

the cost-of-living increases for people on Social Security in order to help balance our budget when we have abuses of this magnitude? Why? Why is there a strain on the American character which allows leadership to always prey upon the poorest and the weakest? That strain was evidenced in the way we handled Native Americans, the people who owned this land when we got here. They were weak and we outmanned them and our weapons were superior and we took advantage of the weak.

□ 2245

We took advantage of slaves that we transported here from Africa. For 232 years we held them in bondage. Why is there a strain that goes after the weakest people in a merciless way?

In this sophisticated day, when we assume that we are more moral, that we have higher standards of morality and we assume that we are the indispensable Nation for the rest of the world and we set standards for the rest of the world and we talk about human rights, why are the people in our leadership focusing on ways to squeeze the poor while there are obvious ways to raise the necessary revenue?

Progressives, liberals, have not paid enough attention to the revenue side of the budget process. We have not paid enough attention to the fact that the Internal Revenue Code is where we have the largest amount of giveaways. Corporate welfare is the biggest welfare program in America. We must end corporate welfare as we know it. We must end corporate welfare.

We will begin our process tomorrow when the Progressive Caucus announces its war against corporate welfare. We welcome the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KASICH], and all the other elements in this Capitol on the Senate side or the House side, wherever there are people who want justice; people who recognize that the place where there is the greatest amount of prosperity, where people are making money in great amounts right now is in the corporate world.

Our corporations are not suffering. If we need to balance the budget, the steps to balancing the budget should be taken in the effort to end corporate welfare. Corporate welfare should be our target. Those who have the most and who have had the greatest number of advantages are also guilty of the greatest abuses.

The corporate segment, the corporate proportion of the income tax burden fell to the present 11 percent. The total income tax burden. Only 11 percent of that is borne by corporations, while 44 percent now is borne by families and individuals. I have given one of the reasons that is true: these kinds of abuses, this kind of failure to enforce the law. We do not need hearings. We do not need legislation. All we need to do is tell the Internal Revenue Service to enforce the law.

April 15 is the date that we all go out and obey the law. Why not have the

law apply to all Americans at every level, including corporations that are treated as individuals for their own profit and economic sake?

THE POOR AND NEEDY WITHIN OUR SOCIETY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HULSHOF] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. HULSHOF. Mr. Speaker, I hope in the moments that I have in this late hour to answer part of the debate and some of the questions that the distinguished gentleman from New York has asked, specifically regarding the poor and the needy within our society.

Mr. Speaker, many of us who have run for office, in fact our own elected President, has oft quoted the statement that the era of big Government is over. I believe that the last Congress, the 104th Congress, helped make that claim a reality when it began to wrest away control from the Federal bureaucracy and began to send power and control back to State governments and city councils and county commissions and local school boards.

One of the major accomplishments of the last Congress was the end to the Federal entitlement to welfare. And I recognize that there are many skeptics, many doomsayers who wail and lament and beat their chests and say that society, specifically those poor and needy in our communities, that they are doomed. Mr. Speaker, just as the era of big government is waning, volunteers and faith-based charities and community outreach are moving in to fill that void.

Of course, we recognize how tough it is. There are single parents. There are two-income families that are struggling to juggle family and jobs. There are businesses that are swimming mightily against the tide of regulation and bureaucracy which often dissuades them from getting involved in community outreach. But I believe we must begin to forge a new vision, and our vision in this new era must be to empower communities to address the needs and problems within those communities.

We have to reignite volunteerism among the young and among the young at heart. Yes, the Government will continue to provide a safety net, but individuals helping individuals is the kind of positive action that weaves a strong social fabric.

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman would yield.

Mr. HULSHOF. I would be happy to yield to my friend and colleague from New Jersey.

Mr. PAPPAS. I thank the gentleman, Mr. Speaker, for raising this issue and would like to just add my thoughts to what I think is an exciting time to be here in the Congress and talk a little bit about my service to my constituency, or a portion of my present con-

stituency, prior to the time I came to Congress.

I served as a local and county official and was exposed to many examples of how our Nation's communities have been able to find creative solutions to the issues facing those neediest citizens that we represent.

Back in New Jersey, a constituent of mine, Rev. Buster Soaries of Franklin Township, is blazing a trail of progress in Somerset County. Reverend Soaries has been able to mobilize thousands of members of his church as well as two communities, New Brunswick and Franklin Township, to work together to develop a project known as Renaissance 2000.

That vision for the program combines economic and community development, neighborhood revitalization, community and business partnering, housing rehabilitation, and a commitment of both youth and the adult members of these two communities to take what many consider to be a blighted and underutilized area and turn it into a thriving and successful new community center.

