

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HANSEN (for himself and Mr. MARTINI):

H.R. 3907. A bill to facilitate the 2002 Winter Olympic Games in the State of Utah at the Snowbasin Ski Area, to provide for the acquisition of lands within the Sterling Forest Reserve, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. FAZIO of California:

H.R. 3908. A bill to prevent the illegal manufacturing and use of methamphetamine; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. NADLER:

H.R. 3909. A bill to improve aviation security by requiring the installation of certain explosive detection equipment at certain airports, by requiring the installation of explosive resistant cargo containers on aircraft, to provide assistance for the acquisition of such equipment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. ORTIZ (for himself and Mr. THORNBERRY):

H.R. 3910. A bill to provide emergency drought relief to the city of Corpus Christi, TX, and the Canadian River Municipal Water Authority, TX and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. PALLONE:

H.R. 3911. A bill to establish the Great Falls Historic District in the State of New Jersey, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. PORTER:

H.R. 3912. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to encourage compliance with spending limits on elections for the House of Representatives and enhance the importance of individual contributions and contributions originating within congressional districts; to the Committee on House Oversight.

By Mr. ARMEY:

H. Con. Res. 203. Concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment of both Houses; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. FORBES (for himself, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. LAZIO of New York, Mr. FRISA, Mr. KING, and Mr. ACKERMAN):

H. Con. Res. 204. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress concerning the tragic crash of Trans World Airlines flight 800; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. COX (for himself, Mr. BONO, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. FUNDERBURK, Mr. LANTOS, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. SCARBOROUGH, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. TORRICELLI, and Mr. DORNAN):

H. Res. 490. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that Taiwan should be admitted to the World Trade Organization without making such admission conditional on the previous or simultaneous admission of the People's Republic of China to the WTO; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. PORTER, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. BEREUTER, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. WOLF, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. OLVER, Mr. EVANS, Ms.

WATERS, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. CUMMINGS):

H. Res. 491. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that criminals from the genocide in Rwanda should be brought to justice by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda; to the Committee on International Relations.

## ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 1127: Mr. HOLDEN.  
H.R. 1281: Mrs. MORELLA.  
H.R. 1920: Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey.  
H.R. 2167: Mr. VOLKMER.  
H.R. 2400: Mr. TORRICELLI and Mr. WALSH.  
H.R. 2434: Mr. EDWARDS.  
H.R. 2480: Mr. BUYER.  
H.R. 2807: Mr. WICKER.  
H.R. 2892: Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Ms. FURSE.  
H.R. 2976: Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. TORRICELLI, and Mr. WATT of North Carolina.  
H.R. 3123: Mr. WELDON of Florida.  
H.R. 3195: Mr. SALMON.  
H.R. 3244: Ms. DUNN of Washington, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. FOX, and Mr. HAYES.  
H.R. 3283: Mr. HOYER.  
H.R. 3294: Mrs. THURMAN.  
H.R. 3297: Mr. DOOLITTLE and Mr. NEY.  
H.R. 3515: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. BRYANT of Texas, Mr. EVANS, and Mr. LEVIN.  
H.R. 3556: Ms. FURSE and Mr. SAWYER.  
H.R. 3590: Mr. FRAZER, Mr. MCDERMOTT, and Mr. ACKERMAN.  
H.R. 3609: Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. OLVER, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. DELLUMS, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. BEILSON, and Mrs. MORELLA.  
H.R. 3618: Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. HYDE.  
H.R. 3687: Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina.  
H.R. 3710: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. MAS-CARA, and Mrs. FOWLER.  
H.R. 3724: Mr. CLINGER and Mr. GALLEGLY.  
H.R. 3753: Mr. HAYWORTH and Mr. LAHOOD.  
H.R. 3766: Mr. STARK, Mr. OWENS, Mrs. LOWEY, and Mr. WOLF.  
H.R. 3775: Ms. GREENE of Utah and Mr. SEN-SENRENNER.  
H.R. 3783: Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. CAMP, Mr. NEY, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. FOX, and Mr. SHUSTER.  
H.R. 3807: Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mr. SPRATT, and Mr. BENTSEN.  
H.R. 3821: Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. EHLERS, and Mr. GREEN of Texas.  
H.R. 3830: Mr. WATT of North Carolina and Mr. CUMMINGS.  
H.R. 3839: Mr. COSTELLO.  
H.R. 3863: Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. FOX, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. BORSKI, and Mr. ZIMMER.  
H.R. 3879: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. FRAZER, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, and Mr. HAMILTON.  
H.J. Res. 114: Mr. DINGELL.  
H.J. Res. 176: Mr. HEFLEY.  
H. Con. Res. 151: Miss COLLINS of Michigan, Ms. FURSE, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. MATSUI.  
H. Con. Res. 202: Mr. TRAFICANT.  
H. Res. 423: Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania.  
H. Res. 470: Mr. RAMSTAD and Ms. MOLINARI.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS—  
ADDITIONS OR DELETIONS

The following Members added their names to the following discharge petitions:

Petition 13 by Mr. CONDIT on House Resolution 443: David M. McIntosh.

