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No. 24

## House of Representatives

The House met at 12:30 p.m.

### MORNING HOUR DEBATES

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 3, 2001, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning hour debates. The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to not to exceed 30 minutes, and each Member, except the majority leader, the minority leader, or the minority whip, limited to not to exceed 5 minutes.

### NORTH AMERICAN SLAVERY MEMORIAL COUNCIL ACT

The SPEAKER. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, it is a delight to be back here to serve the people.

I am here in honor of Black History Month. I would like to bring my colleagues' attention to legislation that I intend to introduce today. The bill is entitled the North American Slavery Memorial Council Act.

I believe that this bill can best be thought of by a quote from Papa Dallas Stewart. He was a former slave that was captured; and his comment sort of provides the essence, I think, of what my bill is trying to do. This is what he said: "And one thing I want you to promise me: that you are going to tell all the children my story." So my colleagues, we need to tell it.

Stewart, a former slave, knew firsthand the heartache and the pain that slavery could bring. As a child, his eyes were burned out when an overseer caught him simply studying the alphabet. He spent his life encouraging others to never forget the horrors of slav-

ery. He understood the problems of forgetting the past. He recognized that we must share the painful past in order to protect our future. We must help ensure that future generations grasp the injustice that occurred in North America's past so that we may never repeat it.

My bill is patterned after the Holocaust Museum Act and pays tribute to those who suffered and perished under slavery in North America.

Mr. Speaker, slavery infected our past and oppressed several ethnic groups. Education is one of the best weapons to prevent such injustices, and what better way to educate future generations than with a fitting tribute in our Nation's Capital to those who were enslaved in North America.

My bill is designed to ensure that Americans never forget the horrors of slavery. We have wisely given honor to those who lost their lives and suffered during the Holocaust. But we have neglected to honor those who lost their lives and were imprisoned by slavery. We should offer a proper tribute to those who were denied their freedom in North America, and I am confident that my bill will help to rectify this oversight.

Last year, the Roth Horowitz Gallery in New York City showed a splendid exhibition. It was entitled "Witness." The exhibit chronicled the practice of lynching between 1863 and 1960. An article stated that after the opening of the exhibit, hundreds of visitors had poured in to see the exhibit, many of them waiting in lines up to 20 minutes in freezing temperatures. After one viewer came out, this is what he said: "Perhaps the popularity of this exhibition should serve as an argument for a museum devoted to slavery."

Acknowledging slavery as a tragedy is very important. Groups have begun holding commemorations on their own. In fact, one group is the St. Paul's Community Baptist Church of Brook-

lyn, New York. The horror they are remembering is what is called the Middle Passage and the hundreds of years of enslavement that followed. The church pastor, the Reverend Johnny Ray Youngblood, would like every church and civic organization in this country to do the same.

Youngblood believes, along with many of his church congregants, that acknowledging, just simply acknowledging the pain of the past will pave the way for real change, political and personal.

Several noted psychologists contend that because of the trauma from this original deep wound, it was so great, so deep and has gone on so long publicly unrieved, it may account for some of our social ills.

As with the many public remembrances of the Jewish Holocaust, St. Paul's commemoration allows grieving for forefathers and mothers, acknowledging the psychic wounds whose agonies still are felt in our communities today. One church observer said, "You have to admit there was pain, real pain. Once you admit it, then you can heal it."

So, Mr. Speaker, that is exactly what this museum would seek to do. We can heal, and people healing will prevent division. One way is to acknowledge the past problems and injustices. Americans have a rich history, but we must be true in recalling our history and slavery is sadly a part of that history. This museum will stand as a beacon and not only pay tribute to those who were forced into slavery, but should also stand to help end slavery that still exists throughout the world.

For the sake of Papa Stewart and countless others, we must never forget the past. I encourage my colleagues to join with me in cosponsoring the North American Slavery Museum bill.

□ 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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# AMERICA'S GOAL: DO NOT SPEND THE SURPLUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Madam Speaker, tonight the President of the United States will come before this Chamber in joint session, and I suspect he is going to talk about three areas that should be important to all of us. One is what do we do with taxes and how much should they be lowered, and should we continue a wartime tax rate in this time of peace that is now bringing in an estimated \$5.6 trillion of surpluses over the next 10 years, and probably that is going to be much higher; and, is it reasonable to say that surpluses are really overtaxation.

The next question I think that he will also address is Social Security and the importance of keeping Social Security solvent. If we were to have a perfect world, or, if you will, a perfect Congress, we would probably not have a tax cut and we would start a program keeping Social Security solvent. But the danger in this body and over in the Senate is, if the money is laying there, all this extra surplus money coming in, if it is sort of laying there on the counter, if you will, Congress tends to increase spending.

The President will also talk about the importance of continuing to pay down the debt. And, if you will join me on this chart for just a second for what is the debt of this country, the total public debt as defined in law is made up of three areas where government is borrowing. One is the debt held by the public, the Wall Street debt, the Treasury bills that are issued on a regular basis. That is approximately \$3.4 trillion. On the top we see the pink area, and the pink area is about \$1.1 trillion of money that has been borrowed from extra Social Security taxes coming in, so what government has been doing for the last 40 years is taking this extra surplus from Social Security and spending it on other programs. At least now we have decided to, even though we are not doing anything to fix Social Security and keep it solvent, at least we are not going to spend that money, we have decided. The other area is about \$1.2 trillion that is the other 116 trust funds of Federal Government.

So what we are doing, if we do not fix Social Security and do not use some of that money to invest better than the job we are doing right now with Social Security, we are lending it to the government, government writes an IOU and says, you cannot cash this in, but we will write you an IOU from the money we are borrowing from Social Security, we are taking the actual cash dollars and using it to pay down the debt held by the public. So over time, the debt held by the public will go down, but the amount that we owe the Social Security Trust Fund and the

other trust funds will go up, to keep the total debt of this country about even and not have the total go down.

Madam Speaker, this represents what has happened to the public debt, all three of the previous charts. If my colleagues will join me on this chart, we will see that the public debt of this country has remained relatively low up until the last 20 years, and now it is skyrocketing. What that means to me is that whether it is the debt held by the public or what we owe the Social Security Trust Fund or what we owe the other trust funds, somehow, some place, some time, government is going to have to come up with the money to pay that loan back.

So that is the challenge for us. Where do we come up with that money? How do we come up with that money? If all we do is shuffle boxes around and use the surpluses coming in from Social Security and the other trust funds to pay down the debt held by the public, the debt will go way down low; but when the baby boomers start retiring, then we have to come up with the extra money needed to pay Social Security benefits, and the debt will soar. So again, if we are looking at the previous chart, the debt of this country has been going up tremendously, and now, if we use a little bit of the money of the Social Security surplus to pay down the debt, the debt will actually go down, but then again on the chart we just looked at, we just reviewed, it will again soar.

The challenge before this body is what do we do with the surplus money coming in? Madam Speaker, listen to the increased spending dilemma that has faced this Congress. In 1997, we set budget caps. If we had stuck to those budget caps that we set in 1997, the increased spending over the next 10 years would have been \$1.7 trillion less than it is today. Because of that increased spending, because of the propensity of this Chamber and the Senate and the White House to spend more money, we have increased spending more over the next 10 years because of what we have done in the last 5 than what the President is suggesting as a tax cut. Some of the tax cut will help get some of the money out of town so we will not spend it. That is our goal.

## HOUSE MUST ADDRESS ISSUE OF INTENTIONAL DISENFRANCHISEMENT OF MILITARY VOTE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. Goss) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. GOSS. Madam Speaker, I had the great privilege and honor to travel with colleagues during this past Presidents' break under the leadership of the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) to visit parliamentarians who deal with NATO concerns. As most Americans know, we have valuable partners overseas providing defense for

peace and well-being all across the Atlantic, including the North American countries and our allies and friends overseas in Europe. We get together a couple of times a year to examine policy and, of course, at this time there is a great deal of interest in the new administration and where it is going. We had useful meetings, timely meetings, and there will be reports coming forth on those in time.

I wanted to speak about an aspect of the trip we took this time that I think is more important, because there is some business for our House. As is customary, we quite often visit our troops when we are out in these areas. We go to remote areas, places like the Sinai on this trip, and dangerous areas, places like the Balkans; and we go to support areas, places like Italy and places where there are active operations in places like Turkey where our troops are flying, our Air Force. We talk to our troops. We get right out there; we do not get just the red carpet treatment talking to the officers. We talk to the men and women in uniform, hearing what their gripes are, their concerns, worries and wants; and we try to get the message back to them to say thanks for what they are doing. We talk to the Army, Marines, Air Force, and Coast Guard when we are in those places.

There was a lot of concern this time in our conversations with the troops; but we did find a common thread on a subject that this House needs to do something about, and that was the fact that their vote was not counted in the last election. There is a concern out there that the extra efforts they took, because it is tough to get their votes cast when they are involved in military duty, because they are doing things in remote parts of the world and it is not like the pleasures that we have and the convenience and the logistics we have, just going and casting our votes on Election Day in this country or even doing an absentee ballot in this country. It is very complicated for them.

So the fact that their vote may have been thrown out is particularly disturbing to them, whether it was because of technical problems like the postmarks on the ballots or the rules for witnesses or whether or not there are time deadlines that could not be managed and so forth because of where they were. These are correctable things, and between the work of the States and the supervisors of elections at the local level and the Federal-level rules, I think we can get this corrected and taken care of.

Madam Speaker, what troubled the troops the most was that there are apparently some people who actively wanted to disenfranchise the military vote because it did not measure up ideologically with the views of their candidate. Unfortunately, as we read in Florida, and I am proud to represent a good part of Florida, southwest Florida, we read public reports in the newspaper that indeed, efforts were under

way to disenfranchise intentionally the military vote because it might turn the election in a different direction. That, of course, is extremely odious.

Madam Speaker, I hope this Congress will take steps to make clear once and for all that the sense of this body and the people who represent the people of the United States of America find this particularly odious, especially when we understand that the risk, the separations, the hardship, the work that our troops are doing around the world, that many of us just take for granted. When you are out there and see it firsthand and talk to these folks, you are proud; and to think that somebody would actively say, we are not sure we want to have their vote counted because it might not help my candidate, is, certainly, misguided.

So we have work to do on this. I urge my colleagues to pay attention to this and support legislation when it comes forward. I am proud of our troops overseas, and I know every single Member of this body is too.

#### MEMBER REPORT ON U.S. MISSION IN KOSOVO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. SKELTON. Madam Speaker, I have just returned from the Balkans, Bosnia and Kosovo with two other members of the Committee on Armed Services. Due to the ongoing debate in this House and elsewhere regarding the U.S. role, I offer Members a report on my observations.

The situation in Kosovo is, of course, complicated. To be summed up broadly, Serbs inside Kosovo are afraid of the Albanian majority, while those Albanians are afraid of the nation of Serbia next door. These two groups have one thing in common: they are both glad the U.S. and European troops are there to protect them and provide stability.

It is not well known that the U.S. provides a small minority of the force in Kosovo. Visitors who see only Camp Bondsteel and the American sectors can get the impression that the United States stands alone between ancient enemies. That is a skewed view. The fact is that American forces are only 18 percent of the efforts in Kosovo. General Ferrell told me that he intends to reduce the figure by some 15 to 20 percent. In fact, there are more American contractors building roads and schools, cooking meals, providing support for the troops than there are American soldiers.

Let us talk about those soldiers, Madam Speaker. We hear a lot about bringing Americans home and how soldiers do not belong out there, so I asked the soldiers on the line, and they are proud of what they are doing. They told me they are proud to be peace-

makers. They know why they are in Kosovo. In fact, the enlisted soldiers know more about the political situation in the Balkans than a lot of political scientists do here in Washington.

The proof of their pride is that re-enlistment is higher among the units deployed in Kosovo than anywhere else in the Army. The soldiers are working hard and the tempo of operations is high. When our troops believe that they are doing what they came into the Army to do, they will come back, and they are. That is a strong message to all of us and especially to those who think peacekeeping is somehow below the dignity of American soldiers.

Remember, too, that the soldiers on that line today will be the leaders and NCOs of the next conflict, if one comes.

We are also working well with our allies, as well as the Russians. It is a fringe benefit that can pay off for the U.S. in the future. By the way, believe it or not, the Russians send troops to Kosovo as a reward for good service elsewhere. A French general told me that their involvement in Kosovo has been the best thing to happen to recruitment in a long time.

We are making a difference. I asked soldiers of all ranks, What would happen if the U.S. pulled out of the Balkans? One said it best in a simple word: "Boom." Kosovo today is not what it was even 6 months ago. One American sergeant told me that the local population has fought itself out, and that they are glad we are there so that they can stop fighting. But if we leave, the weariness will not prevail.

The peace is clearly tenuous. I visited one village where the Serbian and Albanian children share the same schoolhouse. They go into different rooms through different doors, but the fact that they are in the same building is a breakthrough. On the other hand, there was an armed patrol of 16 Albanian guerillas leaving their training location, which is in an officially demilitarized zone, and that night a van was blown up, killing three Serb policemen. Passions clearly still run high.

But the facts should not frighten the United States from its duty. As General Quinlan told me, Madam Speaker, there is no military solution to this situation; but our military presence is buying the time and space for a political solution. Yes, tension in the Balkans remains high, but America can be proud of our young men and our young women as they are keeping the peace and, more important, they are proud of it. Madam Speaker, I hope that every Member here is proud of them too. I certainly am.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 51 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS) at 2 p.m.

#### PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer: Lord, by Your light and grace, grant us vision. Sometimes when we ask vision of You, we are impelled to unlock mysteries or blinded by the future. But the vision You offer is given to help us live fully into the present moment.

Walking by faith is like walking by candlelight. You give us just enough to take our next step.

Grant us vision as a Nation that we may make the right step, at Your direction, together.

As leaders in this Congress, shed Your light upon us that people are willing to follow our lead. As representatives may we find Your people willing to move with us in the direction You guide.

Give us grateful hearts which recognize Your gift, acting in us, when we find common vision. Vision gives us hope now and forever. 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 Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. TRAFICANT led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

#### COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means:

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, February 7, 2001.

Hon. DENNIS HASTER, *Speaker, House of Representatives, The Capitol, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I am forwarding to you the Committee's recommendations for certain designations required by law for the 107th Congress.

First, pursuant to Section 8002 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the Committee designated the following members to serve on the Joint Committee on Taxation for the 107th Congress: Mr. Thomas, Mr. Crane, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Rangel and Mr. Stark.

Second, pursuant to Section 161 of the Trade Act of 1974, the Committee recommended the following members to serve as official advisors for international conference meetings and negotiating sessions on trade agreements: Mr. Thomas, Mr. Crane, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Rangel and Mr. Levin.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM M. THOMAS,  
*Chairman.*

#### APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS AS OFFICIAL ADVISERS TO UNITED STATES DELEGATIONS TO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, AND NEGOTIATION SESSIONS RELATING TO TRADE AGREEMENTS DURING FIRST SESSION OF 107TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, and pursuant to section 161(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2211), the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following Members of the House to be accredited by the President as official advisors to the United States delegations to international conferences, meetings, and negotiation sessions relating to trade agreements during the first session of the 107th Congress:

Mr. THOMAS of California,  
Mr. CRANE of Illinois,  
Mr. SHAW of Florida,  
Mr. RANGEL of New York, and  
Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.  
There was no objection.

#### DESERT STORM CEASE FIRE

(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, 10 years ago today 600,000 American servicemen and women fought to preserve the tenets of democracy and freedom in the Middle East.

Tomorrow marks the 10th anniversary of the cease fire ending Desert Storm, a military campaign that showed America's continued commitment against totalitarian aggression.

As an Air Force pilot during Desert Storm, I proudly served under the leadership of President George Bush, General Colin Powell and General Norman Schwarzkopf.

Their vision created a new model of global power that has sent our potential adversaries scrambling for alternative solutions rather than military aggression.

Yet the true heroes of Desert Storm were the men and women who fought with great courage and honor. 10 years ago, the strength of our Nation and Armed Forces successfully liberated Kuwait from Saddam Hussein's rule of terror. Today, let us remember the commitment and ideals that led our Nation to victory.

#### PASS H.R. 305, LEGISLATION CREATING AN AGENCY TO MONITOR THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

(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, for 16 years FBI agent Robert Hanssen allegedly stole 6,000 top secret documents and sold them to Russia. Now if that is not enough to rape the Statue of Liberty, the FBI said Hanssen did that all by himself. Unbelievable. I say if Hanssen did that all by himself, I am a fashion leader.

Hey, enough is enough. It is getting so bad, China is buying elections. Laptops with top secrets are disappearing into thin air. Now FBI agents are selling our secrets. Beam me up.

Even a seeing eye dog can smell the fact that we need to pass H.R. 305 and create an agency to monitor the Department of Justice who investigates themselves and never finds any wrongdoing. My God, this is out of hand.

I yield back the fact that the FBI should be looking into FBI agent James Maddak, Sacramento, California, and his activities and urge an investigation.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Any record votes on postponed questions will be taken after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules, but not before 5 p.m. today.

#### RECOGNIZING AND HONORING DALE EARNHARDT

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 57) recognizing and honoring Dale Earnhardt and expressing the condolences of the House of Representatives to his family on his death.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 57

Whereas Ralph Dale Earnhardt was born in Kannapolis, North Carolina, on April 29, 1951; Whereas Dale Earnhardt was the son of Martha and the late Ralph Earnhardt and brother of Danny Earnhardt, Randy Earnhardt, Kaye Snipes, and Cathy Watkins;

Whereas his father, Ralph Earnhardt, a pioneer of the National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing (NASCAR), introduced Dale Earnhardt to the sport, and Dale began racing Hobby-class cars in and around Kannapolis, working full-time welding and mounting tires during the day and either racing or working on his cars at night;

Whereas, upon the death of his father in 1973, Dale Earnhardt followed in his footsteps, becoming a professional race car driver;

Whereas Dale Earnhardt made his Winston Cup debut in 1975 and was named Rookie of the Year in 1979, his first full season of racing;

Whereas Dale Earnhardt earned his first Winston Cup Championship in 1980, becoming the first driver to win Rookie of the Year honors and the Winston Cup Championship in successive years;

Whereas Dale Earnhardt had an extraordinary career as a NASCAR driver, was named Driver of the Year five times, and is tied with Richard Petty for the most Winston Cup Championships, with seven titles;

Whereas Dale Earnhardt won 76 career races, including the 1998 Daytona 500;

Whereas Dale Earnhardt lived and worked in Mooresville, North Carolina, and his racing and related businesses contributed much to the employment, business development, and prestige of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Davidson, Iredell, Lincoln, and Rowan counties in North Carolina;

Whereas Dale Earnhardt, nicknamed the Intimidator, was a fierce competitor, an exceptional driver, and a legend in his sport;

Whereas Dale Earnhardt was always known for his kindness and friendliness to his fans and community;

Whereas Dale Earnhardt was a loving husband to his wife, Teresa, and an exemplary father to his sons, Dale Jr. and Kerry, and daughters, Kelley and Taylor;

Whereas Dale Earnhardt was a man of strong faith and had on his dashboard a citation from Proverbs 18:10, "The name of the Lord is a strong tower, the righteous runneth into it and is safe.";

Whereas Dale Earnhardt was one of the most respected drivers for his achievements on and off the track and in the words of his son, Dale Jr., "stands as an example of what hard work and dedication will achieve. He praises God, loves his family, enjoys his friends."; and

Whereas Dale Earnhardt died in a crash during the final lap of the Daytona 500 on February 18, 2001, prompting Bill France, Jr., Chairman of NASCAR's board of directors to declare, "NASCAR has lost its greatest driver in the history of the sport." : Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes Dale Earnhardt as one of the greatest race car drivers ever to participate in the sport of racing and for his many contributions to the Nation throughout his lifetime, and honors him for transcending the sport of racing to become a role model as both a talented competitor and as a loving husband and father; and

(2) extends its deepest condolences to the family of Dale Earnhardt.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Res. 57.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I doubt that there has ever been a day in American sports history as full of rapidly changing emotions as we experienced at this year's Daytona 500 race. Millions of NASCAR fans watched as Michael Waltrip won his first victory in 463 starts as Dale Earnhardt, Jr. finished a very close second.

Both cars were owned by racing legend Dale Earnhardt. But back coming out of turn four, the familiar black numbered car three of Dale Earnhardt himself was sitting motionless after striking hard into the wall in a multi-car accident. Jubilation for Michael Waltrip's victory rapidly turned to concern for Dale. Sadly, the worst fears of millions were confirmed that evening when NASCAR President Mike Helton announced, "we've lost Dale Earnhardt."

Mr. Speaker, the man NASCAR Chairman Bill France called NASCAR's "greatest driver" was dead. With this resolution today, the House of Representatives recognizes Dale Earnhardt as one of the greatest drivers ever to participate in the sport of racing and for his contributions to the Nation throughout his lifetime.

It honors him for transcending the sport of racing to become a role model as both a talented competitor and also as a loving husband and father. The resolution also expresses our very deepest condolences to Dale's family.

Mr. Speaker, it is hard to overestimate the impact Dale Earnhardt had on the sport of auto racing. He was well known as "the Intimidator." He was a fiercely competitive driver who would, in the words of NASCAR driver Jimmy Spencer, and I quote, "race you just as hard for the 20th as he would for the win."

His accomplishments are familiar. He won seven NASCAR Winston Cup titles and three IROC championships.

He was motorsports' leading all-time money winner, and sixth on the career Winston Cup victories list, with 76, and was closing in on Terry Labonte's record of 655 consecutive starts.

But this list of accomplishments really does not convey the respect that other drivers and racing experts held for Dale Earnhardt's skill.

They talked about his so-called car control, about how he could save his car when others would have wrecked. They said he was so good that he could, as they have been quoted, "see the air." Nor does it convey the affection that so many held for this fierce competitor.

Jimmy Spencer has said "there were two Dale Earnhardts; the Dale Earnhardt that raced you for every inch on the track, and the Dale Earnhardt who cared about making people happy." Dale Jarret called Earnhardt "the greatest driving talent NASCAR has ever seen," but chose to remember him, as I would like to quote, "for his caring and giving personality."

His popularity among those involved in NASCAR, as well as with racing

fans, was demonstrated when, after many years, Dale finally won the Daytona 500, NASCAR's most prestigious race. The Intimidator drove to the victory lane amidst the outstretched hands of virtually every member of his competitors' teams as they lined up to cheer him.

Richard Childress, for whom Dale Earnhardt raced for almost 20 years, reminded us that Dale, and I quote, "was a loving husband and a proud father and grandfather."

Mr. Speaker, I have the great honor and privilege of representing the most famous auto raceway in the world, the Daytona Beach Speedway. At Daytona a week ago this past Sunday, racing fans and the Dale Earnhardt family lost their hero.

From Daytona Beach to Kannapolis, North Carolina, from our Atlantic to Pacific shores, Dale Earnhardt's sudden death made us all pause. Over and over, millions of Americans and fans throughout the world have viewed those television clips of that crash.

Having seen Dale Earnhardt survive much more ferocious-looking wrecks made it even more difficult to accept his loss.