I have worked and watched Reverend Soaries take the kernel of a dream and begin to turn it into a model, a model that could very well be used in other parts of our Nation.

Additionally, prior to my election to Congress, I served as the chairman of my county, Somerset County Board of Social Services, which in New Jersey, the county boards of social services are the major organizations that oversee the majority of the welfare programs. In that capacity I was proud to have been involved in an initiative in which we successfully tapped our religious communities to work along with county government to reach out to families on welfare and provide that extra element of assistance.

Many churches, synagogues, and other religiously based organizations back home agreed to lend a hand in many ways, and they include an agreement or a desire to mentor families on welfare in an effort to keep them together and to help them find gainful employment.

In some instances there were churches that have been asked or have stepped forward to provide scholarships for doing. Many of these religious institutions, churches and some synagogues, operate and house day care facilities. And now many clients on welfare are being matched with one of these facilities, and these congregations are granting free scholarships, quote end quote, to these, in many instances, single parents, single women with one or more children on welfare, and allowing them to move off of welfare, have gainful employment, and have that assistance in the form of free day care which is so important.

Lastly, a coordination with some business owners from one particular congregation has stepped forward, and many of these individuals who are business owners are now wanting to make

themselves and their businesses available to teach a skill or a trade to an individual who is wanting to move off of welfare and on to work.

A fourth point I want to add is there is another church that sponsors three different sports camps during the summer, the Zarephath Community Chapel; a soccer camp, a baseball camp, and a basketball camp. And these three camps now, I think 10 or 12 scholarships for each of the three camps, have now been made available; free scholarships again being given to those that choose to take advantage of them.

Another program that addresses an issue so important, even in affluent counties, such as many of the communities that I represent, but the Interfaith Hospitality Network has teamed together with religious institutions, congregations, churches, and synagogues who have organized among themselves to accept and to house homeless families for the period of about a week. Many other congregations support by providing meals and other support services, and this action has literally saved the taxpayers thousands and thousands of dollars because sometimes costly emergency shelters have not had to be utilized.

I really have been impressed in the way in which people have stepped forward. And this is a program that is not unique to my county. We can find these all across our Nation.

Another program that has really been amazing and very impressive is another aspect of community renewal, an idea that was suggested by Rev. Steve Rozelle of Saint Mark's Episcopal Church in Basking Ridge, also in Somerset County. His idea, rather ingenious, was to utilize our county government's existing curbside pickup of recyclables, which takes place twice a week, and to provide one or more orange plastic bags, that are distributed the end of May or early June of each year, and 2 weeks later, at the next pickup. While the trucks picking up the recyclables go through neighborhoods, they pick up these orange bags, and contained in the bags are canned goods that people are donating. These canned goods are then distributed to one or two of the food banks that service the residents of our county. It has been a huge success and the response and the support by the community has been overwhelming.

Many times the food banks find that at that time of year things are pretty sparse. Christmastime and Thanksgiving there is a lot of activity and people are focused on that, but not in summer.

This has, obviously, benefited those food banks that run short on funds and run short on donations. The cooperation that the County Board of Freeholders has shown, our public works department, nonprofit agencies, many volunteers, young people as well as senior citizens, focusing on a common goal, has been very gratifying and encouraging to these food banks who

are really overworked in many instances, and do a great deal with very little.

Reverend Rozelle has taken this idea to our State Association of Counties and is trying to see it replicated elsewhere and, maybe through this and other efforts, maybe his dream to see this nationwide will become a reality.

All of these projects and programs that I have just mentioned, I would say to my colleague, are capitalized on resources from the communities, and that is what brought them to fruition. Government was a partner, not the entire insurer that these programs would become realities.

I daresay that there are probably many localities across the Nation that can point to initiatives that they have taken upon themselves to begin to contribute to the renewal of their own communities. I believe we in Congress and the Federal Government can learn a great deal from community initiatives such as this, such as those that I have mentioned.

I certainly applaud some of our colleagues who this week will be focusing upon community renewal, and certainly would like to continue to work with them and volunteers such as those that I have mentioned from my district back in central New Jersey, to ensure that all communities, whatever their level of need, can be renewed and improved upon.

Mr. HULSHOF. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman mentioned some very creative and innovative ways that individuals who have these creative ideas have worked as a partner rather than as a parent, especially the Reverend in his district whose mission is to help those who are hungry.

It is, of course, noteworthy that when hunger strikes, it does not ask for party affiliation. Hunger does not care if one is a liberal or a conservative or a Democrat or a Republican. In fact, when the pangs of hunger are most sharply felt, it is often by those 13 million who are not even old enough to vote. But the good news, I suppose, is that hunger is a curable disease.

