.S. Constitution had the foresight to establish an institutional mechanism that would protect this great Nation from an autocratic regime, and that is that it establishes three coequal branches of government. This doctrine of separation of powers is the fundamental principle of this great Nation and has since laid the foundation for the democratic system of government that has been established in subsequent States and territories.

The passage of this legislation would solidify the structure of Guam's judiciary and ensure a status as a separate and equal branch of government. I certainly hope that Members of this body will support this legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. REHBERG). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mrs. MINK of Hawaii addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

CUYAHOGA COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION 55TH ANNUAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE MERIT AWARDS LUNCHEON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a part of a celebration of

the Cuyahoga County Bar's Association 55th annual government service merit awards luncheon.

On Friday, in Cleveland, Ohio, the Cuyahoga County Bar Association will recognize public servants who have given at least 25 years of service in the public arena. I would like to briefly go through and say a little bit about each of the persons who are going to be recognized.

The first, Sandy Patton Campbell in the Cuyahoga County prosecutor's office. Since 1974, she has been an employee of the office of the prosecutor. Since 1999, she has been the administrative secretary to the person who nominated her, County Prosecutor William Mason. Mr. Mason is my successor.

I previously served as a Cuyahoga County prosecutor and had the opportunity to supervise Sandy Patton Campbell, and she did a wonderful job.

The second person, Carolyn Cervenak, she works in the Court of Common Pleas, Division of Domestic Relations. She is the assignment commissioner nominated by the Domestic Relations Administrative Judge Timothy Flanagan, and she is the person whose name is often spoken of at the court. Not only does she supervise the initial processing of newly filed cases, she is also in charge of the processing of pre- and post-decree motions.

The third person, Albin T. Chesnik, is in the clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas. He has worked there since 1973 and it is the only full-time employer he has ever had. That employer is Gerald E. Fuerst, the clerk of courts.

Mr. Chesnik is the chief clerk for the Eighth District Court of Appeals and is responsible for maintaining the court's dockets and files and supervising data entry.

The fourth person, William Danko, he has been employed by the General Division of the Common Pleas Court most recently as a court administrator. Again, I had the pleasure, when I served as a judge on the Court of Common Pleas, to have Mr. Danko as the administrator, where he did a fine job. It gives me great pleasure to celebrate him today.

The fifth person, Linda Frolick in the Cuyahoga County Probate Court. She is the deputy clerk in the psychiatric department and has been with the Probate Court for the past 30 years. Her nominator is presiding Judge John J. Donnelly.

The sixth person, Mary G. Gambosi of the Shaker Heights Municipal Court since 1975, she has worked for either the Shaker Heights Law Department or the Municipal Court, nominated by Municipal Court Judge K.J. Montgomery.

The next person, Richard Graham of the Court of Common Pleas, Juvenile Court Division, nominated by Judge Peter Sikora, he has been an employee at the Juvenile Court since 1973, advancing through the series of positions

to his current title of chief magistrate and judicial counsel. Again, I am able to say that I had an opportunity to work closely with Mr. Graham when I served as a Cuyahoga County prosecutor and would like to personally congratulate him.

The ninth person, Yvonne C. Wood, United States Bankruptcy Court since 1969, she served in the Northern District of Ohio, nominated by Judge Randolph Baxter. She is now the deputy clerk in charge managing an office staff of 23 persons trained in preparing budgets, providing administrative tasks, and interacting with the public.

Finally, Frances Zagar of the Eighth District Court nominated by Judge Ann Dyke. He has worked since 1977, been a judicial secretary at the Eighth Appellate District Court. Currently serving for Judge Terrence O'Donnell, her duties include editing and preparing journal entries for circulation to other judges.

It gives me great pleasure, in light of the fact that I represent the 11th Congressional District of Ohio, to celebrate all of these public servants who have given of their time and energy on behalf of the public. Congratulations to each and every one of them, and I will provide them with a copy of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

SANDY PATTON CAMPBELL—CUYAHOGA COUNTY PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE

Since 1974, Sandra Patton Campbell, has been an employee of the office of the Cuyahoga County Prosecutor. Since 1999, she has been the Administrative Secretary to the man who nominated her, County Prosecutor William D. Mason. Sandy is responsible for a myriad of tasks from, among others, making appointments for her boss to preparing correspondence and pleadings to maintaining bank accounts to preparing and processing office vouchers and employee time sheets to helping with the extradition of defendants from other states. She takes pride in helping the office become modernized. She recalls helping the Prosecutor's office in its first attempts to computerize more than 20 years ago and takes pride in her efforts in assisting such new programs as the Community Based Prosecution Program in East Cleveland. Married to Thomas Campbell since 1988, Sandy, the mother of Thomas and Mary Kate, is a graduate of Our Lady of Angels School and St. Joseph Academy. She continues to be active as a coach for her children and those of others at Our Lady of Angels and St. Mark's. She enjoys being a working Mom. Sandy spends her time involved in any kind of sport, making crafts, decorating and shopping.

CAROLYN CERVENAK—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, DIVISION OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS

Assignment Commissioner Carolyn Cervenak, nominated by Domestic Relations Administrative Judge Timothy M. Flanagan, is, perhaps, the person whose name is most spoken at the Court. Not only does she supervise the initial processing of newly-filed cases, she also is in charge of the processing of pre- and post-decree motions and the scheduling of hearings in front of more than a dozen motion and support magistrates. She also serves as Network Administrator of the Division's computer system and was Project Manager in implementing the Case Management System. A graduate of St. Augustine Academy, Carolyn joined the Court after

service as a claims processor at an insurance company and as a secretary to an attorney. Carolyn and her husband of over three decades, Richard, are the parents of Scott, Robb and Cindy. Carolyn is an active member of a woman's investment group and enjoys cooking classes (and cooking). She also attends special classes in computers and database technology to insure that she will acquit herself well of her position as "Computer Czar" for the Court. Carolyn recalls one incident, some years ago, when a fellow employee was filing and was startled by someone coming up behind her. She thought it was a co-worker who liked to bother her and reacted by shouting "What are ya' doin', pervert!" Carolyn remembers her colleague's shock in turning around to find not the other individual, but instead Judge Flanagan, who cordially (and jokingly) invited the startled employee to get her discharge notice from the Court Administrator's office.

ALBIN T. CHESNIK—CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON PLEAS COURT

Albin T. Chesnik works now, as he has since 1973, for the only full time employer he has ever had, the Common Pleas Court's Clerk's Office. Nominated by Clerk Gerald E. Fuerst, Albin is Chief Clerk for the 8th District Court of Appeals and is responsible for maintaining that Court's dockets and files and supervising data entry of filings in the appellate court. Beyond that, he insures that there is coordination between filings in the 8th District with the necessary filings in the trial courts and the Supreme Court of Ohio and coordinates the return of files to the trial courts for proceedings consistent with the decisions issued at the appellate level. After graduation from St. Peter Chanel High School in Bedford, Albin attended Cuyahoga Community College and Kent State University. In his spare time, Albin enjoys model railroading and railroad photography and is proud of his collection of thousands of slides he has taken in his travels around the country.

WILLIAM DANKO—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, GENERAL DIVISION

Since 1972, William Danko has been employed by the General Division of the Court of Common Pleas, most recently as the Court Administrator, where he takes charge of non-judicial employees and their compliance with court policies and procedures, is liaison for the Court with other courts and governmental agencies, prepares the court's annual budget, performs human resources functions and a myriad of other responsibilities. Prior to his current position, Presiding and Administrative Judge Richard J. McMonagle's nominee served in a variety of positions from scheduler to project coordinator, among others. After receiving his bachelor's degree from John Carroll University, William received graduate degrees in social work and law, from Case Western Reserve University and Cleveland State University. Prior to his tenure at the Common Pleas Court, he was employed at Catholic Family & Children's Services and at Parmadale Children's Village. William is proud to have been married to his wife Mary Lou since 1966, and they are the parents of two adult children, Michael and Kristen. William is active in professional organizations of court administrators and a number of diocesan organizations and is a member of the Leadership Cleveland Class of 1992.

LINDA FROLICK—CUYAHOGA COUNTY PROBATE COURT

Linda Frolick, Deputy Clerk in the Psychiatric Department, has been with the Probate Court for the past thirty years. Her nominator, Presiding Judge John J. Donnelly, writes that she is "a conscientious and willing member" of the staff.

MARY JANE GAMBOSI—SHAKER HEIGHTS MUNICIPAL COURT

Since 1975, Mary Jane Gambosi, nominated by Shaker Heights Municipal Court Judge K.J. Montgomery, has worked for either the Shaker Heights City Law Department or the Shaker Heights Municipal Court. In her position as Administrative Manager of the Court, she plans, organizes and directs the Court's activities, keeps the judge's calendar, coordinates the judge, acting judges and magistrates, deals with the public, handles human resources, prepares the budget and has, from time-to-time, been involved in almost every non-judicial activity of the Court. Mary Jane is active in various local and state organizations for court clerks and administrators and also has helped her bosses in the administrative work of their professional organizations. A graduate of Maple Heights High School, Mary Jane has been married for over 40 years to Frank, and they have three adult children: Frank, Mary Catherine and Theresa Ann. Previously honored by the City of Shaker Heights for her years of public service, Mary Jane, in her spare time enjoys swimming, golf, travel, music, dancing, computer classes, and, most of all, her nine grandchildren. She takes pride in solving problems, although she was a little taken aback when an elderly lady asked for permission to come into the secure area where Mary Jane's office was located, after which that lady lifted her skirt above her head to get to funds she had "stored" in her lingerie prior to using those funds to pay a traffic ticket.

RICHARD T. GRAHAM—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, JUVENILE COURT DIVISION

Nominated by Juvenile Court Administrative Judge Peter Sikora, Richard Graham has been an employee at the Juvenile Court since 1973 (with one short hiatus), advancing through a series of positions to his current title of Chief Magistrate and Judicial Counsel. Prior to this position, Richard served in other positions, including Director of Legal Services and Referee. He supervises the Court's magistrates, helps develop and update procedures, provides advice to the judges and magistrates and helps implement new law as they are promulgated from Columbus. Raised in St. Clairsville, Ohio, Richard received his undergraduate degree at Ashland University and his law degree from Cleveland State University. He and his wife, Diane, to whom he has been married since 1973, are the parents of Brent and Adam. Now retired from a long-time commitment as a soccer referee for youth soccer leagues, Richard enjoys golf, cooking and computers.

YVONNE C. WOOD—UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT

Since 1969, Yvonne C. Wood has served at the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Ohio. Nominated by Bankruptcy Judge Randolph Baxter, Yvonne is now the Deputy Clerk in Charge, managing an office staff of 23 in training those staff members, preparing a budget, performing administrative tasks and interacting with the public. Yvonne rose to her current position from service as an Intake Clerk, Docket Clerk and Case Administrator. Raised in McMinnville, Tennessee, Yvonne is the mother of Ericha and enjoys cooking and gardening. She cites the reward of activities in which one can see the "fruits" of one's labor.

