

(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 member 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 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.

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 3(f) 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.

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 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.

23. RECOMMENDATION FOR APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES

Whenever the Speaker is to appoint a conference committee, the Chairman shall rec-

ommend 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.

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.

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.

HONORING THE U.S.S. "GEORGE WASHINGTON" AND THE U.S.S. "MARYLAND"

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, during the August recess, I had the good fortune to spend some time with members of our naval forces, specifically the officers and crews of the aircraft carrier, U.S.S. "George Washington" and the ballistic missile submarine, U.S.S. "Maryland". I was joined on the "George Washington" visit by Congressman GIL GUTKNECHT. Congressman BEN CARDIN and I were together on the "Maryland" visit.

We were able to stay for an overnight on each vessel and observe the ship's personnel, as they went about their normal duties.

Mr. Speaker, it was a distinct pleasure and source of pride watching our Navy in action. You would truly be amazed at the amount of coordination and communication that is required to safely and effectively utilize all of their ship's warfighting capabilities. Yet, these crews carried out their duties with great skill, making it all look easy.

In the case of the U.S.S. "George Washington", the advertisements are correct and possibly even understated. At almost 1,100 feet long, 257 feet wide, 244 feet high, and capable of housing and feeding over 5,000 sailors and marines, she really is 4½ acres of sovereign territory.

A cornerstone of our national defense strategy, "George" can transport over 70 combat aircraft almost anywhere in the world.

Such an important capability becomes even more invaluable as budgets and politics dictate that we vacate our forward bases. It is easy to see why our Nation's aircraft carriers have played a major role in almost every world crisis. Their forward presence is invaluable to our national defense.

Much less apparent—by design, I might add—but certainly no less important in its role, is the U.S.S. "Maryland", a strategic ballistic missile submarine. The "Maryland" is over 560 feet long with a hull diameter of 42 feet. She carries a complement of approximately 157 officers and enlisted personnel. For armament, she has 24 missile tubes carrying the Trident II D-5 missile and 4 torpedo tubes capable of firing the Mark 48 antisubmarine torpedo.

As an undersea launching platform, the *Maryland* is virtually undetectable. Her state-of-the-art mobility, speed, and quietness makes her one of our most survivable and cost-effective strategic systems.

As you know, the Navy is a very important part of my southern Maryland constituency. The Fifth Congressional District is home to the Naval Air Systems Command at Patuxent River Naval Air Station and St. Inigoes. We also have the Indian Head Division of the Naval Surface Warfare Center.

Pax River personnel are trained to develop and test a host of systems designed to enhance the safety and reliability of all naval aircraft. In addition, St. Inigoes develops communications and radar systems designed to provide the fleet with state-of-the-art eyes and ears.

Similarly, Indian Head is a leading developer of insensitive missile and gun propellants for the fleet. As a result of their efforts, sailors can literally sleep on their munitions without concern.

The research and development conducted at Pax River, St. Inigoes, and Indian Head is absolutely critical to our national defense. It is their creativity and support that contributes to the excellence of our Navy.

When you combine their know how with the quality of our sailors, you have an unbeatable combination.

As good as our hardware is, it still requires human intervention. I was extraordinarily impressed by the professionalism and the dedication of the naval personnel assigned to the *George Washington* and the *Maryland*. Their days are long and the work is demanding. In addition, they endure long absences from their families.

I witnessed two separate crews with vastly different assignments, but with the common goal of being the best in the world.

Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to have the opportunity to talk to the members of the crew. They are young, insightful, professional, and most of all, enthusiastic about their jobs and the Navy.

Their training is first rate and constantly updated. It gives them a confidence that is unmistakable and it shows in the way that they carry themselves. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the officers and crews of the *George Washington* and the *Maryland* and their families that provide so much inspiration and support. You are the best.

I would like to acknowledge the following naval personnel whose participation in my visits made them so memorable:

U.S.S. *George Washington* visit: RADM Tim Ziemer, Commander, Naval Base, Norfolk; RADM Mike Mullen, Commander, *George Washington* Battle Group; Capt. Lindell "Yank" Rutherford, Commanding Officer, U.S.S. *George Washington*; Capt. John "Boomer" Stufflebeem, Commander, Carrier Air Wing One; Command Master Chief Kevin Lavin; and Lt. Steve West, House Navy Liaison Office.