Hunger relief is in transition, but I think as the Federal Government, Mr. Speaker, steps out of the equation, then the solution does shift to the faith-based and community-based charities to reach out to those in need. And I think this transition actually strengthens the resolve of those creative people, those ministers, lay ministers, and others within the communities, to reach out to those in need.

□ 2300

I have begun as my friend from New Jersey has to examine those scattered throughout the Ninth Congressional District of Missouri and have begun to actually witness the commitment that those individuals have to reaching out as individuals within their own communities, to reach out to those in need.

One of those hunger relief agencies of particular note that I would like to

mention, Mr. Speaker, that is making a true difference is the Central Missouri Food Bank. The Central Missouri Food Bank is probably considered a medium-sized organization but yet distributes about 3.5 million pounds of food each year. There is a network of over 120 agencies, its service area is about 29 counties in central and northeast Missouri, and much of that area is overlapped by my congressional district, about 17,000 square miles, with a total population of about half a million. The demographics of that particular region are largely rural and much agricultural-based. Central Missouri Food Bank has actually a paid staff of nine full-time employees and one part-time with an operating budget of less than a half million dollars, about \$490,000, and not one penny comes from the Federal Government. The director of the Central Missouri Food Bank is a very fiery sparkplug named Peggy Kirkpatrick. I think it is interesting to note that she has been the director of the Central Missouri Food Bank for about 5 years and has shared with many of us in our district how she first got involved in hunger relief. As she worked and walked daily to her job, she would walk past various dumpsters that were surrounding the University of Missouri campus and how she was touched by witnessing and watching those homeless and hungry who were foraging in the dumpsters for food. She decided to try to make a difference, one individual, with a lot of energy and a lot of great ideas, and became director of the Central Missouri Food Bank. That is something that I think each of us has encountered at least once in our lives, especially here in this city, where we may have panhandlers that walk up to us asking for some spare change, or we pull into a convenience store and we see the contingent of so-called societal misfits who appear like a patchwork quilt outside the convenience stores. Yet if we actually take the time to notice, we either have one or two reactions. We may struggle within ourselves, do we try to provide some help in our small way, do we dig into our pockets for loose change or do we shrug deeper into our coats and think that, well, the Federal Government is there to help and the Federal Government will help those individuals. But that misses the point, Mr. Speaker.

These men and women live as individuals within our communities. And as members of our communities, I believe then we have that individual responsibility to reach out to those in need. The Central Missouri Food Bank recently had its report card, an annual awards banquet. Here are some of the things that the Central Missouri Food Bank has been able to accomplish. There were enough supplies to supply soup kitchens and shelters and pantries, day care centers, and senior programs to provide 200,000 meals to over 60,000 people. The estimated wholesale value of the food was about \$5.6 million. The Central Missouri Food Bank

initiated two Warehouse on Wheels which actually transported food to the far reaches of its area to help distribute those foodstuffs in a more timely and efficient fashion. In fact, they even acquired a semitrailer to help accomplish that goal. They started the green team, which is a pilot gardening project along with our local Boone County sheriff's department that utilizes prisoners who raise fresh produce for the hungry; recruited seven new food pantries in high need areas; worked with the media and others to stimulate and reach out to the community. In fact, one of the innovative ways that they reached out to local businesses was the Score Against Hunger Campaign. It is interesting that the Central Missouri Food Bank, unlike many other food banks, in fact, the Central Missouri Food Bank is one of only two second harvest food banks in the entire Nation that does not participate in the shared maintenance program. What that means is that the foodstuffs they collect, they do not charge food pantries and shelters for. They give it away for free. Their decision to do that was at a crisis time. It was back in 1993, and in the Midwest I am sure my friend from New Jersey watched accounts of how the flood of 1993 really had a devastating impact upon a lot of us. Against that backdrop, the Central Missouri Food Bank took the bold step and decided at that time they would no longer charge for the food they collected as they distributed it. As a result, they had an enormous outpouring, the business community was more than ready and willing to give additional moneys, and the Score Against Hunger Campaign was one innovative way in which the Central Missouri Food Bank teamed up with our local university at the University of Missouri in Columbia, now has actually extended the program to other colleges in the Ninth Congressional District, in conjunction with the football season. And if the home team scores a certain number of points, then there is a corresponding amount of donations that comes in that have been pledged by individuals. Even when the USDA cut the commodities that were going to these food pantries, they continued to innovate and utilize these efforts to reach out to those thousands and thousands of hungry people that they serve.

