

wait to get their little girl into their home. They, and all similarly situated soon-to-be adoptive parents, need this legislation so that this delay can be avoided.

Again, this is a great moment for bipartisan cooperation to fix something that needs fixing. I thank everyone for participating and getting this done today and conclude my remarks.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. NADLER].

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I congratulate the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. DELAHUNT], for his leadership on this bill. I am proud to be a part of this effort to exempt internationally adopted children from the vaccination requirements of the INA. I want to thank my colleagues who have worked together in a bipartisan manner to correct this problem.

Internationally adopted children face serious and unnecessary health risks as a result of this new law that went into effect last July. The provision requires immunization of all immigrants, even newborn infants adopted by U.S. parents. Forced immunization of children abroad in conditions that may be substandard exposes children to health risks from nonsterile needles, from out-of-date or improperly stored vaccines and from foreign doctors who may not follow recommended pediatric guidelines on vaccination. It should also be noted that vaccinations given to children who are malnourished or unhealthy, as are many children living in orphanages abroad, can actually create health problems.

As a representative from the New York City area, where there are at least 1,000 adopted girls from China alone, I have heard directly from my constituents about the difficulties in getting a medical exemption from this requirement for their adopted children. I have letters from the State Department that specifically state that "the law as it now stands does not allow an adopted child to receive a waiver due to concerns about the safety of vaccines in a given country or because they have made plans to be immunized upon their arrival in the United States."

This bill would allow the children to be vaccinated here in the United States once they have arrived under the supervision of their adoptive parents in safe and clean environments instead of forcing them to undergo potential health risks abroad.

I hope the action we take here today will address these concerns and correct this problem.

It should also be noted that this bill simply represents a return to the policy that existed before July 1 of this year. The administration has indicated its support for exempting internationally adopted children from this provision and, in fact, would like to see the exemption expanded to all children. However, we have an opportunity today to correct a glaring problem and

ease the fears of adoptive parents by passing this bill today, and I am hopeful the administration will sign this bill into law without delay.

Finally, I want to thank families with children from China and the National Council for Adoption for all the hard work they have done on behalf of adopted children and their families to further this legislation. Their efforts were critical to building support for this measure. Again, I want to thank those of my colleagues who worked on this in a bipartisan manner.

Mr. BLILEY. Madam Speaker, as cochairman of the bipartisan Congressional Coalition on Adoption, I rise today in support of H.R. 2464, a commonsense solution to a problem facing adoptive parents and their new kids. My office has received letters from all over the country in this matter and I want to thank these parents for their efforts. As an adoptive parent, I know there is no greater love than the bond between the child and their new parents. Adoptive parents will take all the steps necessary to protect their children from undue health dangers inside and outside of the country.

This bill is necessary to protect children's health because incomplete medical histories and background information are routine occurrences for overseas adoptions. Adoptive parents' rightful uncertainty about their child's medical care received overseas makes it very hard to determine their child's immunization status. Disposable needles and syringes and substandard sterilization processes compound the problem.

At the minimum, Congress should do no harm. Last year, we properly addressed public safety concerns by requiring immigrants to be immunized against specified communicable diseases in order to gain lawful entry into the country. This bill today still requires young orphans to be vaccinated, however, it gives adoptive parents the right to have their children immunized in this country. Adoptive parents have already undergone significant expense and it is unthinkable to surmise they won't promptly tend to their new child's medical needs.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore [Mrs. EMERSON]. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2464, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam 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 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PRESIDENTIAL AND EXECUTIVE OFFICE FINANCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 1997

Mr. HORN. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1962) to provide for the appointment of a chief financial officer and deputy chief financial officer in the Executive Office of the President, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1962

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Presidential and Executive Office Financial Accountability Act of 1997".

SEC. 2. CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER IN THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 901 of title 31, United States code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(c)(1) There shall be within the Executive Office of the President a Chief Financial Officer, who shall be designated or appointed by the President from among individuals meeting the standards described in subsection (a)(3). The position of Chief Financial Officer established under this paragraph may be so established in any Office (including the Office of Administration) of the Executive Office of the President.