□ 1415

While his legend still lives, Dale Earnhardt has taken his place in history. Many may race, but no one will ever match the fame or admiration this man has achieved. That admiration is reflected in the tributes, not that I just cited, but the tributes I have seen across our country in the past few days, not just the words of people in high places, but in the small shop marquees, on local business signs and handmade placards throughout our land.

Our only consolation is that, as Dale's son has said, his dad went to be in a better place. I somehow know that this is true having personally witnessed Dale and other race car drivers in their pre-race gatherings and driver meetings. I remember them well, particularly in Daytona.

What struck me as I observed these racing stars in these pre-race sessions was not a rowdy, boisterous racing group, but a prayerful gathering of gentlemen, many surrounded by their family. We saw this past week that faith, those same family members and countless fans who came most respectfully together to honor his memory.

I believe Dale Earnhardt would be as proud of the way he has been remembered as we are as proud of his memory.

Mr. Speaker, our hearts go out today to Dale's wife Teresa and to Dale's family as they grieve the loss of this remarkable man. I encourage all Members to support this resolution.

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

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

The Earnhardt family has a passion for race car driving. Dale Earnhardt's

father Ralph was a pioneer of the National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing. Ralph Earnhardt died at age 45 of a heart attack while working on a race car. Dale's son, Dale Earnhardt, Jr., is also a race car driver. It sure runs in the family.

It is regrettable that Dale, Sr. died while pursuing his passion, racing his familiar No. 3 black Chevrolet in a pack of cars in the Daytona 500.

Earnhardt, known as the Intimidator for his blunt demeanor, his push-broom mustache, and his steely, unrelenting driving style left behind an extraordinary record of achievement: 76 career wins over 26 years, 7 Winston Cup championships, more than \$40 million in career earnings.

Dale Earnhardt was one of the best known stock car drivers our country has ever seen. He may become even better known as the catalyst that made NASCAR driving a safer sport.

Earnhardt's death, which may have been attributed to a broken lap belt, has led some drivers to question how NASCAR investigates fatalities and addresses safety concerns. With NASCAR's fourth fatality in 10 months, drivers seem eager to take an active role in making sure stock car racing is as safe as it is enjoyable to millions of Americans.

When hearing of Dale Earnhardt's death Bill France, Jr., Chairman of NASCAR's Board of Directors, declared NASCAR has lost its greatest driver in the history of the sport.

NASCAR and stock car racing fans have lost a legendary race car driver, and they may gain inspiration to ensure that it never happens again.

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

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HAYES), a sponsor of this resolution.

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

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sorrow but with great honor to rise before my colleagues today and to speak about a man that I had the privilege of knowing. The North Carolina delegation has joined unanimously together to honor the life and the accomplishments of Dale Earnhardt, and we will hear from a number of our Members.

I was asked particularly by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE), who is unable to be here, to relay his best wishes, condolences to the Earnhardt family. He has been detained at a charitable event.

I would like to identify myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) and thank the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) for her kind remarks.

Thousands and thousands of people were touched by Dale Earnhardt. One of the things that has come out of this week of mourning and memorialization are a number of facts. On Dale

Earnhardt's dashboard was Proverbs 18:10, which says, "The name of the Lord is a strong tower. The righteous run to it and are safe." This was on his dashboard, placed there by another driver's wife. This is what Dale Earnhardt believed. As the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) said, his faith was a tremendous part of his life, his career, and his witness to the public.

He has left unmatched marks on history for his skill as a driver, his reflexes, his coordination. He could do things with an automobile that no one else could do. He was said to be able to manage an ill-handling race car better than anyone else who has ever driven. It has been remarkable this week in Kannapolis and Concord, the home of Dale Earnhardt, the outpouring of sympathy, of grief, but again of celebration for what this man, his family and the sport stands for.

Last week, a memorial service was held in Charlotte for the NASCAR family. It was very, very remarkable. The chaplain of Motor Racing Outreach, which is the ministry of NASCAR, gave a wonderful testimony about the man who is often known as the Intimidator, but the man whom, when he met the first time, he met as the father, the father of a daughter Taylor, son Dale, Jr., Kelley. Also he has a son who was at the memorial service on Sunday night, Kerry, in Kannapolis.

But, again, telling the story about Dale Earnhardt gave more about the life of the man than any of his racing career, which is remarkable in and of itself. He knew the Father. As Dale Beaver said, he has gone to a better place to be with that Father because he knew the Son. The Son was the relationship that he had that made it possible for him to be with the Father.

As that service closed, Dale Beaver said to the audience, which covered millions by television, do you know him, the Son that Dale knew? Hundreds, thousands of people have come to know Christ because of Dale Earnhardt's witness even in his passing.

One sports writer even said many, many people are going to want to go to heaven now so they can get to meet Dale Earnhardt.

It was a remarkable service Sunday night. 5,000 people gathered at the Kannapolis baseball stadium to pay homage to a fallen NASCAR hero. A man whose son said he praises his God, he loves his family, and he enjoys his fans, a remarkable, remarkable witness.

The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) was here a moment ago. As I left the stadium that night, a man and his wife in the parking lot next to me were from the district of the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON). The folks on the other side were from Florida. They came from everywhere, again, to pay homage to a man whose honesty, integrity, straightforward speaking of the truth speaks volumes of his life, but gives us examples as we go forward

regardless of who we are and what we do, examples of the kind of leadership we can exhibit because we have either known him or known of him.

My sympathies to his family and my regards to all of those who know and remember Dale Earnhardt.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. ETHERIDGE).

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time and the chairman for bringing this resolution forward. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WATT) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HAYES) and other Members of our delegation who have worked on it. It is important.

Just a little over a week ago, our national conscience was shocked at the loss of a person who can only fittingly be described as a true legend and a great North Carolina son. Our shock and dismay were increased by the untimely death of a man who had really defied death many times.

Dale Earnhardt was more than a hero to the racing world. He was and will remain a true inspiration to countless people, many whose lives may be very humble but who aspire to great things.

The story of Dale Earnhardt is a story of the American dream. Dale Earnhardt knew what every American is taught: If one works hard, plays by the rules and remains committed to one's faith, one's family and one's community, one's dreams are only limited by the size of one's imagination.

Dale Earnhardt dreamed at an early age that he would race cars when he grew up, just like his daddy had, and on the dirt tracks of eastern North Carolina, that dream came true. Dale Earnhardt dreamed that one day he would join the Winston Cup series; and in 1979 he did, finishing that year with rookie of the year honors.

Dale Earnhardt dreamed of winning, and he did, winning 76 times. He dreamed of winning the Winston Cup championship, the true test of season-long endurance for a stock car racer; and that dream was fulfilled seven times.

Dale Earnhardt dreamed of winning racing's version of the Super Bowl, and he realized that dream in 1998, when he finally won the big one that had aluded him, the Daytona 500.

Dale also had big dreams for his family, and he was proud of all of his children. But, you know, he must have been especially proud to have had two of his sons follow him into racing, just as he had followed his father into the sport.

If my colleagues did not know the Intimidator and do not know him, or if they do not follow NASCAR, they may not understand the loss that so many millions of Americans are feeling today. Because of his humble roots, competitive drive, the size of his desire and his dreams, and his personality, and because of the success this com-

bination brought to him, his family and his sport, his loss has touched a chord throughout the Nation much like the loss of Elvis Presley did to an earlier generation of Americans.

But our thoughts and prayers continue to be with the Earnhardt family. Because so many people want to express their sympathy and grief, I placed condolence books outside my office just yesterday, and over 75 people have signed it. I will do another one in the Speaker's lobby for the Members, Mr. Speaker.

Much like the official State tree of North Carolina, the Loblolly Pine, Dale Earnhardt will always stand tall and proud, an inspiration to every American who dreams big dreams, races to win, and reaches for the stars.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. MYRICK).

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleagues, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HAYES) for bringing this forward.

I rise today in sorrow like everyone else, but, yes, also to honor one of North Carolina's greatest citizens, Dale Earnhardt. He was a true original. There was only one of him. A lot of people said that about him. He probably will go down in history because he has been known throughout the world as one of the greatest race car drivers ever to get behind the wheel of a stock car.

His talents may never be matched and his achievements may not be paralleled, but his winning attitude both on and off the track is one that really was contagious for so many people. His glory in race cars was important, but I think the fact that he was such a fantastic role model for so many people is what we really need to focus on.

I did know Dale Earnhardt, and I saw him touch many lives. He inspired so many people because he showed them that you can, with perseverance and determination, become anything you want in today's world. You can live your dreams. You can accomplish your goals.

He never let his fame get in the way of his work ethic or in what he did for the community. He did have enormous success, but he did not forget his roots where he came from, and he never compromised his beliefs.

□ 1430

He encompassed the whole sport. And today, with what goes on in sports, we do not see NASCAR drivers who are in and out of drug rehab, or who are fighting over contracts or some of the other things that go on. They live good lives and are good role models for most of the people in this country, and they also dedicate their lives to their passion. They have taught the rest of us about what it is to have true devotion not only to sports but to our faith.

Dale Earnhardt was a leader, and the memory of his Number 3 black Chevrolet is going to inspire fans for years



to come. But I think ultimately his greatest legacy may be that he inspired so many people who never have attended an automobile race or maybe never will. But today they have been inspired by Dale Earnhardt.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER).

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, 10 days ago, America lost one of its legends with the death of Dale Earnhardt at the Daytona 500. In the best tradition of NASCAR racing, in the tradition of Junior Johnson and King Richard, Richard Petty, we lost a hero. We lost a person who understood competition maybe better than anyone we have ever seen; a person who understood that every day was about going out and seeing whether or not he could be a winner.

Dale Earnhardt won 76 times over these 26 years. He won seven Winston Cup championships. And it was for that reason that he was called "the Intimidator," because everyone knew, if they tuned in to a NASCAR race, if the Number 3 was still on the track toward the end of the race, he was going to spend all his time trying to figure out how to win that race. It did not matter if he was down a lap or if he was in the back of the pack; everyone knew he was going to try to edge his way forward. Sometimes he did it by bumping people gently, sometimes he bumped people roughly; but the fact was he felt it was open for anyone to win that race.

He was not a great fan of managed competition or people deciding the rules and the regulations under which NASCAR would be run. He did not like the restrictors, the aerodynamic restrictions on design. He thought it ought to be just raw competition, as those people who went before him in the NASCAR races. That is why he was a hero to millions and millions of people in this country and all over the world.

That is why when I called my son to talk about the accident afterwards, he talked of how he and his wife sat there with tears in their eyes as they realized that he had died. And other members of our family who had been great fans of his over many, many, many years suffered the loss along with his family and all of his fans.

Yes, we truly lost a great hero. We truly lost a wonderful role model and example for so many people about playing every day for real and about competing in the best form and with great gusto. We will miss the Number 3. We will miss the Intimidator. But we know he leaves us a legacy, and all of those drivers who follow him, as with his son, Dale Earnhardt, Junior.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE).

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

The loss of Dale Earnhardt, Mr. Speaker, is a devastating tragedy to his family, his fans, and the sport of auto racing. The seven-time Winston Cup champion's death cuts deeper because he died while trying to be a good friend, father, and boss.

Dale personified what NASCAR is about. His career spanned more than 2 decades and included 676 races, 76 victories and 70 second-place finishes. He ran his first Winston Cup race at Charlotte Motor Speedway on May 25, 1975, starting 33rd and finishing 22nd. He got his first full-time ride in 1979 and scored his first victory on April 1 of that year at Bristol, Tennessee. Earnhardt was rookie of the year that year and its champion the very next season.

Dale helped move the sport of auto racing from a Southern tradition to a mainstream American sport. It will continue that way. His presence in the sport set a standard of excellence that may never be reached again. His spirit will dwell on the race tracks and the garages and with the fans forever.

Dale Earnhardt will likely go down as one of the greatest competitors and drivers throughout NASCAR history; but he was also a husband, a father, and grandfather, as well as a friend to many. He will be greatly missed and all of our deepest sympathies are with the entire Earnhardt family.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WATT), the author of the resolution.

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time, and let me correct at the outset her statement. This has been a joint effort from the very beginning; and I want to thank my colleague, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HAYES), from the adjoining congressional district, for placing the marker that brings this resolution to the floor today and for working with us to get the resolution in a form where both of us thought that it was worthwhile and a good idea.

I also want to thank the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE) in particular. Because while Dale Earnhardt was born in the district which the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HAYES) represents, and lived in my congressional district, he had his primary place of business in the congressional district of the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE). So this has really been a joint effort of the three of us.

But that is also an understatement, because all of our colleagues, from North Carolina in particular, have a special feeling about what this is all about; and we want to thank all of the representatives from North Carolina for joining as cosponsors of the resolution, and I want to thank all of my colleagues who have come to the floor and/or have called to express support for the resolution.

I want to start, however, with another facet, because several people

have also called me and said why is this important enough to come to the floor of the House. I want to address that issue, because I am not sure that people really understand why this is so important. It is obviously important, and we extend our sincere condolences to Dale Earnhardt's mother, Martha, to his wife and to his brothers and their children. This is important to them. Our hearts go out to them because they have lost a member of their family.

My colleagues would never have believed the other people around this family who, once they heard about the accident, lined up at the place of business, went to the Charlotte Motor Speedway and were just there building impromptu memorials to this hero. So in a special sort of way Dale Earnhardt has an extended family that is unbelievable.

If my colleagues look at the contents of the resolution, they can see that he lived in Mooresville, North Carolina, which is in my congressional district; but his racing and related businesses contributed much to the employment, business development, and prestige of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Iredell, Rowan, Davidson, and Lincoln Counties in North Carolina.

Think about this sport, which has become such an exciting sport for so many people all across America. There is not another single event that brings the number of people to our area of the State as the World 600 race, with 160,000 to 180,000 people coming to observe this sport and that race; coming into the neighborhood, coming into these counties that surround the Charlotte Motor Speedway and making a major financial contribution to our geographic area.

A lot of people have thought of racing as having a singular kind of appeal to one group of people. But let me tell my colleagues that I attended my first race more than 20 years ago and I found out what attending a race of this kind is like. I have sat in the stands with the fans, where everybody around me has become a part of my family for that afternoon while participating in that event. I have sat in the box, where there is an air of excitement there that is just unbelievable, in addition to the business that it brings to the community.

But we need to go beyond even that. Because for those people who think that this sport is raw and for the unsophisticated, I have also visited the shops of some of these race drivers where these cars are prepared. There I found the most exquisite, advanced technology and the tightest specifications that NASCAR imposes on these automobiles in those shops. So while the perception may be out there that this sport is for the good old guys, let me dissuade my colleagues of that notion. This is fast becoming America's sport, much like basketball, much like football. It has taken its place alongside of these, and this is an important event.

Of all of that background, now, let me take this one individual and elevate him, because along with Richard Petty, Dale Earnhardt was kind of the superstar of this sport. Much like Michael Jordan and Wilt Chamberlain became the superstars of basketball or there are recognizable names in football, Dale Earnhardt became the hero and recognizable name in this sport. And so we honor him particularly for that reason.

But then there is another component to it. I picked up a newspaper, *The New York Times*, over the weekend, and on the sports page there was this touching article about how Dale Earnhardt had touched the life of Rodney Rogers, who is a professional basketball player with the Phoenix Suns when Rodney Rogers was attending Wake Forest University in North Carolina. Dale Earnhardt reached out to him and they became friends. So there is a special feeling between sports that this hero has generated.

□ 1445

That feeling, that persona, that individual, that father, that brother, that son, has permeated this whole sport. The loss of this individual is a tremendous loss to our area. From everything I am hearing from my colleagues now, they also recognize that it is a tremendous loss to America. We honor Dale Earnhardt. We extend our condolences to his family and to the racing family through this resolution.

Farewell, Dale Earnhardt.

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

I want to express the sorrow and condolences of this side of the aisle, and I know that Dale Earnhardt's family has the condolences of this entire House. I want to express that sentiment especially to Dale's family and to his millions of fans.

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

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend both the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HAYES) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WATT) for introducing this resolution. I also want to take a moment to thank the chairman of our full Committee on Government Reform, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON); the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SCARBOROUGH), who is chairman of the Subcommittee on Civil Service and Agency Organization; as well as the ranking members of the full committee and subcommittee, the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS), for expediting consideration of the resolution today.

Mr. Speaker, there is really little that we can do to ease the pain of the Earnhardt family, but I hope they will look upon today's House action as well as the outpouring of support from fans and friends across the Nation as evidence of how the man they loved and

who loved them elevated this sport to new levels and touched the lives of so many who never even met him. I hope it will offer some consolation to them in their time of grief and help them to look back on their life with Dale with pride on his many accomplishments and also the knowledge that he meant so much to so many. I urge all Members to support this resolution.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, as cochair of the Congressional Motor Sports Caucus, I want to express my strong support for the resolution before the House today, which honors the life and accomplishments of Dale Earnhardt, Sr., who lost his life on the last lap of the Daytona 500 on February 18.

Dale Earnhardt was arguably the greatest driver in NASCAR history. He was Rookie of the Year in 1979, won his first Winston Cup Championship the very next year, and won six more championships by 1994, tying the record held by Richard Petty for most career titles. He won a remarkable 76 races in his lifetime, yet it wasn't until 1998 that he finally conquered the Daytona 500.

Known by such names as Ironhead, the Man in Black, and the Intimidator for his take-no-prisoners style of driving, Dale Earnhardt was a force to be reckoned with on race tracks across America. I recently saw an excerpt from an interview he gave, where he commented on the dangers associated with stock car racing. He said, "Do you want to race, or don't you? I want to race." These 12 words sum up Dale Earnhardt's philosophy about his sport.

Stock car racing continues to be one of the most popular spectator sports in America, and no one had more to do with that than Dale Earnhardt. His black number 3 Chevy Monte Carlo and distinctive signature are known not only in the United States, but worldwide. Fans across this Nation have been honoring Dale Earnhardt's achievements and mourning his tragic death. It is appropriate that the House of Representatives join them as we pass this resolution today.

As we commemorate the life of a NASCAR legend, I offer my condolences to the family, friends, and many fans of Dale Earnhardt. I urge all my colleagues to join me in supporting the resolution.

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to join my colleagues in expressing sadness over the loss of racing legend, Dale Earnhardt. My district has the honor of having the California Speedway in Fontana, CA, a \$120-million state-of-the-art facility that participates in the NASCAR Winston Cup Series.

Dale Earnhardt was a true legend in the NASCAR Winston Cup Series where he won seven titles. I join California Speedway President Bill Miller in expressing deep sadness in this tragedy and send my thoughts and prayers to his family and friends.

I also wish to send my regrets to the millions of racing fans in California and throughout the world. It is apparent by the makeshift memorial at the site of the crash and the outpouring of grief since the accident, that Dale Earnhardt made an impact on the sport of racing and its fans.

I think we all agree that a true American hero was lost on that final lap of the 2001 Daytona 500.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, one week ago, the Nation watched stunned as one of its

favorite sons, Dale Earnhardt, died in a tragic accident at the Daytona 500.

Representing a small portion of the city that hosts the famous Daytona 500, I have witnessed the coming of age of racing, as it spread from rural America to the suburbs to the cities. Daytona Beach entertains more than 8 million visitors every year, and no small number of them comes to the city to see the most famous NASCAR speedway.

While racing has only recently mushroomed in popularity, bringing new and vibrant personalities into everyday lives, Dale Earnhardt has been legendary in racing circles for more than 25 years. He was a pioneer in a pastime that has become as much a part of popular culture today as baseball.

I had the pleasure of meeting Dale Earnhardt when I served as Grand Marshall for the Pepsi 400 in 1994. Though known as the Intimidator, I found him to be easy-going and warm. Before the race, he took the time to show my daughters and me all the fun, behind-the-scenes secrets of racing. And, afterward, when he had won the race and had even collapsed from heat and exhaustion, he put me immediately at ease with his friendly sense of humor.

Racing fans have watched Dale Earnhardt nurture his family before their eyes, passing his love of racing along to his son, Dale, Jr., who now carries on his father's legacy. His skill on the racetrack and his easy-going charm will be sorely missed. His family is in our thoughts and prayers.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the resolution that pays tribute to the seven-time NASCAR Winston Cup Champion, Dale Earnhardt. Not was Mr. Earnhardt one of the most talented drivers NASCAR has ever seen, he was also a strong role model for our country's youth. His untimely death was a shock to our constituents and a great loss to our country and the NASCAR community.

Dale Earnhardt's recent death has deeply saddened the people of our community as it has the people from across the country. On February 22, 2001, more than 500 citizens of my district gathered at our local NASCAR facility, the Sears Point Raceway, in Sonoma, CA, to pay tribute to his memory. Braving both thunderstorms and hail, these fans honored his life and his achievements. This service included an eight-by-four-foot poster board that was signed by race fans from all over Marin and Sonoma. In addition caps, pictures, flowers, and notes were left by fans in his honor. Future events have been planned at the raceway to honor his memory and they will contribute all of the proceeds from the sale of his souvenirs this season to Speedway Children's Charities in Mr. Earnhardt's name.

The loss of a legend like Dale Earnhardt will be felt by members of Marin and Sonoma counties for many years to come. I believe the words of Sears Point Raceway president and general manager Steve Page best sum up the sentiments of our local community:

Dale Earnhardt may have been the most talented driver ever to climb in a stock car, but his loss will be felt well beyond the racing community. Dale was one of the most distinctive personalities in the world of sports. His image as a fierce competitor, as the relentless pursuer in the black car personified the qualities that have characterized history's greatest athletes. These were no fans more passionate or loyal than Dale Earnhardt fans.



Mr. Speaker, on behalf of all NASCAR fans across the nation, and especially those who have enjoyed Mr. Earnhardt's time racing at Sears Point Raceway, I send our deepest sympathies to his family.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to one of racing's greatest heroes, Dale Earnhardt, who was tragically killed in the last lap of the Daytona 500.

Dale Earnhardt is tied for the most Winston Cup Championships with seven. A five-time Driver of the Year, Earnhardt also won a total of 10 Winston Cup victories in my district at Talladega Superspeedway.

A tenacious competitor, he was loved by his fans and respected by all.

But more important than his achievements on the track was his commitment to his faith and to his family. He was a loving father and grandfather, and was known for his caring and giving personality. Our prayers go out to his family and friends in this difficult time.

I'm sure you will agree, Mr. Speaker, along with racing fans around the world, that Dale Earnhardt nudged and bumped his way to the front of our hearts.

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the late Dale Earnhardt. His untimely death last week at age 49 has shocked not only the racing world but the world at large.

A native of Kannapolis, NC, Earnhardt was born into a racing dynasty. His father, Ralph, was a legendary race car driver who won NASCAR's 1956 national championship in the Late Model Sportsman division, and Earnhardt dropped out of high school to follow in his father's footsteps.

He started on the short dirt tracks in the Carolinas that made his father famous, working his way up through the ranks of NASCAR. He ran his first Winston Cup race at the Charlotte Motor Speedway on May 25, 1975, and by 1979 he was driving full-time. His first victory came on April 1, 1979, at Bristol, Tenn.