But many of the challenges and probably one of the most frustrating things in visiting with the Central Missouri Food Bank, those who continue to see their mission to feed the hungry without Federal Government involvement, some of the obstacles even come from within. In fact, a couple of weeks ago a hunger relief agency issued a national press release as this hunger relief agency was coming to Washington, DC, to try to create and promote a legislative agenda. In the context, the very text of the press release, this was what this hunger relief agency said:

The charitable response to hunger is no substitute for good social policy and the ap-

propriate allocation of public resources. It is the responsibility of the Federal and State governments to cure hunger.

This is an agency whose mission it is to help the hungry across the country. I suppose, Mr. Speaker, that even as we try to do the best we can, occasionally we lose sight of our mission, and sometimes our vision gets blurred.

I think the gentleman mentioned tomorrow, there are some new visionaries, and I think in a true bipartisan spirit Representatives JIM TALENT from the Second District of Missouri, whose district adjoins mine, as well as J. C. WATTS from Oklahoma and also Mr. FLOYD FLAKE, a good Congressman from New York, a Democrat, are going to launch the American Community Renewal Act.

Has the gentleman heard much about their efforts in that regard?

Mr. PAPPAS. If the gentleman will yield, I certainly have been hearing amongst our colleagues and have heard and am very much encouraged that there is such an effort that is ongoing and that is bipartisan. I have always been a strong believer that there should not be a Republican or Democrat approach to renewing our communities, be they urban areas or rural areas that have economic difficulties or even some suburban areas where there has been changes in the economic structure and many large corporations downsizing, there are different needs in various communities. I am very encouraged.

One of the things I would hope that as we move forward in reviewing the package that they are presenting to the House for consideration, that they would do something that we have done in our county back home, is that when we have asked some of these religious institutions to step forward, be it to provide those scholarships for day care or for the sports camps that I have mentioned, that our county board made a decision that we were not going to ask these religious institutions, these congregations, to step forward and to fill what we believe to be a very critical need for these families and these individuals that are on welfare and wanting to move off of it, but that many of their programs are steeped in their own religious traditions, and that we were not going to ask them to stop that; that we were going to make it clear to the welfare recipient that if they would want to consider their child or themselves being involved in this particular program that was purely voluntary on both parts, both the congregation as well as the welfare recipient, that they may be invited to participate or that they may be exposed to a prayer or some religious instruction, and that again it was voluntary, that the congregation was stepping forward to sponsor this and that we were not going to ask them to stop doing what they have been doing.

The response has been very, very positive. Again people realize it is voluntary, and I certainly hope that in the

community renewal initiative that the gentleman has spoken about and we are speaking about this evening that we would follow suit.

Mr. HULSHOF. There are so many ideas, innovative ideas that are sprouting up like seeds all across this country. I think it is incumbent upon us as a body, a legislative body, Mr. Speaker, and again certainly the Government has a role, but I think that role should be a limited role and that government should get out of the way, as the gentleman mentioned, and allow some of these projects to take place and to allow them to grow.

A couple of weeks ago, Mr. Speaker, I recall that Ralph Reed of the Christian Coalition announced his group's new Samaritan Project which was dubbed as a very bold and compassionate plan to combat poverty and to restore hope, and that project, the Samaritan Project, actually took aim at the economic and moral deficits that pervade a lot of the black and Hispanic inner city neighborhoods. As the gentleman from New Jersey mentioned, the impetus from those programs would also come from the church which is one of the few institutions in some of these communities that is willing and able to undertake such a task. I recall watching the press conference of that unveiling, Mr. Speaker, and along with Ralph Reed of the Christian Coalition, also standing next to him was the Rev. Earl Jackson. Rev. Earl Jackson was a Harvard Law graduate who also attended Harvard Divinity School. The Rev. Earl Jackson had this to say as he teamed up with Ralph Reed:

"I'm a black pastor who has worked in the black community for 20 years before heading up this project, and the ministers supporting this program are leaders in their communities in their own right." The quote again from Rev. Earl Jackson.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, that these ministers and activists are, of course, intelligent, I believe they are rational individuals, I believe they are quite knowledgeable, and they care deeply about the troubles afflicting their communities. This is an example of the new type of visionary that I believe will be filling the void as big Government moves out.

I look forward, Mr. Speaker, tomorrow as our colleagues, both Republicans and Democrats, introduce the community renewal project which builds upon efforts in the last Congress.