FRANCES ZAGAR—EIGHTH DISTRICT COURT OF APPEALS

Nominated by Chief Justice Ann Dyke, Frances Zagar has, since 1977, been a Judicial Secretary at the 8th Appellate District, Court of Appeals of Ohio. Currently serving for Judge Terrence O'Donnell, her duties in-

clude edit and preparing journal entries for circulation to other judges, tracking case status, data entry and any other tasks required of her. For over 40 years, she was married to William, who passed away in October 1997, and she still finds his loss devastating. William was in advertising and art, and Frances treasures his oils and watercolors. She is fond of bridge, her cats and music. Prior to assisting Judge O'Donnell, Frances is proud to have worked for now-retired Judges Thomas Parrino and Blanche Krupansky. She maintains close contact with her "wonderful, fun" family and still can count on them, including her identical twin, Catherine. She is pleased that the statute of limitations has passed and that she can now confess that her sister took a course in high school for her and that she and her sister are still so close that, on a vacation, they brought the same books to read and that they have even separately ordered the same dress from a catalogue.

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

[Mr. GREEN of Texas addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mrs. CLAYTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mrs. CLAYTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

THE ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND GROWTH ACT OF 2001

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the Speaker for this opportunity to address the House on a topic that is important to all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, while the Federal Government prepares to inhale a nearly \$6 trillion tax revenue surplus over the next 10 years, I join many of my colleagues here on the floor today to speak on behalf of American families who face a much less promising future.

Our goal today is to call attention to the growing surplus here in Washington and the moral imperative to return this excess revenue to the people who earned it. My colleagues and I have claimed this time today to argue in favor of the economic recovery package of 2001, a package not unlike the one proposed by President Ronald Reagan in 1981. While not nearly as ambitious as its namesake, we are lucky

that we do not confront nearly the same grave economic crisis. Today our challenge is preserving the economic prosperity first leveraged by that 1981 Reagan tax cut made some 20 years ago.

Despite the not inconsiderable economic successes of the past few years, Mr. Speaker, Hoosier families in my district are confronting layoffs at a record number of major employers. Our hometown Cummins Engine in Columbus, Indiana, and DaimlerChrysler in New Castle, Indiana, have both announced layoffs that have garnered national attention. I am sure their employees and families are watching and waiting for some sign of what is ahead.

So, too, I know that the small businesses dependent on these companies are fearful. Uncertainty stalks the heartland and these Americans are looking to this Congress to at least return the overpayment collected by the Federal Government, at a minimum.

This House of Representatives, Mr. Speaker, is the heart of the American government, and as such it should resonate with the hearts of the American people.

Mr. Speaker, the people's hearts are anxious with increasingly disappointing news about our economy. All this while income tax rates, as a percentage of the economy, are at the highest level ever recorded. The time has come to cut taxes for working families, small businesses, and family farms.

Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan's decision to support a tax cut is not a change of heart, as some have characterized it. He has long argued that surplus revenues should not be used for spending programs. He, like me, recognizes that money not used to pay down the debt will be spent in Washington. This is one of the many compelling reasons for supporting tax relief. It is not, however, the reason that moves the American people. All the media attention devoted to the recent downward pressure on interest rates and the wonkery of supply side theories has done little to answer a very important question. Why is the government keeping so much of the Nation's wealth while watching the economy falter?

The plan proposed by President Bush is an excellent start, Mr. Speaker. This plan will indeed reduce personal income tax rates. A new 10 percent tax bracket would be created that would apply to a substantial portion of the income that is currently taxed at 15 percent. The 28 percent and 31 percent tax brackets would be reduced to 25, and the 36 percent bracket and 39.6 would be lowered to 33. This is good public policy for several reasons.

Number one, the current tax rate on work, savings, and investment penalizes productive behavior and impedes economic growth. Because of steep personal income tax rates, highly productive entrepreneurs and investors can take home only about 60 cents of every

dollar they earn, not including State and local taxes and other Federal taxes. This reduces the incentive to be productive. Lower tax rates will reduce this tax wedge and encourage additional work, savings and investment, risk taking and entrepreneurship.

This is also good public policy because, Mr. Speaker, the budget surplus is growing. According to the latest Congressional Budget Office projections, the aggregate budget surplus for the 10-year period of 2001 to 2010 will be at least \$4.6 trillion. The CBO is expected to revise this projection upward. The Clinton White House reportedly projected tax surplus revenues between 2002 and 2011 of \$5 trillion. President Bush's proposed tax relief package is expected to save taxpayers \$1.3 trillion to \$1.6 trillion over the next 10 years, not including revenue, feedback from the additional economic growth that will follow.

Mr. Speaker, this is also good public policy because reducing the tax burden will help control Federal spending. Without the specter of deficits, lawmakers lose the will to say no to special interests and pork barrel projects. In the 3 years since the surplus materialized in 1998, inflation adjusted Federal spending has grown twice as fast as it did during the three prior years when the government was running a deficit.

Also, Mr. Speaker, lower tax rates are an important step toward fundamental tax reform. When tax rates are high, deductions, credits and exemptions provide large savings to some taxpayers, but roughly 70 percent of all taxpayers receive no benefits since they claim the standard deduction. A simple and fair Tax Code would treat everyone equally, without creating winners and losers, by taxing all income once and at one low rate.

Reducing marginal tax rates, Mr. Speaker, will move the Nation toward a low tax rate system and reduce the value of special interest tax breaks which are more valuable when rates are high. The economic distortions they cause, the political pressure they add, all command tax relief. Also, Mr. Speaker, tax increases did not cause the surplus; and tax cuts will not cause a deficit.

Opponents of tax cuts often claim that the 1993 tax increase is responsible for today's budget surpluses. This is contradicted by the Clinton administration's budget documents. In early 1995, nearly 18 months after the enactment of the 1993 tax increase, the Office of Management and Budget projected budget surpluses of more than \$200 billion for the next 10 years. Clearly, events after that date, including the 1997 capital gains tax cut and a temporary reduction in the growth of Federal spending, caused the economy to expand and the budget deficit to vanish.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, this is good public policy because tax rate reductions and entitlement reforms are not

mutually exclusive actions. Critics argue that a big tax cut would make it harder to reform Medicare or modernize Social Security by allowing younger workers to shift some of their payroll taxes into personal retirement accounts.

□ 1130

Given the magnitude of the projected budget surpluses, there is no conflict between these goals. Moreover, entitlement reform would be desirable, even without a budget surplus, because it would significantly reduce the long-run unfunded liability of both programs. Large projected surpluses simply make it easier for legislators to implement the necessary policies.

Opponents once argued that tax cuts were unwarranted because the Federal Government was running a budget deficit. Now they argue that tax cuts are unwarranted because there is a surplus. Their real agenda is to block any tax reduction and a reduction in tax rates and increase the dollars they have available here in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Speaker, the American people are wise to this game. Hundreds of layoffs in my Indiana district will attest, this economy is listing badly under the weight of 8 years of increased taxes and regulation.

This Congress must again become the Congress of economic recovery. President Bush's tax plan plus the additional incentives for work and investment contained in the Economic Recovery and Growth Act of 2001 is the cure for what ails our economy. This Congress must turn this economy around. This bill will achieve economic recovery for the families, small businesses, and family farms that make this Nation great.

The supporters of the Economic Recovery and Growth Act believe that the Congress should do all we can to give America's families a tax cut they will feel right away. We want American workers to see the difference in their weekly paycheck. As the President has said, this should include a cut effective at the beginning of this year. So, too, the cut should be designed to stimulate economic growth.

Our Economic Recovery and Growth Act will, number one, continue to save Social Security and Medicare surpluses and thereby reduce the deficit; number two, keep all existing components of President Bush's outstanding tax reduction proposal; and, number three, the Economic Recovery and Growth Act would accelerate and expand the across-the-board cut in income tax rates, accelerate and expand the repeal of the marriage penalty and death taxes; the capital gains tax reduction and small business tax relief all would be accelerated and expanded under the Economic Recovery and Growth Act. The bill will also repeal the 1993 Social Security tax increase and provide IRA expansion and pension reform.

While some have tried to argue that even the Bush plan is extreme and a

risky scheme, a close analysis of the historical record, Mr. Speaker, will prove otherwise. Both Senator BOB GRAHAM of Florida and Alan Greenspan agree that the Bush tax cut is average by historical standards.

Consider, for example, this chart, prepared by the nonpartisan National Taxpayers Union. The Bush tax cut and the tax cut proposal we support in the Economic Recovery and Growth Act of 2001 are considerably smaller than either the Kennedy tax cut of the 1960s or significantly smaller than the Reagan tax cut of 1981 as a percentage of gross national product. So too, Mr. Speaker, the Bush tax cut and the Economic Recovery and Growth Act proposal represent a smaller portion of Federal revenues in constant 2000 dollars than either of the earlier tax reduction proposals.

In fact, even Democrat Speaker Tip O'Neill, not exactly legendary for his support of big tax cuts, Democrat Speaker Tip O'Neill's alternative tax initiative in 1981 was larger than the plan that many of us conservatives in the Congress propose today. The Economic Recovery and Growth Act proposal is a well-reasoned and sensible alternative to plans that call for keeping more money in Washington, D.C.

As the preceding comparisons demonstrate, Mr. Speaker, the Bush and our own Bush-plus tax cut are anything but dangerous or irresponsible. They are, instead, measured actions, taken to alleviate two serious challenges facing the American people today.

First, by reducing rates and thus increasing the incentive for work and investment, both plans can help reinvigorate an economy that is finally beginning to collapse under the weight of 8 years of ever-increasing tax and regulatory burdens. Secondly, the proposals will finally offer relief to American families who are currently taxed at a rate not seen since the world was at war.

Hard-working Americans deserve to keep more of their wages, Mr. Speaker, so that they may provide for their families, not for bigger government bureaucracies.

CHALLENGE TO AMERICA: A CURRENT ASSESSMENT OF OUR REPUBLIC

THE SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. REHBERG). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time to spend a little bit of time talking about the assessment of our American Republic.

Mr. Speaker, the beginning of the 21st century lends itself to a reassessment of our history and gives us an opportunity to redirect our country's future course, if deemed prudent. The main question before the new Congress and the administration is, are we to have gridlock, or cooperation?

Today we refer to cooperation as bipartisanship. Some argue that bipartisanship is absolutely necessary for the American democracy to survive. The media never mentions a concern for the survival of the Republic, but there are those who argue that left-wing interventionism should give no ground to right-wing interventionism, that too much is at stake.

The media are demanding the Bush administration and the Republican Congress immediately yield to those insisting on higher taxes and more Federal Government intervention for the sake of national unity because our government is neatly split between two concise philosophic views. But if one looks closely, one is more likely to find only a variation of a single system of authoritarianism, in contrast to the rarely mentioned constitutional non-authoritarian approach to government. The big debate between the two factions in Washington boils down to nothing more than a contest over power and political cronyism, rather than any deep philosophic differences.

The feared gridlock anticipated for the 107th Congress will differ little from the other legislative battles in recent Congresses. Yes, there will be heated arguments regarding the size of budgets, local versus Federal control, private versus government solutions; but a serious debate over the precise role for government is unlikely to occur.

I do not expect any serious challenge to the 20th century consensus of both major parties that the Federal Government has a significant responsibility to deal with education, health care, retirement programs, or managing the distribution of the welfare-state benefits. Both parties are in general agreement on monetary management, environmental protection, safety and risk, both natural and man-made. Both participate in telling others around the world how they must adopt a democratic process similar to ours as we police our worldwide financial interests.