That year proved to be a banner year for the man who would later come to be known as "The Intimidator." Named the Winston Cup rookie of the year in 1979, Earnhardt became its champion the following season. During the next 15 years, he continued to amass Winston Cup titles, eventually tying racing legend Richard Petty with seven.

But Earnhardt's accomplishments weren't measured by titles alone. He was a successful team owner, who died fending off the pack at Daytona so that his friend Michael Waltrip—who was driving an Earnhardt car—could win the race. He raised four children, and passed his love of racing onto his two sons, Kerry and Dale, Jr., both of whom compete today. And his trademark black No. 3 Chevrolet became synonymous with all the adrenaline and excitement of a NASCAR race.

Off the race track, Earnhardt's contributions often went unheralded. Rarely did anyone learn about the seed he bought for destitute farmers, the car parts he loaned to rival racing teams or the comfort he gave to other racers in times of despair.

Colleagues, please join me in celebrating the life of Dale Earnhardt, a cultural icon whose impact on the world of racing may never be fully known.

Mr. WICKER. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues and the millions of fellow Americans who mourned the loss of NASCAR Racing legend Dale Earnhardt in extending my condolences to the family, as well as to his racing

crew and fans. Dale was from Kannapolis, NC, but could have lived in any small town in America as your next door neighbor. His departure from racing will no doubt be felt in the NASCAR community, for years to come. The nation lost a sports superstar on February 18, 2001.

Much has been written about Dale Earnhardt. Indeed, his life was one of triumph over tremendous odds. He met Americans in their living rooms each Sunday and gave them opportunities to cheer; we all knew that if Dale was in the lineup he would be at the front of the pack at some point during the race. His passion for racing, love for the sport, seven-time Winston Cup Points champion and 76 race wins made him simply the best.

A constituent in Mississippi may have summarized Dale when he said ". . . he made you smile, made you laugh, made you shout for joy, and broke your heart."

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this resolution to honor the life of Dale Earnhardt and express Congress' condolences to his widow, Teresa, his four children, and the rest of his family.

On Sunday, February 18, 2001, at the age of 49, Dale Earnhardt died as a result of injuries sustained in a crash on his final lap of the Daytona 500. Throughout his stellar career as one of the most beloved NASCAR drivers in history, Earnhardt shared his gift and entertained millions of Americans. On behalf of the thousands of Delawareans who are NASCAR and Dale Earnhardt fans, I am grateful to have this opportunity to recognize Dale Earnhardt for his many accomplishments, including his many races in Dover, Delaware.

Considered an international hero in the world of race car driving, Earnhardt won the Winston Cup championship seven times, tying for the all-time record as he accumulated 76 career wins including the Daytona 500 in 1998. At Dover Downs International Speedway in Delaware, he finished in the Top 10 in 25 of his 44 races, and earned first place three times, including a sweep of the 1989 events. This past weekend Dover Downs opened its gates to give Delaware fans the opportunity to gather at the Start-Finish line, pit area, and Victory Lane, along with a special prayer service in honor of Earnhardt. Earnhardt's personal appeal stems from his humble beginnings, as he worked his way up by tinkering with cars in the garage his father had built in the barn behind the family's home in Kannapolis, NC. Innate ability and pure determination earned him the nickname "The Intimidator" on his way to conquering the racing world.

Unlike other superstars, Earnhardt was a man to whom dedicated NASCAR fans could relate. He was a regular guy, driving a pickup truck and always seen sporting jeans and sunglasses. By his appearance, one would never know he was one of the most financially successful athletes in the nation.

Mr. Speaker, Dale Earnhardt's death is a great loss not only to the world of NASCAR, but to everyone who admires hard work and determination. However, we can take solace in his own words. He told reporters once, "I'm a lucky man. I'm telling you, I have it all. The Lord's looked after me, I reckon." Race fans in Delaware and across the Nation will never forget Dale Earnhardt.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with my colleagues in honoring

the legacy of Dale Earnhardt. The death of Dale Earnhardt is heartbreaking for millions of racing fans around the world. My district is home to the Michigan International Speedway which is located in Brooklyn, MI, and I speak for thousands of my constituents in expressing my deepest sympathy to Dale's wife Teresa, his mother Martha, and his children—Kerry, Dale, Jr., Kelley, and Taylor Nicole.

In countries all over the world, the name of the man referred to as "The Intimidator" is known. To some in the United States, he represented what this country was all about. He came from the barest of essentials in his hometown of Kannapolis, NC, and grew up doing what his dad did—race cars. He came from having almost nothing to having most everything he could ever want. He was proof of the American dream.

But as we all know, Dale was more than just a racing legend. He was an individual respected by all who ever came in contact with him—a role model who inspired thousands of young Americans. Athletes in other sports would be wise to follow Dale's model of what a champion is supposed to be. Our society needs more role models like Dale Earnhardt and while the racing community will never fill the void left by the loss of Dale Earnhardt his legacy will be carried on by the thousands of Americans he inspired over the years.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and remember the life of NASCAR hero Dale Earnhardt. Mr. Earnhardt had one of the most remarkable careers in the history of motor sports. I join my colleagues to express my deepest sorrow at his untimely passing. Our thoughts and prayers go out to his wife Teresa, as well as his mother, Martha, and his four children: Kerry, Kelley, Dale, Jr., and Taylor Nicole; and to all of his family, friends and fans at this difficult time in their lives.

"The Man in Black", "The Intimidator", "Ironhead" all of these nicknames for a man who lived the American Dream by rising to the top of his field from humble beginnings. He was a man who seemed destined to become a race car driver. Dale Earnhardt was born April 29, 1951, in Kannapolis, NC, where the streets were actually named after automobiles—the Earnhardts lived on Sedan Street. The son of NASCAR champion Ralph Earnhardt, Dale Earnhardt began his own pro racing career in 1975 at the age of 24. He was named NASCAR's rookie of the year in 1979. The following year he won his first Winston Cup championship, the only driver in history to win a series championship following his rookie year.

Mr. Earnhardt won an impressive seven NASCAR Winston Cup Series titles and had 76 Winston Cup victories, making him sixth on the list of all-time wins. He also has the distinction of being motor sports all-time leading money winner.

I was proud to help bring the great Texas Motor Speedway to my hometown of Fort Worth, Texas in 1997. Since this tragedy, the Texas Motor Speedway has commissioned a special Dale Earnhardt flag. The flag is designed around his famous number "3". That flag now flies in memoriam as thousands of NASCAR fans leave cards, flowers and balloons as they mourn their fallen hero. Again, my heart goes out to Dale Earnhardt's family and to all those who are grieving his passing. Mr. Earnhardt will truly be missed, but his spirit will live with us forever.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, House Resolution 57.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

#### ESTABLISHING A DAY OF CELEBRATION IN HONOR OF DR. DOROTHY IRENE HEIGHT

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 55) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that there should be established a day of celebration in honor of Dr. Dorothy Irene Height.

The Clerk read as follows:

##### H. RES. 55

Whereas, for nearly half a century, Dr. Dorothy Irene Height has been a leader in the struggle for equality and human rights;

Whereas Dr. Height founded the Center for Racial Justice, served as President of the National Council of Negro Women and the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Incorporated, and held several leadership positions with the Young Women's Christian Association of America;

Whereas, under the leadership of Dr. Height, the National Council of Negro Women achieved tax-exempt status, developed model programs on topics ranging from teenage parenting to eradicating hunger, and established the Bethune Museum and Archives for Black Women, the first institution devoted to the history of black women;

Whereas Dr. Height conceived of and organized the Black Family Reunion Celebration, which is now in its eleventh year and has had 14,000,000 participants;

Whereas Dr. Height has worked with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Roy Wilkins, Whitney Young, A. Phillip Randolph, and others to prevent lynching, desegregate the Armed Forces, reform the criminal justice system, and provide equal access to public accommodations;

Whereas Dr. Height has served as a participant at conferences hosted by the United Nations and the President of the United States;

Whereas the distinguished service and contributions of Dr. Height to making the world more just and humane have earned her more than 50 awards and honors from local, State, and national organizations, and from the Federal Government, including the Spingarn Medal from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Presidential Medal of Freedom from President Clinton, and induction into the National Women's Hall of Fame;

Whereas Dr. Height has received more than 24 honorary degrees from educational institutions worldwide; and

Whereas the life of Dr. Height exemplifies a passionate commitment to the realization

of a just society and a vision of a better world: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes Dr. Dorothy Irene Height as a valiant advocate and crusader for human rights; and

(2) acknowledges the more than 6 decades of distinguished leadership and service of Dr. Dorothy Irene Height.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

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

##### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on House Resolution 55, the legislation before us.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have before the House for consideration House Resolution 55, legislation introduced by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD).

Mr. Speaker, this legislation honors the work of Dorothy Height. Throughout her career, Dr. Height has been recognized as a leader in the struggle for equality and human rights for all people. As president of the National Council on Negro Women, Dr. Height has an outstanding record of accomplishments. Under her leadership, the council developed model programs on topics ranging from teenage parenting to eradicating hunger and established the Bethune Museum and Archives for Black Women, which was the first institution devoted to the history of black women.

Dr. Height organized the Black Family Reunion Celebration which is now in its 11th year with over 14 million participants. Dr. Height's contributions have earned her more than 50 awards and honors from every level, local, State and national organizations. For her tireless efforts on behalf of the less fortunate, President Ronald Reagan presented her the Citizens Medal award for distinguished service to the country in 1989.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to encourage all of the Members of the House to support this resolution.

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

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

Dynamic, committed, engaging, steadfast. These are only some of the many words that come to mind to describe Dr. Dorothy Height, a tireless champion of women, children, civil rights, peace and justice. For nearly half a century, Dr. Height has been a leader in the struggle for equality and

human rights. In 1935 as a caseworker for the New York City welfare department, Dr. Dorothy Height became the first black person named to deal with Harlem rights and thus emerged, as a very young woman, into public life.

She quickly became one of the young leaders of the national youth movement of the New Deal era. When Dr. Height was serving as assistant director of the Harlem YWCA in 1937, Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president of the National Council of Negro women, asked Dr. Height to join her in her quest for women's rights for full equality and employment, that is to say, equal employment, pay and education.

That was the beginning of Dr. Height's dual role as YWCA staff and NCNW volunteer, integrating her training as a social worker and her commitment to rise above the limitations of both race and sex. Dr. Height was elected national president of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority in 1947 and ushered in a new era of organizational development.

During the 1960s, she worked closely with Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Roy Wilkins and others to prevent lynching, desegregating the Armed Forces, reform the criminal justice system and secure the landmark civil rights legislation.

In 1957, she assumed the presidency of the National Council of Negro Women. As president, she has brilliantly led a crusade for justice for African American women and has both conceived and organized the Black Family Reunion Celebration which has been held here in Washington and in cities throughout the country since 1986.

Dr. Height is now chair and president emerita of NCNW. She has worked tirelessly in the international arena with UNESCO, USAID and as a representative of numerous world meetings, conferences and missions. As a recipient of more than 25 honorary doctoral degrees and countless awards, Dr. Height continues more than six decades as a public servant in every sense of the word as a dream giver, as an earth shaker, and as a crusader for human rights.

Mr. Speaker, that is my official statement. If I may, I would like to offer a personal statement, because Dorothy Height reminds me every time I see her that she has moved from New York City; and she is now my constituent. And what a constituent she is to have. This resolution marks half a century of unique work for human rights, for all the people of the world, from an extraordinary woman.

February is Black History Month, so it is appropriate to celebrate the life and work of Dorothy Height. March is Women's History Month; and we could equally have celebrated Dr. Height's work next month, for this is a woman who has managed to make history in two identities at once, as an American woman and as an African American.

You will hear her extraordinary accomplishments in detail momentarily.

I want simply to pay tribute to her on a specific score, a leadership role that has made a very special difference.

When the feminist movement thrust forward in the 1960s, there was extraordinary confusion in the African American community about how to greet this enormous onslaught of white women calling themselves a movement. The confusion was among black women, black men, minority people around the country. It was as if they had forgotten that half of the black people are black women.

Dorothy Height had the courage to step forward in the midst of that confusion and declare proudly that she was not only a civil rights leader, a leader of African Americans, but she was a feminist leader. Few others had the courage in the late sixties and early seventies to step right up in front, put her hands on her hips and say, "Look at me, I'm both. I'm black and I'm a woman, and I'm going to get out here and fight for both."

When you try to divide her identity that way, you divide the great movement for human rights. Representative Shirley Chisholm, the first black woman to serve in this body, was another of those courageous women that stepped forward. Black men and women as a result, both in this body and in the country, have been among the foremost feminists and among the foremost advocates of women's rights precisely because there were a very few leaders who exercised the preeminent role of leadership and clarified what the right thing to do was and is.

Thus, I simply want to take special note of Dorothy Height's active leadership in this regard to add to her many, many medals of leadership, her unwillingness to bifurcate human rights in any form.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) whose foresight is responsible for this resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentlewoman from California will control the balance of the time.

There was no objection.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Let me thank the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia. In fact, she brought such a spirit to this debate and to this presentation. She is absolutely right. We are 2 days before Women's History Month, and I was really grappling with the whole notion of whether we should introduce this month or the next month. But we know that there are young African American women who look up to Dorothy Height and the struggle that she had in trying to bring human dignity and human rights to this country, and so we thought that it was necessary to do this in the month of February.

I would like to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) in the absence

of my cochair, the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT), who could not be here to introduce it on the Republican side.

□ 1500

Mr. Speaker, in keeping with our celebration of Black History Month, I rise in strong support of House Resolution 55, which honors Dr. Dorothy Irene Height's life and achievements. I have had the honor of knowing her for years but have formed a closer relationship since coming to Washington. I have always been impressed with her grace, dignity and wisdom.

Recently, the League of African American Women, an organization of over 40 women groups that I founded about 10 years ago, honored Dr. Height for her vision and leadership. It was at that event that I expressed a need for a national declaration of gratitude for the works of this great leader and the seeds of greatness she has planted for future generations. Thus, the reason for this resolution.

For more than half a century, Dr. Dorothy Irene Height has given leadership to the struggle for equality and human rights for all people by founding the Center for Racial Justice, promoting racial justice and religious freedom at the YWCA, and working with the National Council of Negro Women on women's rights, pay equity and educational advancement. Her life exemplifies a passionate commitment for a just society and a vision of a better world.

During Dr. Height's career, she worked closely with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Roy Wilkins, Whitney Young and A. Philip Randolph and others and was the only woman allowed to be present in several high-powered strategy sessions, and I can remember looking at her and admiring her when I was a young girl as her being the only woman that sat in the room with President Johnson, and all of the men whose names I have just mentioned, to craft the civil rights laws.

As a result, Dr. Height has participated in virtually all major civil and human rights events.

Dr. Height is also known for her extensive international advocacy work, educating work and promoting human dignity in training assignments in Asia, Africa, Europe and South America.

With more than six decades of public life as a valiant advocate, earth shaker and crusader of human rights, it is fitting to celebrate this illustrious woman as we enter into a new millennium. I am proud to honor Dr. Height by sponsoring this resolution with the women of the House. I am also very proud to announce that tomorrow cities around the Nation will be declaring February 28 of 2001 as Dr. Dorothy Irene Height Day.

Dorothy Height is truly a historic figure and a renaissance woman, and I urge all Members to support this resolution and join me in honoring her lifetime achievements.

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

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

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. JONES).

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great American, Dr. Dorothy Irene Height. I would like to commend my colleague, the great woman from the State of California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) for her insight in pushing such a resolution.

Dr. Height exemplifies the best qualities of leadership as reflected in her six decades of work to improve the lives of other people. Dr. Height once stated we have to improve life, not just for those who have the most skills and those who know how to manipulate the system but also for and with those who often have so much to give but never get the opportunity.

This philosophy has never been needed more than now, at this period of our history in the year 2001. Currently, we live in a period of unparalleled opportunity. However, there are many people who are unprepared to take advantage of these opportunities. At this time in our history, we must be mindful of the goals of Dr. Height's work to lift as we climb.

Today, the Congressional Black Caucus held an historic hearing regarding electoral reform, the first hearing to be held after the November election debacle. Consistent with her words to improve life, we move to say we are not going to get over it; we cannot get over it, and Dr. Height would not want us to get over it.

With Dr. Height's graduation from New York University in 1933, she earned a Bachelor's and Master's Degree in educational psychology. Not many opportunities were available to women and people of color. Her career then began to unfold and it represents the liberation of African America, of black African America, and the advance of women's rights and the struggle and effort to lift up the poor and powerless.

She became a volunteer with the National Council of Negro Women and worked with Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, became President of that organization after Ms. Bethune's death. She worked closely with other great civil rights leaders.

As a self-help advocate, Dr. Height has been instrumental in the initiation of NCNW-sponsored food.

I close with this: I am proud to honor Dr. Height today; proud to be a member of Delta Sigma Theta sorority, a national service sorority dedicated to providing assistance to those in need.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I wanted to come here on the floor to pay tribute to a woman

who is a dear friend of mine and who is a mentor of mine. I am just so pleased and I want to commend the authors of this resolution for bringing it out on the floor.

Dorothy Height reminds me of something that Shakespeare said, "Those about her, from her shall learn the perfect ways of honor," and indeed she epitomizes that.

It is a pleasure to recognize a pioneer for both human and civil rights. Throughout Dr. Dorothy Irene Height's career, which spanned over six decades, Ms. Height has joined with other such great leaders as Martin Luther King, Jr., Whitney Young, Mary McLeod Bethune to make our country a better place for all people.

In 1957, Dorothy Height assumed presidency of the National Council of Negro Women, which led the civil rights movement for voting rights and desegregated education. In addition to her 20 honorary degrees and over 50 awards, Dorothy Height received the Citizens Medal Award for distinguished national service in 1989, the Stellar Award and the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1994, to name simply a few.

Dr. Height's international influence initiated the only African American private voluntary organization in Africa, as well as organizations in Asia, Europe and South America. Her national associations include the inauguration of the Center for Racial Justice and founded the Black Family Reunion Celebration, which is an event that has attracted over 11 million visitors and supporters.

Before her retirement in 1996, Dorothy Height secured funding for a national headquarters for the National Council of Negro Women in Washington, D.C., our Nation's capital. I have appeared with her in panels and forums. I have also listened to her speak, and I am always absolutely amazed at her insight and her brilliance and her identification with people, with all people.

Throughout her life, Dorothy Height has made an immense impact on both women's rights and human rights issues with her tireless passion and positive nature.

She continues to be an inspiration and a teacher to us all and my personal friend and role model. I am proud to join my colleagues in recognizing her life's achievements.

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. MEEK).

(Mrs. MEEK of Florida asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, this Congress owes a tribute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD) for having the foresight of introducing this legislation regarding Dr. Dorothy Irene Height. I am pleased and privileged to be here today. I have known Ms. Dorothy Height for 50 years as she started out in a college where I taught many years

ago, Bethune Cookman College. She was a colleague and a friend of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, so it is with privilege and honor that I stand here today to pay tribute to Dr. Height.

It is very hard to describe Dr. Height because she is a phenomenal woman. It is very hard to even describe a superlative for Dr. Height. She is an academic. She is a scholar. She is a social worker. She is a giver for everyone. Dr. Height was a mainstream black woman who did things for everybody, not only black America but white America as well, and particularly for women. She reached out through her work with the YWCA and through her work with the National Council of Negro Women. During those days, it was sort of a courageous stand to be a member of the National Council of Negro Women.

She has been a leader in the struggle for equality and civil rights and human rights for everyone. Her life exemplifies her passionate commitment to a just society and a vision for a better world. Dr. Height was more than words. She was a woman of action. She is known all over the world for her extensive international and developmental education work. She initiated the first African American private voluntary organization working in Africa way back in 1975, building on the success of the National Council of Negro Women's assignments in Asia, Africa, Europe, and South America.

Working closely with Dr. Martin Luther King, Roy Wilkins, Whitney Young, A. Philip Randolph and others, Dr. Height participated in virtually all major civil and human rights events in the United States in the 1950s and 1960s. It took a phenomenal woman to do that, Mr. Speaker.

In 1989, she received a Presidential Citizens Medal Award for distinguished service to the country. Each President in this country has honored Dr. Height in some way, both Republican and Democrat, and all of them understood that this woman was a little bit different and a cut above. Therefore, they honored her in every way.

After nearly five decades of national leadership, Dr. Height still remains very active in the struggle for equality and human rights for all people. She still serves as chair of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights and Chair Emeritus of the National Council of Negro Women. She is a role model for all of us in the Congress and for all who aspire to positions of leadership. Dr. Height rightfully takes her place as one of our Nation's giants in social and educational leadership.

Dr. Dorothy Irene Height is my hero, and, Mr. Speaker, we do her honor.

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

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

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS). The gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5½ minutes.

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

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, what an honor to join the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD) for this great day and to thank her for her leadership of the Women's Caucus, but thank her in particular for her leadership on this issue. I am proud to join her as an original cosponsor.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the House and I thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) for his leadership as well.

I am going to speak from the heart. I have a prepared text but this is such a grand day that I am overwhelmed with emotion, and it is a day that the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD) has helped bring to fruition, and we thank her for it; long overdue.

Just a few hours or so ago, we were in a hearing talking about how to empower the election process of America. Dorothy Height is the successor to the great leader of that wonderful college, Bethune Cookman, and I am always reminded of her statement about educating the little children. Mary McLeod Bethune had five broken little chairs and she decided to organize a college, a beautiful college, that now exists that my predecessor at the mike, the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. MEEK) went to and graduated and had the honor of calling her her mentor. Well, she trained Dorothy Height and Dorothy Height came to the front of the leadership realm during a time when women were usually sitting down and not sitting down like Rosa Parks were. They were pushed to the back.

□ 1515

Dorothy Height stood tall and she was regal, but she was sound and she was heard, having the ear of Presidents, starting I think as early as Franklin Delano Roosevelt, moving through Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon. There was not one, including Carter and others since that time, with whom Dorothy Height did not have an active role.

What was her issue? Her issue was dealing with the American people, the hopeless and helpless. It was dealing with improving education in historically black colleges, with uplifting women and providing them with training so they could go outside of the home and become contributing members, as they desired to do. It was opening the doors of opportunity.

She got her start from the YWCA, and getting her start there, she was able to promote a number of programs that helped women. She worked closely with Dr. Martin Luther King, Roy Wilkins, Whitney Young, and A. Phillip Randolph. She knew Barbara Jordan, Barbara Jordan asking and answering

the question, what do we want: "just simply what America promises," and that is equality and opportunity. That is what Dorothy Height spoke to us about.

She was head of the National Council of Negro Women, which seems to isolate her, but I would say, the head of an organized body of women wanting what is better for women, what is better for Americans: helping us move beyond our own stereotypes, helping the aged, and working to ensure that those people who cannot speak can be heard.

She had a vision, and the vision was that we would own property, meaning the National Council of Negro Women, on Pennsylvania Avenue. I believe it is the only property owned by African-Americans. What a dream.

Now, just a few hundred yards down from the White House, sits this beautiful edifice that is not a testament to isolated Americans, it is a testament to what Americans can do when they pull up their bootstraps. That is what Dorothy Height did on behalf of the National Council of Negro Women.

