

certain regulations to implement provisions of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 relating to labor-management relations with respect to covered employees, other than employees of the House of Representatives and employees of the Senate, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 207

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. APPROVAL OF REGULATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The regulations described in subsection (b) are hereby approved, insofar as such regulations apply to covered employees under the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (other than employees of the House of Representatives and employees of the Senate) and to the extent such regulations are consistent with the provisions of such Act.

(b) REGULATIONS APPROVED.—The regulations referred to in subsection (a) are the regulations issued by the Office of Compliance on July 9, 1996, under section 220(d) of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 to implement section 220 of such Act (relating to the application of chapter 71 of title 5, United States Code), as published in the Congressional Record on July 11, 1996 (Volume 142, daily edition), beginning on page H7454.

SEC. 2. ADOPTION OF REGULATIONS RELATING TO HEARING OFFICERS.

The Board of Directors of the Office of Compliance shall adopt regulations (in accordance with section 304 of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995) to implement the requirement that the Board refer any matter under section 220(c)(1) of such Act which relates to covered employees (other than employees of the House of Representatives and employees of the Senate) to a hearing officer.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, House Concurrent Resolution 207 accomplishes the same purpose as the resolution just agreed to with respect to regulations applicable to the Capitol Guide Board, the Capitol Police Board, CBO, the Architect, the Attending Physician, and the Office of Compliance.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 47) to provide for a Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 47

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That a Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies consisting of 3 Senators and 3 Representatives, to be appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively, is authorized to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect and Vice President-elect of the United States on the 20th day of January 1997.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, Senate Concurrent Resolution 47 provides for a Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies which will be authorized to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect and Vice President-elect of the United States on January 20, 1997.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING USE OF ROTUNDA ON JANUARY 20, 1997, IN CONNECTION WITH INAUGURATION CEREMONIES OF PRESIDENT-ELECT AND VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 48) authorizing the rotunda of the U.S. Capitol to be used on January 20, 1997, in connection with the proceedings and ceremonies for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice President-elect of the United States, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 48

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That (a) the rotunda of the United States Capitol is hereby authorized to be used on January 20, 1997, by the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies (the Joint Committee) in connection with the proceedings and ceremonies conducted for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice-President-elect of the United States.

(b) The Joint Committee is authorized to utilize appropriate equipment and the service of appropriate personnel of departments and agencies of the Federal Government, under arrangements between such Committee and the heads of such departments and agencies, in connection with such proceedings and ceremonies. The Joint Committee may accept gifts and donations of goods and services to carry out its responsibilities.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, Senate Concurrent Resolution 48 authorizes use of the rotunda of the U.S. Capitol to be used on January 20, 1997, in connection with proceedings and cere-

monies for the inauguration of the President-elect and Vice-President-elect of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to indicate that a resolution introduced by the gentleman from New York [Mr. RANGEL] regarding a commemorative for the late Ham Fish, former Member of the House, will be handled by the Joint Committee on Printing. And as the Chair, I will indicate that it will be handled by the committee and there needs to be adjustments in the language to make sure that the number of copies are an appropriate number based upon the family and the Members of the House that would wish to receive it.

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

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I have no objection to the manner in which this is being handled by the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. THOMAS].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the Senate concurrent resolution.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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RONALD H. BROWN FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 3560) to designate the Federal building located at 290 Broadway in New York, NY, as the "Ronald H. Brown Federal Building," and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I will not object, and I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST] for an explanation.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, the bill designates the Federal building located at 290 Broadway in New York City as the Ronald H. Brown Federal Building.

Ronald H. Brown was the first African-American Secretary of Commerce where he was influential in promoting U.S. trade abroad. He was a champion for expanded markets for U.S. goods and services abroad and opportunities at home.

Ronald H. Brown was a civil rights advocate with a distinguished record of service and commitment to his country. It is unfortunate that he lost his life in the Balkans on April 3, 1996.

I urge my colleagues to support this fitting tribute to this distinguished

American. We all here hope today that even though this tragic loss has denied the family of Mr. Brown's presence, as they walk past the courthouse and see his name there, some of the friendly presence that he left with us will be felt by them.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SHUSTER] could not be here for this, but he concurs strongly with the naming of this Federal building after the distinguished life and service of Mr. Brown.

I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, continuing my reservation of objection, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR].