We can expect most of the media-directed propaganda to be designed to speed up and broaden the role of the Federal Government in our lives and in the economy. Unfortunately, the token opposition will not present a principled challenge to big government, only an argument that we must move more slowly and make an effort to allow greater local decision-making.

Without presenting a specific philosophic alternative to authoritarian intervention from the left, the opposition concedes that the principle of government involvement per se is proper, practical, and constitutional.

The cliché "the third way" has been used to define the so-called compromise between the conventional wisdom of the conservative and liberal firebrands. This nice-sounding compromise refers not only to the noisy rhetoric we hear in the United States Congress, but also in Britain, Germany, and other nations as well.

The question, though, remains, is there really anything new being offered? The demand for bipartisanship is nothing more than a continuation of the third-way movement of the last several decades. The effort always is to soften the image of the authoritarians who see a need to run the economy and regulate people's lives, while pretending not to give up any of the advantages of the free market or the supposed benefits that come from compassionate welfare or a socialist government.

□ 1145

It is nothing more than political, have-your-cake-and-eat-it-too, deception.

Many insecure and wanting citizens cling to the notion that they can be taken care of through government benevolence without sacrificing the free market and personal liberty. Those who anxiously await next month's government check prefer not to deal with the question of how goods and services are produced and under what political circumstances they are most efficiently provided. Sadly, whether personal freedom is sacrificed in the process is a serious concern for only a small number of Americans.

The third way, a bipartisan compromise that sounds less confrontational and circumvents the issue of individual liberty, free markets and production is an alluring, but dangerous, alternative. The harsh reality is that it is difficult to sell the principles of liberty to those who are dependent on government programs, and this includes both the poor beneficiaries as well as the self-serving, wealthy elites who know how to benefit from government policies. The authoritarian demagogues are always anxious to play on the needs of people made dependent by a defective political system of government intervention, while perpetuating their own power. Anything that can help the people to avoid facing the reality of the shortcomings of the welfare-warfare state is welcomed. Thus, our system is destined to perpetuate itself until the immutable laws of economics bring it to a halt at the expense of liberty and prosperity.

The third-way compromise or bipartisan cooperation can never reconcile the differences between those who produce and those who live off others. It will only make it worse. Theft is theft, and forced redistribution of wealth is just that. The third way, though, can deceive and perpetuate an unworkable system when both major factions endorse the principle.

In the last session of the Congress, the majority party, with bipartisan agreement, increased the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education appropriation by 26 percent over the previous year, nine times the rate of inflation. The Education Department alone received \$44 billion, nearly double Clinton's first educational budget of 1993.

The Labor, HHS and Education appropriation was \$34 billion more than the Republican budget had authorized. Already, the spirit of bipartisanship has prompted a new administration to request another \$10 billion along with more mandates on public schools. This is a far cry from the clear constitutional mandate that neither the Congress nor the Federal courts have any authority to be involved in public education. The argument that this bipartisan approach is a reasonable compromise between the total free market of local government or local government approach, and that of a huge activist centralized government approach may appeal to some, but it is fraught with great danger. Big government clearly wins. Limited government and the free market lose. Any talk of the third way is nothing more than propaganda for big government. It is no compromise at all.

The principle of Federal Government control is fully endorsed by both sides, and the argument that the third way might slow growth of big government falls flat. Actually, with bipartisan cooperation, government growth may well accelerate.

How true bipartisanship works in Washington is best illustrated by the way a number of former Members of Congress make a living after leaving Congress. They find it quite convenient to associate with other former members of the opposing party and start a lobbying firm. What might have appeared to be contentious differences when in office are easily put aside to lobby their respective party members. Essentially, no philosophic differences of importance exist; it is only a matter of degree and favors sought, since both parties must be won over. The differences they might have had while they were voting Members of Congress existed only for the purpose of appealing to their different constituencies, not serious differences of opinion as to what the role of government ought to be. This is the reality of bipartisanship.

Sadly, our system handsomely rewards those who lobby well and in a bipartisan fashion. Congressional service too often is a training ground or a farm system for the ultimate government service: lobbying Congress for the benefit of powerful and wealthy special interests. It should be clearly evident, however, that all the campaign finance reform and lobbying controls conceivable will not help the situation. Limiting the right to petition Congress or restricting people's right to spend their own money will always fail and is not morally acceptable and misses the point. As long as government has so much to offer, public officials will be tempted to accept the generous offers of support from special interests. Those who can benefit have too much at stake not to be in the business of influencing government.

Eliminating the power of government to pass out favors is the only real solu-

tion. Short of that, the only other reasonable solution must come from Members' refusal to be influenced by the pressure the special interest money can exert. This requires moral restraint by our leaders. Since this has not happened, special interest favoritism has continued to grow.

The bipartisanship of the last 50 years has allowed our government to gain control over half of the income of most Americans. Being enslaved half the time is hardly a good compromise, but supporters of the political status quo point out that in spite of the loss of personal freedom, the country continues to thrive in many ways. But there are some serious questions that we as a people must answer. Is this prosperity real? Will it be long-lasting? What is the true cost in economic terms? Have we sacrificed our liberties for government security? Have we undermined the very system that has allowed productive effort to provide a high standard of living for so many? Has this system in recent years excluded some from the benefits that Wall Street and others have enjoyed? Has it led to needless and dangerous U.S. interventions overseas and created problems that we are not yet fully aware of? Is it morally permissible in a country that professes to respect individual liberty to routinely give handouts to the poor and provide benefits to the privileged and rich by stealing the fruits of labor from hard-working Americans?

As we move into the next Congress, some worry that gridlock will make it impossible to get needed legislation passed. This seems highly unlikely. If big government supporters found ways to enlarge the government in the past, the current evenly-split Congress will hardly impede this trend and may even accelerate it. With a recession on the horizon, both sides will be more eager than ever to cooperate on expanding Federal spending to stimulate the economy, whether the fictitious budget surplus shrinks or not. In this frantic effort to take care of the economy, promote education, save Social Security, and provide for the medical needs of all Americans, no serious discussion will take place on the political conditions required for a free people to thrive. If not, all efforts to patch the current system together will be at the expense of personal liberty, private property, and sound money.

If we are truly taking a more dangerous course, the biggest question is, how long will it be before a major political economic crisis engulfs our land? That, of course, is not known, and certainly not necessary, if we as a people and especially the Congress understand the nature of the crisis and do something to prevent the crisis from undermining our liberties. We should, instead, encourage prosperity by avoiding any international conflict that threatens our safety or wastefully consumes our needed resources.

Congressional leaders do have a responsibility to work together for the

good of the country, but working together to promote a giant interventionist state dangerous to us all is far different from working together to preserve constitutionally protected liberties.

Many argue that the compromise of bipartisanship is needed to get even a little of what the limited government advocates want, but this is a fallacious argument. More freedom can never be gained by giving up freedom, no matter the rationale. If liberals want \$46 billion for the Department of Education and conservatives argue for \$42 billion, a compromise of \$44 billion is a total victory for the advocates of Federal Government control of public education. Saving \$2 billion means nothing in the scheme of things, especially since the case for the constitutional position of zero funding was never even entertained. When the budget and government controls are expanding each year, a token compromise in the proposed increase means nothing. And those who claim it to be a legitimate victory do great harm to the cause of liberty by condoning the process. Instead of it being a third-way alternative to the two sides arguing over minor details of how to use government force, the three options instead are philosophically the same. A true alternative must be offered if the growth of the state is to be contained. Third-way bipartisanship is not the answer.

However, if, in the future, the constitutionalists argue for zero funding for the Education Department and the liberals argue to increase it to \$50 billion and finally \$25 billion is accepted as a compromise, progress will have been made. But this is not what is being talked about in D.C. When an effort is made to find a third way, both sides are talking about expanding government and neither side questions the legitimacy of the particular program involved. Unless the moral and Constitutional debate changes, there can be no hope that the trend toward bigger government with a sustained attack on personal liberty will be reversed. It must become a moral and constitutional issue.

Budgetary tokenism hides the real issue. Even if someone claims to have just saved the taxpayer a couple billion dollars, the deception does great harm in the long run by failure to emphasize the importance of the Constitution and the moral principles of liberty. It instead helps to deceive the people into believing something productive is being done, but it is really worse than that, because neither party makes an effort to cut the budget. The American people must prepare themselves for ever more spending and taxes.

A different approach is needed if we want to protect the freedoms of all Americans, to perpetuate prosperity, and to avoid a major military confrontation. All three options in reality represents only a variation of the one based on authoritarian and interventionist principles. Nothing should be

taken for granted, neither our liberties, nor our material well-being. Understanding the nature of a free society and favorably deciding on its merits are required before true reform can be expected. If, however, satisfaction and complacency with the current trend toward bigger and more centralized government remain the dominant view, those who love liberty more than promised security must be prepared for an unpleasant future.

□ 1200

Those alternative plans will surely vary from one to another. Tragically, for some it will contribute to the violence that will surely come when promises of government security are not forthcoming. We can expect further violations of civil liberties by a government determined to maintain order when difficult economic and political conditions develop.

But none of this needs occur if the principles that underpin our Republic, as designed by the Founders, can be resurrected and reinstated. Current problems that we now confront are government-created and can be much more easily dealt with when government is limited to its proper role of protecting liberty, instead of promoting a welfare-fascist state.

There are reasons to be optimistic that the principles of the Republic, the free market, and respect for private property can be restored. However, there remains good reason, as well, to be concerned that we must confront the serious political and economic firestorm seen on the horizon before that happens.

My concerns are threefold: the health of the economy, the potential for war, and the coming social discord. If our problems are ignored, they will further undermine the civil liberties of all Americans. The next decade will be a great challenge to all Americans.

The booming economy of the last 6 years has come to an end. The only question remaining is how bad the slump will be. Although many economists express surprise at the sudden and serious shift in sentiment, others have been warning of its inevitability. Boom times built on central bank credit creation always end in recession or depression. But central planners, being extremely optimistic, hope that this time it will be different, that a new era has arrived.

For several years we have heard the endless nostrum of a technology and productivity-driven paradigm that would make the excesses of the 1990s permanent and real. Arguments that productivity increases made the grand prosperity of the last 6 years possible were accepted as conventional wisdom, although sound free-market analysts warned otherwise.

We are now witnessing an economic downturn that will, in all likelihood, be quite serious. If our economic planners pursue the wrong course, they will make it much worse and prolong the recovery.

Although computer technology has been quite beneficial to the economy, in some ways these benefits have been misleading by hiding the ill effects of central bank manipulation of interest rates and by causing many to believe that the usual business-cycle correction could be averted. Instead, delaying a correction that is destined to come only contributes to greater distortions in the economy, thus requiring an even greater adjustment.

It seems obvious that we are dealing with a financial bubble now deflating. Certainly, most observers recognize that the NASDAQ was grossly overpriced. The question remains, though, as to what is needed for the entire economy to reach equilibrium and allow sound growth to resume.