I honor her out of my heart, out of my soul, and out of my spirit, Mr. Speaker, a woman who stood next to all the civil rights fighters and spoke on my behalf when I could not. This is a great day.

Mr. Speaker, I would simply close by acknowledging the dream she had, which was to enhance the property of Pennsylvania Avenue with our presence. Now we have this wonderful building that is not just in bricks and mortar, but it is a building that studies how to improve the working conditions of women; how to deal with enhancing the educational needs of a larger community; how to heal the racial divide in our country; how to actively say that civil rights is not an isolated part of one particular constituency, but it is of all Americans.

Out of that, let me say, Mr. Speaker, that she has been acknowledged by the Stellar Award; the Spirit of Cincinnati Ambassador Award; The Camille Cosby World of Children Award; the National Caucus and Center on Black Aged Living Legacy Award; the Caring Award by the Caring Institute.

I have been honored by receiving a Dorothy Height Award, and what a precious award of leadership, not because I deserve it, but because Dorothy Height deserves to have an award named after her, after all the years that she has stood alongside of the civil rights fighters; the only woman, I think, to speak, or one of the very few women, in 1964 at the March on Washington, when she heard the words, "I have a dream."

I would simply say that Dorothy Irene Height has an outstanding record of accomplishment.

As a self-help advocate, she has been instrumental in the initiation of the National Council of Negro Women's sponsorship of food, child care, housing, and career educational programs that embody the principles of self-reliance.

As a promoter of black family life, she conceived and organized the Black Family Reunion Celebration in 1986 to reinforce the historic strength of family, both the African-American family, but the American family. Now it is in its 9th year.

So Dr. Dorothy Irene Height deserves this lifetime resolution, this lifetime acknowledgment of her achievement. She is a brilliant woman, an advocate of women's rights, and she is still going on. So I simply close by saying I will walk with the Constitution because Dorothy Irene Height gave me the right to stand tall as a woman.

Mr. Speaker, Dorothy Height's lifetime of achievement measures the liberation of Black America, the advance of women's rights and a determined effort to lift the poor and the powerless into the Hall of Power and influence in our Nation.

Dorothy Height began her career as a staff member of the YWCA in New York City, becoming director of the Center for Racial Justice. She became a volunteer with the National Council of Negro Women, when she worked with NCNW founder Mary McLeod Bethune.

When Bethune died, Height became president, a position she continues to hold. NCNW, an organization of national organizations and community sections with outreach to 4 million women, develops model national and international community-based programs, sent scores of women to help in the Freedom Schools of the civil rights movement, and spearheaded voter registration drives Height's collaborative leadership style brings together people of different cultures for mutual benefit.

Because of Dorothy Height's commitment to the Black family she has hosted since 1986, the Black Family Reunion Celebration in which almost 10 million have participated.

Born in Richmond, VA, she moved with her parents to Rankin, PA, at an early age. Winner of a scholarship for her exceptional oratorical skills, she entered New York University where she earned the Bachelor and Master degrees in 4 years.

While working as a caseworker for the welfare department in New York, Dr. Height joined the NCNW in 1937 and her career as a pioneer in civil rights activities began to unfold. She served on the national staff of the YWCA of USA from 1944 to 1977 where she was active in developing its leadership training and interracial and ecumenical education programs. In 1965 she inaugurated the Center for Racial Justice which is still a major initiative of the National YWCA. She served as the 10th national president of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc. from 1946 to 1957 before becoming president of the NCNW in 1958.

Working closely with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Roy Wilkins, Whitney Young, A. Philip Randolph, and others, Dr. Height participated in virtually all major civil and human rights events in the 1950's and 1960's. For her tireless efforts on behalf of the less fortunate, President Ronald Reagan presented her the Citizens Medal Award for distinguished service to the country in 1989.

Dr. Height is known for her extensive international and developmental education work. She initiated the sole African-American private voluntary organization working in Africa in 1975, building on the success of NCNW's assignments in Asia, Africa, Europe, and South America.

In three decades of national leadership, she has served on major policymaking bodies affecting women, social welfare, economic development, and civil and human rights, and has received numerous appointments and awards. The most recent recognitions include appointment to the Advisory Council of the White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities by President Bush and to the National Advisory Council on Aging by Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis Sullivan. Her awards are extensive with the most recent ones including the Stellar Award; the Spirit of Cincinnati Ambassador Award; Camille Cosby World of Children Award; National Caucus and Center on Black Aged Living Legacy Award; the Caring Award by the Caring Institute; NAFCO Distinguished Leadership Award; the Olender Foundation's Generous Heart Award; and the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Freedom From Want Award. She also received 19 honorary doctorates from colleges and universities.

As president of NCNW, Dorothy Irene Height has an outstanding record of accomplishments. As a self-help advocate, she has been instrumental in the initiation of NCNW sponsored food, child care, housing and career educational programs that embody the principles of self-reliance. As a promoter of Black family life she conceived and organized the Black Family Reunion Celebration in 1986 to reinforce the historic strengths and traditional values of the African-American Family. Now in its ninth year, this multicounty cultural event has attracted some 11.5 million people.

Dr. Dorothy I. Height's lifetime of achievement measures the liberation of Black America, the brilliant advance of women's rights, and the most determined effort to lift up the poor and the powerless. Dream giver and earth shaker, Dr. Dorothy Height has followed and expanded on the original purpose of the National Council of Negro Women, giving new meaning, new courage and pride to women, youth and families everywhere.

Dorothy Height has been recognized numerous times for his contributions to America. She has received the Spingarn Medal from the NAACP, July 1993 and has been inducted into "National Womens Hall of Fame", October, 1993.

I am pleased and honored to stand with fellow women of the Congress, the Congressional Black Caucus to recognize a living American legend and champion of equal rights and justice for all Americans—Dorothy Height.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on House Resolution 55.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) for introducing this important resolution, for her efforts to bring to the floor this resolution today, and also to recognize, at a

time when our young people so desperately need role models, someone who follows in the footsteps of some of my African-American female heroes: Mary McLeod Bethune; Zora Neal Hurston, someone who I love and adore as a black author, and whose works have not been properly recognized until late; Barbara Jordan; and today I saw so many Barbara Jordans on the floor who I am very proud of, and who serve as role models in the House of Representatives, again for so many young people across this land who need role models.

Dorothy Height's life exemplifies her passionate commitment to a just society, and her vision of a much better world for everyone. It is fitting today that Congress acknowledge more than 6 decades of distinguished leadership and service provided by Dorothy Irene Height.

I want to again thank the sponsors of this legislation, and thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON), chairman of our full committee, and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SCARBOROUGH), chairman of the Subcommittee on Civil Service of the Committee on Government Reform, for bringing this legislation forward; and also the ranking member, and the chief ranking member, of course, is the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN), and also Mr. DAVIS, for working expeditiously to bring this resolution to the floor today.

I urge Members to lend their support to this resolution.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, throughout her career, Dr. Dorothy I. Height has been a leader in the struggle for equality and human rights for all people. Her life serves as an example of one who is passionately committed for a just society and her vision of a better world.

In 1965, she started the Center for Racial Justice which is still a major initiative of the National YWCA.

She worked closely with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Roy Wilkins, Whitney Young, A. Phillip Randolph as well as others. Dr. Height participated in virtually all major civil and human rights events in the 1950s and 1960s. For her tireless efforts on behalf of the less fortunate, President Ronald Reagan presented her the Citizens Medal Award for distinguished service to the country in 1989.

Dr. Height is known for her extensive international and developmental education work. She initiated the sole African American private voluntary organization working in Africa in 1975, building on the success of NCNW's assignments in Asia, Africa, Europe, and South America. In three decades of national leadership, she has served on major policymaking bodies affecting women, social welfare, economic development, and civil and human rights, and has received numerous appointments and awards. The most recent recognitions include appointment to the Advisory Council of the White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities by President Bush and to the National Advisory Council on Aging by Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis Sullivan. As a self-help advocate, she has been instrumental in the

initiation of NCNW sponsored food, child care, housing and career educational programs that embody the principles of self-reliance. As a promoter of Black family life she conceived and organized the Black Family Reunion Celebration in 1986 to reinforce the historic strengths and traditional values of the African American Family. Now in its ninth year, this multi-city cultural event has attracted some 11.5 million people.

Dr. Dorothy I. Height's lifetime of achievement measures the liberation of Black America, the brilliant advance of women's rights, and the most determined effort to lift up the poor and the powerless. Dream giver and earth shaker, Dr. Dorothy Height has followed and expanded on the original purpose of the National Council of Negro Women, giving new meaning, new courage and pride to women, youth and families everywhere.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, today we salute a true living legend—Dr. Dorothy Height. An icon, Dr. Height has been a model in the struggle for human rights everywhere. Throughout a career spanning over six decades, Dr. Height has served as a notable leader, filling an array of positions, and always doing so with an unyielding sense of commitment, determination, class, and integrity.

There are so many different words with which one might describe Dr. Height:

Stalwart because of her dedication to women and the Black community. She has given over three decades of committed leadership and service as President of the National Council of Negro Women (NCNW) where she orchestrated their child care, housing, and career educational programs;

Fashionable because of her stunning grace and trademark stylish hats, turning heads everywhere she goes;

A heroine and role model, Dr. Height filled the post of national president of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc. and served on the national staff for the YWCA; and

An incredible champion for her work as a valiant civil rights leader, serving with the likes of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Roy Wilkins, Whitney Young, and A. Phillip Randolph.

I salute Dr. Dorothy Height with a quote from famous poet Nikki Giovanni's poem, "Ego Tripping":

She was born in the congo  
She walked to the fertile crescent and built  
the sphinx

She designed a pyramid so tough that a star  
that only glows every one hundred  
years falls into the center giving divine  
perfect light

She is bad!!  
She is so perfect so divine so ethereal so  
surreal  
She cannot be comprehended except by her  
permission

I mean . . . *She can fly like a bird in the  
sky . . .*

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to recognize a distinguished woman who devoted her life to fighting for human rights, peace, and justice.

Dr. Dorothy Irene Height was the first African-American named to deal with the Harlem riots of 1935 and became one of the young leaders of the National Youth Movement of the New Deal era.

She dedicated her life to more than six decades of distinguished leadership and service. Dr. Height established the Center for Racial Justice and the Bethune Museum and Ar-

chives for Black women. She served as president of the National Council of Negro Women and organized the Black Family Reunion Celebration.

She worked hard to improve lives while working at the YWCA and the National Council of Negro Women, as the fourth elected President.

She diligently worked to expand women's rights for full and equal employment, pay, and education. She not only worked to expand women's rights in the U.S., but also in the international arena.

She has touched many lives through her instrumental work on improving child care, housing projects, and career and educational programs that embody the principles of self-reliance.

I want to commend Dr. Height for her work to better people's lives through her commitment to fight for human rights as well as uphold justice, equality, and freedom throughout the world. Thank you Dr. Height for your tremendous work. You are a living legacy.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I am proud today to join with my colleagues in passing House Resolution 55, honoring Dr. Dorothy Irene Height as an activist and crusader for human rights. Dr. Height has dedicated her life to serving her community. She has affected great change in the areas of women's empowerment, social welfare, economic development, and civil and human rights.

She has been a tireless advocate, working for decades on behalf of socially and economically disadvantaged communities. And she is perhaps most notable because she understands the diversity of this country and our world, utilizing a collaborative leadership style, to bring people of different cultures together for mutual benefit. She is a true leader in the struggle for equality and social justice.

Dr. Dorothy Irene Height is truly an amazing individual, for whom I have a great deal of admiration and respect.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 55.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof), the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### HONORING THE ULTIMATE SACRIFICE MADE BY 28 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS KILLED DURING OPERATION DESERT STORM

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 39) honoring the ultimate sacrifice made by 28 United States soldiers killed by an Iraqi missile attack on February 25, 1991, during Operation Desert Storm, and resolving to support appropriate and effective theater missile defense programs.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 39

Whereas, during Operation Desert Storm, Iraq launched a Scud missile at Dhahran,



Saudi Arabia early in the evening of February 25, 1991;

Whereas one Patriot missile battery on a Dhahran airfield was not operational and another nearby battery did not track the Scud missile effectively;

Whereas the Scud missile hit a warehouse serving as a United States Army barracks in the Dhahran suburb of Al Khobar, killing 28 soldiers and injuring 100 other soldiers;

Whereas the thoughts and prayers of the Congress and the country remain with the families of these soldiers;

Whereas this single incident resulted in more United States combat casualties than any other in Operation Desert Storm and since;

Whereas Scud missile attacks paralyzed the country of Israel during Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas the Patriot missile batteries, which were used in Operation Desert Storm for missile defense, were not originally designed for missile defense;

Whereas the United States and our allies still have not fielded advanced theater missile defenses;

Whereas missile technology proliferation makes missile attacks on United States forces increasingly possible; and

Whereas February 25, 2001, is the 10th anniversary of the Scud missile attack which caused the deaths of these brave soldiers who died in service to their country: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress—*

(1) on behalf of the American people, extends its sympathy and thanks to the families of Specialist Steven E. Atherton, Corporal Stanley Bartusiak, Specialist John A. Boliver, Jr., Sergeant Joseph P. Bongiorno III, Sergeant John T. Boxler, Specialist Beverly S. Clark, Sergeant Allen B. Craver, Corporal Rolando A. Delagneau, Specialist Steven P. Farnen, Specialist Duane W. Hollen, Jr., Specialist Glen D. Jones, Specialist Frank S. Keough, Specialist Anthony E. Madison, Specialist Steven G. Mason, Specialist Christine L. Mayes, Specialist Michael W. Mills, Specialist Adrienne L. Mitchell, Specialist Ronald D. Rennison, Private First Class Timothy A. Shaw, Specialist Steven J. Siko, Corporal Brian K. Simpson, Specialist Thomas G. Stone, Specialist James D. Tatum, Private First Class Robert C. Wade, Sergeant Frank J. Walls, Corporal Jonathan M. Williams, Specialist Richard V. Wolverton, and Specialist James E. Worthy, all of whom were killed by an Iraqi missile attack on February 25, 1991, while in service to their country; and

(2) resolves to support appropriate and effective theater missile defense programs to help prevent attacks on forward deployed United States forces from occurring again.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) each will control 20 minutes.

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on House Concurrent Resolution 39.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, 10 years ago 2 days ago on Sunday, February 25, the largest loss of American life in military conflict in the last 10 years took place in Desert Storm as a group of American soldiers were involved in setting up an operation to support Operation Desert Storm. Unfortunately, a Scud missile was launched by Saddam Hussein's units into the barracks, and as a result, 28 young Americans were killed and 99 others were seriously injured.

Today we offer this resolution jointly as a bipartisan memorial to these brave individuals. I am pleased to be the original cosponsor with our good friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA), whose district half of these brave young Americans resided in.

We are also pleased to have the distinguished ranking member of the Committee on Armed Services with us, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON), who is one of the sponsors of this legislation, and our good friend, the gentleman from El Paso, Texas (Mr. REYES).

Mr. Speaker, what a tragedy this was as 28 young Americans were snuffed out in the prime of their lives because of Saddam Hussein's attack on them in a cowardly manner, without any forewarning. In fact, it was 8:40 p.m. on February 25 when parts of a Scud missile destroyed the barracks housing members of the 14th Quartermaster Detachment in the single most devastating attack on U.S. forces during that war. Ninety-nine others were killed. The 14th Quartermaster Detachment from Pennsylvania lost 13 soldiers and suffered 43 wounded. Casualties were evacuated to medical facilities in Saudi Arabia and Germany. The 14th, which had been in Saudi Arabia only 6 days, suffered the greatest number of casualties of any allied unit during Operation Desert Storm. Eighty-one percent of the unit's 69 soldiers had been killed or wounded.

During the ensuing 10 years, Mr. Speaker, a number of significant events have taken place to honor the memory of these brave individuals.

Tonight we pay special recognition on the 10th anniversary to Specialist Steven Atherton, 26 years old; Specialist John Boliver, 27 years old; Sergeant Joseph Bongiorno, III, 20 years old; Sergeant John Boxler, 44 years old; Specialist Beverly Clark, 23 years old; Sergeant Allen Craver, 32 years old; Specialist Frank Keough, 22 years old; Specialist Anthony Madison, 27 years old; Specialist Christine Mayes, 22 years old; Specialist Stephen Siko, 24 years old; Specialist Thomas Stone, 20 years old; Specialist Frank Walls, 20 years old; Specialist Richard Wolverton, 22 years old, all from the 14th Detachment.

From other units: Corporal Stanley Bartusiak, 34 years old; Corporal Rolando Delagneau, 30 years old; Spe-

cialist Steven Farnen, 22 years old; Specialist Glen Jones, 21 years old; Specialist Duane Hollen, Jr., 24 years old; Specialist Steven Mason, 23 years old; Specialist Michael Mills, 23 years old; Specialist Adrienne Mitchell, 20 years old; Specialist Ronald Rennison, 21 years old; Private First Class Timothy Shaw, 21 years old; Corporal Brian Simpson, 22 years old; Specialist James Tatum, 22 years old; Private First Class Robert Wade, 31 years old; Corporal Jonathan Williams, 23 years old; and Specialist James Worthy, 22 years old.

Mr. Speaker, tonight we pay a special tribute to these brave Americans who paid the ultimate price and made the supreme sacrifice on behalf of their country. But Mr. Speaker, the outrage is that 10 years later America still has not yet deployed a highly effective theater missile defense system to protect our troops from further attacks of this type.

Mr. Speaker, that is a national embarrassment and a national disgrace, that 10 years after we had the largest loss of life from the military forces of this country in a Scud attack, a low-complexity Scud attack, we still have not deployed the highly effective system to protect our troops from further attacks of this type.

Mr. Speaker, we must do better. I ask our colleagues to join with us in this battle for effective missile defense.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I do appreciate this, and I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 39. This bill is cosponsored by my two friends, the gentlemen from Pennsylvania, Mr. MURTHA and Mr. WELDON. I compliment the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) on his efforts.

□ 1530

This bill honors the 28 American soldiers who were killed by an Iraqi SCUD missile on February, 25, 10 years ago, 1991, during the Persian Gulf War. This missile attack caused more United States casualties than any other single incident during the conflict, and it is altogether fitting that we pay tribute to those who gave their lives for their country as a result of this attack. It is particularly poignant when nearly all of those killed come from the single unit, from a single geographic region, in a single State, in this case, the State of Pennsylvania.

I might add that those 28 young Guardsmen all left families, all suffered the pain and anxiety of loss of a loved one.

Mr. Speaker, if I may, I well remember experiencing a family going through that same agony. In April of 1941, Fort Hood, Texas, I was present when the parents of a young soldier named Cooper were presented a Silver Star posthumously as this young Cooper, as on that same occasion of Desert

Storm, threw himself on top of a downed American soldier and incoming artillery shell killed him.

So I understand. My sympathy goes out to the families.

At this time, though, I would add, Mr. Speaker, that recognizing those specific ones that are mentioned here, or the ones that I mentioned, in no way diminishes the honor or the reverence that we hold for the other service members who were killed or were wounded during Operation Desert Shield or Operation Desert Storm.

I publicly extend the same sympathy and thanks to all the families of those who lost loved ones during the Persian Gulf War. This is not just a commemoration, Mr. Speaker. By adopting this resolution, we resolve to support appropriate and effective theater missile defense so American forces deployed forward will not be vulnerable to similar missile attacks in the future.

Improving our theater missile defense capability is and should be an integral part of our weapons modernization effort.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to report that since the Persian Gulf War, we have fielded the next generation of Patriot missiles known as PAC-3, and we are rapidly developing the Medium Extended Air Range Defense System which is known as MEADS. As a result, our forces today are far better prepared to defend against the theater missile attack than it was during the 1991 conflict.

These efforts have enjoyed strong support on both sides of the aisle. This is a good bill. It honors outstanding Americans. It proposes a sound policy.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) and I thank the gentleman for yielding the time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of this.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES).

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) for yielding me the time and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON).

Mr. Speaker, it is with a great sense of loss that I rise to remember the 28 U.S. soldiers who sacrificed their lives on the evening of February 25, 1991 when a Scud missile hit and destroyed the converted warehouse where they were housed.

These men and women, most from the 14th Quartermaster Detachment, an Army Reserve unit from Greensburg, Pennsylvania, had answered the call and were serving their Nation when and where they were needed.

Although our air defenders tried valiantly to use the Patriot system to protect our soldiers and our allies during the Gulf War, that system was simply not designed for missile defense.

Since then, however, we have made great strides in the Patriot program and are nearly ready to deploy the advanced Patriot system called PAC-3.

The PAC-3 system is proven to engage and destroy ballistic missiles like Scuds. If this missile system had been in our inventory 10 years ago, it could have prevented this Scud missile tragedy.

Mr. Speaker, while we still have a long way to go to ensure the safety, both here and abroad, from short-range ballistic missiles like Scuds and from the expanding threat of longer-range ballistic missiles like the No Dong missile. I believe we must continue to field the PAC-3 system throughout the Patriot force as quickly as possible.

We must continue our support for programs like THAAD, MEADS, and our Navy theater missile defense program.

While in war-time, no system guarantees security. This, I find, would be one of the best tributes to these 28 U.S. soldiers that we would never run that risk again, simply by paying tribute to them through prudent and careful exercising of deployment of the PAC-3 system.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to rise and acknowledge and support the comments of my colleagues and say that we are making progress. I fully support the PAC-3, the MEADS program which we are doing cooperatively with Italy and Germany is moving along.

We have had tremendous success with the Arab program with Israel, and we are now beginning discussions with our European friends and even our Middle Eastern friends and our Far East Asia friends on how to promote effective missile defense.

But I have to underscore the fact, Mr. Speaker, that missiles are the weapon of choice of tyrants and dictators. Many of our colleagues talk about the threats coming from a weapon of mass destruction or coming from the illegal use of computer systems, and my colleagues and I have been the first to acknowledge that they are real threats, the threats of chemical, biological or nuclear attacks or the threats posed by a cyberattack on our SMART systems. But the fact remains that the weapon of choice of tyrants is the missile.

When Saddam Hussain chose to rain terror in Israel, he did not pick suitcase bombs. He did not pick chemical or biological agents. He picked the missiles to rain terror in Israel to which they could not properly defend themselves against.

When Saddam Hussain decided to take out American soldiers, it was a Scud missile he chose, a low-complexity Scud missile. He snuffed out 28 young lives, 6 days after they arrived. These were young people who were mothers and sisters and sons and fathers. They were volunteer firefighters, and they were local businesspeople who were called up as reservists to serve the country. Yet America was not able to provide the level of protection against those missiles.

Today, Mr. Speaker, over 70 nations in the world have missiles that pose direct threats to our troops, our allies, and the people of America.

Over 22 Nations today, Mr. Speaker, are building missiles and have the capability of building enhanced missiles. In fact, Mr. Speaker, that Scud missile that was used 10 years ago has been enhanced three and four times by the North Koreans, by the Iranians, and by the Iraqis. In fact, Iran is now working on a medium-ranged missile that will soon threaten all of Israel.

