on all matters referred to it or under its jurisdiction. Subcommittee chairmen shall set dates for hearings and meetings of their respective subcommittees after consultation with the Chairman and other subcommittee chairmen with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of full Committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings whenever possible.

(b) *Disclaimer*.—All Committee or subcommittee reports printed pursuant to legislative study or investigation and not approved by a majority vote of the Committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, shall contain the following disclaimer on the cover of such report:

"This report has not been officially adopted by the Committee on (or pertinent subcommittee thereof) and may not therefore necessarily reflect the views of its members."

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

Rule XVI.—Referral of Legislation to Subcommittees

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

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

(c) *Multiple Referrals*.—In carrying out this rule with respect to any matter, the Chairman may refer the matter simultaneously to two or more subcommittees for concurrent consideration or for consideration in sequence (subject to appropriate time limitations in the case of any subcommittee after the first), or divide the matter into two or more parts (reflecting different subjects and jurisdictions) and refer each such part to a different subcommittee, or make such other provisions as he or she considers appropriate.

MENTAL HEALTH

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to encourage President Bush to move forward on his recent commitment to create a national mental health commission. In fact, I would recommend to the President that he move it immediately and ask the leadership of our institution to move the bill on suspension so the commission can begin its critical work.

As proposed, the commission part of a larger new freedom initiative would be charged with studying and making recommendations for mental illness treatment services and improving the coordination of Federal programs that serve individuals with mental illness.

I have long fought for the creation of such a National Commission on Mental Illness. When Russell Weston, Jr., a diagnosed paranoid schizophrenic, fatally shot two U.S. Capitol Police officers, Gibson and Chestnut, in July 1998 right outside this Chamber, a bipartisan group of Members called upon our leadership to create such a commission to investigate the serious national dimensions of mental illness, including the lack of access to proper treatment and the violence that can result. But our pleas for the establishment of an interjurisdictional mental health advisory committee fell on deaf ears.

It is tragic that despite the high number of major profile cases like Russell Weston, Jr., John Hinckley, Jr., Theodore Kazinski and, most recently, Robert Pickett, the man who fired his gun outside the White House just 2 weeks ago, that our mental health delivery system has largely been neglected.

Mr. Weston, for example, received Federal Social Security insurance benefits but was not expected to check in to assure that he was receiving his proper medication. Indeed, it is strangely disturbing that a technological society that is smart enough to land people on the moon cannot see what is staring us in the face right here on earth.

Today, the mentally ill face huge barriers to proper treatment. For many, the obstacles are simply too difficult to surmount. Many more fall victim to the gaping holes and lack of follow-up in our system. Since the deinstitutionalization of the mentally ill began decades ago, our Nation has spawned growing homelessness and neglect as well as violence. Now our local jails and Federal prisons become the primary domiciliaries for our Nation's mentally ill. It is sad. It is tragic. It is wrong.

It is now estimated that over a third of our Nation's homeless population are mentally ill, and a 1999 Department of Justice study that we commissioned here showed that even at the Federal prison level, nearly a fifth of those housed have a serious mental illness. And I know that in our local jails, it can be as high as two-thirds.

Dorothea Dix, the great social and political activist who worked on behalf of the mentally ill, precipitated major prison reform beginning in the 1840s, nearly two centuries ago, she would be horrified by our Nation's regression. It is wholly unacceptable that over 50 years later our prisons remain the primary home for our Nation's mentally ill.

The situation is urgent, and that is why I would forcefully urge our new President to act swiftly on his commitment to create this commission. He would have the support of this Member, and I know other Members in this Chamber who understand the dimensions of this problem.

The commission's establishment will be an important step toward what must be a greater role for the Federal Government in addressing this wide and growing crisis.

THANKING CONGRESS FOR HELPING THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GET OUT OF THE HOLE

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

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I come to the House to report periodically when significant events occur in the District of Columbia.

I know for new Members, the first impression might be well, that is not none of my business, Congresswoman. It really should not be, but it turns out to be because matters affecting the District of Columbia which, for every other district, would not be seen on this floor do come here.

Today's Washington Times has a headline of interest to the Members of the House, Control Board Prepares to Reinstate Local Fiscal Authority. This matter is of interest to the House, because the control board was formed pursuant to a statute passed by this House when the District of Columbia encountered fiscal problems in the mid-'90s. It encountered those problems, because it is the only city in the United States that had to bear State, city and municipal functions.

I am pleased that this House offered some relief when it took over the most costly State functions, the rest of it was hard work from the District of Columbia, and, of course, the good economy.

The Times reports that on tomorrow, the control board will certify that the District has had its last of four clean audits, meaning that the control board period is over, and the control board itself will go out of existence on September the 30th. It is in a phase-out mode.

The District has had nothing short of a spectacular turnaround. It had to dig itself out of the worst kind of fiscal crisis. Any city in the United States that had to pay for State functions would have been in that kind of crisis long ago. Philadelphia had a control board. New York had a control board. Cleveland had a control board long before the District did, and they have a State to back them up.

The District is an orphan city all by itself carrying those functions with the kind of diminishing tax base that every