Western leaders for most of the 20th century have come to accept a type of central planning they believe is not burdened by the shortcomings of true socialist-type central planning. Instead of outright government ownership of the means of production, the economy was to be fine-tuned by fixing interest rates, that is, Fed funds rates, subsidizing credit, government-sponsored enterprises, stimulating sluggish segments of the economy, farming and the weapons industry, aiding the sick, Medicaid and Medicare, federally managing education, the Department of Education, and many other welfare schemes.

The majority of Americans have not yet accepted the harsh reality that this less threatening, friendlier type of economic planning is minimally more efficient than that of the socialist planners with their 5-year economic plans.

We must face the fact that the business cycle, with its recurring recessions, wage controls, wealth transfers, and social discord, is still with us, and will get worse unless there is a fundamental change in economic and monetary policy. Regardless of the type, central economic planning is a dangerous notion.

In an economic downturn, a large majority of our political leaders believe that recession's ill effects can be greatly minimized by monetary and fiscal policy. Although cutting taxes is always beneficial, spending one's way out of a recession is no panacea. Even if some help is gained by cutting taxes, or temporary relief given by an increase in government spending, they distract from the real cause of the downturn: previously pursued faulty monetary policy.

The consequences of interest rate manipulation in a recession, along with tax-and-spending changes, are unpredictable and do not always produce the same results each time they are used. This is why interest rates of less than 1 percent and massive spending programs have not revitalized Japan's economy or her stock market.

We may well be witnessing the beginning of a major worldwide economic downturn, making even more unpredictable the consequence of conven-

tional western-style central banking tinkering.

There is good reason to believe that Congress and the American people ought to be concerned and start preparing for a slump that could play havoc with our Federal budget and the value of the American dollar. Certainly the Congress has a profound responsibility in this area. If we ignore the problems or continue to endorse the economic myths of past generations, our prosperity will be threatened. But our liberties could be lost as well if expanding the government's role in the economy is pursued as the only solution to the crisis.

It is important to understand how we got ourselves into this mess. The blind faith that wealth and capital can be created by the central bank's creating money and credit out of thin air, using government debt as its collateral, along with fixing short-term interest rates, is a myth that must one day be dispelled. All the hopes of productivity increases in a dreamed-about new era economy cannot repeal eternal economic laws.

The big shift in sentiment of the past several months has come with a loss of confidence in the status of the new paradigm. If we are not careful, the likely weakening of the U.S. dollar could lead to a loss of confidence in America and all her institutions.

U.S. political and economic power has propped up the world economy for years. Trust in the dollar has given us license to borrow and spend way beyond our means. But just because world conditions have allowed us greater leverage to borrow and inflate the currency than otherwise might have been permitted, the economic limitations of such a policy still exist. This trust, however, did allow for a greater financial bubble to develop and dislocations to last longer, compared to similar excesses in less powerful nations.

There is one remnant of the Bretton Woods gold exchange standard that has aided U.S. dominance over the past 30 years. Gold was once the reserve all central banks held to back up their currencies. After World War II, the world central banks were satisfied to hold dollars, still considered to be as good as gold, since internationally the dollar could still be exchanged for gold at \$35 an ounce.

When the system broke down in 1971 and we defaulted on our promises to pay in gold, chaos broke out. By default, the dollar maintained its status as the reserve currency of the world. This is true even to this day. The dollar still represents approximately 77 percent of all world central bank reserves.

This means that the United States has a license to steal. We print the money and spend it overseas, while world trust continues because of our dominant economic and military

power. This results in a current account and trade deficit so large that almost all economists agree that it cannot last. The longer and more extensive the distortions in the international market, the greater will be the crisis when the market dictates a correction. That is what we are starting to see.

When the recession hits full force, even the extraordinary power and influence of Alan Greenspan and the Federal Reserve, along with all other central banks of the world, will not be enough to stop the powerful natural economic forces that demand equilibrium. Liquidation of unreasonable debt and the elimination of the overcapacity built into the system and a return to trustworthy money and trustworthy government will be necessary. Quite an undertaking.

Instead of looking at the real cost and actual reasons for the recent good years, politicians and many Americans have been all too eager to accept the newfound wealth as permanent and deserved, as part of a grand new era. Even with a national debt that continued to grow, all the talk in Washington was about how to handle the magnificent budget surpluses.

Since 1998, when it was announced that we had a budgetary surplus to deal with, the national debt has nevertheless grown by more than \$230 billion, albeit at a rate less than in the past, but certainly a sum that should not be ignored. But the really big borrowing has been what the U.S. as a whole has borrowed from foreigners to pay for the huge deficit we have in our current account. We are now by far the largest foreign debtor in the world and in all of history.

The convenient arrangement has allowed us to live beyond our means, and according to long-understood economic laws must end. A declining dollar confirms that our ability to painlessly borrow huge sums will no longer be cheap or wise. During the past 30 years, in the post-Bretton Woods era, worldwide sentiment has permitted us to inflate our money supply and get others to accept the dollar as if it were as good as gold. This convenient arrangement has discouraged savings, which are now at an historic low.

Savings in a capitalist economy are crucial for furnishing capital and establishing market interest rates. With negative savings and with the Fed fixing rates by creating credit out of thin air and calling it capital, we have abandoned a necessary part of free market capitalism, without which a smooth and growing economy is not sustainable.

No one should be surprised when recessions hit, or bewildered as to their cause or danger. The greater surprise would be the endurance of an economy fine-tuned by a manipulative central bank and a compulsively interventionist Congress.

But the full payment for our last economic sins may now be required. Let us

hope we can keep the pain and suffering to a minimum.

The most recent new era of the 1990s appeared to be an answer to all politicians' dreams: a good economy, low unemployment, minimal price inflation, a skyrocketing stock market, with capital gains tax revenues flooding the Treasury, thus providing money to accommodate every special-interest demand.

But it was too good to be true. It was based on an inflated currency and massive corporate, personal and government borrowing. A recession was inevitable to pay for the extravagance that many knew was an inherent part of the new era, understanding that abundance without a commensurate amount of work was not achievable.

The mantra now is for the Fed to quickly lower short-term interest rates to stimulate the economy and alleviate a liquidity crisis. This policy may stimulate a boom and may help in a mild downturn, but it does not always work in a bad recession. It actually could do great harm since it could weaken the dollar, which in turn would allow market forces instead to push long-term interest rates higher. Deliberately lowering interest rates is not even necessary for the dollar to drop, since our policy has led to a current account deficit of a magnitude that demands the dollar eventually readjust and weaken.

A slumping stock market will also cause the dollar to decline and interest rates to rise. Federal Reserve Board central planning, though, through interest rate control, is not a panacea. It is, instead, the culprit that produces the business cycle. Government and Fed officials have been reassuring the public that no structural problems exist, citing no inflation and a gold price that reassures the world that the dollar is indeed still king.

The Fed can create excess credit, but it cannot control where it goes as it circulates throughout the economy, nor can it dictate value. Claiming that a subdued government-rigged CPI and PPI proves that no inflation exists is pure nonsense. It is well established that, under certain circumstances, new credit inflation can find its way into the stock or real estate market, as it did in the 1920s, while consumer prices remained relatively stable. This does not negate the distortions inherent in a system charged with artificially low interest rates. Instead, it allows the distortion to last longer and become more serious, leading to a bigger correction.

If gold prices reflected the true extent of the inflated dollar, confidence in the dollar specifically and in paper money generally would be undermined. It is a high priority of the Fed and all central banks of the world for this not to happen. Revealing to the public the fraud associated with all paper money would cause loss of credibility of all central banks. This knowledge would jeopardize the central bank's ability to

perform the role of lender of last resort, and to finance and monetize government debt. It is for this reason that the price of gold, in their eyes, must be held in check.

From 1945 to 1971, the United States literally dumped nearly 500 million ounces of gold at \$35 an ounce in an effort to do the same thing by continuing the policy of printing money at will, with the hopes that there would be no consequences to the value of the dollar. That all ended in 1971, when the markets overwhelmed the world central bankers.

A similar effort continues today, with central banks selling and loaning gold to keep the price in check. It is working and does convey false confidence, but it cannot last. Most Americans are wise to the government statistics regarding prices and the no-inflation-exists rhetoric. Everyone is aware that the prices of oil, gasoline, natural gas, medical care, repairs, houses, and entertainment have all been rapidly rising.

The artificially low gold price has aided the government's charade, but it has also allowed a bigger bubble to develop.

□ 1215

This policy cannot continue. Economic law dictates a correction that most Americans will find distasteful and painful. Duration and severity of the liquidation phase of the business cycle can be limited by proper responses, but it cannot be avoided and could be made worse if the wrong course is chosen.

Recent deterioration of the junk bond market indicates how serious the situation is. Junk bonds are now paying 9 to 10 percent more than short-term government securities. The quality of business loans is suffering, while more and more corporate bonds are qualifying for junk status. The Fed tries to reassure us by attempting to stimulate the economy with low, short-term Fed fund rates at the same time interest rates for businesses and consumers are rising. There comes a time when Fed policy is ineffective, much to everyone's chagrin.

Micromanaging an economy effectively for a long period of time, even with the power a central bank wields, is an impossible task. The good times are ephemeral and eventually must be paid for by contraction and renewed real savings.

There is much more to inflation than rising prices. Inflation is defined as the increase in the supply of money and credit. Obsessively sticking to the "rising prices" definition conveniently ignores placing the blame on the responsible party: The Federal Reserve. The last thing central banks, or the politicians who need a backup for all their spending mischief, want is for the government to lose its power for creating money out of thin air, which serves political and privileged financial interests.

When the people are forced to think only about rising prices, government-doctored price indexes can dampen concerns for inflation. Blame then can be laid at the doorstep of corporate profiteers, price gougers, labor unions, oil sheiks, or greedy doctors. But it is never placed at the feet of the highly paid athletes or entertainers. It would be economically incorrect to do so, but it is political correctness that does not allow some groups to be vilified.

Much else related to artificially low interest rates goes unnoticed. An overpriced stock market, overcapacity in certain industries, excesses in real estate markets, artificially high bond prices, general mal-investments, excessive debt and speculation all result from the generous and artificial credit the Federal Reserve pumps into the financial system. These distortions are every bit, if not more, harmful than rising prices. As the economy soars from the stimulus effect of low interest rates, growth and distortions compound themselves. In a slump, the reverse is true and the pain and suffering is magnified as the adjustment back to reality occurs.

The extra credit in the 1990s has found its way especially into the housing market like never before. Government Sponsored Enterprises, in particular Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae, have gobbled up huge sums to finance a booming housing market. GSE securities enjoy implicit government guarantees that have allowed for a generous discount on most housing loans. They have also been the vehicles used by consumers to refinance and borrow against their home equity to use these funds for other purposes, such as investment in the stock market. This has further undermined savings by using the equity that builds with price inflation that homeowners enjoy when money is debased.

In addition, the Federal Reserve now buys and holds GSE securities as collateral in their monetary operations. These securities are then literally used as collateral for printing Federal Reserve notes. This is a dangerous precedent.

If monetary inflation merely raised prices and all prices and labor costs moved up at the same rate and it did not cause disequilibrium in the market, it would be of little consequence. But inflation is far more than rising prices. Creating money out of thin air is morally equivalent to counterfeiting. It is fraud and theft, because it steals purchasing power from the savers and those on fixed incomes. That in itself should compel all nations to prohibit it, as did the authors of our Constitution.