The growth in the threat of these missiles has been unbelievably aggressive. In fact, just since last September, when President Clinton made a decision on our National Missile Defense Program, September 21, Iran tested a brand-new Shehab 3 missile. The Shehab 3 missile is a couple of steps above the Scud missile that killed our troops in Desert Storm.

On September 24, Libya received its first 50 Nodongs. The Nodong is an enhanced version of the Scud missile. Now Libya has at least 50 of these missiles. In October, Russia tested mobile and silo-based TOPOL MICBMs with a 6200 nautical mile range. In November, China conducted tests, their second tests of the DF31. That test also included decoys in the warhead.

In January, India conducted a second Agni test, another theater missile.

Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, around the world, the threat of offensive missiles remains very real and very dangerous.

As we honor these brave Americans tonight, as we honor and pay respects to not only what they did, but to their families for the sacrifice that they made in having one of their loved ones stand up for America at a time of need, and have their life snuffed out in the process, it is absolutely essential that this House go on record as saying with their votes that we want our government and our military to continue the work that people like the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA) and Members on our side have been proposing.

Aggressive theater missile defense systems that can protect our troops and moving forward with missile defense programs that can protect America and our allies, that is the least we can do, Mr. Speaker, on this the anniversary of the loss of these brave Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for joining with us. I thank the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) for his outstanding leadership on behalf of the Nation's warriors and patriots.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to support this resolution.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, first I want to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr.

WELDON) for working so well and putting this bill before us. It is a fitting tribute to those young Americans that died 10 years ago in Desert Storm. I hope it is some solace to those families and not just to those families but to the other families who lost loved ones in that conflict. America is great, as Tocqueville once wrote, because America is good. And America was there in the Persian Gulf because we stood for good values.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) for offering this resolution, because it does reflect the best that comes from America.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my genuine sympathy to the families of U.S. service members killed in Saudi Arabia in 1991.

I too honor their sacrifice. The greatest tribute we could provide to these brave men and women is to work for nuclear disarmament and world peace.

Nuclear proliferation is a real danger today. That is why I believe it is imperative that the United States abide by its own treaties and the principles of nonproliferation.

The proposed missile defense systems will increase the nuclear threats we face, not diminish them.

We should not spend billions of dollars on an unworkable missile system, when we have real security needs that must be met, when we have soldiers on food stamps, when we have gulf-war veterans denied badly needed medical care, and when we face such serious healthcare, educational, and housing problems here at home that undermine both the general welfare of the country and our common defense.

I join my colleagues in expressing our sympathy to the families of those killed in 1991. My hope is that we do not put any more men and women in harm's way. I must oppose any missile system that makes the world a more dangerous place.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Con. Res. 39, a bill to honor the sacrifices of Operation Desert Storm. I urge my colleagues to join in supporting this worthwhile legislation.

This year marks the tenth anniversary of Operation Desert Storm, a military operation undertaken by a United States-led coalition to drive Saddam Hussein's Iraqi Army out of Kuwait. This objective was achieved decisively with a minimum of allied casualties.

Regrettably, however, no military action occurs without some losses, and while the number of United States deaths during Desert Storm was low, that does nothing to detract from the 299 servicemembers who gave their lives in defeating Iraq.

One incident in particular stands out from the conflict. On February 25, 1991, Iraqi forces launched a Scud missile at the city of Dhahran in Saudi Arabia. The missile struck a warehouse which was serving as a U.S. Army barracks in the suburb of Al Khobar, killing 28 soldiers and injuring 100 others. This incident resulted in more U.S. combat casualties than any other in Operation Desert Storm, or in subsequent operations.

This concurrent resolution expresses the sense of Congress on behalf of the American people extending its sympathy and thanks to

the families of the 28 soldiers who were killed in that attack. It further resolves to support appropriate and effective missile defense programs to help prevent a similar unnecessary loss of lives from occurring again. Had a more effective missile defense system been in place on that February night in 1991, in all likelihood those 28 Americans would have survived.

It is fitting that we honor those soldiers who made the ultimate sacrifice for their country, as we are doing today. The best way for us to honor their sacrifice is to ensure that history does not repeat itself in any future war. For this reason, we should rededicate ourselves to the task of developing and deploying an effective theater missile defense system. Once this has been accomplished, future generations of young Americans will be safer in regional military conflicts.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to join in supporting this resolution.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 39.

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. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### CONTINUATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY RELATING TO CUBA AND OF EMERGENCY AUTHORITY RELATING TO THE REGULATION OF THE ANCHORAGE AND MOVEMENT OF VESSELS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107-47)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice to the Federal Register for publication, which states that the emergency declared with respect to the Government of Cuba's destruction of two unarmed

U.S.-registered civilian aircraft in international airspace north of Cuba on February 24, 1996, is to continue in effect beyond March 1, 2001.

GEORGE W. BUSH.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, February 27, 2001.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 5 p.m.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 44 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 5 p.m.

□ 1700

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. GIBBONS) at 5 p.m.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will now put the question on motions to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H. Res. 57, de novo; and

H. Con. Res. 39, by the yeas and nays.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first such vote in this series.

#### RECOGNIZING AND HONORING DALE EARNHARDT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 57.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 57.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### HONORING THE ULTIMATE SACRIFICE MADE BY 28 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS KILLED DURING OPERATION DESERT STORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 39.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr.

WELDON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 39, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 395, nays 0, answered “present” 2, not voting 35, as follows:

[Roll No. 16]  
YEAS—395

Abercrombie	DeGette	Istook
Aderholt	Delahunt	Jackson (IL)
Akin	DeLay	Jackson-Lee
Allen	DeMint	(TX)
Andrews	Deutsch	Jefferson
Armey	Diaz-Balart	Jenkins
Baca	Dicks	John
Bachus	Doggett	Johnson (CT)
Baird	Dooley	Johnson (IL)
Baker	Doolittle	Johnson, E. B.
Baldacci	Doyle	Johnson, Sam
Baldwin	Dreier	Jones (NC)
Ballenger	Duncan	Jones (OH)
Barcia	Dunn	Kanjorski
Barr	Edwards	Kaptur
Barrett	Ehlers	Keller
Bartlett	Ehrlich	Kelly
Barton	Emerson	Kennedy (MN)
Bass	Engel	Kennedy (RI)
Bentsen	English	Kerns
Bereuter	Eshoo	Kildee
Berkley	Etheridge	Kilpatrick
Berman	Evans	Kind (WI)
Berry	Everett	King (NY)
Biggert	Farr	Kingston
Bilirakis	Fattah	Kirk
Bishop	Ferguson	Kleczka
Blagojevich	Filner	Knollenberg
Blumenauer	Flake	Kolbe
Blunt	Fletcher	Kucinich
Boehler	Foley	LaFalce
Boehner	Ford	LaHood
Bonior	Frank	Lampson
Bono	Frelinghuysen	Langevin
Borski	Frost	Largent
Boswell	Gallely	Larsen (WA)
Boucher	Ganske	Larson (CT)
Boyd	Gephardt	Latham
Brady (PA)	Gibbons	LaTourette
Brady (TX)	Gilchrest	Leach
Brown (FL)	Gillmor	Levin
Brown (OH)	Gilman	Lewis (CA)
Brown (SC)	Gonzalez	Lewis (GA)
Bryant	Goode	Lewis (KY)
Burr	Goodlatte	Linder
Burton	Gordon	Lipinski
Callahan	Goss	LoBiondo
Calvert	Granger	Lofgren
Camp	Graves	Lowe
Cannon	Green (TX)	Lucas (KY)
Cantor	Green (WI)	Lucas (OK)
Capito	Greenwood	Luther
Capps	Grucchi	Maloney (CT)
Capuano	Gutierrez	Maloney (NY)
Carson (IN)	Gutknecht	Manzullo
Carson (OK)	Hall (OH)	Markey
Castle	Hall (TX)	Mascara
Chabot	Hansen	Matheson
Chambliss	Harman	Matsui
Clay	Hart	McCarthy (MO)
Clayton	Hastings (FL)	McCarthy (NY)
Clement	Hastings (WA)	McCollum
Clyburn	Hayes	McCrery
Coble	Hefley	McDermott
Collins	Herger	McGovern
Combest	Hill	McHugh
Condit	Hilleary	McInnis
Conyers	Hilliard	McIntyre
Cooksey	Hinchey	McKinney
Costello	Hinojosa	McNulty
Cox	Hobson	Meehan
Crane	Hoeffel	Meek (FL)
Crenshaw	Hoekstra	Meeks (NY)
Crowley	Holden	Menendez
Cubin	Holt	Mica
Culberson	Honda	Millender-
Cummings	Hoolley	McDonald
Cunningham	Horn	Miller (FL)
Davis (CA)	Hostettler	Miller, Gary
Davis (FL)	Houghton	Mink
Davis (IL)	Hoyer	Moakley
Davis, Jo Ann	Hulshof	Mollohan
Davis, Tom	Hutchinson	Moore
Deal	Hyde	Moran (KS)
DeFazio	Isakson	Morella
	Israel	Murtha

Nadler	Rogers (MI)	Sununu
Napolitano	Ross	Sweeney
Neal	Roukema	Tanner
Nethercutt	Roybal-Allard	Tauscher
Ney	Royce	Tauzin
Northup	Rush	Taylor (MS)
Norwood	Ryan (WI)	Taylor (NC)
Nussle	Ryun (KS)	Terry
Oberstar	Sabo	Thompson (CA)
Obey	Sandlin	Thompson (MS)
Oliver	Sawyer	Thornberry
Ortiz	Saxton	Thune
Osborne	Scarborough	Thurman
Ose	Schaffer	Tiahrt
Otter	Schakowsky	Tiberi
Owens	Schiff	Tierney
Oxley	Schrock	Toomey
Pascarell	Scott	Towns
Pastor	Sensenbrenner	Trafigant
Paul	Serrano	Turner
Payne	Sessions	Udall (CO)
Pelosi	Shadegg	Udall (NM)
Pence	Shaw	Upton
Peterson (MN)	Shays	Velazquez
Peterson (PA)	Sherman	Visclosky
Petri	Sherwood	Walden
Phelps	Shimkus	Walsh
Pickering	Shows	Wamp
Pitts	Simmons	Waters
Platts	Sisisky	Watkins
Pombo	Skeen	Watt (NC)
Pomeroy	Skelton	Watts (OK)
Portman	Slaughter	Waxman
Price (NC)	Smith (MI)	Weiner
Pryce (OH)	Smith (NJ)	Weldon (FL)
Quinn	Smith (TX)	Weldon (PA)
Radanovich	Smith (WA)	Weller
Rahall	Snyder	Wexler
Ramstad	Solis	Whitfield
Rangel	Souder	Wolf
Regula	Spence	Woodsey
Reyes	Spratt	Wu
Reynolds	Stark	Wynn
Rivers	Stearns	Young (AK)
Rodriguez	Stenholm	Young (FL)
Roemer	Stump	
Rogers (KY)	Stupak	

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—2

Lee Miller, George

NOT VOTING—35

Ackerman	Hunter	Ros-Lehtinen
Becerra	Inslee	Rothman
Bonilla	Issa	Sanchez
Buyer	Lantos	Sanders
Coyne	McKeon	Simpson
Cramer	Moran (VA)	Strickland
DeLauro	Myrick	Tancred
Dingell	Pallone	Thomas
Fossella	Putnam	Vitter
Gekas	Rehberg	Wicker
Graham	Riley	Wilson
Hayworth	Rohrabacher	

□ 1727

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California changed his vote from “yea” to “present.”

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained when the vote was called for rollcall No. 16. I strongly support the resolution honoring the brave Americans who made the ultimate sacrifice on February 25, 1991, during Operation Desert Storm. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 16, I was inadvertently detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote 16, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

□ 1730

ELECTION OF MEMBER TO COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Democratic Caucus, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 63) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 63

*Resolved*, That the following named Member be, and is hereby, elected to the following standing committee of the House of Representatives:

Committee on International Relations: Mr. ENGEL of New York to rank immediately after Mr. DAVIS of Florida.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMITTING USE OF ROTUNDA OF CAPITOL FOR CEREMONY AS PART OF COMMEMORATION OF DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE OF VICTIMS OF HOLOCAUST

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 14) permitting the use of the Rotunda of the Capitol for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust, with a Senate amendment thereto and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Senate amendment: Page 1, line 3, strike out “April 18, 2001” and insert “April 19, 2001”.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 14, sponsored by our distinguished colleague from Ohio, Mr. NEY.

House Concurrent Resolution 14 permits the use of our Congressional Rotunda for the annual ceremony to commemorate the Days of Remembrance of the victims of the Holocaust.

The annual day of Remembrance, sponsored by the Holocaust Memorial Council of which I am a member, will be held on April 18, 2001. This important program allows the Congress and the Nation to observe the days of remembrance, to pay tribute to the American liberators of the concentration camp's survivors, and by commemorating this enormous tragedy, ensuring that it never happens again.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join in urging the adoption of this resolution.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 2001

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in

order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday, February 28, 2001.

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

There was no objection.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair desires to make an announcement.

After consultation with the majority and minority leaders, and with their consent and approval, the Chair announces that tonight when the two Houses meet in joint session to hear an address by the President of the United States, only the doors immediately opposite the Speaker and those on his left and right will be open.

No one will be allowed on the floor of the House who does not have the privilege of the floor of the House.

Due to the large attendance which is anticipated, the Chair feels the rule regarding the privilege of the floor must be strictly adhered to.

Children of Members will not be permitted on the floor, and the cooperation of all Members is requested.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 8:40 p.m. for the purpose of receiving in joint session the President of the United States.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 34 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 8:40 p.m.

□ 2045

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 8 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.

#### JOINT SESSION OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE HELD PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 28 TO HEAR AN ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The Speaker of the House presided.

The Deputy Sergeant at Arms, Mrs. Kerri Hanley, announced the Vice President and Members of the U.S. Senate, who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Vice President taking the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to escort the President of the United States into the Chamber:

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY);

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY);

The gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS);

The gentleman from California (Mr. COX);

The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT);

The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR);

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST); and

The gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ).

The VICE PRESIDENT. The President of the Senate, at the direction of that body, appoints the following Senators as members of the committee on the part of the Senate to escort the President of the United States into the House Chamber:

The Senator from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT);

The Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. NICKLES);

The Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SANTORUM);

The Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON);

The Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAIG);

The Senator from Tennessee (Mr. FRIST);

The Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS);

The Senator from Texas (Mr. GRAMM);

The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. MCCONNELL);

The Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE);

The Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. GREGG);

The Senator from South Dakota (Mr. DASCHLE);

The Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID);

The Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI);

The Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN);

The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY);

The Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER);

The Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY);

The Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN);

The Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER);

The Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BREAUX); and

The Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON).

The Deputy Sergeant at Arms announced the Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, His Excellency Roble Olhaye, Ambassador to the United States from Djibouti.

The Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seat reserved for him.

The Deputy Sergeant at Arms announced the Supreme Court of the United States.

An Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States entered the Hall of the House of Representatives

and took the seat reserved for him in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

The Deputy Sergeant at Arms announced the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

The members of the Cabinet of the President of the United States entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

At 9 o'clock and 4 minutes p.m., the Sergeant at Arms, Mr. Wilson Livingood, announced the President of the United States.

The President of the United States, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, and stood at the Clerk's desk.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

The SPEAKER. Members of the Congress, I have the high privilege and the distinct honor of presenting to you the President of the United States.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

#### ADDRESS TO THE JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The PRESIDENT. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Vice President, Members of Congress:

It is a great privilege to be here to outline a new budget and a new approach for governing our great country.

I thank you for your invitation to speak here tonight. I know Congress had to formally invite me and it could have been a close vote. So, Mr. Vice President, I appreciate you being here to break the tie. I want to thank so many of you who have accepted my invitation to come to the White House to discuss important issues. We are off to a good start. I will continue to meet with you and ask for your input. You have been kind and candid, and I thank you for making a new President feel welcome.

The last time I visited the Capitol, I came to take an oath. On the steps of this building, I pledged to honor our Constitution and laws, and I asked you to join me in setting a tone of civility and respect in Washington. I hope America is noticing the difference. We are making progress. Together, we are changing the tone in the Nation's capital. And this spirit of respect and cooperation is vital, because in the end we will be judged not only by what we say or how we say it, we will be judged by what we are able to accomplish.

America today is a Nation with great challenges, but greater resources. An artist using statistics as a brush could paint two very different pictures of our country. One would have warning signs: increasing layoffs, rising energy prices, too many failing schools, persistent poverty, the stubborn vestiges of racism. Another picture would be full of blessings: a balanced budget, big surpluses, a military that is second to none, a country at peace with its neighbors, technology that is revolutionizing the world, and our greatest

strength, concerned citizens who care for our country and care for each other.

Neither picture is complete in and of itself. And tonight I challenge and invite Congress to work with me to use the resources of one picture to repaint the other, to direct the advantages of our time to solve the problems of our people.

Some of these resources will come from government, some but not all. Year after year in Washington, budget debates seem to come down to an old, tired argument: on one side those who want more government, regardless of the cost; on the other, those who want less government, regardless of the need.

We should leave those arguments to the last century and chart a different course. Government has a role, and an important role. Yet too much government crowds out initiative and hard work, private charity and the private economy. Our new governing vision says government should be active but limited, engaged but not overbearing.

My budget is based on that philosophy. It is reasonable and it is responsible. It meets our obligations and funds our growing needs. We increase spending next year for Social Security and Medicare and other entitlement programs by \$81 billion. We have increased spending for discretionary programs by a very responsible 4 percent, above the rate of inflation. My plan pays down an unprecedented amount of our national debt, and then when money is still left over, my plan returns it to the people who earned it in the first place.

A budget's impact is counted in dollars, but measured in lives. Excellent schools, quality health care, a secure retirement, a cleaner environment, a stronger defense, these are all important needs, and we fund them.

The highest percentage increase in our budget should go to our children's education. Education is my top priority. Education is my top priority, and by supporting this budget, you will make it yours as well.

Reading is the foundation of all learning, so during the next 5 years we triple spending, adding \$5 billion to help every child in America learn to read. Values are important, so we have tripled funding for character education to teach our children not only reading and writing, but right from wrong.

We have increased funding to train and recruit teachers, because we know a good education starts with a good teacher.

And I have a wonderful partner in this effort. I like teachers so much, I married one. Laura has begun a new effort to recruit Americans to the profession that will shape our future: teaching. She will travel across America to promote sound teaching practices and early reading skills in our schools and in programs such as Head Start.

When it comes to our schools, dollars alone do not always make the dif-

ference. Funding is important, and so is reform. So we must tie funding to higher standards and accountability for results.

I believe in local control of schools. We should not and we will not run public schools from Washington, DC. Yet when the Federal government spends tax dollars, we must insist on results. Children should be tested on basic reading and math skills every year, between grades three and eight. Measuring is the only way to know whether all our children are learning, and I want to know, because I refuse to leave any child behind in America.

Critics of testing contend it distracts from learning. They talk about "teaching to the test." But let us put that logic to the test. If you test a child on basic math and reading skills and you are "teaching to the test," you are teaching math and reading, and that is the whole idea.

As standards rise, local schools will need more flexibility to meet them, so we must streamline the dozens of Federal education programs into five, and let States spend money in those categories as they see fit. Schools will be given a reasonable chance to improve, and the support to do so.

Yet if they don't, if they continue to fail, we must give parents and students different options: a better public school, a private school, tutoring, or a charter school. In the end, every child in a bad situation must be given a better choice, because when it comes to our children, failure is simply not an option.

Another priority in my budget is to keep the vital promises of Medicare and Social Security, and together we will do so. To meet the health care needs of all America's seniors, we double the Medicare budget over the next 10 years.

My budget dedicates \$238 billion to Medicare next year alone, enough to fund all current programs and to begin a new prescription drug benefit for low-income seniors. No senior in America should have to choose between buying food and buying prescriptions.

To make sure the retirement savings of America's seniors are not diverted into any other program, my budget protects all \$2.6 trillion of the Social Security surplus for Social Security and for Social Security alone.

My budget puts a priority on access to health care, without telling Americans what doctor they have to see or what coverage they must choose. Many working Americans do not have health care coverage, so we will help them buy their own insurance with refundable tax credits. And to provide quality care in low-income neighborhoods, over the next 5 years we will double the number of people served at community health care centers.

And we will address the concerns of those who have health coverage yet worry their insurance company does not care and won't pay. Together, this Congress and this President will find

common ground to make sure doctors make medical decisions and patients get the health care they deserve with a Patients' Bill of Rights.

When it comes to their health, people want to get the medical care they need, not be forced to go to court because they didn't get it. We will ensure access to the courts for those with legitimate claims, but first, let us put in place a strong independent review so we promote quality health care, not frivolous lawsuits.

My budget also increases funding for medical research, which gives hope to many who struggle with serious disease. Our prayers tonight are with one of your own who is engaged in his own fight against cancer, a fine Representative and a good man, Congressman JOE MOAKLEY. I can think of no more appropriate tribute to JOE than to have the Congress finish the job of doubling the budget for the National Institutes of Health.

My New Freedom Initiative for Americans with Disabilities funds new technologies, expands opportunities to work, and makes our society more welcoming. For the more than 50 million Americans with disabilities, we must continue to break down barriers to equality.

The budget I propose to you also supports the people who keep our country strong and free, the men and women who serve in the United States military. I am requesting \$5.7 billion in increased military pay and benefits, and health care and housing. Our men and women in uniform give America their best, and we owe them our support.

America's veterans honored their commitment to our country through their military service. I will honor our commitment to them with a \$1 billion increase to ensure better access to quality care and faster decisions on benefit claims.

My budget will improve our environment by accelerating the cleanup of toxic brownfields. I propose we make a major investment in conservation by fully funding the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Our national parks have a special place in our country's life. Our parks are places of great natural beauty and history. As good stewards, we must leave them better than we have found them, so I propose providing \$4.9 billion over 5 years for the upkeep of these national treasures.

My budget adopts a hopeful new approach to help the poor and the disadvantaged. We must encourage and support the work of charities and faith-based and community groups that offer help and love, one person at a time. These groups are working in every neighborhood in America to fight homelessness and addiction and domestic violence, to provide a hot meal or a mentor, or a safe haven for our children. Government should welcome these groups to apply for funds, not discriminate against them.

Government cannot be replaced by charities or volunteers. Government



should not fund religious activities, but our Nation should support the good works of these good people who are helping their neighbors in need. So I propose allowing all taxpayers, whether they itemize or not, to deduct their charitable contributions. Estimates show this could encourage as much as \$14 billion a year in new charitable giving, money that will save and change lives.

Our budget provides more than \$700 million over the next 10 years for a Federal Compassion Capital Fund with a focused and noble mission: to provide a mentor for the more than 1 million children with a parent in prison and to support other local efforts to fight illiteracy, teen pregnancy, drug addiction and other difficult problems.

With us tonight is the Mayor of Philadelphia. Please help me welcome Mayor John Street. Hi, Mr. Mayor.

Mayor Street has encouraged faith-based and community organizations to make a significant difference in Philadelphia. He has invited me to his city this summer to see compassion in action. I am personally aware of just how effective the mayor is.

Mayor Street is a Democrat. Let the record show I lost his city, big time. But some things are bigger than politics. So I look forward to coming to your city to see your faith-based programs in action.