"(2) The Chief Financial Officer designated or appointed under this subsection shall, to the extent that the President determines appropriate and in the interest of the United States, have the same authority and perform the same functions as apply in the case of a Chief Financial Officer of an agency described in subsection (b).

"(3) The President shall submit to Congress notification with respect to any provision of section 902 that the President determines shall not apply to a Chief Financial Officer designated or appointed under this subsection.

"(4) The President may designate an employee of the Executive Office of the President (other than the Chief Financial Officer), who shall be deemed 'the head of the agency' for purposes of carrying out section 902, with respect to the Executive Office of the President."

(b) PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall communicate in writing to the Chairman of the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the Committee on Governmental Affairs of the Senate a plan for implementation of the provisions of, including the amendments made by, this Act.

(c) DEADLINE FOR APPOINTMENT.—The Chief Financial Officer designated or appointed under section 901(c) of title 31, United States Code (as added by subsection (a)), shall be so designated or appointed not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) PAY.—The Chief Financial Officer designated or appointed under such section shall receive basic pay at the rate payable for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code.

(e) TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS.—(1) The President may transfer such offices, functions, powers, or duties thereof, as the President determines are properly related to the functions of the Chief Financial Officer under section 901(c) of title 31, United States Code (as added by subsection (a)).

(2) The personnel, assets, liabilities, contracts, property, records, and unexpended

balances of appropriations, authorizations, allocations, and other funds employed, held, used, arising from, available or to be made available, of any office the functions, powers, or duties of which are transferred under paragraph (1) shall also be so transferred.

(f) SEPARATE BUDGET REQUEST.—Section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph:

“(31) a separate statement of the amount of appropriations requested to carry out the provisions of the Presidential and Executive Office Financial Accountability Act of 1997.”.

(g) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 503(a) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (7) by striking “respectively,” and inserting “respectively (excluding any officer designated or appointed under section 901(c)).”; and

(2) in paragraph (8) by striking “Officers.” and inserting “Officers (excluding any officer designated or appointed under section 901(c)).”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California [Mr. HORN], and the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. MALONEY], each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. HORN].

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

H.R. 1962, the Presidential and Executive Office Financial Accountability Act of 1997 will apply the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 to the Executive Office of the President. The substance of H.R. 1962 passed the House of Representatives with overwhelming support last fall. It was part of H.R. 3452, the Presidential and Executive Office Accountability Act, which passed the House by a vote of 410 to 5 on September 24, 1996.

That important measure was authored by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MICA], a distinguished Member of this House and chairman of the Subcommittee on Civil Service. Unfortunately, as the 104th Congress raced to a close, the chief financial officer provision did not make it into law. We now have an opportunity to advance this important reform.

The Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 was landmark legislation. It was inspired by the realization that billions of dollars are lost through waste, fraud, abuse and mismanagement throughout the Federal Government. The waste stems in part from the obsolete and inefficient financial management systems that fail to produce consistent and reliable information. The Chief Financial Officers Act was designed to improve management and to coordinate internal controls and financial accounting.

The act installed a chief financial officer in every major department and agency. Chief financial officers oversee all financial management activities in their agencies and they report directly to the head of the agency on financial matters. This high-level reporting is crucial if financial management issues are going to have a voice at the leadership table in Federal agencies.

Chief financial officers also develop and maintain an integrated agency accounting and financial management system, including financial reporting and internal controls. Furthermore, the chief financial officers provide guidance and oversight of financial management personnel activities and operations in these agencies. This ensures in-house expertise on financial management.

It also establishes a point of responsibility for all financial operations.

Given the importance of the Chief Financial Officers Act, it must surprise some Members to learn that the law was never applied to the Executive Office of the President. The Presidential and Executive Office Financial Accountability Act of 1997 will do so in a way that recognizes the unique circumstances of the Presidency. The chief financial officer will review and audit financial systems and records of the Executive Office of the President. This type of control has worked well in other Federal agencies, including the Department of Justice and the Central Intelligence Agency.