U.S.S. *Maryland* visit: RADM Chuck Beers, Commander, Submarine Group Ten; Capt. Randy Zeller, Commanding Officer, Trident Refit Facility; Comdr. Scott Gray, Commanding Officer, U.S.S. *Maryland*; Lt. Comdr. Tim Luffy, Executive Officer, U.S.S. *Maryland*; Lt. Comdr. Travis Hayes, House Navy Liaison Office; and Sonar Technician Senior Chief Tom Tribble, Chief of the Boat, U.S.S. *Maryland*.

Mr. Speaker, we owe the men and women of our Navy the best of everything—the best training, the best equipment, and the best support. I can assure you that they will use it wisely.

REPORT TO THE SPEAKER FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

HON. JOHN R. KASICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Speaker, to facilitate application of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, I am transmitting a status report on the current levels of on-budget spending and revenues for fiscal year 1998 and for the 5-year period fiscal year 1998 through fiscal year 2002.

The term "current level" refers to the amounts of spending and revenues estimated for each fiscal year based on laws enacted or awaiting the President's signature as of November 4, 1997.

The first table in the report compares the current level of total budget authority, outlays, and revenues with the aggregate levels set by House Concurrent Resolution 84, the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1998 as adjusted pursuant to sec. 314 of the Congressional Budget Act. This comparison is needed to implement section 311(a) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the budget resolution's aggregate levels. The table does not show budget authority and outlays for years after fiscal year 1998 because appropriations for those years have not yet been considered.

The second table compares the current levels of budget authority, outlays, and new entitlement authority of each direct spending committee with the "section 302(a)" allocations for discretionary action made under House Concurrent Resolution 84 for fiscal year 1998 and for fiscal years 1998 through 2002. "Discretionary action" refers to legislation enacted

after adoption of the budget resolution. This comparison is needed to implement section 302(f) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the section 302(a) discretionary action allocation of new budget authority or entitlement authority for the committee that reported the measure. It is also needed to implement section 311(b), which exempts committees that comply with their allocations from the point of order under section 311(a).

The third table compares the current levels of discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 1998 with the revised "section 302(b)" suballocations of discretionary budget authority and outlays among Appropriations subcommittees. This comparison is also needed to implement section 302(f) of the Budget Act, because the point of order under that section also applies to measures that would breach the applicable section 302(b) suballocation. The revised section 302(b) suballocations were filed by the Appropriations Committee on October 6, 1997.

REPORT TO THE SPEAKER FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET—STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1998 CON- GRESSIONAL BUDGET ADOPTED IN HOUSE CONCUR- RENT RESOLUTION 84

[Reflecting action completed as of November 7, 1997.—On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars]

	Fiscal years—	
	1998	1998–2002
Appropriate Level (as amended by P.L. 105–116):		
Budget Authority	1,387,183	7,385,828
Outlays	1,372,461	7,282,291
Revenues	1,199,000	6,477,552
Current Level:		
Budget Authority	1,356,373	(¹)
Outlays	1,374,711	(¹)
Revenues	1,197,376	6,460,149
Current Level over(+)/under(–) Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority	–30,810	(¹)
Outlays	2,250	(¹)
Revenues	–1,624	–17,403

¹ Not applicable because annual appropriations Acts for Fiscal Year 1998 through 2002 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

BUDGET AUTHORITY

Enactment of any measure providing more than—\$30,810,000,000 in new budget authority for FY 1998 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 1998 budget authority to exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 84.

OUTLAYS

Enactment of any measure providing new outlays for FY 1998 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 1998 outlays to exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 84.

REVENUES

Enactment of any measure that would result in any revenue loss for FY 1998 (if not already included in the current level estimate) or for FY 1998 through 2002 (if not already included in the current level) would cause revenues to fall further below the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 84.

COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH COMMITTEE—ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO BUDGET ACT SECTION 602(a), REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF NOVEMBER 4, 1997

[Fiscal years, in millions of dollars]

	1998			1998–2002		
	BA	Outlays	NEA	BA	Outlays	NEA
House Committee:						
Agriculture:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0