As government promotes compassion, it also must promote justice. Too many of our citizens have cause to doubt our Nation's justice when the law points a finger of suspicion at groups, instead of individuals. All our citizens are created equal and must be treated equally. Earlier today, I asked John Ashcroft, the Attorney General, to develop specific recommendations to end racial profiling.

It is wrong, and we will end it. It is wrong. In so doing, we will not hinder the work of our Nation's brave police officers. They protect us every day, often at great risk. But by stopping the abuses of a few, we will add to the public confidence our police officers earn and deserve.

My budget has funded a responsible increase in our ongoing operations. It has funded our Nation's important priorities. It has protected Social Security and Medicare. And our surpluses are big enough that there is still money left over.

Many of you have talked about the need to pay down our national debt. I listened, and I agree.

We owe it to our children and our grandchildren to act now, and I hope you will join me to pay down \$2 trillion in debt during the next 10 years.

At the end of those 10 years, we will have paid down all the debt that is available to retire. That is more debt repaid more quickly than has ever been repaid by any nation at any time in history.

We should also prepare for the unexpected, for the uncertainties of the future. We should approach our Nation's

budget as any prudent family would, with a contingency fund for emergencies or additional spending needs. For example, after a strategic review, we may need to increase defense spending. We may need to increase spending for our farmers or additional money to reform Medicare. So my budget sets aside almost a trillion dollars over 10 years for additional needs, that is one trillion additional reasons you can feel comfortable supporting this budget.

We have increased our budget at a responsible 4 percent. We have funded our priorities. We have paid down all the available debt. We have prepared for contingencies, and we still have money left over. Yogi Berra once said "when you come to a fork in the road, take it." Now we come to a fork in the road. We have two choices. Even though we have already met our needs, we could spend the money on more and bigger government. That is the road our Nation has traveled in recent years.

Last year, government spending shot up 8 percent. That is far more than our economy grew, far more than personal income grew and far more than the rate of inflation. If you continue on that road, you will spend the surplus and have to dip into Social Security to pay other bills.

Unrestrained government spending is a dangerous road to deficits, so we must take a different path. The other choice is to let the American people spend their own money to meet their own needs. I hope you will join me in standing firmly on the side of the people.

You see, the growing surplus exists because taxes are too high and government is charging more than it needs. The people of America have been overcharged, and on their behalf, I am here asking for a refund.

Some say my tax plan is too big. Others say it is too small. I respectfully disagree. This plan is just right.

I did not throw darts at a board to come up with a number for tax relief. I did not take a poll or develop an arbitrary formula that might sound good. I looked at problems in the Tax Code and calculated the costs to fix them.

A tax rate of 15 percent is too high for those who earn low wages, so we must lower the rate to 10 percent. No one should pay more than a third of the money they earn in Federal income taxes, so we lowered the top rate to 33 percent.

This reform will be welcome relief for America's small businesses, which often pay taxes at the highest rate, and help for small business means jobs for Americans.

We simplified the Tax Code by reducing the number of tax rates from the current five rates to four lower ones, 10 percent, 15 percent, 25 percent and 33 percent. In my plan, no one is targeted in or targeted out. Everyone who pays income taxes will get relief.

Our government should not tax and thereby discourage marriage, so we reduced the marriage penalty. I want to

help families rear and support their children, so we doubled the child credit to \$1,000 per child.

It is not fair to tax the same earnings twice, once when you earn them and again when you die, so we must repeal the death tax.

These changes add up to significant help. A typical family with two children will save \$1,600 a year on their Federal income taxes. Now, 1,600 may not sound like a lot to some, but it means a lot to many families.

Sixteen hundred dollars buys gas for two cars for an entire year. It pays tuition for a year at a community college. It pays the average family grocery bill for 3 months. That is real money.

With us tonight, representing many American families, are Steven and Josefina Ramos. They are from Pennsylvania, but they could be from any one of your districts. Steven is a network administrator for a school district. Josefina is a Spanish teacher at a charter school, and they have a 2-year-old daughter. Steven and Josefina tell me they pay almost \$8,000 a year in Federal income taxes. My plan will save them more than \$2,000.

Let me tell you what Steven says, "\$2,000 a year means a lot to my family. If we had this money, it would help us reach our goal of paying off our personal debt in 2 years time." After that, Steven and Josefina want to start saving for Lianna's college education.

My attitude is government should never stand in the way of families achieving their dreams. And as we debate this issue, always remember, the surplus is not the government's money, the surplus is the people's money.

For lower-income families, my tax plan restores basic fairness. Right now, complicated tax rules punish hard work. A waitress supporting two children on \$25,000 a year can lose nearly half of every additional dollar she earns above the 25,000. For overtime, her hardest hours, are taxed at nearly 50 percent. This sends a terrible message: You will never get ahead. But America's message must be different. We must honor hard work, never punish it.

With tax relief, overtime will no longer be overtime time for the waitress. People with the smallest incomes will get the highest percentage reductions. And millions of additional American families will be removed from the income tax rolls entirely.

Tax relief is right and tax relief is urgent. The long economic expansion that began almost 10 years ago is faltering. Lower interest rates will eventually help, but we cannot assume they will do the job all by themselves.

Forty years ago and then 20 years ago, two Presidents, one Democrat and one Republican, John F. Kennedy and Ronald Reagan, advocated tax cuts to, in President Kennedy's words, "get this country moving again." They knew then, what we must do now, to create economic growth and opportunity, we must put money back into

the hands of the people who buy goods and create jobs.

We must act quickly. The Chairman of the Federal Reserve has testified before Congress that tax cuts often come too late to stimulate economic recovery. So I want to work with you to give our economy an important jump start by making tax relief retroactive.

We must act now because it is the right thing to do. We must also act now because we have other things to do. We must show courage to confront and resolve tough challenges: To restructure our Nation's defenses, to meet our growing need for energy, and to reform Medicare and Social Security.

America has a window of opportunity to extend and secure our present peace by promoting a distinctly American internationalism. We will work with our allies and friends to be a force for good and a champion of freedom. We will work for free markets and free trade and freedom from oppression. Nations making progress toward freedom will find America is their friend.

We will promote our values, and we will promote peace. And we need a strong military to keep the peace. But our military was shaped to confront the challenges of the past. So I have asked the Secretary of Defense to review America's armed forces and prepare to transform them to meet emerging threats. My budget makes a down payment on the research and development that will be required. Yet, in our broader transformation effort, we must put strategy first, then spending. Our defense vision will drive our defense budget, not the other way around.

Our Nation also needs a clear strategy to confront the threats of the 21st century, threats that are more widespread and less certain. They range from terrorists who threaten with bombs to tyrants and rogue nations intent on developing weapons of mass destruction. To protect our own people, our allies and friends, we must develop and we must deploy effective missile defenses.

And as we transform our military, we can discard Cold War relics, and reduce our own nuclear forces to reflect today's needs.

A strong America is the world's best hope for peace and freedom. Yet the cause of freedom rests on more than our ability to defend ourselves and our allies. Freedom is exported every day, as we ship goods and products that improve the lives of millions of people. Free trade brings greater political and personal freedom.

Each of the previous five presidents has had the ability to negotiate far-reaching trade agreements. Tonight I ask to give me the strong hand of presidential trade promotion authority, and to do so quickly.

As we meet tonight, many citizens are struggling with the high costs of energy. We have a serious energy problem that demands a national energy policy. The West is confronting a major

energy shortage that has resulted in high prices and uncertainty. I have asked Federal agencies to work with California officials to help speed construction of new energy sources. And I have directed Vice President Cheney, Commerce Secretary Evans, Energy Secretary Abraham, and other senior members of my administration to develop a national energy policy.

Our energy demand outstrips our supply. We can produce more energy at home while protecting our environment, and we must. We can produce more electricity to meet demand, and we must. We can promote alternative energy sources and conservation, and we must. America must become more energy independent, and we will.

Perhaps the biggest test of our foresight and courage will be reforming Medicare and Social Security.

Medicare's finances are strained, and its coverage is outdated. Ninety-nine percent of employer-provided health plans offer some form of prescription drug coverage. Medicare does not. The framework for reform has been developed by Senators FRIST and BREAUX and Congressman THOMAS; and now is the time to act. Medicare must be modernized. And we must make sure that every senior on Medicare can choose a health care plan that offers prescription drugs.

Seven years from now, the baby boom generation will begin to claim Social Security benefits. Everyone in this Chamber knows that Social Security is not prepared to fully fund their retirement. And we only have a couple of years to get prepared. Without reform, this country will one day awaken to a stark choice: either a drastic rise in payroll taxes or a radical cut in retirement benefits. There is a better way.

This spring I will form a Presidential commission to reform Social Security. The commission will make its recommendations by next fall. Reform should be based on these principles: It must preserve the benefits of all current retirees and those nearing retirement. It must return Social Security to sound financial footing, and it must offer personal savings accounts to younger workers who want them.

Social Security now offers workers a return of less than 2 percent on the money they pay into the system. To save the system, we must increase that by allowing younger workers to make safe, sound investments at a higher rate of return.

Ownership, access to wealth, and independence should not be the privilege of a few. They are the hope of every American, and we must make them the foundation of Social Security.

By confronting the tough challenge of reform, by being responsible with our budget, we can earn the trust of the American people. And we can add to that trust by enacting fair and balanced election and campaign reforms.

The agenda I have set before you tonight is worthy of a great Nation.

America is a Nation at peace, but not a Nation at rest. Much has been given to us, and much is expected.

Let us agree to bridge old divides. But let us also agree that our goodwill must be dedicated to great goals. Bipartisanship is more than minding our manners, it is doing our duty.

No one can speak in this Capitol and not be awed by its history. At so many turning points, debates in these chambers have reflected the collected or divided conscience of our country. And when we walk through Statuary Hall and see those men and women of marble, we are reminded of their courage and achievement.

Yet America's purpose is never found only in statues or history. America's purpose always stands before us.

Our generation must show courage in a time of blessing as our Nation has always shown in times of crisis. And our courage, issue by issue, can gather to greatness and serve our country. This is the privilege and responsibility we share. And if we work together, we can prove that public service is noble.

We all came here for a reason. We all have things we want to accomplish and promises to keep. Juntos podemos, together we can. We can make Americans proud of their government. Together we can share in the credit of making our country more prosperous and generous and just, and earn from our conscience and from our fellow citizens, the highest possible praise: well done, good and faithful servants.

Thank you all. Good night. And God bless.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

At 9 o'clock and 59 minutes p.m. the President of the United States, accompanied by the committee of escort, retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Deputy Sergeant at Arms escorted the invited guests from the Chamber in the following order:

The members of the President's Cabinet;

An Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States;

The Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

#### JOINT SESSION DISSOLVED

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares the joint meeting of the two Houses now dissolved.

Accordingly, at 10 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m., the joint meeting of the two Houses was dissolved.

The Members of the Senate retired to their Chamber.

#### MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE ON THE STATE OF THE UNION

Mr. THUNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the message of the President be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered printed.

The motion was agreed to.

# PRINTING OF A REVISED EDITION OF BLACK AMERICANS IN CONGRESS, 1870-1989

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, with the co-sponsorship of 44 of our colleagues, I have today introduced a concurrent resolution providing for the printing of a revised edition of the House document entitled *Black Americans in Congress, 1870-1989*.

The latest edition of this handsome work, published in 1990, contains brief biographies, photographs or sketches, and other important historical information about the 66 distinguished African-Americans who had served in either house of Congress as of January 23, 1990. An analysis of the membership of the six subsequent Congresses reveals that, as of today, an additional 40 distinguished African-Americans have served since the last edition. Moreover, several of the distinguished Members depicted in the last edition continued to serve in this House, and their biographies require appropriate updates. Clearly, the time has come to revise and reprint this important historical work.

My concurrent resolution directs the Library of Congress to revise the volume under the direction of the Committee on House Administration. The resolution provides for the printing of a number of copies of the volume, in a suitable binding, for distribution to Members of both houses as determined by the Committee on House Administration and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

Mr. Speaker, the 1976 and 1990 editions of *Black Americans in Congress* have been a tremendous source of historical information for Members, scholars, students, and others about the distinguished African-Americans who have served their countrymen in the halls of the Senate and House of Representatives. The next edition will doubtless similarly become a tremendous resource, and a treasured addition to libraries across this land. I urge the Members to support my concurrent resolution.

# PUBLICATION OF THE RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS 107TH CONGRESS

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

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the provisions of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, I submit for printing in the RECORD the Rules of the Committee on International Relations which were adopted by the committee on this date.

## RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, 107TH CONGRESS

(Adopted February 14, 2001)

### RULE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Rules of the House of Representatives, and in particular, the committee rules enumerated in clause 2 of Rule XI, are the rules of the Committee on International Relations (hereafter referred to as the "Committee"),

to the extent applicable. A motion to recess from day to day, and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, is a privileged non-debatable motion in Committee.

The Chairman of the Committee on International Relations (hereinafter referred to as the "Chairman") shall consult the Ranking Minority Member to the extent possible with respect to the business of the Committee. Each subcommittee of the Committee is a part of the Committee and is subject to the authority and direction of the Committee, and to its rules to the extent applicable.

### RULE 2. DATE OF MEETING

The regular meeting date of the Committee shall be the first Tuesday of every month when the House of Representatives is in session pursuant to clause 2(b) of Rule XI of the House of Representatives. Additional meetings may be called by the Chairman as he may deem necessary or at the request of a majority of the Members of the Committee in accordance with clause 2(c) of Rule XI of the House of Representatives.

The determination of the business to be considered at each meeting shall be made by the Chairman subject to clause 2(c) of Rule XI of the House of Representatives.

A regularly scheduled meeting need not be held if, in the judgment of the Chairman, there is no business to be considered.

### RULE 3. QUORUM

For purposes of taking testimony and receiving evidence, two Members shall constitute a quorum.

One-third of the Members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for taking any action, except: (1) reporting a measure or recommendation, (2) closing Committee meetings and hearings to the public, (3) authorizing the issuance of subpoenas, and (4) any other action for which an actual majority quorum is required by any rule of the House of Representatives or by law.

No measure or recommendation shall be reported to the House of Representatives unless a majority of the Committee is actually present.

A record vote may be demanded by one-fifth of the Members present or, in the apparent absence of a quorum, by any one Member.

### RULE 4. MEETINGS AND HEARINGS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

#### (a) Meetings

Each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, of the Committee or a subcommittee shall be open to the public except when the Committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by record vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day shall be closed to the public, because disclosure of matters to be considered would endanger national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would tend to defame, degrade or incriminate any person or otherwise violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives. No person other than Members of the Committee and such congressional staff and departmental representatives as they may authorize shall be present at any business or markup session which has been closed to the public. This subsection does not apply to open Committee hearings which are provided for by subsection (b) of this rule.

#### (b) Hearings

(1) Each hearing conducted by the Committee or a subcommittee shall be open to the public except when the Committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a

majority present, determines by record vote that all or part of the remainder of that hearing on that day should be closed to the public because disclosure of testimony, evidence or other matters to be considered would endanger the national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or otherwise would violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, a majority of those present, there being in attendance the requisite number required under the rules of the Committee to be present for the purpose of taking testimony—

(A) may vote to close the hearing for the sole purpose of discussing whether testimony or evidence to be received would endanger the national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or violate paragraph (2) of this subsection; or

(B) may vote to close the hearing, as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection.

(2) Whenever it is asserted by a Member of the Committee that the evidence or testimony at a hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person, or it is asserted by a witness that the evidence or testimony that the witness would give at a hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate the witness—

(A) such testimony or evidence shall be presented in executive session, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of this subsection, if by a majority of those present, there being in attendance the requisite number required under the rules of the Committee to be present for the purpose of taking testimony, the Committee or subcommittee determines that such evidence or testimony may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person; and

(B) the Committee or subcommittee shall proceed to receive such testimony in open session only if the Committee, a majority being present, determines that such evidence or testimony will not tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person.

(3) No Member of the House of Representatives may be excluded from nonparticipatory attendance at any hearing of the Committee or a subcommittee unless the House of Representatives has by majority vote authorized the Committee or subcommittee, for purposes of a particular series of hearings, on a particular article of legislation or on a particular subject of investigation, to close its hearings to Members by the same procedures designated in this subsection for closing hearings to the public.

(4) The Committee or a subcommittee may be the procedure designated in this subsection vote to close 1 subsequent day of hearing.

(5) No congressional staff shall be present at any meeting or hearing of the Committee or a subcommittee that has been closed to the public, and at which classified information will be involved, unless such person is authorized access to such classified information in accordance with Rule 20.

### RULE 5. ANNOUNCEMENT OF HEARINGS AND MARKUPS

Public announcement shall be made of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing or markup to be conducted by the Committee or a subcommittee at the earliest possible date, and in any event at least 1 week before the commencement of that hearing or markup unless the Committee or subcommittee determines that there is good cause to begin that meeting at an earlier date. Such determination may be made with respect to any markup by the Chairman or subcommittee chairman, as appropriate. Such determination may be made with respect to any hearing of the Committee or of

a subcommittee by its Chairman, with the concurrence of its Ranking Minority Member, or by the Committee or subcommittee by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business.

Public announcement of all hearings and markups shall be published in the Daily Digest portion of the Congressional Record. Members shall be notified by the Chief of Staff of all meetings (including markups and hearings) and briefings of subcommittees and of the full Committee.

The agenda for each Committee and subcommittee meeting, setting out all items of business to be considered, including whenever possible a copy of any bill or other document scheduled for markup, shall be furnished to each Committee or subcommittee member by delivery to the member's office at least 23 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) before the meeting. Bills or subjects not listed on such agenda shall be subject to a point of order unless their consideration is agreed to by a two-thirds vote of the Committee or subcommittee or by the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or subcommittee.

#### RULE 6. WITNESSES

##### (a) *Interrogation of Witnesses*

(1) Insofar as practicable, witnesses shall be permitted to present their oral statements without interruption subject to reasonable time constraints imposed by the Chairman, with questioning by the Committee Members taking place afterward. Members should refrain from questions until such statements are completed.

(2) In recognizing Members, the Chairman shall, to the extent practicable, give preference to the Members on the basis of their arrival at the hearing, taking into consideration the majority and minority ratio of the members actually present. A Member desiring to speak or ask a question shall address the Chairman and not the witness.

(3) Subject to paragraph (4), each Member may interrogate the witness for 5 minutes, the reply of the witness being included in the 5-minute period. After all Members have had an opportunity to ask questions, the round shall begin again under the 5-minute rule.

(4) Notwithstanding paragraph (3), the Chairman, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, may permit one or more majority members of the Committee designated by the Chairman to question a witness for a specified period of not longer than 30 minutes. On such occasions, an equal number of minority members of the Committee designated by the Ranking Minority Member shall be permitted to question the same witness for the same period of time. Committee staff may be permitted to question a witness for equal specified periods either with the concurrence of the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member or by motion. However, in no case may questioning by Committee staff proceed before each Member of the Committee who wishes to speak under the 5-minute rule has had one opportunity to do so.

##### (b) *Statements of Witnesses*

Each witness who is to appear before the committee or a subcommittee is required to file with the clerk of the Committee, at least two working days in advance of his or her appearance, sufficient copies, as determined by the Chairman of the Committee or subcommittee, of his or her proposed testimony to provide to Members and staff of the Committee or subcommittee, the news media, and the general public. The witness shall limit his or her oral presentation to a brief summary of his or her testimony. In the case of a witness appearing in a nongovernmental

capacity, a written statement of proposed testimony shall, to the extent practicable, include a curriculum vitae and a disclosure of the amount and source (by agency and program) or any Federal grant (or subgrant thereof) or contract (or subcontract thereof) received during the current fiscal year or either of the two previous fiscal years by the witness or by an entity represented by the witness, to the extent that such information is relevant to the subject matter of, and the witness' representational capacity at, the hearing.

To the extent practicable, each witness should provide the text of his or her proposed testimony in machine-readable form, along with any attachments and appendix materials.

The Committee or subcommittee shall notify Members at least two working days in advance of a hearing of the availability of testimony submitted by witnesses.

The requirements of this subsection or any part thereof may be waived by the Chairman or Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or subcommittee, or the presiding Member, provided that the witness or the Chairman or Ranking Minority Member has submitted, prior to the witness's appearance, a written explanation as to the reasons testimony has not been made available to the Committee or subcommittee. In the event a witness submits neither his or her testimony at least two working days in advance of his or her appearance nor has a written explanation been submitted as to prior availability, the witness shall be released from testifying unless a majority of the committee or subcommittee votes to accept his or her testimony.

##### (c) *Oaths*

The Chairman, or any Member of the Committee designated by the Chairman, may administer oaths to witnesses before the Committee.

#### RULE 7. PREPARATION AND MAINTENANCE OF COMMITTEE RECORDS

An accurate stenographic record shall be made of all hearings and markup sessions. Members of the Committee and any witness may examine the transcript of his or her own remarks and may make any grammatical or technical changes that do not substantively alter the record. Any such Member or witness shall return the transcript to the Committee offices within 5 calendar days (not including Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) after receipt of the transcript, or as soon thereafter as is practicable.

Any information supplied for the record at the request of a Member of the Committee shall be provided to the Member when received by the Committee.

Transcripts of hearings and markup sessions (except for the record of a meeting or hearing which is closed to the public) shall be printed as soon as is practicable after receipt of the corrected versions, except that the Chairman may order the transcript of a hearing to be printed without the corrections of a Member or witness if the Chairman determines that such Member or witness has been afforded a reasonable time to correct such transcript and such transcript has not been returned within such time.

The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with Rule VII of the House of Representatives. The Chairman shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of the rule, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on the written request of any member of the Committee.

The Committee shall, to the maximum extent feasible, make its publications available in electronic form.

#### RULE 8. EXTRANEOUS MATERIAL IN COMMITTEE HEARINGS

No extraneous material shall be printed in either the body or appendixes of any Committee or subcommittee hearing, except matter which has been accepted for inclusion in the record during the hearing or by agreement of the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or subcommittee within five calendar days of the hearing. Copies of bills and other legislation under consideration and responses to written questions submitted by Members shall not be considered extraneous material.

Extraneous material in either the body or appendixes of any hearing to be printed which would be in excess of eight printed pages (for any one submission) shall be accompanied by a written request to the Chairman, such written request to contain an estimate in writing from the Public Printer of the probable cost of publishing such material.

#### RULE 9. PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF COMMITTEE VOTES

The result of each record vote in any meeting of the Committee shall be made available for inspection by the public at reasonable times at the Committee offices. Such result shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition, the name of each Member voting for and against, and the Members present but not voting.

#### RULE 10. PROXIES

Proxy voting is not permitted in the Committee or in subcommittees.

#### RULE 11. REPORTS

##### (a) *Reports on Bills and Resolutions*

To the extent practicable, not later than 24 hours before a report is to be filed with the Clerk of the House on a measure that has been ordered reported by the Committee, the Chairman shall make available for inspection by all Members of the Committee a copy of the draft committee report in order to afford Members adequate information and the opportunity to draft and file any supplemental, minority or additional views which they may deem appropriate.