The Subcommittee on Government Management, Information and Technology marked up H.R. 1962 on September 4, 1997. The subcommittee considered an amendment in the nature of a substitute that was based on negotiations with the Democratic minority on the subcommittee and with the White House. The purpose of these changes is to provide the White House with maximum flexibility in meeting the requirements of the Chief Financial Officers Act due to its special circumstances. The subcommittee voted unanimously to forward H.R. 1962 with the amendment in the nature of a substitute to the full Committee on Government Reform and Oversight for consideration.

The full Committee on Government Reform and Oversight marked up H.R. 1962 on September 30, 1997. The committee adopted the amendment in the nature of a substitute reported by the subcommittee and voted unanimously to report the bill, as amended, to the full House of Representatives.

Madam Speaker, “The Administration has no objection to House passage of H.R. 1962.” We have received today, a Statement of Administration Policy which I include in the RECORD at this point.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET,

Washington, DC, October 21, 1997.

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY
(This statement has been coordinated by OMB with the concerned agencies.)

H.R. 1962—Presidential and Executive Office Financial Accountability Act of 1997

(Reps. Horn (R) CA and 7 others)

The Administration has no objection to House passage of H.R. 1962.

I urge all of my colleagues to join in supporting this very important reform. I thank the ranking Democrat on the Subcommittee on Government Management, Information, and Technology,

the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. MALONEY], for the support that she has given us and the advice she has given us on this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 1962, the Presidential and Executive Office Financial Accountability Act, was originally included as a provision of H.R. 3452, the Presidential and Executive Office Accountability Act, which is now Public Law 104-331. The provision was deleted from H.R. 3452 prior to final passage by the other body.

□ 1530

H.R. 3452 extended certain labor and civil rights laws to the White House, much as the Congressional Accountability Act did for Congress. H.R. 1962, the Presidential and Executive Office Financial Accountability Act, as amended, would require the appointment of a chief financial officer in the Executive Office of the President.

The Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 was landmark legislation which brought needed improvements to the executive branch by requiring sound financial management practices, automated financial systems, and annual reports to Congress. This law has resulted in substantial savings, probably billions of dollars, by eliminating waste, fraud, and abuse in the 24 major agencies in the executive branch.

Putting a chief financial officer in the Executive Office of the President is an improvement, and one which the White House supports. As was the case last year with H.R. 3452, the chairman has worked with the minority and with the White House to improve this legislation.

I thank the gentleman from California [Mr. HORN] for the bipartisan spirit with which he has approached this issue. The amendment in the nature of a substitute adopted by our committee addressed our concerns with the original bill. It eliminated the requirement for a deputy chief financial officer for the Executive Office of the President as an unnecessary provision given the small size of that office.

That amendment also provides the President significant discretion in implementing the act required due to the special nature of that office.

In addition, that amendment provided for a separate budget request to pay for implementation. Under this legislation, the President may designate someone already employed in the Executive Office of the President as the chief financial officer. The chief financial officer may also be established in any office of the Executive Office of the President, including the Office of Administration.

The most logical place for the Executive Office of the President's chief financial officer is in the Office of Administration, since the financial management division of that office already

performs 90 percent of the duties required by the Chief Financial Officers Act.

The chairman has worked constructively with the minority and with the administration to perfect this bill and has committed to continue working in a bipartisan manner to address any remaining concerns in report language. I support H.R. 1962 and urge my colleagues to vote for this legislation.

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

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to thank the gentlewoman from New York for her helpful comments in rounding out this legislation.

I might say, Mr. Speaker, this legislation, when we talk about the Executive Office of the President, currently includes the White House Office, the executive residence of the White House, the Office of the Vice President, the Council of Economic Advisers, the Council on Environmental Quality, the National Security Council, the Office of Administration, the Office of Management and Budget, the Office of National Drug Control Policy, the Office of Policy Development, the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and the Office of United States Trade Representative.