Petition 15 by Mr. BONILLA on House Resolution 466: Steve Stockman, David M. McIntosh, Sonny Bono, John J. Duncan, Jr., Charles H. Taylor, Walter B. Jones, Jr., J.D. Hayworth, Solomon P. Ortiz, J.C. Watts, Jr., Pete Geren, Chet Edwards, and Helen Chenoweth.

## AMENDMENTS

Under clause 6 of rule XXIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 123

OFFERED BY: Mr. CUNNINGHAM

(Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute)

AMENDMENT No. 1: Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

## SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "English Language Empowerment Act of 1996".

TITLE I—ENGLISH LANGUAGE  
EMPOWERMENT

## SEC. 101. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds and declares the following:

(1) The United States is comprised of individuals and groups from diverse ethnic, cultural, and linguistic backgrounds.

(2) The United States has benefited and continues to benefit from this rich diversity.

(3) Throughout the history of the United States, the common thread binding individuals of differing backgrounds has been a common language.

(4) In order to preserve unity in diversity, and to prevent division along linguistic lines, the Federal Government should maintain a language common to all people.

(5) English has historically been the common language and the language of opportunity in the United States.

(6) The purpose of this title is to help immigrants better assimilate and take full advantage of economic and occupational opportunities in the United States.

(7) By learning the English language, immigrants will be empowered with the language skills and literacy necessary to become responsible citizens and productive workers in the United States.

(8) The use of a single common language in conducting official business of the Federal Government will promote efficiency and fairness to all people.

(9) English should be recognized in law as the language of official business of the Federal Government.

(10) Any monetary savings derived from the enactment of this title should be used for the teaching of the English language to non-English speaking immigrants.

SEC. 102. ENGLISH AS THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE  
OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title 4, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new chapter:

"CHAPTER 6—LANGUAGE OF THE  
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

"Sec.

"161. Declaration of official language of Federal Government

"162. Preserving and enhancing the role of the official language

"163. Official Federal Government activities in English

"164. Standing

"165. Reform of naturalization requirements

"166. Application

"167. Rule of construction

"168. Affirmation of constitutional protections

"169. Definitions

**“§ 161. Declaration of official language of Federal Government**

“The official language of the Federal Government is English.

**“§ 162. Preserving and enhancing the role of the official language**

“Representatives of the Federal Government shall have an affirmative obligation to preserve and enhance the role of English as the official language of the Federal Government. Such obligation shall include encouraging greater opportunities for individuals to learn the English language.

**“§ 163. Official Federal Government activities in English**

“(a) CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.—Representatives of the Federal Government shall conduct its official business in English.

“(b) DENIAL OF SERVICES.—No person shall be denied services, assistance, or facilities, directly or indirectly provided by the Federal Government solely because the person communicates in English.

“(c) ENTITLEMENT.—Every person in the United States is entitled—

“(1) to communicate with representatives of the Federal Government in English;

“(2) to receive information from or contribute information to the Federal Government in English; and

“(3) to be informed of or be subject to official orders in English.

**“§ 164. Standing**

“A person injured by a violation of this chapter may in a civil action (including an action under chapter 151 of title 28) obtain appropriate relief.

**“§ 165. Reform of naturalization requirements**

“(a) FLUENCY.—It has been the longstanding national belief that full citizenship in the United States requires fluency in English. English is the language of opportunity for all immigrants to take their rightful place in society in the United States.

“(b) CEREMONIES.—All authorized officials shall conduct all naturalization ceremonies entirely in English.

**“§ 166. Application**

“Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the provisions of this chapter shall supersede any existing Federal law that contravenes such provisions (such as by requiring the use of a language other than English for official business of the Federal Government).

**“§ 167. Rule of construction**

“Nothing in this chapter shall be construed—

“(1) to prohibit a Member of Congress or an employee or official of the Federal Government, while performing official business, from communicating orally with another person in a language other than English;

“(2) to discriminate against or restrict the rights of any individual in the country; and

“(3) to discourage or prevent the use of languages other than English in any nonofficial capacity.