With respect to each record vote on a motion to report any measure or matter of a public character, and on any amendment offered to the measure or matter, the total number of votes cast for and against, and the names of those members voting for and against, shall be included in any Committee report on the measure or matter.

##### (b) *Prior Approval of Certain Reports*

No Committee, subcommittee, or staff report, study, or other document which purports to express publicly the views, findings, conclusions, or recommendations of the Committee or a subcommittee may be released to the public or filed with the Clerk of the House unless approved by a majority of the Committee or subcommittee, as appropriate. A proposed investigative or oversight report shall be considered as read if it has been available to members of the Committee for at least 24 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day). In any case in which clause 2(1) of Rule XI and clause 3(a)(1) of Rule XIII of the House of Representatives does not apply, each Member of the Committee or subcommittee shall be given an opportunity to have views or a disclaimer included as part of the material filed or released, as the case may be.

##### (c) *Foreign Travel Reports*

At the same time that the report required by clause 8(b)(3) of Rule X of the House of

Representatives, regarding foreign travel reports, is submitted to the Chairman, Members and employees of the committee shall provide a report to the Chairman listing all official meetings, interviews, inspection tours and other official functions in which the individual participated, by country and date. Under extraordinary circumstances, the Chairman may waive the listing in such report of an official meeting, interview, inspection tour, or other official function. The report shall be maintained in the full committee offices and shall be available for public inspection during normal business hours.

#### RULE 12. REPORTING BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Except in unusual circumstances, bills and resolutions will not be considered by the Committee unless and until the appropriate subcommittee has recommended the bill or resolution for Committee action, and will not be taken to the House of Representatives for action unless and until the Committee has ordered reported such bill or resolution, a quorum being present.

Except in unusual circumstances, a bill or resolution originating in the House of Representatives that contains exclusively findings and policy declarations or expressions of the sense of the House of Representatives or the sense of the Congress shall not be considered by the Committee or a subcommittee unless such bill or resolution has at least 25 House co-sponsors, at least ten of whom are members of the Committee.

For purposes of this Rule, unusual circumstances will be determined by the Chairman, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member and such other Members of the Committee as the Chairman deems appropriate.

#### RULE 13. STAFF SERVICES

(a) The Committee staff shall be selected and organized so that it can provide a comprehensive range of professional services in the field of foreign affairs to the Committee, the subcommittees, and all its Members. The staff shall include persons with training and experience in international relations, making available to the Committee individuals with knowledge of major countries, areas, and U.S. overseas programs and operations.

(b) Subject to clause 9 of Rule X of the House of Representatives, the staff of the Committee, except as provided in paragraph (c), shall be appointed, and may be removed, by the Chairman with the approval of the majority of the majority Members of the Committee. Their remuneration shall be fixed by the Chairman and they shall work under the general supervision and direction of the Chairman. Staff assignments are to be authorized by the Chairman or by the Chief of Staff under the direction of the Chairman.

(c) Subject to clause 9 of Rule X of the House of Representatives, the staff of the Committee assigned to the minority shall be appointed, their remuneration determined, and may be removed, by the Ranking Minority Member with the approval of the majority of the minority party Members of the Committee. No minority staff person shall be compensated at a rate which exceeds that paid his or her majority staff counterpart. Such staff shall work under the general supervision and direction of the Ranking Minority Member with the approval or consultation of the minority Members of the committee.

(d) The Chairman shall ensure that sufficient staff is made available to each subcommittee to carry out its responsibilities under the rules of the Committee. The Chairman shall ensure that the minority party is fairly treated in the appointment of such staff.

#### RULE 14. NUMBER AND JURISDICTION OF SUBCOMMITTEES

##### (a) Full Committee

The full Committee will be responsible for oversight and legislation relating to foreign assistance (including development assistance, security assistance, and Public Law 480 programs abroad) or relating to the Peace Corps; national security developments affecting foreign policy; strategic planning and agreements; war powers, treaties, executive agreements, and the deployment and use of United States Armed Forces; peacekeeping, peace enforcement, and enforcement of United Nations or other international sanctions; arms control, disarmament and other proliferation issues; the Agency for International Development; State and Defense Department activities involving arms transfers and sales, and arms export licenses; international law; promotion of democracy; international law enforcement issues, including terrorism and narcotics control programs and activities; export administration, licenses and licensing policy for the export of dual use equipment and technology, and other matters relating to international economic policy and trade; and all other matters not specifically assigned to a subcommittee. The full Committee may conduct oversight with respect to any matter within the jurisdiction of the Committee as defined in the Rules of the House of Representatives.

##### (b) Subcommittees

There shall be six standing subcommittees. The names and jurisdiction of those subcommittees shall be as follows:

##### 1. Functional Subcommittee

There shall be one subcommittee with functional jurisdiction:

Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights.—Oversight of Department of State, Broadcasting Board of Governors, Overseas Private Investment Corporation, Trade and Development Agency, and related agency operations; the diplomatic service; international education and cultural affairs; embassy security and foreign buildings; the United Nations, its affiliated agencies, and other international organizations; parliamentary conferences and exchanges; protection of American citizens, abroad; international broadcasting; international communication and information policy; and the American Red Cross. Oversight of, and (to the degree applicable to matters outside the Foreign Assistance Act, the Arms Export Control Act, the Export Administration Act, and the provision of foreign assistance) legislation pertaining to implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other matters relating to internationally recognized human rights, including sanctions legislation aimed at the promotion of human rights and democracy generally and legislation relating to the confiscation or expropriation of property of United States citizens. Oversight of international population planning and child survival activities.

##### 2. Regional Subcommittees

There shall be five subcommittees with regional jurisdiction: the Subcommittee on Europe; the Subcommittee on the Middle East and South Asia; the Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere; the Subcommittee on Africa; and the Subcommittee on East Asia and the Pacific.

The regional subcommittees shall have jurisdiction over the following within their respective regions:

(1) Matters affecting the political relations between the United States and other countries and regions, including resolutions or other legislative measures directed to such relations.

(2) Legislation with respect to disaster assistance outside the Foreign Assistance Act, boundary issues, and international claims.

(3) Legislation with respect to region- or country-specific loans or other financial relations outside the Foreign Assistance Act.

(4) Resolutions of disapproval under section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act, with respect to foreign military sales.

(5) Legislation and oversight regarding human rights practices in particular countries.

(6) Oversight of regional lending institutions.

(7) Oversight of matters related to the regional activities of the United Nations, of its affiliated agencies, and of other multilateral institutions.

(8) Identification and development of options for meeting future problems and issues relating to U.S. interests in the region.

(9) Base rights and other facilities access agreements and regional security pacts.

(10) Oversight of matters relating to parliamentary conferences and exchanges involving the region.

(11) Concurrent oversight jurisdiction with respect to matters assigned to the functional subcommittees insofar as they may affect the region.

(12) Oversight of all foreign assistance activities affecting the region.

(13) Such other matters as the Chairman of the full Committee may determine.

#### RULE 15. POWERS AND DUTIES OF SUBCOMMITTEES

Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the Full Committee on all matters referred to it. Subcommittee chairmen shall set meeting dates after consultation with the Chairman, other subcommittee chairmen, and other appropriate Members, with a view towards minimizing scheduling conflicts. It shall be the practice of the Committee that meetings of subcommittees not be scheduled to occur simultaneously with meetings of the full Committee.

In order to ensure orderly administration and fair assignment of hearing and meeting rooms, the subject, time, and location of hearings and meetings shall be arranged in advance with the Chairman through the Chief of Staff of the Committee.

The Chairman of the full Committee shall designate a Member of the majority party on each subcommittee as its vice chairman.

The Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member may attend the meetings and participate in the activities of all subcommittees of which they are not members, except that they may not vote or be counted for a quorum in such subcommittees.

#### RULE 16. REFERRAL OF BILLS BY CHAIRMAN

In accordance with Rule 14 of the Committee and to the extent practicable, all legislation and other matters referred to the Committee shall be referred by the Chairman to a subcommittee of primary jurisdiction within 2 weeks. In accordance with Rule 14 of the Committee, legislation may also be concurrently referred to additional subcommittees for consideration. Unless otherwise directed by the Chairman, such subcommittees shall act on or be discharged from consideration of legislation that has been approved by the subcommittee of primary jurisdiction within 2 weeks of such action. In referring any legislation to a subcommittee, the Chairman may specify a date by which the subcommittee shall report thereon to the full Committee.

Subcommittees with regional jurisdiction shall have primary jurisdiction over legislation regarding human rights practices in particular countries within the region. The Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights shall have additional jurisdiction over such legislation.

The Chairman may designate a subcommittee chairman or other Member to

take responsibility as manager of a bill or resolution during its consideration in the House of Representatives.

**RULE 17. PARTY RATIOS ON SUBCOMMITTEES AND CONFERENCE COMMITTEES**

The majority party caucus of the Committee shall determine an appropriate ratio of majority to minority party Members for each subcommittee. Party representation on each subcommittee or conference committee shall be no less favorable to the majority party than the ratio for the full Committee. The Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member are authorized to negotiate matters affecting such ratios including the size of subcommittees and conference committees.

**RULE 18. SUBCOMMITTEE FUNDING AND RECORDS**

(a) Each subcommittee shall have adequate funds to discharge its responsibility for legislation and oversight.

(b) In order to facilitate Committee compliance with clause 2(e)(1) of Rule XI of the House of Representatives, each subcommittee shall keep a complete record of all subcommittee actions which shall include a record of the votes on any question on which a record vote is demanded. The result of each record vote shall be promptly made available to the full Committee for inspection by the public in accordance with Rule 9 of the Committee.

(c) All subcommittee hearings, records, data, charts, and files shall be kept distinct from the congressional office records of the Member serving as chairman of the subcommittee. Subcommittee records shall be coordinated with the records of the full Committee, shall be the property of the House, and all Members of the House shall have access thereto.

**RULE 19. MEETINGS OF SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIRMEN**

The Chairman shall call a meeting of the subcommittee chairmen on a regular basis not less frequently than once a month. Such a meeting need not be held if there is no business to conduct. It shall be the practice at such meetings to review the current agenda and activities of each of the subcommittees.

**RULE 20. ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION**

**Authorized persons.**—In accordance with the stipulations of the Rules of the House of Representatives, all Members of the House who have executed the oath required by clause 13 of Rule XXIII of the House of Representatives shall be authorized to have access to classified information within the possession of the Committee.

Members of the Committee staff shall be considered authorized to have access to classified information within the possession of the Committee when they have the proper security clearances, when they have executed the oath required by clause 13 of Rule XXIV of the House of Representatives, and when they have a demonstrable need to know. The decision on whether a given staff member has a need to know will be made on the following basis:

(a) In the case of the full Committee majority staff, by the Chairman, acting through the Chief of Staff;

(b) In the case of the full Committee minority staff, by the Ranking Minority Member of the committee, acting through the Minority Chief of Staff;

(c) In the case of subcommittee majority staff, by the Chairman of the subcommittee;

(d) In the case of the subcommittee minority staff, by the Ranking Minority Member of the subcommittee.

No other individuals shall be considered authorized persons, unless so designated by the Chairman.

**Designated persons.**—Each Committee Member is permitted to designate one mem-

ber of his or her staff as having the right of access to information classified confidential. Such designated persons must have the proper security clearance, have executed the oath required by clause 13 of Rule XXII of the House of Representatives, and have a need to know as determined by his or her principal. Upon request of a Committee Member in specific instances, a designated person also shall be permitted access to information classified secret which has been furnished to the Committee pursuant to section 36 of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended. Designation of a staff person shall be by letter from the Committee Member to the Chairman.

**Location.**—Classified information will be stored in secure safes in the Committee rooms. All materials classified top secret must be stored in a Secure Compartmentalized Information Facility (SCIF).

**Handling.**—Materials classified confidential or secret may be taken from Committee offices to other Committee offices and hearing rooms by Members of the Committee and authorized Committee staff in connection with hearings and briefings of the Committee or its Subcommittees for which such information is deemed to be essential. Removal of such information from the Committee offices shall be only with the permission of the Chairman under procedures designed to ensure the safe handling and storage of such information at all times. Except as provided in this paragraph, top secret materials may not be taken from the SCIF for any purpose, except that such materials may be taken to hearings and other meetings that are being conducted at the top secret level when necessary. Top secret materials may otherwise be used under conditions approved by the Chairman after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member.

**Notice.**—Appropriate notice of the receipt of classified documents received by the Committee from the executive branch will be sent promptly to Committee Members through the Survey of Activities or by other means.

**Access.**—Except as provided for above, access to materials classified top secret or otherwise restricted held by the Committee will be in the SCIF. The following procedures will be observed:

(a) Authorized or designated persons will be admitted to the SCIF after inquiring of the Chief of Staff or an assigned staff member. Access to the SCIF will be afforded during regular Committee hours.

(b) Authorized or designated persons will be required to identify themselves, to identify the documents or information they wish to view, and to sign the Classified Materials Log, which is kept with the classified information.

(c) The assigned staff member will be responsible for maintaining a log which identifies (1) authorized and designated persons seeking access, (2) the classified information requested, and (3) the time of arrival and departure of such persons. The assigned staff members will also assure that the classified materials are returned to the proper location.

(d) The Classified Materials log will contain a statement acknowledged by the signature of the authorized or designated person that he or she has read the Committee rules and will abide by them.

**Divulgence.**—Classified information provided to the Committee by the executive branch shall be handled in accordance with the procedures that apply within the executive branch for the protection of such information. Any classified information to which access has been gained through the Committee may not be divulged to any unauthorized person. Classified material shall not be

photocopied or otherwise reproduced without the authorization of the Chief of Staff. In no event shall classified information be discussed over a non-secure telephone. Apparent violations of this rule should be reported as promptly as possible to the Chairman for appropriate action.

**Other regulations.**—The Chairman, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may establish such additional regulations and procedures as in his judgment may be necessary to safeguard classified information under the control of the Committee. Members of the committee will be given notice of any such regulations and procedures promptly. They may be modified or waived in any or all particulars by a majority vote of the full Committee.

**RULE 21. BROADCASTING OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS AND MEETINGS**

All Committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings which are open to the public may be covered, in whole or in part, by television broadcast, radio broadcast, and still photography, or by any such methods of coverage in accordance with the provisions of clause 3 of House rule XI.

The Chairman or subcommittee chairman shall determine, in his or her discretion, the number of television and still cameras permitted in a hearing or meeting room, but shall not limit the number of television or still cameras to fewer than two representatives from each medium.

Such coverage shall be in accordance with the following requirements contained in Section 116(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, and clause 4 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives:

(a) If the television or radio coverage of the hearing or meeting is to be presented to the public as live coverage, that coverage shall be conducted and presented without commercial sponsorship.

(b) No witness served with a subpoena by the Committee shall be required against his will to be photographed at any hearing or to give evidence or testimony while the broadcasting of that hearing, by radio or television is being conducted. At the request of any such witness who does not wish to be subjected to radio, television, or still photography coverage, all lenses shall be covered and all microphones used for coverage turned off. This subparagraph is supplementary to clause 2(k)(5) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives relating to the protection of the rights of witnesses.

(c) The allocation among cameras permitted by the Chairman or subcommittee chairman in a hearing room shall be in accordance with fair and equitable procedures devised by the Executive Committee of the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(d) Television cameras shall be placed so as not to obstruct in any way the space between any witness giving evidence or testimony and Member of the Committee or its subcommittees or the visibility of that witness and that Member to each other.

(e) Television cameras shall operate from fixed positions but shall not be placed in positions which obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing by the other media.

(f) Equipment necessary for coverage by the television and radio media shall not be installed in, or removed from, the hearing or meeting room while the committee or subcommittee is in session.

(g) Floodlights, spotlights, strobe lights, and flashgun shall not be used in providing any method of coverage of the hearing or meeting, except that the television media may install additional lighting in the hearing room, without cost to the Government, in order to raise the ambient lighting level



in the hearing room to the lowest level necessary to provide adequate television coverage of the hearing or meeting at the current state of the art of television coverage.

(h) In the allocation of the number of still photographers permitted by the Chairman or subcommittee chairman in a hearing or meeting room, preference shall be given to photographers from Associated Press Photos, United Press International News pictures, and Reuters. If requests are made by more of the media than will be permitted by the Chairman or subcommittee chairman for coverage of the hearing or meeting by still photography, that coverage shall be made on the basis of a fair and equitable pool arrangement devised by the Standing Committee of Press Photographers.

(i) Photographers shall not position themselves, at any time during the course of the hearing or meeting, between the witness table and the Members of the Committee or its subcommittees.

(j) Photographers shall not place themselves in positions which obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing by the other media.

(k) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media shall be then currently accredited to the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(l) Personnel providing coverage by still photography shall be then currently accredited to the Press Photographers' Gallery Committee of Press Photographers.

(m) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media and by still photography shall conduct themselves and their coverage activities in an orderly and unobtrusive manner.

#### RULE 22. SUBPOENA POWERS

A subpoena may be authorized and issued by the Chairman, in accordance with clause 2(m) of Rule XI of the House of Representatives, in the conduct of any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities within the jurisdiction of the Committee, following consultation with the Ranking Minority Member.

In addition, a subpoena may be authorized and issued by the Committee or its subcommittees in accordance with clause 2(m) of Rule XI of the House of the Representatives, in the conduct of any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities, when authorized by a majority of the Members voting, a majority of the committee or subcommittee being present.

Authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the Chairman or by any Member designated by the Committee.

#### RULE 23. RECOMMENDATION FOR APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES

Whenever the Speaker is to appoint a conference committee, the Chairman shall recommend to the Speaker as conferees those Members of the Committee who are primarily responsible for the legislation (including to the full extent practicable the principal proponents of the major provisions of the bill as it passed the House), who have actively participated in the Committee or subcommittee consideration of the legislation, and who agree to attend the meetings of the conference. With regard to the appointment of minority Members, the Chairman shall consult with the Ranking Minority Member.

#### RULE 24. GENERAL OVERSIGHT

Not later than February 15 of the first session of a Congress, the Committee shall meet in open session, with a quorum present, to adopt its oversight plans for that Congress for submission to the Committee on House Oversight and the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, in accordance

with the provisions of clause 2(d) of Rule X of the House of Representatives.

#### RULE 25. OTHER PROCEDURES AND REGULATIONS

The Chairman may establish such other procedures and take such actions as may be necessary to carry out the foregoing rules or to facilitate the effective operation of the Committee. Any additional procedures or regulations may be modified or rescinded in any or all particulars by a majority vote of the full Committee.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. ACKERMAN (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and the balance of the week on account of medical reasons.

Mr. CRAMER (at the request of Mr. Gephardt) for today and the balance of the week on account of official business.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today and the balance of the week on account of medical reasons.

#### 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. McNULTY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. HOYER, for 5 minutes, today.

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

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

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, February 28.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida, for 5 minutes, February 28.

Mr. HYDE, for 5 minutes, today.

#### ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 6 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 28, 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:

992. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Secretary of State, transmitting certification that Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan are committed to the courses of action described in Section 1203 (d) of the Cooperative Threat Reduction Act of 1993 (Title XII of Public Law 103-160), Section 1412 (d) of the Former Soviet Union Demilitarization Act of 1992 (Title XIV of Public Law 102-511); to the Committee on Armed Services.

993. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Air Force's Proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) to Republic of Korea defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 01-02), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

994. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a report which sets forth all sales and licensed commercial exports pursuant to section 25(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2765(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

995. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 13-593, "District Government Personnel Exchange Agreement Amendment Act of 2000" received February 27, 2001, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

996. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 13-587, "Nurse's Rehabilitation Program Act of 2000" received February 27, 2001, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

997. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A310, and Model A300 B4-600, A300 B4-600R, and A300 F4-600R (A300-600) Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-48-AD; Amendment 39-12052; AD 2000-26-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

998. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A330-301, -321, and -322 Series Airplanes; and Model A340-211, -212, -213, -311, -312, and -313 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-292-AD; Amendment 39-12079; AD 2001-01-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

999. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747-400 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99-NM-326-AD; Amendment 39-12046; AD 2000-25-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1000. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-134-AD; Amendment 39-12047; AD 2000-25-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1001. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-300, -400, and -500 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-313-AD; Amendment 39-12084; AD 2001-01-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1002. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-300, -400, and -500 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99-NM-380-AD; Amendment 39-12085; AD 2001-02-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.

801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1003. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A300 B2 and A300 B4 (A300); Model A300 B4-600, A300 B4-600R, and A300 F4-600R (A300-600); and Model A310 Series Airplanes; Equipped With Dowty Ram Air Turbines [Docket No. 99-NM-202-AD; Amendment 39-12076; AD 2001-01-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1004. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747-400, 747-400F, 767-200, and 767-300 Series Airplanes Equipped With Pratt & Whitney Model PW4000 Series Engines [Docket No. 2000-NM-391-AD; Amendment 39-12080; AD 2001-01-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1005. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 757-200 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-184-AD; Amendment 39-12093; AD 2001-02-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1006. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; The Cessna Aircraft Company Model 525 (CitationJet 1) Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-CE-71-AD; Amendment 39-12099; AD 2001-02-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1007. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A310 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-214-AD; Amendment 39-12064; AD 2000-26-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1008. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; CL-604 Variant of Bombardier Model Canadair CL-600-2B16 Series Airplanes Modified in Accordance with Supplemental Type Certificate SA8060NM-D, SA8072NM-D, or SA8086NM-D [Docket No. 2000-NM-80-AD; Amendment 39-12089; AD 2001-02-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1009. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A300 B2, A300 B4, A300 B4-600, A300 B4-600R, A300 F4-600R, and A310 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-72-AD; Amendment 39-12077; AD 2001-01-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1010. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A300, A300-600, and A310 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-104-AD; Amendment 39-11977; AD 2000-23-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.