Inflation is socially disruptive in that the management of fiat money, as all today's currencies are, causes great hardships. Unemployment is a direct consequence of the constantly recurring recessions. Persistent rising costs impoverish many as the standard of living of unfortunate groups erodes.

Because the pain and suffering that comes from monetary debasement is never evenly distributed, certain segments of society actually benefit.

In the 1990s, Wall Streeters thrived while some low-income, non-welfare, non-homeowners suffered with rising costs for fuel, rent, repairs, and medical care. Generally, one should expect the middle class to suffer and to literally be wiped out in severe inflation. When this happens, as it did in many countries throughout the 20th century, social and political conflicts become paramount when finger-pointing becomes commonplace by those who suffer, looking for scapegoats. Almost always, the hostility is inaccurately directed.

There is a greater threat from the monetary mischief than just the economic harm it does. The threat to liberty resulting when economic strife hits and finger-pointing increases should concern us most. We should never be complacent about monetary policy.

We must reassess the responsibility Congress has in maintaining a sound monetary system. In the 19th century, the constitutionality of a central bank was questioned and challenged. Not until 1913 were the advocates of a strong federalist system able to foist a powerful central bank on us, while destroying the gold standard. This banking system, which now serves as the financial arm of Congress, has chosen to pursue massive welfare spending and a foreign policy that has caused us to be at war for much of the 20th century.

Without the central bank creating money out of thin air, our welfare state and worldwide imperialism would have been impossible to finance. Attempts at economic fine-tuning by monetary authorities would have been impossible without a powerful central bank. Propping up the stock market as it falters would be impossible as well.

But the day will come when we will have no choice but to question the current system. Yes, the Fed does help to finance the welfare state. Yes, the Fed does come to the rescue when funds are needed to fight wars and for us to pay the cost of maintaining our empire. Yes, the Fed is able to stimulate the economy and help create what appears to be good times. But it is all built on an illusion. Wealth cannot come from a printing press. Empires crumble and a price is eventually paid for arrogance toward others. And booms inevitably turn into busts.

Talk of a new era these past 5 years has had many believing, including Greenspan, that this time it really would be different. And it may indeed be different this time. The correction could be an especially big one, since the Fed-driven distortion of the past 10 years, plus the lingering distortion of the past decades, have been massive. The correction could be made big enough to challenge all of our institutions, the entire welfare state, Social Security, foreign intervention, and our national defense.

This will only happen if the dollar is knocked off its pedestal. No one knows if that is going to happen sooner or later. But when it does, our constitutional system of government will be challenged to the core.

Ultimately, the solution will require a recommitment to the principles of liberty, including a belief in sound money, when money once again will be something of value rather than pieces of paper or mere blips from a Federal Reserve computer. In spite of the grand technological revolution, we are still having trouble with a few simple, basic tasks: counting votes, keeping the lights on, or even understanding the sinister nature of paper money.

Mr. Speaker, I will continue this special order tomorrow.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of the special order by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE) today.

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

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. CALVERT (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today on account of official 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 Members (at the request of Mr. ABERCROMBIE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. JONES of Ohio, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GREEN of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. CLAYTON, for 5 minutes, today.

The following Members (at the request of Mr. PENCE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:

Mr. SMITH of Michigan, for 5 minutes, today.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 25 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, February 8, 2001, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

673. A letter from the Comptroller, Department of Defense, transmitting a report of a violation of the Antideficiency Act by the Department of the Air Force in the 1st Fighter Wing, Langley Air Force Base, Virginia, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1517(b); to the Committee on Appropriations.

674. A letter from the Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, Department of Defense, transmitting a report on the Department's efforts and planned initiatives to achieve the five percent goals for women-owned business concerns; to the Committee on Armed Services.

675. A letter from the Counsel for Legislation and Regulations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule—Rule To Deconcentrate Poverty and Promote Integration in Public Housing; Change in Applicability Date of Deconcentration Component of PHA Plan [Docket No. FR-4420-F-11] (RIN: 2577-AB89) received February 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

676. A letter from the Managing Director, Federal Housing Finance Board, transmitting the Board's final rule—Capital Requirements for Federal Home Loan Banks [No. 2000-46] (RIN: 3069-AB01) received February 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

677. A letter from the Legislative and Regulatory Activities Division, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, transmitting the Office's final rule—Interagency Guidelines Establishing Standards for Safeguarding Customer Information and Rescission of Year 2000 Standards for Safety and Soundness [Docket No. 00-35] (RIN: 1557-AB84) received February 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

678. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Division of Corporation Finance, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Integration of Abandoned Offerings [Release No. 33-7943; File No. S7-30-98] (RIN: 3235-AG83) received January 31, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

679. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—OMB Approvals Under the Paperwork Reduction Act; Technical Amendment [FRL-6935-8] received January 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

680. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Illinois [IL198-1a; FRL-6935-4] received January 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

681. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality State Implementation Plans; Texas; Approval of Clean Fuel Fleet Substitution

Program Revision [TX-105-1-7404; FRL-6935-3] received January 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

682. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Guides for the Jewelry, Precious Metals and Pewter Industries—received February 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

683. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting the Department of the Army's proposed lease of defense articles to the United Kingdom (Transmittal No. 02-01), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2796a(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

684. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification that the Russian Federation and Ukraine are committed to the courses of action described in Section 1203 (d) of the Cooperative Threat Reduction Act of 1993 (Title XII of the Public Law 103-160), Section 1412 (d) of the Former Soviet Union Demilitarization Act of 1992 (Title XIV of Public Law 102-484) and Section 502 of the FREEDOM Support Act (Public Law 102-511); to the Committee on International Relations.

685. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 13-570, "Commemorative Works on Public Space Amendment Act of 2000" received February 7, 2001, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

686. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 13-568, "Equity in Contracting Amendment Act of 2000" received February 7, 2001, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

687. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 13-572, "Newborn Hearing Screening Act of 2000" received February 7, 2001, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

688. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 13-590, "Child and Family Services Agency Establishment Amendment Act of 2000" received February 7, 2001, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

689. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 13-560, "Anti-Graffiti Amendment Act of 2000" received February 7, 2001, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

690. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 13-567, "Bail Reform Act of 2000" received February 7, 2001, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

691. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 13-566, "Foster Children's Guardianship Act of 2000" received February 7, 2001, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

692. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 13-565, "Safe Needle Act of 2000" received February 7, 2001, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

693. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 13-562, "Health Care and

Community Residence Facility, Hospice and Home Care Licensure Penalties Temporary Amendment Act of 2000" received February 7, 2001, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

694. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 13-561, "Unemployment Compensation Administration Enhancement Amendment Act of 2000" received February 7, 2001, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

695. A letter from the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting a list of reports issued or released by GAO during the month of November 2000; to the Committee on Government Reform.

696. A letter from the President, James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation, transmitting the 2000 annual report of the Foundation, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 4513; to the Committee on Government Reform.

697. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting the 2000 Federal Financial Management Report; to the Committee on Government Reform.

698. A letter from the the Chief Administrative Officer, transmitting the quarterly report of receipts and expenditures of appropriations and other funds for the period October 1, 2000 through December 31, 2000 as compiled by the Chief Administrative Officer, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 104a; (H. Doc. No. 107-40); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

699. A letter from the Director, Policy Directives and Instructions Branch, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule—Update of the List of Countries Whose Citizens or Nationals Are Ineligible for Transit Without Visa (TWOV) Privileges to the United States Under the TWOV Program [INS No. 2020-99] (RIN: 1115-AF81) received February 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

700. A letter from the Regulations Officer, Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Intelligent Transportation System Architecture and Standards: Delay of Effective Date [FHWA Docket No. FHWA-99-5899] (RIN: 2125-AB65) received February 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

701. A letter from the Assistant Chief Counsel for Legislation and Regulations, Federal Transit Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Major Capital Investment Projects; Delay of Effective Date (RIN: 2132-AA63) received February 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

702. A letter from the Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Regattas and Marine Parades; Delay of Effective Date (RIN: 2115-AF17) received February 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

703. A letter from the Deputy Chief Counsel, Research and Special Programs Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Pipeline Safety: Pipeline Integrity Management in High Consequence Areas (Hazardous Liquid Operators with 500 or More Miles of Pipelines) [Docket No. RSPA-99-6355; Amdt. 195-70] (RIN: 2137-AD45) received February 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

704. 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 [Docket No. SPA-99-5455; Amdt. 195-71] (RIN: 2137-AC34) received February 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

705. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting principles for a bipartisan Patients' Bill of Rights to provide all Americans with protections in managed care; (H. Doc. No. 107-42); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, and Education and the Workforce and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

[Omitted from the Record of February 6, 2001]

By Mr. NETHERCUTT (for himself, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. REYES, Ms. DUNN, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. DOYLE, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. ENGLISH, and Mrs. THURMAN):

H.R. 394. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow employers a credit against income tax with respect to employees who participate in the military reserves, to allow a comparable credit for participating self-employed individuals, and to restore the pre-1986 status of deductions incurred in connection with services performed as a member of a Reserve component of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WELDON of Florida (for himself, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. SHAW, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. MICA, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. KELLER, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. GOSS, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. SCARBOROUGH, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. BOYD, and Mrs. THURMAN):

H.R. 395. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2305 Minton Road in West Melbourne, Florida, as the "Ronald W. Reagan Post Office of West Melbourne, Florida"; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. PICKERING:

H.R. 396. A bill to amend the emergency crop loss assistance provisions of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, to respond to the severe economic losses being incurred by crop producers, livestock and poultry producers, and greenhouse operators as a result of the sharp increase in energy prices; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GALLEGLY (for himself, Mr. BERUTER, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. LEACH, Mr. TANGREDO, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. HORN, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. MICA, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BASS, Ms. LEE, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. BOUCHER, Ms. NORTON,

Mr. BORSKI, Mr. OLVER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. HOLT, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. FILNER, Mr. PASCARELL, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. WEINER, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. LUTHER, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. PRELING-HUYSEN, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. EVANS, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. PHELPS, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. EHLERS, Ms. MCKINNEY, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. FRANK, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. TIERNEY, and Mr. STARK):

H.R. 397. A bill to conserve global bear populations by prohibiting the importation, exportation, and interstate trade of bear viscera and items, products, or substances containing or labeled or advertised as containing, bear viscera, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources, and in addition to the Committees on International Relations, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 398. A bill to make supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2001 to ensure the inclusion of commonly used pesticides in State source water assessment programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BISHOP (for himself, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. BARR of Georgia, Mr. FROST, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KUCINICH, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. JEFFERSON, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. MEHAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. McDERMOTT, Ms. MCKINNEY, Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. NEY, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. FILNER, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. SABO, Mr. FALCOMA, Mr. PHELPS, Mr. WYNN, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. RUSH, Mr. OWENS, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia):

H.R. 399. A bill to authorize the President to present gold medals on behalf of the Congress to former President Jimmy Carter and his wife Rosalynn Carter in recognition of their service to the Nation; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. HASTERT:

H.R. 400. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Ronald Reagan Boyhood Home National Historic Site, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 401. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require institutions of higher education to notify parents concerning missing person reports about their children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 402. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to recognize the time required to save funds for the college edu-

cation of adopted children; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 403. A bill to amend title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to require persons who are plan administrators of employee pension benefit plans or provide administrative services to such plans, and who also provide automobile insurance coverage or provide persons offering such coverage identifying information relating to plan participants or beneficiaries, to submit to the Federal Trade Commission certain information relating to such automobile insurance coverage; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 404. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to ensure that certain orders of the National Labor Relations Board are enforced to protect the rights of employees; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 405. A bill to amend title 49 of the United States Code to require automobile manufacturers to provide automatic door locks on new passenger cars manufactured after 2004; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 406. A bill to prohibit an insurer from treating a veteran differently in the terms or conditions of motor vehicle insurance because a motor vehicle operated by the veteran, during a period of military service by the veteran, was insured or owned by the United States; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 407. A bill concerning denial of passports to noncustodial parents subject to State arrest warrants in cases of nonpayment of child support; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 408. A bill to provide for the establishment of a national database of ballistics information about firearms for use in fighting crime, and to require firearms manufacturers to provide ballistics information about new firearms to the national database; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDREWS (for himself, Mr. SAXTON, and Mr. LOBIONDO):

H.R. 409. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to divide New Jersey into 2 judicial districts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 410. A bill II of the Social Security Act to restore child's insurance benefits in the case of children who are 18 through 22 years of age and attend postsecondary schools; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 411. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an inflation adjustment of the dollar limitation on the exclusion of gain on the sale of a principal residence; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 412. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exempt from income tax the gain from the sale of a business closely held by an individual who has attained age 62, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 413. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to require that anticipated child support be held in trust on the sale or refinancing of certain real property of an obligated parent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 414. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make the Hope and Lifetime Learning Credits refundable, and to

allow taxpayers to obtain short-term student loans by using the future refund of such credits as collateral for the loans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SANCHEZ:

H.R. 415. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage new school construction through the creation of a new class of bond; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 416. A bill to establish a Fund for Environmental Priorities to be funded by a portion of the consumer savings resulting from retail electricity choice, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 417. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to provide penalties for open air drug markets, and for other purposes; 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. BALDACCI:

H.R. 418. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 14 Municipal Way in Cherryfield, Maine, as the "Gardner C. Grant Post Office"; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. BARRETT (for himself, Mr.

FARR of California, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. FROST, Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. NADLER, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. RUSH, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, and Mr. LANTOS):

H.R. 419. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to authorize the Secretary of Education to make additional grants under the 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland (for himself, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. PETRI):

H.R. 420. A bill to recognize the birthdays of Presidents George Washington and Abraham Lincoln; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. BECERRA:

H.R. 421. A bill to make single family properties owned by the Department of Housing and Urban Development available at a discount to elementary and secondary school teachers and public safety officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. BECERRA:

H.R. 422. A bill to require ballistics testing of the firearms manufactured in or imported into the United States that are most commonly used in crime, and to provide for the compilation, use, and availability of ballistics information for the purpose of curbing

the use of firearms in crime; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BECERRA:

H.R. 423. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow individuals a refundable credit against income tax for the fair market value of firearms turned in to local law enforcement agencies; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS:

H.R. 424. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide to employers a tax credit for compensation paid during the period employees are performing service as members of the Ready Reserve or the National Guard; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NADLER (for himself, Mr.

GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. BONIOR, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. QUINN, Mr. SABO, Mr. GUTKNECHT, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. CAPUANO, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. MEEHAN, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. OWENS, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. FROST, Mr. COYNE, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. FILNER, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. PASCARELL, and Mr. KUCINICH):

H.R. 425. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to make grants to States to supplement State assistance for the preservation of affordable housing for low-income families; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS:

H.R. 426. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a tax credit to employers for the value of the service not performed during the period employees are performing service as members of the Ready Reserve or National Guard; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Mr. WU):

H.R. 427. A bill to provide further protections for the watershed of the Little Sandy River as part of the Bull Run Watershed Management Unit, Oregon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BROWN of Ohio (for himself,

Mr. CHABOT, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. WYNN, Mr. WU, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. COX, Mr. NEY, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. ANDREWS, and Mr. STARK):

H.R. 428. A bill concerning the participation of Taiwan in the World Health Organization; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Ms.

BALDWIN, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. FRANK, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. NADLER, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. WEINER, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. WU, Ms. RIVERS,

Mr. ANDREWS, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. WYNN, Mr. STARK, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BACA, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. FROST, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. MOORE, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. TIERNEY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. LEE, Mr. DICKS, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. BARCIA, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mr. FILNER, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. COYNE, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. TOWNS, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mrs. THURMAN, and Mr. KUCINICH):

H.R. 429. A bill to restore the Federal civil remedy for crimes of violence motivated by gender; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DELAHUNT (for himself, Mr.

GRAHAM, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. FROST, Mr. GREENWOOD, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. SCARBOROUGH, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. DUNCAN, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. COOKSEY, Mr. HOLDEN, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 430. A bill to establish a bipartisan commission to study the accuracy, integrity, and efficiency of Federal election procedures and develop standards for the conduct of Federal elections, and to authorize grants and technical assistance to the States to assist them in implementing such standards; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. DICKS:

H.R. 431. A bill to amend the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 to allow certain grant funds to be used to provide parent education; 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. DINGELL:

H.R. 432. A bill to authorize State and local governments to regulate, for public safety purposes, trains that block road traffic; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 433. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to issue regulations addressing safety concerns in minimizing delay for automobile traffic at railroad grade crossings; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

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

H.R. 434. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into a cooperative agreement to provide for retention, maintenance, and operation, at private expense, of the 18 concrete dams and weirs located within the boundaries of the Emigrant Wilderness in the Stanislaus National Forest, California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 435. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve access to medical services for veterans seeking treatment at Department of Veterans Affairs outpatient clinics with exceptionally long waiting periods; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

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

H.R. 436. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the dollar limitation on the deduction for interest on education loans, to increase the income threshold for the phase out of such deduction, and to repeal the 60 month limitation on the amount of such interest that is allowable as a deduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ENGLISH:

H.R. 437. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the alternative minimum tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ENGLISH (for himself, Ms. HART, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. SCHAFFER, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. BALDACCI, and Mr. GOODE):

H.R. 438. A bill to eliminate automatic pay adjustments for Members of Congress; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 439. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to extend commissary and exchange store privileges to veterans with a service-connected disability rated at 30 percent or more and to the dependents of such veterans; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 440. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize transportation on military aircraft on a space-available basis for veterans with a service-connected disability rated 50 percent or more; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 441. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a national cemetery for veterans in the San Diego, California, metropolitan area; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. FILNER (for himself and Mr. EVANS):

H.R. 442. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the maximum amount of a home loan guarantee available to a veteran; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 443. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose a windfall profit tax on wholesale electric energy sold in the Western System Coordinating Council; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FOSSELLA:

H.R. 444. A bill to amend title 36, United States Code, to grant a Federal charter to the National Lighthouse Center and Museum; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOSSELLA:

H.R. 445. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce individual income tax rates by 30 percent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FOSSELLA:

H.R. 446. A bill to amend certain provisions of title 5, United States Code, relating to disability annuities for law enforcement officers, firefighters, and members of the Capitol Police; to the Committee on Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, 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. GIBBONS:

H.R. 447. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to make reimbursement for certain damages incurred as a result of bonding regulations adopted by the Bureau of Land

Management on February 28, 1997, and subsequently determined to be in violation of Federal law; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. GIBBONS:

H.R. 448. A bill to limit the age restrictions imposed by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration for the issuance or renewal of certain airman certificates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. GILCREST:

H.R. 449. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to prohibit nonparty multicandidate political committee contributions in elections for Federal office; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. GILCREST:

H.R. 450. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to prohibit candidates for election to the House of Representatives from accepting contributions from individuals who do not reside in the district the candidate seeks to represent; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. HANSEN:

H.R. 451. A bill to make certain adjustments to the boundaries of the Mount Nebo Wilderness Area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. HANSEN:

H.R. 452. A bill to authorize the establishment of a memorial to former President Ronald Reagan within the area in the District of Columbia referred to in the Commemorative Works Act as 'Area I', to provide for the design and construction of such memorial, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon (for herself, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. FROST, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. RUSH):

H.R. 453. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to require criminal background checks on drivers providing Medicaid medical assistance transportation services; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois:

H.R. 454. A bill to prohibit the use of, and provide for remediation of water contaminated by, methyl tertiary butyl ether; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas (for himself and Mr. CARDIN):

H.R. 455. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore the deduction for lobbying expenses in connection with State legislation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas:

H.R. 456. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to eliminate the marriage penalty in the income tax rates and standard deduction and to reduce individual income tax rates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. KAPTUR (for herself, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. BORSKI, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. WYNN, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. MCHUGH, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. NEY, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. BACA, Mr. FILNER, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. LANTOS, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. FROST, and Mr. McDERMOTT):

H.R. 457. A bill to amend the Trade Act of 1974 to establish a transitional adjustment

assistance program for workers adversely affected by reason of the extension of non-discriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the products of the People's Republic of China; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KELLER:

H.R. 458. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide that Federal prisons may not provide cable television and similar luxuries to their inmates; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LARSEN of Washington (for himself, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. DICKS, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. BAIRD, and Mr. SMITH of Washington):

H.R. 459. A bill to provide for enhanced safety, public awareness, and environmental protection in pipeline transportation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, 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 Ms. MCKINNEY:

H.R. 460. A bill to require nationals of the United States that employ individuals in a foreign country to provide full transparency and disclosure in all their operations; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. McNULTY:

H.R. 461. A bill to authorize the President to award the Medal of Honor posthumously to Henry Johnson for acts of valor during World War I; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. McNULTY:

H.R. 462. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide that military reservists who are retained in active status after qualifying for reserve retired pay shall be given credit toward computation of such retired pay for service performed after so qualifying; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. McNULTY:

H.R. 463. A bill to prohibit discrimination by the States on the basis of nonresidency in the licensing of dental health care professionals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. McNULTY:

H.R. 464. A bill to establish the Kate Mullany National Historic Site in the State of New York, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. McNULTY:

H.R. 465. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow rollover contributions to individual retirement plans from deferred compensation plans maintained by States and local governments and to allow State and local governments to maintain 401(k) plans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MINK of Hawaii (for herself, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. STARK, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. FORD, Mr. RUSH, Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. KUCINICH):

H.R. 466. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to direct the Secretary of Education to make grants to local educational agencies for the recruitment, training, and hiring of 100,000 individuals to serve as school-based resource staff; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. NADLER:

H.R. 467. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from the gross

estate the value of certain works of artistic property created by the decedent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts:

H.R. 468. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to simplify the \$500 per child tax credit and other individual non-refundable credits by repealing the complex limitations on the allowance of those credits resulting from their interaction with the alternative minimum tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OWENS:

H.R. 469. A bill to amend title XII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to provide grants to improve the infrastructure of elementary and secondary schools; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. PALLONE:

H.R. 470. A bill to prohibit the commercial harvesting of Atlantic striped bass in the coastal waters and the exclusive economic zone; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. PASCRELL (for himself, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. HOYER, Mrs. MORELLA, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. BOEHLERT, and Mr. RUSH):

H.R. 471. A bill to provide for disclosure of fire safety standards and measures with respect to campus buildings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. RADANOVICH:

H.R. 472. A bill to amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to exempt the Woodrow Wilson Bridge project from certain provisions of that Act and allow the bridge and activities elsewhere to proceed in compliance with that Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Ms. RIVERS:

H.R. 473. A bill to assess the impact of the North American Free Trade Agreement on domestic job loss and the environment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. RIVERS:

H.R. 474. A bill to repeal the War Powers Resolution; to the Committee on International Relations, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, 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. ROGERS of Michigan (for himself, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. CAMP, Mrs. KELLY, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, and Mr. KNOLLENBERG):

H.R. 475. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction for amounts paid to any qualified State tuition program and to provide that distributions from such programs which are used to pay educational expenses shall not be includable in gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (for herself, Mr. BARCIA, Mr. ISTOOK, Mr. PITTS, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CAMP, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. WALSH, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. PHELPS, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. RYUN of Kansas, Mr. BAKER, Mr. RILEY, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. POMBO, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. HILLEARY, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. HYDE, Mr. MCCREERY, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. KING, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. DELAY, Mr. FLETCHER, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. SMITH

of Texas, Mr. THUNE, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. GUTKNECHT, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. BUYER, Mr. SCHAFER, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. TERRY, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, and Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia):

H.R. 476. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring the involvement of parents in abortion decisions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SAXTON (for himself, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. WEINER, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, and Mr. CARDIN):

H.R. 477. A bill to direct the Secretary of Education to provide grants to promote Holocaust education and awareness; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. SHOWS (for himself, Mr. TURNER, Mr. HOLDEN, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi):

H.R. 478. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to make emergency loans under the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act and to provide emergency assistance to agricultural producers whose energy costs have escalated sharply; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SHOWS:

H.R. 479. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make emergency loans under the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act to greenhouse farmers whose energy costs have escalated sharply; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SHOWS:

H.R. 480. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to make emergency loans under the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act and to provide emergency assistance to greenhouse farming operations whose energy costs have escalated sharply; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. STARK (for himself, Mr. MATSUI, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. COYNE, Mr. DOGGETT, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. FROST, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. FRANK, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. HILLIARD, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. McDERMOTT, and Mr. RUSH):

H.R. 481. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to remove the limitation on the period of Medicare eligibility for disabled workers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VITTER:

H.R. 482. A bill to require the Food and Drug Administration to establish restrictions regarding the qualifications of physicians to prescribe the abortion drug commonly known as RU09486; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WALDEN of Oregon (for himself, Mr. WU, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. DEFazio, and Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon):

H.R. 483. A bill regarding the use of the trust land and resources of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. SHAYS (for himself, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. PALLONE, Mr.

DELAHUNT, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. OLVER, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. WEXLER, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. ALLEN, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. WEINER, Mr. KUCINICH, Ms. LEE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. ROTHMAN, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. EVANS, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mr. SERRANO):

H.R. 488. A bill to designate as wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, national park and preserve study areas, wild land recovery areas, and biological connecting corridors certain public lands in the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. McNULTY:

H. Con. Res. 21. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding the primary author and the official home of "Yankee Doodle"; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. SAXTON (for himself and Mr. CHAMBLISS):

H. Con. Res. 22. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding Internet security and "cyberterrorism"; 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. SCHAFFER (for himself, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. TIBERI, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. PLATTS, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. BAKER, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. KING, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. VITTER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mrs. NORTHUP, Mr. AKIN, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. BACA, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. FERGUSON, Ms. HART, Mr. TOOMEY, and Mr. REHBERG):

H. Res. 28. A resolution honoring the contributions of Catholic schools; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. BALDACCI:

H. Res. 29. A resolution relating to the treatment of veterans with Alzheimer's disease; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. RIVERS:

H. Res. 30. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to require that the expenses of special-order speeches be paid from the Members Representational Allowance of the Members making the speeches; to the Committee on Rules.

[Submitted February 7, 2001]

By Mr. GALLEGLY:

H.R. 489. A bill to expand the teacher loan forgiveness programs under the guaranteed and direct student loan programs for teachers of mathematics and science, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. GALLEGLY (for himself, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mrs. BONO, Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. ENGLISH, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. FILNER, Mr. STARK, and Mr. MOORE):

H.R. 490. A bill to give gifted and talented students the opportunity to develop their capabilities; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. GILMAN:

H.R. 491. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to deem certain service in the organized military forces of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines and the Philippine Scouts to have been active service for purposes of benefits under programs administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BACHUS:

H.R. 492. A bill to prohibit a State from determining that a ballot submitted by an absent uniformed services voter was improperly or fraudulently cast unless the State finds clear and convincing evidence of fraud, to direct the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study of methods to improve the procedures used to enable absent uniformed services voters to register to vote and vote in elections for Federal office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BARRETT:

H.R. 493. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow individuals a refundable credit against income tax for payroll taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN, Ms. HART, Mr. HORN, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PITTS, and Mr. TERRY):

H.R. 494. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow all taxpayers a credit against income tax for up to \$200 of charitable contributions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

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

H.R. 495. A bill to designate the Federal building located in Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, United States Virgin Islands, as the "Ron de Lugo Federal Building"; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mrs. CUBIN (for herself, Mr. GORDON, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. PICKERING, and Mr. LARGENT):

H.R. 496. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to promote deployment of advanced services and foster the development of competition for the benefit of consumers in all regions of the Nation by relieving unnecessary burdens on the Nation's two percent local exchange telecommunications carriers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 497. A bill to provide that of amounts available to a designated agency for administrative expenses for a fiscal year that are not obligated in the fiscal year, up to 50 percent may be used to pay bonuses to agency personnel; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. EHRLICH (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. FROST, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. COBLE, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. NEY, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. KIND, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mrs. BONO, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. BUCHER, Mr. PAUL, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. NUSSLE, Mr. PHELPS, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. RYUN of Kansas, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. FRANK, Mrs. NORTHUP, Mr. HOLT, Mr. CANTOR, Mr.

ALLEN, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. BALDACCIO, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. ISAKSON, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA, Mr. FOLEY, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. TRAFICANT, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. GANSKE, Mrs. MORELLA, and Mr. KING):

H.R. 498. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the level of earnings under which no individual who is blind is determined to have demonstrated an ability to engage in substantial gainful activity for purposes of determining disability; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ENGEL (for himself and Mr. MARKEY):

H.R. 499. A bill to amend the Consumer Product Safety Act to confirm the Consumer Product Safety Commission's jurisdiction over child safety devices for handguns, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GUTIERREZ:

H.R. 500. A bill to revise various provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ENGEL:

H.R. 501. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for designation of overpayments and contributions to the United States Textbook and Technology Trust Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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. GALLEGLY:

H.R. 502. A bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to establish a coordinated program to provide economic and development assistance for the countries of the Caribbean region; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr.

BACHUS, Mr. BARR of Georgia, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. DELAY, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. HYDE, Mr. BARCIA, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. VITTER, Mr. HILLEARY, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. RYUN of Kansas, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. LARGENT, Mr. PITTS, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. GARY MILLER of California, Mr. BLUNT, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. PHELPS, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. GUTKNECHT, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. SCHAFER, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. EVERETT, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. DOOLITTLE, and Mr. ROGERS of Michigan):

H.R. 503. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, and the Uniform Code of Military Justice to protect unborn children from assault and murder, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GREEN of Texas (for himself, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. NAD-

LER, Mr. FILNER, Mr. FROST, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. COYNE, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. STARK, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. BASS, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. REYES, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. STENHOLM, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. KLECZKA, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. FORD, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. RUSH, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. PASTOR, and Mr. MATSUI):

H.R. 504. A bill to amend part D of title III of the Public Health Service Act to provide grants to strengthen the effectiveness, efficiency, and coordination of services for the uninsured and underinsured; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HASTINGS of Florida:

H.R. 505. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the adjustment of status of certain unaccompanied alien children and the establishment of a panel of advisors to assist unaccompanied alien children in immigration proceedings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HASTINGS of Florida:

H.R. 506. A bill to establish a commission to make recommendations on the appropriate size of membership of the House of Representatives and the method by which Representatives are elected; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HILLEARY (for himself, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. PAUL, Mr. ROSS, Mr. NEY, Mr. GOODE, Mr. SCHAFER, Mr. HUTCHINSON, and Mr. BISHOP):

H.R. 507. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a nonrefundable tax credit against income tax for individuals who purchase a residential safe storage device for the safe storage of firearms; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LAFALCE (for himself, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, and Mr. CAPUANO):

H.R. 508. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow individuals a refundable credit based on their earned income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MINK of Hawaii:

H.R. 509. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for treatment of severe spinal cord injury equivalent to the treatment of blindness in determining whether earnings derived from services demonstrate an ability to engage in substantial gainful activity; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURTHA (for himself, Mr.

WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. BOYD, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. COYNE, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FILNER, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. GOODE, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. KING, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. REYES, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. FOSSELLA):

H.R. 510. A bill to authorize the design and construction of a temporary education center at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. PASCRELL (for himself, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FILNER, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BALDACCIO, Mr. BARCIA,

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. COYNE, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Mr. FROST, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MOORE, Mr. OLVER, Mr. PHELPS, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. STARK, Mrs. THURMAN, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. PALLONE, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. GORDON, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. HOYER, Mr. OBEY, Mr. FRANK, Mr. HOLT, Mrs. CAPPs, Mr. VISCLOSKY, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. PELOSI, and Mr. SKELTON):

H.R. 511. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve outreach programs carried out by the Department of Veterans Affairs to provide for more fully informing veterans of benefits available to them under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota (for himself, Mr. OBERSTAR, and Mr. SANDERS):

H.R. 512. A bill to amend title 32, United States Code, to end the prohibition against overtime pay for National Guard technicians; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota (for himself, Mr. WALSH, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. EVANS, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. PETRI, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. STENHOLM, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. PHELPS, Mr. FROST, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. FILNER, Mr. HINCHEY, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. KIND, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. TERRY, Mr. GOODLATTE, and Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin):

H.R. 513. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide more equitable civil service retirement and retention provisions for National Guard technicians; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota:

H.R. 514. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide a presumption of service connection for certain specified diseases and disabilities in the case of veterans who were exposed during military service to carbon tetrachloride; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PETRI:

H.R. 515. A bill to require that employers offering benefits to associates of its employees who are not spouses or dependents of the employees not discriminate on the basis of the nature of the relationship between the employee and the designated associates; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. PRYCE of Ohio (for herself, Mr. PITTS, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. HORN, Mr. FLETCHER, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Ms. HART, Mr. PAUL, Mr. MCHUGH, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. OSE, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. NEY, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. FROST, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. BAKER, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. GILCREST, Mr. MICA, Mr. GARY MILLER of California, and Mr. LANTOS):

H.R. 516. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax relief to elementary and secondary school teachers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RAHALL:

H.R. 517. A bill to provide for the correct implementation of the Railroad Rehabilita-

tion and Improvement Financing Program; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. REGULA:

H.R. 518. A bill to amend the Trade Act of 1974, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REYES (for himself, Mrs. BONO, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. FILNER, Mr. HINOJOSA, and Mrs. DAVIS of California):

H.R. 519. A bill to amend section 4723 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 to assure that the additional funds provided for State emergency health services furnished to undocumented aliens are used to reimburse hospitals and their related providers that treat undocumented aliens and to extend additional funding for 2 additional fiscal years; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TRAFICANT:

H.R. 520. A bill to amend the Emergency Steel Loan Guarantee Act of 1999 to provide for increased loan guarantees for steel companies under that Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD:

H.R. 521. A bill to amend the Organic Act of Guam for the purposes of clarifying the local judicial structure of Guam; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mrs. EMERSON:

H.J. Res. 9. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for a balanced budget for the United States Government and for greater accountability in the enactment of tax legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. EMERSON:

H.J. Res. 10. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States with respect to the right to life; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. EMERSON:

H.J. Res. 11. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing the Congress and the States to prohibit the act of desecration of the flag of the United States and to set criminal penalties for that; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. EMERSON:

H.J. Res. 12. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to Constitution of the United States relating to voluntary school prayer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STARK (for himself, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. COYNE, Mr. FROST, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. STRICKLAND):

H.J. Res. 13. A joint resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding the need for a White House Conference to discuss and develop national recommendations concerning quality of care in assisted living facilities in the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CANTOR (for himself, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. DELAY, Mr. HYDE, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. SCHROCK, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. WATKINS, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Mr. THOMAS M. Davis of Virginia):

H. Res. 31. A resolution commending the people of Israel for reaffirming, through their participation in the election of February 6, 2001, their dedication to democratic ideals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on International Relations.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

2. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the State of Idaho, relative to Senate Joint Memorial No. 101 memorializing the United States Congress to provide diversion funds that have been earmarked by Congress for potato producers to help ease the economic crisis they face in 2001; to the Committee on Agriculture.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

[Omitted from the Record of February 6, 2001]

By Mr. DICKS:

H.R. 484. A bill for the relief of James Mervyn Salmon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. LEE:

H.R. 485. A bill for the relief of Geert Botzen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REYNOLDS:

H.R. 486. A bill for the relief of Barbara Makuch; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REYNOLDS:

H.R. 487. A bill for the relief of Eugene Makuch; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

[Submitted February 7, 2001]

By Mrs. KELLY:

H.R. 522. A bill for the relief of Frank Redendo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. KELLY:

H.R. 523. A bill for the relief of Thomas J. Sansone, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

[Omitted from the RECORD of February 6, 2001]

H.R. 12: Mr. THUNE, Mr. DELAY, Mr. SENBENBRENNER, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. BARCIA, Mr. THOMAS M. DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. FILNER, Mr. OTTER, Mr. PETRI, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. TAUZIN, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. FOSSELLA, and Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 17: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.

H.R. 27: Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. SCHAFFER, and Mr. STUMP.

H.R. 28: Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. SPRATT, Mrs. CAPPs, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. BACA, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. OLVER, Mr. COYNE, and Ms. HARMAN.

H.R. 42: Mr. SCHAFFER.

H.R. 57: Mr. LUTHER.

H.R. 65: Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. CRAMER, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. WEINER, Ms. DUNN, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. FILNER, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. FRANK, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, and Ms. BERKLEY.

H.R. 68: Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. PAUL, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Mr. WEXLER.

- H.R. 80: Mr. HAYWORTH.
- H.R. 85: Mr. NEY, Mr. GOODE, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. GILLMOR, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. MCGOVERN.
- H.R. 100: Mr. PETRI, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mrs. BONO, Mr. MOORE, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. BERUTER, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. WHITFIELD, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. UPTON, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. GUTKNECHT, and Mr. FROST.
- H.R. 101: Mr. PETRI, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mrs. BONO, Mr. MOORE, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. BERUTER, Mr. FRANK, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. WHITFIELD, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. UPTON, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, and Mr. FROST.
- H.R. 102: Mr. PETRI, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mrs. BONO, Mr. MOORE, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. BERUTER, Mr. FRANK, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. WHITFIELD, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. UPTON, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mr. FROST.
- H.R. 108: Mr. UDALL of Colorado.
- H.R. 110: Mr. UDALL of Colorado.
- H.R. 122: Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. CRANE, Mr. PAUL, Mr. COOKSEY, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. GOSS, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. GILMAN, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. TERRY, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. GANSKE, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. SCHAFFER, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. STUMP, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. AKIN, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. KERNS, Mr. RYUN of Kansas, Mr. FOSSELLA, and Mrs. KELLY.
- H.R. 123: Mr. SHOWS, Mr. ISAKSON, and Mr. EVERETT.
- H.R. 129: Ms. HART.
- H.R. 132: Mr. ABERCROMBIE and Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California.
- H.R. 159: Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. TERRY, Mr. LAHOOD, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, and Mr. LOBIONDO.
- H.R. 162: Mr. HORN, Mr. FRANK, and Mr. ORTIZ.
- H.R. 168: Mr. GRUCCI.
- H.R. 179: Mr. ANDREWS, Mrs. BONO, Mr. CAMP, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. COYNE, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. DICKS, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. GILLMOR, Ms. HART, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PENCE, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. WATKINS, and Mr. WEXLER.
- H.R. 184: Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. LUTHER, Mrs. THURMAN, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. DOYLE, and Mr. NADLER.
- H.R. 187: Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.
- H.R. 190: Mr. SCHROCK.
- H.R. 191: Mr. OTTER.
- H.R. 192: Mr. LAHOOD and Mr. PAUL.
- H.R. 200: Mr. EVANS and Mr. CUNNINGHAM.
- H.R. 210: Mr. GILLMOR.
- H.R. 218: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. BUYER, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. HULSHOF, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. MANZULLO.
- H.R. 232: Mr. DEAL of Georgia.
- H.R. 236: Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. PITTS, Mr. HULSHOF, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. CULBERSON, Ms. HART, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. RILEY, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. BAKER, Mr. SESSIONS, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. RUSH, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. BAIRD, and Mr. NEY.
- H.R. 239: Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. BONIOR.
- H.R. 241: Mr. GOODE, Mr. COOKSEY, and Mrs. EMERSON.
- H.R. 244: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. FILNER, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. PASTOR, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. REYES, and Mr. SISISKY.
- H.R. 245: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. FILNER, Mr. MCHUGH, and Mr. NEY.
- H.R. 250: Mr. TERRY, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. THUNE, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. COOKSEY, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. GUTKNECHT, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Mr. RYUN of Kansas.
- H.R. 257: Ms. HART.
- H.R. 259: Mr. CALVERT, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Ms. HART.
- H.R. 261: Mr. CALVERT.
- H.R. 262: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
- H.R. 267: Mr. SWEENEY, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. OSE, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. THUNE, and Mr. RILEY.
- H.R. 270: Mr. NADLER, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. LEE, and Mr. MCGOVERN.
- H.R. 275: Mr. COX, Mr. STUMP, Mr. ISSA, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. PAUL.
- H.R. 276: Mr. MCINNIS and Mr. HOUGHTON.
- H.R. 288: Mr. TOWNS, Mr. FRANK, and Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri.
- H.R. 294: Mr. SMITH of Michigan, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, and Mr. WHITFIELD.
- H.R. 296: Ms. SLAUGHTER and Mr. DEAL of Georgia.
- H.R. 301: Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. TURNER, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
- H.R. 302: Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. TURNER, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
- H.R. 303: Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. EHRlich, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. WU, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. COLLINS, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. BASS, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. THUNE, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. COOKSEY, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. EVANS, Ms. LEE, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. WEINER, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. COYNE, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. SHIMKUS, Ms. DUNN, Mr. PAUL, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. KING, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. GORDON, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. MCCREERY, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. BACA, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. FILNER, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. FRANK, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. ISAKSON, Ms. BERKLEY, and Mr. BOEHLERT.
- H.R. 306: Mr. HANSEN.
- H.R. 311: Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. WAMP, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. BAKER, and Mr. SESSIONS.
- H.R. 316: Mr. CAMP, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. PITTS.
- H.R. 320: Mr. GONZALEZ, Ms. HART, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. HOYER, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. BOUCHER, and Mr. LEVIN.
- H.R. 322: Ms. BERKLEY, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. BRYANT, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. DICKS, Mr. DUNCAN, Ms. DUNN, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. FORD, Mr. GORDON, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. INSLEE, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. JENKINS, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. PAUL, Mr. REYES, Ms. ROSLEHTINEN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. TANNER, and Mr. WAMP.
- H.R. 326: Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. BARRETT, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. BERMAN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. CLYBURN, and Mr. CALVERT.
- H.R. 330: Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. OTTER, and Mr. CULBERSON.
- H.R. 333: Mr. NEY, Mr. BARCIA, Mr. ROEMER, and Mr. THOMAS M. DAVIS of Virginia.
- H.R. 340: Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. WAXMAN, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Ms. LEE, Mr. COSTELLO, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. BACA, Mr. BERMAN, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. FARR of California, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, and Mr. HOEFFEL.
- H.R. 369: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey and Mr. DEAL of Georgia.
- H.R. 380: Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. BOYD, Mr. OLVER, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. HINOJOSA, and Mrs. THURMAN.
- H.R. 385: Mr. GOODE, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. PITTS, and Mr. AKIN.
- H.R. 389: Mr. ACKERMAN.
- H.J. Res. 7: Mr. HOYER and Ms. SANCHEZ.
- H.J. Res. 8: Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. SCHROCK.
- H. Con. Res. 17: Ms. SLAUGHTER.
- H. Con. Res. 20: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. CALVERT, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. MCHUGH, Ms. HART, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, and Ms. LOFGREN.
- H. Res. 15: Mr. TERRY.
- H. Res. 27: Mr. PHELPS, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, and Mr. LANTOS.

[Submitted February 7, 2001]

H.R. 41: Mr. TOWNS, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. HULSHOF, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. SHOWS, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Ms. DUNN, and Mr. BENTSEN.

H.R. 65: Mr. SCARBOROUGH, Mr. MICA, and Mr. SAXTON.

H.R. 126: Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. FARR of California, Ms. RIVERS, and Mr. FRANK.

H.R. 168: Mr. PAUL.

H.R. 179: Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. PHELPS, and Mr. SAXTON.

H.R. 225: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. FILNER, Mr. SABO, Mr. STARK, Mr. FRANK, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. LEE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. HOLT, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. OLVER, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. WYNN, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. BECERRA, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. RUSH, Mrs. MEEK

of Florida, Mr. DEUTSCH, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. SERRANO.
H.R. 296: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
H.R. 301: Ms. KAPTUR.
H.R. 302: Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 303: Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. ROSS, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. SCARBOROUGH, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. MICA, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. STEARNS, and Mr. GOODE.
H.R. 322: Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. FROST, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. HILLEARY, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr.

LAMPSON, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. SCARBOROUGH, and Mrs. THURMAN.
H.R. 419: Mr. STARK, Mr. LAHOOD, and Mr. HILL.
H.R. 420: Mr. WOLF and Mr. STEARNS.
H.R. 429: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
H.R. 478: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota and Mr. SANDERS.