**“§ 168. Affirmation of constitutional protections**

“Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to be inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States.

**“§ 169. Definitions**

“For purposes of this chapter:

“(1) FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—The term ‘Federal Government’ means all branches of the national Government and all employees and officials of the national Government while performing official business.

“(2) OFFICIAL BUSINESS.—The term ‘official business’ means governmental actions, documents, or policies which are enforceable with the full weight and authority of the Federal Government, and includes publications, income tax forms, and informational materials, but does not include—

“(A) teaching of languages;

“(B) actions, documents, or policies necessary for—

“(i) national security issues; or

“(ii) international relations, trade, or commerce;

“(C) actions or documents that protect the public health and safety;

“(D) actions or documents that facilitate the activities of the Bureau of the Census in compiling any census of population;

“(E) actions, documents, or policies that are not enforceable in the United States;

“(F) actions that protect the rights of victims of crimes or criminal defendants;

“(G) actions in which the United States has initiated a civil lawsuit; or

“(H) documents that utilize terms of art or phrases from languages other than English.

“(3) UNITED STATES.—The term ‘United States’ means the several States and the District of Columbia.”

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of chapters for title 4, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

**“6. Language of the Federal Government ..... 161”.**

**SEC. 103. PREEMPTION.**

This title (and the amendments made by this title) shall not preempt any law of any State.

**SEC. 104. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

The amendments made by section 102 shall take effect on the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

**TITLE II—REPEAL OF BILINGUAL VOTING REQUIREMENTS****SEC. 201. REPEAL OF BILINGUAL VOTING REQUIREMENTS.**

(a) BILINGUAL ELECTION REQUIREMENTS.—Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 1973aa-1a) is repealed.

(b) VOTING RIGHTS.—Section 4 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 1973b) is amended by striking subsection (f).

**SEC. 202. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**

(a) REFERENCES TO SECTION 203.—The Voting Rights Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 1973 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 204, by striking “or 203.”; and

(2) in section 205, by striking “, 202, or 203” and inserting “or 202”.

(b) REFERENCES TO SECTION 4.—The Voting Rights Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 1973 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in sections 2(a), 3(a), 3(b), 3(c), 4(d), 5, 6, and 13, by striking “, or in contravention of the guarantees set forth in section 4(f)(2)”; and

(2) in paragraphs (1)(A) and (3) of section 4(a), by striking “or (in the case of a State

or subdivision seeking a declaratory judgment under the second sentence of this subsection) in contravention of the guarantees of subsection (f)(2)”; and

(3) in paragraph (1)(B) of section 4(a), by striking “or (in the case of a State or subdivision seeking a declaratory judgment under the second sentence of this subsection) that denials or abridgements of the right to vote in contravention of the guarantees of subsection (f)(2) have occurred anywhere in the territory of such State or subdivision”; and

(4) in paragraph (5) of section 4(a), by striking “or (in the case of a State or subdivision which sought a declaratory judgment under the second sentence of this subsection) that denials or abridgements of the right to vote in contravention of the guarantees of subsection (f)(2) have occurred anywhere in the territory of such State or subdivision”.

H.R. 2391

OFFERED BY: MS. MCKINNEY

AMENDMENT NO. 2: Page 2, insert after the period in line 15 the following: “An employer which provides compensatory time shall provide that an employee may use the compensatory time within 7 days of the date on which the employee earned overtime compensation.”.

H.R. 2391

OFFERED BY: MS. MCKINNEY

AMENDMENT NO. 3: Page 4, line 22, strike “240” and insert “222”.

Page 5, line 23, strike “480” and insert “444”.

Page 6, line 1, strike “240” and insert “222”.

Page 6, line 3, strike “480 or 240” and insert “444 or 222”.

Page 8, insert after line 15 the following:

**SEC. 4. OVERTIME.**

(a) AMENDMENT.—Section 7(a)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 207(a)(1)) is amended by striking “forty” and inserting “thirty-seven”.

(b) REVISIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Labor shall report to the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities of the House of Representatives the revisions required to be made in the employment hours specified in section 7 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to conform to the amendment made by subsection (a).

H.R. 2391

OFFERED BY: MS. MCKINNEY

AMENDMENT NO. 4: Page 8, insert after line 15 the following:

**SEC. 4. VOLUNTARY OVERTIME.**

Section 7(a)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 207(a)(1)) is amended by striking the period at the end and inserting the following: “and such employee has agreed to be employed in excess of such hours. No other provision of this subsection may be construed to authorize the employment of employees for a workweek longer than 40 hours unless such employees have agreed to such employment.”.