801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1011. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Construcciones Aeronauticas, S.A. (CASA), Model CN-235, CN-235-100, and CN-235-200 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-264-AD; Amendment 39-12082; AD 2001-01-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1012. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation Model S-76A, S-76B, and S-76C Helicopters [Docket No. 2000-SW-52-AD; Amendment 39-12074; AD 2001-01-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1013. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Bell Helicopter Textron Canada Model 407 Helicopters [Docket No. 2001-SW-02-AD; Amendment 39-12100; AD 2001-01-52] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1014. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Bell Helicopter Textron Canada Model 206A, B, L, Li, and L3 Helicopters [Docket No. 2000-SW-34-AD; Amendment 39-12087; AD 2001-02-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1015. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce Deutschland GmbH (Formerly BMW Rolls-Royce GmbH) Model BR700-715A1-30, BR700-715B1-30, and BR700-715C1-30 Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 2000-NE-54-AD; Amendment 39-12098; AD 2000-25-51] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1016. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Bell Helicopter Textron Inc. Model 205A-1, 205B, 212, 412, and 412CF Helicopters [Docket No. 2000-SW-49-AD; Amendment 39-12037; AD 2000-25-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1017. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; BAE Systems (Operations) Limited (Jetstream) Model 4101 Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-141-AD; Amendment 39-12078; AD 2001-01-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1018. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Israel Aircraft Industries, Ltd., Model Galaxy Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-NM-14-AD; Amendment 39-12102; AD 2001-03-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1019. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, trans-

mitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney Canada Models PW306A and PW306B Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 2000-NE-51-AD; Amendment 39-12103; AD 2001-03-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1020. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Pilatus Aircraft Ltd. Model PC-6 Airplanes [Docket No. 99-CE-77-AD; Amendment 39-12088; AD 2001-02-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1021. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; CFM International (CFMI) Model CFM56-7B Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 2001-NE-03-AD; Amendment 39-12097; AD 2001-02-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1022. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Pilatus Aircraft Ltd. Models PC-12 and PC-12/45 Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-CE-55-AD; Amendment 39-12067; AD 2000-26-17] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. STEARNS (for himself, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. OBERSTAR, and Mrs. CAPPS):

H.R. 727. A bill to amend the Consumer Products Safety Act to provide that low-speed electric bicycles are consumer products subject to such Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 728. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to authorize grants for the repair, renovation, alteration, and construction of public elementary and secondary school facilities; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 729. A bill to establish State revolving funds for school construction; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. ANDREWS (for himself, Ms. DELAUNO, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mrs. MALONEY of New York):

H.R. 730. A bill to provide that children's sleepwear shall be manufactured in accordance with stricter flammability standards; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 731. A bill to prohibit the discharge of a firearm within 1000 feet of any Federal land or facility; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 732. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for individuals serving as Federal jurors to continue to receive their normal average wage or salary during such service; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 733. A bill to amend the Federal Rules of Evidence to establish a parent-child privilege; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 734. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 to eliminate a limitation on benefits; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 735. A bill to direct the National Highway Transportation Safety Administration to issue standards for the use of motorized skate boards; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 736. A bill to provide that a person who brings a product liability action in a Federal or State court for injuries sustained from a product that is not in compliance with a voluntary or mandatory standard issued by the Consumer Product Safety Commission may recover treble damages, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BASS (for himself, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. DOYLE, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. HORN, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. GOODE, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. ENGLISH, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. HOLT, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. SAXTON, and Mr. OSBORNE):

H.R. 737. A bill to amend the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to provide full funding for assistance for education of all children with disabilities; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. BLUNT (for himself, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. LARGENT, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. RILEY, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. COOKSEY, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mrs. WILSON, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BALDACC, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. FROST, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. MOORE, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. SHOWS, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. SCHAFER, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. PITTS, Mr. CALVERT, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. THUNE, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. OTTER, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. SUNUNU, Mrs. BONO, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. LAMPSON, Mrs. NORTHUP, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. TERRY, and Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota):

H.R. 738. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide additional retirement savings opportunities for small employers, including self-employed individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. STARK, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. McDERMOTT):

H.R. 739. A bill to update the supplemental security income program, and to increase incentives for working, saving, and pursuing an education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COBLE (for himself, Mr. SENBRENNER, Mrs. BONO, and Mr. WEXLER):

H.R. 740. A bill to reauthorize the United States Patent and Trademark Office; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COBLE (for himself and Mr. BERMAN):

H.R. 741. A bill to amend the Trademark Act of 1946 to provide for the registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce, in order to carry out provisions of certain international conventions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. CLAY, Ms. MCKINNEY, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. JEFFERSON, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Ms. BALDWIN):

H.R. 742. A bill to provide the people of Iraq with access to food and medicines from the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 743. A bill to eliminate the fees associated with Forest Service special use permits authorizing a church to use structures and improvements on National Forest System lands for religious or educational purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. DUNN (for herself and Mr. CARDIN):

H.R. 744. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage charitable contributions to public charities for use in medical research; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EVANS:

H.R. 745. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to prevent veterans' contributions to GI bill benefits from reducing Federal student financial assistance; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. HEFLEY (for himself, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. RILEY, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. STENHOLM, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BERRY, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. EDWARDS, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. GOODE, Mr. GORDON, Mr. HILL, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. ISTOOK, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. MCINNIS, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. OSBORNE, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SCHAFER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. TERRY, Mr. THUNE, and Mr. UDALL of Colorado):

H.R. 746. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to require periodic cost of living adjustments to the maximum amount of deposit insurance available under such Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. HINCHEY (for himself, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. FILNER, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 747. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of qualified acupuncturist services under part B of the Medicare Program, and to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for coverage of such services under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of

such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. KELLY:

H.R. 748. A bill to authorize the Small Business Administration to make grants and loans to small business concerns, and grants to agricultural enterprises, to enable such concerns and enterprises to reopen for business after a natural or other disaster; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mrs. KELLY (for herself and Mr. SWEENEY):

H.R. 749. A bill to amend chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, popularly known as the Paperwork Reduction Act, to minimize the burden of Federal paperwork demands upon small businesses, educational and non-profit institutions, Federal contractors, State and local governments, and other persons through the sponsorship and use of alternative information technologies; to the Committee on Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Small Business, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. KELLY (for herself, Mr. ENGLISH, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, and Mr. SWEENEY):

H.R. 750. A bill to amend provisions of law enacted by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 to ensure full analysis of potential impacts on small entities of rules proposed by certain agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Small Business, 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. KING:

H.R. 751. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to protect the sanctity of religious communications; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING:

H.R. 752. A bill to develop voluntary consensus standards to ensure the accuracy and validation of the voting process, to direct the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology to study voter participation and emerging voting technology, to provide grants to States to improve voting methods, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, and in addition to the Committees on House Administration, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KOLBE (for himself, Mr. DREIER, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. REYES, Mr. ORTIZ, and Mr. FILLNER):

H.R. 753. A bill to provide that a certification of the cooperation of Mexico with United States counterdrug efforts not be required in fiscal year 2001 for the limitation on assistance for Mexico under section 490 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 not to go into effect in that fiscal year; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky:

H.R. 754. A bill to amend the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 to designate Edmonson, Hart, and Metcalfe Counties, Kentucky, as part of the Appalachian region; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mrs. LOWEY (for herself, Mr. GREENWOOD, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. SHAYS, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. NADLER, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. KIRK, Mr. OLIVER,

Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. GILMAN, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. HORN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. MEEHAN, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. ACKERMAN, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. BENTSEN, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. STARK, Mr. BALDACCIO, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. DEUTSCH, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. LEVIN, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. BERMAN, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. LEE, Mrs. MORELLA, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. FROST, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. HOLT, Mr. HONDA, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. HOFFEL, Mr. SAWYER, Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. KILPATRICK, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, and Mr. BONIOR):

H.R. 755. A bill to prohibit the application of certain restrictive eligibility requirements to foreign nongovernmental organizations with respect to the provision of assistance under part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York (for herself, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. TIERNEY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. WU, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. HINOJOSA, and Ms. WOOLSEY):

H.R. 756. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to provide grants to provide programs that benefit the educational, health, social service, cultural, and recreational needs of inner and small cities and rural and disadvantaged suburban communities; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York (for herself, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. KING, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. NADLER, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. GRUCCI, and Mr. WEINER):

H.R. 757. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to temporarily limit the number of airline flights at LaGuardia Airport, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York (for herself, Mr. GRUCCI, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, and Mr. DOGGETT):

H.R. 758. A bill to provide for substantial reductions in the price of prescription drugs for Medicare beneficiaries and for women diagnosed with breast cancer; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. MINK of Hawaii:

H.R. 759. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the unified credit to an exclusion equivalent of \$5,000,000; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROYCE (for himself, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. FILNER, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. GIBBONS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. SHERMAN):

H.R. 760. A bill to amend the Federal Credit Union Act with respect to the limitations

on member business loans; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. SLAUGHTER (for herself and Mr. DEFAZIO):

H.R. 761. A bill to impose a temporary moratorium on certain airline mergers and acquisitions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEARNS (for himself, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois):

H.R. 762. A bill to establish the North American Slavery Memorial Council; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. STUPAK:

H.R. 763. A bill to name the Department of Veterans Affairs outpatient clinic located in Menominee, Michigan, as the "Fred W. Matz Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. STUPAK (for himself and Mr. CAMP):

H.R. 764. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide a presumption of service connection for injuries classified as cold weather injuries which occur in veterans who while engaged in military operations had sustained exposure to cold weather; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WYNN (for himself, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. CLAY, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. LEE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. STARK, and Mr. FATTAH):

H.R. 765. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide retroactive effect to a sentencing safety valve provision; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRANK:

H.J. Res. 22. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America to prohibit the granting of Presidential reprieves and pardons between October 1 of a year in which a Presidential election occurs and January 21 of the year following, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania (for himself and Mr. MURTHA):

H. Con. Res. 39. Concurrent resolution honoring the ultimate sacrifice made by 28 United States soldiers killed by an Iraqi missile attack on February 25, 1991, during Operation Desert Storm, and resolving to support appropriate and effective theater missile defense programs; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:

H. Con. Res. 40. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that national news organizations should refrain from projecting the winner of a Presidential election until all of the polls in the Continental United States have closed; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. THOMAS M. DAVIS of Virginia (for himself, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. FRANK, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. WEXLER, and Mr. MENENDEZ):

H. Con. Res. 41. Concurrent resolution expressing sympathy for the victims of the devastating earthquakes that struck El Salvador on January 13, 2001, and February 13, 2001, and supporting ongoing aid efforts; to the Committee on International Relations, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HOYER (for himself, Mr. THOMAS M. DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. WOLF, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. WYNN, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. FRANK, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. BALDACCIO, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. BROWN of Florida):

H. Con. Res. 42. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that rates of compensation for civilian employees of the United States should be adjusted at the same time, and in the same proportion, as are rates of compensation for members of the uniformed services; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. HOYER (for himself, Mr. NEY, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Mr. BISHOP, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. CLAY, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. FORD, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. JEFFERSON, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. KIND, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. LEE, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Ms. NORTON, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. WATERS, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, and Mr. WYNN):

H. Con. Res. 43. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of a revised and updated version of the House document entitled "Black Americans in Congress, 1870-1989"; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. HAYES (for himself, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, Mr. COBLE, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. CASTLE, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. RILEY, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. MICA, Mr. HOYER, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. FOLEY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. THOMAS, and Mr. GOODLATTE):

H. Res. 57. A resolution recognizing and honoring Dale Earnhardt and expressing the condolences of the House of Representatives to his family on his death; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. HYDE:

H. Res. 58. A resolution providing amounts for the expenses of the Committee on International Relations in the One Hundred Seventh Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER:

H. Res. 59. A resolution providing amounts for the expenses of the Committee on the Judiciary in the One Hundred Seventh Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BOEHLERT:

H. Res. 60. A resolution providing amounts for the expenses of the Committee on Science in the One Hundred Seventh Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BOEHRNER (for himself and Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California):

H. Res. 61. A resolution providing amounts for the expenses of the Committee on Education and the Workforce in the One Hundred Seventh Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. GOSS:

H. Res. 62. A resolution providing amounts for the expenses of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence in the One Hundred Seventh Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MENENDEZ:

H. Res. 63. A resolution Designating minority membership on certain standing committees of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:

H. Res. 64. A resolution providing amounts for the expenses of the Committee on Government Reform in the One Hundred Seventh Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. KING:

H. Res. 65. A resolution establishing a Select Committee on POW and MIA Affairs; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MANZULLO:

H. Res. 66. A resolution providing amounts for the expenses of the Committee on Small Business in the One Hundred Seventh Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. REYES (for himself and Mr. RODRIGUEZ):

H. Res. 67. A resolution recognizing the importance of combatting tuberculosis on a worldwide basis, and acknowledging the severe impact that TB has on minority populations in the United States; to the Committee on International Relations, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. STUMP:

H. Res. 68. A resolution providing amounts for the expenses of the Committee on Armed Services in the One Hundred Seventh Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. LANTOS:

H.R. 766. A bill for the relief of Marleen R. Delay; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WYNN:

H.R. 767. A bill for the relief of Valentine Nwandu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 17: Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. BOYD, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. MEEKS of New York, and Mr. WYNN.

H.R. 25: Mr. McNULTY.

H.R. 36: Mr. ENGLISH, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. LANTOS, and Mrs. NORTON.

H.R. 39: Mr. REHBERG, Mr. RYUN of Kansas, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. GOODE, Mr. THORNBERRY, and Mr. HOSTETTLER.

H.R. 42: Mr. SHAYS.

H.R. 43: Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.

H.R. 51: Mr. SHOWS, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. BALDACCIO, Mr. TURNER, Ms. HOOLEY of Or-

egon, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. FROST, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MEEHAN, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. KUCINICH, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 65: Mr. STUPAK, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. JOHN, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. SCHROCK, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. DICKS, and Mr. CUMMINGS.

H.R. 87: Mr. SERRANO, Mr. RAHALL, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. FROST, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. MCKINNEY, Ms. BERKLEY, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 90: Ms. RIVERS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. UPTON, Mr. HAYWORTH, and Mr. PHELPS.

H.R. 97: Ms. ESHOO, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Ms. VELAQUEZ, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. MASCARA, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. PAUL, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SCHAFER, Mr. GOODE, Mr. SESSIONS, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. BACHUS, Ms. MCKINNEY, and Mr. GILCHREST.

H.R. 99: Mr. KOLBE, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. SOUDER.

H.R. 100: Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. HOBSON, and Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 101: Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. HOLDEN.

H.R. 102: Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. HOLDEN.

H.R. 134: Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. WEXLER, and Ms. BALDWIN.

H.R. 157: Mr. HOFFEL.

H.R. 162: Ms. WOOLSEY.

H.R. 168: Mr. SOUDER.

H.R. 171: Mr. OWENS and Mrs. MINK of Hawaii.

H.R. 179: Mr. BAIRD, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. BOYD, Mr. CANNON, Mrs. CAPIO, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HERGER, Mr. HILLEARY, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. JOHN, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. LEE, Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma, Mr. MANZULLO, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. REYES, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. WEINER, and Mr. WICKER.

H.R. 184: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. STARK, Mr. UNDERWOOD, and Mr. LANTOS.

H.R. 187: Mr. STUPAK, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. GORDON, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. MCHUGH, and Mrs. EMERSON.

H.R. 189: Mr. SKEEN.

H.R. 190: Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina.

H.R. 192: Mr. KING.

H.R. 214: Mr. MOORE.

H.R. 218: Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. BARR of Georgia, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. PENCE, and Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland.

H.R. 219: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey and Mr. NEY.

H.R. 220: Mr. HILLEARY.

H.R. 225: Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. FATTAH, Ms. WATERS, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. ABERCROMBIE.

H.R. 230: Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. SANDERS, and Mrs. MINK of Hawaii.

H.R. 231: Mr. HILLIARD and Mrs. MINK of Hawaii.

H.R. 238: Mr. LANTOS and Ms. SOLIS.

H.R. 246: Mr. SHADEGG and Mr. JONES of North Carolina.

H.R. 250: Mr. SHERWOOD, Mr. UPTON, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. PHELPS, Ms.

BROWN of Florida, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. FRANK, Mr. BASS, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. FATTAH, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. ROSS.

H.R. 257: Mr. PITTS and Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 261: Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 266: Mr. HILLIARD and Mr. WEXLER.

H.R. 268: Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. CONDIT, and Mr. BACA.

H.R. 269: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.

H.R. 283: Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. FILNER, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, and Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California.

H.R. 286: Mrs. THURMAN, Mrs. LOWEY, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 288: Mr. CONDIT and Mr. WEXLER.

H.R. 289: Mr. STARK.

H.R. 290: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 293: Mr. PALLONE, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. BACA, Mr. FILNER, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. LEE, Mr. OWENS, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. STUPAK, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 303: Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. ROTHMAN, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. CANNON, Mr. WAMP, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. RYUN of Kansas, Mr. ISTOOK, Mr. JOHN, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. PITTS, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. OLVER, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. HERGER, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. WICKER, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. DICKS, Mr. CUMMINGS, and Mr. RILEY.

H.R. 311: Mr. HAYWORTH.

H.R. 316: Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania and Mr. SOUDER.

H.R. 317: Mr. HEFLEY and Mr. DEMINT.

H.R. 318: Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. TOWNS, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. FRANK, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. RUSH, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. FROST, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. CLEMENT, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. HOYER, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. NADLER, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. DELAHUNT, and Mr. HINCHEY.

H.R. 322: Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. BOYD, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. TURNER, and Mr. WEXLER.

H.R. 326: Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. HORN, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. HOFFEL.

H.R. 331: Mr. STEARNS, Mr. HAYWORTH, and Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina.

H.R. 340: Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. GORDON.

H.R. 356: Mr. STEARNS, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, and Mr. BONIOR.

H.R. 361: Ms. KILPATRICK, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. WEXLER, and Mr. DELAHUNT.

H.R. 364: Mr. BOYD, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. GOSS, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr.

DIAZ-BALART, Mr. SHAW, and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.

H.R. 368: Mr. RYUN of Kansas.

H.R. 369: Mr. CRENSHAW and Mr. STEARNS.

H.R. 380: Mr. MASCARA and Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky.

H.R. 385: Mr. HOSTETTLER and Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 386: Mr. SCHAFFER.

H.R. 389: Ms. MCKINNEY.

H.R. 391: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. STARK, and Mr. EHRLICH.

H.R. 419: Ms. LEE, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. KILDEE, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, and Mr. CLAY.

H.R. 429: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 435: Ms. MCKINNEY and Mr. SCHAFFER.

H.R. 439: Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon.

H.R. 454: Mr. BLAGOJEVICH and Mr. LEACH.

H.R. 457: Mr. EVANS, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. HILLIARD, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. HALL of Ohio, and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.

H.R. 460: Ms. NORTON, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. EVANS, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. FILNER, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 476: Mr. GRAHAM and Mr. HALL of Ohio.

H.R. 478: Mr. GORDON and Mr. SISISKY.

H.R. 488: Ms. SLAUGHTER and Mr. COYNE.

H.R. 491: Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Mr. UNDERWOOD.

H.R. 493: Mrs. JONES of Ohio.

H.R. 494: Mr. SCHAFFER and Mr. SOUDER.

H.R. 496: Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. BERRY, Mr. HUTCHINSON, and Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.

H.R. 503: Mr. HULSHOF, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. NEY, Mr. GOODE, and Ms. HART.

H.R. 511: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. STUPAK, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. JOHN, Mr. REYES, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. MEEHAN, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. WEXLER, and Mr. CROWLEY.

H.R. 519: Mr. PASTOR.

H.R. 531: Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, and Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 532: Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 536: Mr. GALLEGLEY, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. HOFFFEL, Mr. INSLEE, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. BACA, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. CLAY, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mr. STRICKLAND.

H.R. 539: Mr. CANTOR, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. OTTER, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. STUMP, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. NEY, Mr. SCHAFFER, and Mr. SOUDER.

H.R. 544: Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. FRANK, Mr. MOORE, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. WEXLER, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mr. KUCINICH.

H.R. 548: Mr. WEXLER, Mr. SCHROCK, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. HORN, and Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina.

H.R. 549: Mr. KOLBE, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. KELLER, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. CRENSHAW, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. SHAW, Mr. HOSTETTLER, Mr. SCHROCK, and Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 557: Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. COBLE, Mr. GORDON, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. ISTOOK, Mr. WOLF, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. MOORE, and Mr. BURR of North Carolina.

H.R. 558: Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. GREENWOOD, Ms. HART, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. MASCARA, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. HOFFFEL, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. SHERWOOD, and Mr. PLATTS.

H.R. 565: Mr. BLUNT.

H.R. 570: Mr. LANTOS and Mrs. JONES of Ohio.

H.R. 572: Mr. LEVIN, Mr. HOLT, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 573: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. FROST, Mr. BACA, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. LANTOS, Ms. MCCARTHY, of Missouri, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. BALDACCIO, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. DOYLE, and Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 582: Mr. ENGLISH.

H.R. 585: Mr. NEY.

H.R. 586: Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. CRENSHAW, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mrs. MORELLA, and Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 590: Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. WYNN, Mr. WEXLER, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 594: Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. MASCARA, Mr. SCOTT, and Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 602: Mr. SAWYER, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, Mr. SABO, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. BAKER, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, and Mr. DOGGETT.

H.R. 606: Mr. KIRK, Mr. DEUTSCH, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. BACA, Mr. FROST, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. WEINER, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. EVANS, and Mrs. TAUSCHER.

H.R. 608: Mr. MOORE.

H.R. 613: Mr. WICKER, Mr. GALLEGLEY, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. BENTSEN, and Mr. BALDACCIO.

H.R. 621: Mr. RANGEL and Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 623: Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. COYNE, and Mr. MCHUGH.

H.R. 624: Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. KIND, and Ms. BALDWIN.

H.R. 630: Mr. DEFazio and Mr. BONIOR.

H.R. 632: Mr. PAYNE, Mr. THOMAS M. DAVIS of Virginia, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. BENTSEN, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. SCHROCK, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. NEY.

H.R. 633: Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. HILLIARD, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. BACA, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. WEXLER, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. NEY, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 637: Mr. SHADEGG and Mr. HAYWORTH.

H.R. 638: Mr. WEXLER, Mr. OLVER, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Ms. LEE, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. FILNER, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, and Mr. STARK.

H.R. 642: Mr. EHRLICH and Mr. HOYER.

H.R. 650: Mr. COOKSEY, Mr. MCHUGH, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 658: Mr. HAYWORTH and Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky.

H.R. 663: Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, and Mr. FROST.

H.R. 664: Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. THOMAS M. DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. BAKER, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. LEWIS, of Kentucky, Mr. HOYER, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. HOLT, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. JOHN, Mr. ROSS, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, and Mr. BONILLA.

H.R. 668: Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. FRANK, Mr. LEACH, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. HOYER, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, and Mr. ENGLISH.

H.R. 671: Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 678: Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Ms. MCKINNEY, Ms. ESCHOO, Mr. LANTOS, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. ALLEN, and Mr. HINOJOSA.

H.R. 680: Mr. UNDERWOOD and Mrs. MINK of Hawaii.

H.R. 681: Mr. HILLIARD and Mr. GORDON.

H.R. 683: Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. OLVER, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. COYNE, Mr. FILNER, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. FRANK, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Ms. DEGETTE, and Mr. POMEROY.

H.R. 714: Mr. FROST, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Ms. RIVERS, and Mr. FATTAH.

H.R. 717: Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. JOHN, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mrs. MORELLA, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. BAKER, Mr. HILLEARY, and Mr. GRUCCI.

H.R. 721: Mr. FATTAH, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. COYNE, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. INSLEE, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. SABO, Mr. PETRI, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. GORDON, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H. Con. Res. 3: Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, and Mr. BERMAN.

H. Con. Res. 12: Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. HALL of Ohio, and Mr. CONYERS.

H. Con. Res. 17: Mr. EVANS, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. FRANK, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, and Mr. STARK.

H. Con. Res. 23: Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. PETRI, and Mr. HILLEARY.

H. Con. Res. 25: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. DOYLE, and Mr. SHADEGG.

H. Con. Res. 26: Mr. TIERNEY.

H. Con. Res. 37: Mr. SOUDER.

H. Con. Res. 38: Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. BACA, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H. Res. 13: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. SHIMKUS, and Mr. FATTAH.

H. Res. 15: Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, and Mr. HILLEARY.

H. Res. 54: Mr. TANCREDO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. HEFLEY, Ms. DEGETTE, and Mr. MCINNIS.