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me, and I thank the gentleman from Maryland for bringing this resolution to the House floor.

I think it is very appropriate and fitting for us to name a building in New York in Secretary Brown's hometown for him to carry on the name and the memory of the very distinguished service that he provided to this country in so many arenas, but particularly as a most distinguished Secretary of Commerce whose focus was jobs, tourism, economic growth, expansion of trade, protecting American interests at home and abroad. He was a truly great American, and naming of this building is a modest way in which we can perpetuate his memory.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman from New York [Mr. RANGEL], the sponsor of this bill, for the work that he has done to bring it up in such a timely fashion. I want to thank Mr. GILCHREST and the majority for being considerate of Mr. RANGEL and our concerns.

I also have great concerns that Mr. Brown's legacy should be reflected here with a presence in Washington and would like to place on notice to our committee that we will look into those regards.

I would also like to say that Ron Brown did something else that was quite unusual. He helped to put the Democrat party together and to elect a Democrat President. And I believe without Ron Brown, the Democrats in the White House would not quite be there.

In addition to that, I echo the words of our distinguished ranking member, Mr. OBERSTAR. I think Ron Brown was a fighter. He was concerned with people. He was always willing to take our calls and work with us on projects.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to stand today to designate the Federal building on Broadway in New York City, as does its sponsor, Mr. RANGEL, and designate that building as the Ronald H. Brown Federal Building. It is absolutely deserving.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection and I urge support of H.R. 3560.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 3560

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

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Ronald H. Brown, the first African-American Secretary of Commerce, was an extraordinary statesman and an effective and influential force in promoting United States trade abroad;

(2) Ronald H. Brown efficaciously championed expanded markets for United States goods and services abroad, and jobs and opportunities at home;

(3) Ronald H. Brown was a passionate civil rights advocate with a distinguished record of service and commitment to his country and community; and

(4) Ronald H. Brown lost his life in exceptional service to his country on April 3, 1996, in the Balkans.

SEC. 2. DESIGNATION.

The Federal building located at 290 Broadway in New York, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Ronald H. Brown Federal Building".

SEC. 3. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in section 2 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Ronald H. Brown Federal Building".

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
OFFERED BY MR. GILCHREST

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by Mr. GILCHREST:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The Federal building located at 290 Broadway in New York, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Ronald H. Brown Federal Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Ronald H. Brown Federal Building".

Mr. GILCHREST (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment in the nature of a substitute be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GILCHREST. This amendment, Mr. Speaker, simply strikes the finding from the bill. This is to conform to the bill to the style used by the committee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST].

The amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SAM M. GIBBONS U.S.
COURTHOUSE

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 3710) to designate a U.S. courthouse located in Tampa, FL, as the "Sam M. Gibbons U.S. Courthouse" and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I will not object, and I yield to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST] for an explanation.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, the bill designates the U.S. courthouse located at 611 North Florida Avenue, Tampa, FL, as the Sam M. Gibbons U.S. courthouse.

SAM GIBBONS has been a distinguished Member of this body for 34 years and will be retiring after he finishes his 17th term in the House of Representatives. SAM has a long history of public service, beginning in World War II, where he served as captain in the 501st Parachute Infantry/101st airborne division. He was part of the initial assault force in Normandy on D-Day and was awarded the Bronze Star for his actions.

SAM has been a Member of the Committee on Ways and Means since 1969, where he served as acting chairman in 1994 and became ranking minority member in the 104th Congress.

SAM has conducted himself with dignity and commanded respect from those who have served with him. I urge my colleagues to support this fitting tribute to our distinguished colleague.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SHUSTER], who could not be here today, strongly supports this legislation.

I, as a Member of the House, Mr. GIBBONS, an American and a veteran thank you for your long, distinguished, courageous career to this most great country, the United States.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, continuing my reservation of objection, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR].

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my appreciation to the ranking member, Mr. GILCHREST, chairman of the subcommittee, and Chairman SHUSTER for moving this and the previous unanimous-consent request to name these buildings for distinguished Americans and in this case for a very distinguished colleague.

All of us will long treasure in our memories the vision of SAM GIBBONS striding to the well of the House without a document in hand but only a gifted, able, agile, and retentive mind to instruct us as a moral conscience on the Tax Code of the United States and our trade laws and to instruct and to guide and to shape responsible legislation.