In summary, Mr. Speaker, I think it would be a terrible thing if the efforts of these visionaries across this country, as they rethink our approach to government and poverty and inner city and rural problems were simply dismissed as some new gloss on an old agenda, because, Mr. Speaker, I happen to believe fervently that the era of big Government is over, but that the era of big citizenship is dawning.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. COBLE (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today on account of Judiciary Committee business.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of official business.

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 Ms. STABENOW) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material):

Mr. BLUMENAUER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. KIND, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PEASE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material):

Mr. CHRISTENSEN, for 5 minutes, on March 12.

Mr. SOUDER, for 5 minutes each day, today and on March 12.

Mr. GOSS, for 5 minutes, on March 13.

Mr. MICA, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART, for 5 minutes, on March 12.

Mr. MANZULLO, for 5 minutes each day, on March 12 and 13.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan, for 5 minutes each day, on March 12 and 13.

Mr. KINGSTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ROHRBACHER, for 5 minutes, today

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Ms. STABENOW) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material):

Mr. HALL of Texas.

Ms. CARSON.

Mr. BENTSEN.

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts.

Mr. HOYER.

Ms. RIVERS.

Mr. KANJORSKI.

Mr. VISCLOSKEY.

Mr. FROST.

Ms. ESHOO.

Ms. KAPTUR.

Mr. TRAFICANT.

Mr. UNDERWOOD.

Mr. POMEROY.

Mr. DELLUMS.

Mr. ANDREWS.

Ms. DELAURO.

Mr. KILDEE.

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin.

Mr. CLEMENT.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii.

Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PEASE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material):

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

Mr. QUINN.

Mrs. KELLY.

Mr. PACKARD.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania.

Mr. HORN.

Mr. ENSIGN.

Mr. CAMPBELL.

Mr. GILMAN.

Mr. SOLOMON.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HULSHOF. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, March 12, 1997, at 11 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speakers table and referred as follows:

2186. A letter from the Department of Defense, Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), transmitting a report of a violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act—Army violation, case number 94-01, which occurred when the Huntsville Division, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers [USACE], accepted and processed a reimbursable order from the Air Force citing fiscal year 1992 operation and maintenance, Defense-wide funds to acquire furnishings and equipment for future requirements at the Nellis Medical Facility, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1517(b); to the Committee on Appropriations.

2187. A letter from the Department of Labor, Assistant Secretary for Employment Standards, transmitting the Department's final rule—Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act (Employment Standards Administration) (RIN: 1215-AA93) received March 11, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

2188. A letter from the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, Deputy Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer, transmitting the Corporation's final rule—Allocation of Assets in Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Valuing Benefits [29 CFR Part 4044] received March 11, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

2189. A letter from the Federal Communications Commission, Managing Director, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b) Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Galena and Baxter Springs, Kansas) [MM Docket No. 96-177] received March 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2190. A letter from the National Endowment for the Humanities, Chairman, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for the calendar year 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

2191. A letter from the National Endowment of the Arts, Chairman, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for the calendar year 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

2192. A letter from the National Railroad Passenger Corporation [AMTRAK], Vice President for Government Affairs, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom

of Information Act for the calendar year 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

2193. A letter from the Office of Personnel Management, Director, transmitting the Office's final rule—Reduction in Force and Mandatory Exceptions (RIN: 3206-AH64) received March 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

2194. A letter from the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for the calendar year 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

2195. A letter from the Thrift Depositor Protection Oversight Board, Acting Executive Director, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for the calendar year 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

2196. A letter from the Department of the Interior, Acting Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, transmitting the Department's final rule—Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Determination of Endangered Status for the Cactus Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl in Arizona (Fish and Wildlife Service) (RIN: 1018-AC85) received March 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

2197. A letter from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, transmitting the Administration's final rule—American Lobster Fishery; Technical Amendment [Docket No. 970219034-7034-01; I.D. 021097D] (RIN: 0648-xx81) received March 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

2198. A letter from the Department of Transportation, General Counsel, transmitting the Department's final rule—Removal of Class E Airspace; Fall River, MA (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-ANE-45] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received March 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2199. A letter from the Department of Transportation, General Counsel, transmitting the Department's final rule—Removal of Class D and E Airspace; South Weymouth, MA (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-ANE-44] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received March 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2200. A letter from the Department of Transportation, General Counsel, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Springfield/Chicopee, MA (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-ANE-46] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received March 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2201. A letter from the Department of Transportation, General Counsel, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Nashua, NH, Newport, RI, Mansfield, MA, Providence, RI, and Taunton, MA (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 97-ANE-11] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received March 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2203. A letter from the Department of Transportation, General Counsel Transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class D and E2 Airspace; Orlando, FL (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-ASO-40] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received March 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.