The current structure of the White House first began with Franklin Roosevelt in 1939, after the Brownlow committee report, which gave the President really the first staff and support system in this particular century. Now, different Presidents, either by Executive order or Congress, by statute on the recommendation of the President, has set up various offices over time to help the Presidency in terms of legislation, budget, policy development of one sort or the other, and this chief financial officer would be available to the President for various special assignments having to do with fiscal affairs, as it is for the normal use that comes under the Chief Financial Officers Act. And I believe that we have had very strong support from all people that have looked at this from the standpoint of government organization.

Mr. Speaker, I provide for the RECORD a document from the Congressional Budget Office on H.R. 1962.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE
H.R. 1962—Presidential and Executive Office Financial Accountability Act of 1997

CBO estimates that, subject to the availability of appropriated funds, enacting H.R. 1962 would increase cost of the Office of Administration (OA) within the Executive Office of the President (EOP) by no more than \$250,000 a year. The bill would not affect direct spending or receipts; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures would not apply. H.R. 1962 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 and would not affect the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

H.R. 1962 would require the President to appoint a chief financial officer (CFO) for the 12 agencies and offices that comprise the EOP. The bill would require the CFO to comply with those provisions of the CFO Act

that the President determines to be appropriate and in the interest of the United States. Based on information provided by the Office of Management and Budget and the Office of Administration, CBO expects that the President would appoint as CFO someone within the OA, which already provides centralized financial management and accounting services to the EOP. As a result of enacting H.R. 1962, the OA might require an additional employee or two to coordinate activities within the EOP. In addition, the OA would need to contact with a private firm to audit the consolidated annual financial statements of the EOP. We estimate that the annual audit would cost around \$100,000.

In total, assuming no major problems exist in the financial management and systems of the EOP, CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 1962, would increase annual cost of the OA by no more than \$250,000. In addition, it is possible that by improving financial systems and communication within the EOP, the legislation could lead to a reduction in losses from waste and abuse, but CBO cannot estimate and amount of such potential savings.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is John R. Righter, who can be reached at 226-2860. The estimate was approved by Robert A. Sunshine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GILCHREST). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. HORN] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1962, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. HORN. 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 5, rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

NATIONAL NARCOTICS LEADERSHIP ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1997

Mr. HASTERT. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2610) to amend the National Narcotics Leadership Act of 1988 to extend the authorization for the Office of National Drug Control Policy until September 30, 1999, to expand the responsibilities and powers of the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2610

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; AMENDMENT REFERENCES.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "National Narcotics Leadership Act Amendments of 1997".

(b) AMENDMENT REFERENCES.—Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in

this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the National Narcotics Leadership Act of 1988 (21 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.).

SEC. 2. DEPUTY DIRECTORS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Section 1002 (21 U.S.C. 1501) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

"(2) There shall be in the Office of National Drug Control Policy a Deputy Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, a Deputy Director for Demand Reduction, a Deputy Director for Supply Reduction, a Deputy Director for State and Local Affairs, and a Deputy Director of Intelligence."; and

(B) by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

"(3) The Deputy Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, the Deputy Director for Demand Reduction, the Deputy Director for Supply Reduction, the Deputy Director for State and Local Affairs, and the Deputy Director of Intelligence shall assist the Director in carrying out the responsibilities of the Director under this Act."; and

(2) by amending subsection (c) (2) to read as follows:

"(2) The Deputy Director for State and Local Affairs shall be the head of the Bureau of State and Local Affairs.".

(b) APPOINTMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1003(a) (21 U.S.C. 1502(a)) is amended—

(A) in each of paragraphs (1) and (2), by inserting "the Deputy Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy," after "The Director,";

(B) in each of paragraphs (1) and (2), by striking "and the Associate Director for National Drug Control Policy" and inserting "the Deputy Director for State and Local Affairs, and the Deputy Director of Intelligence"; and

(C) in paragraph (2), by striking ", a Deputy Director, or Associate Director" and inserting "or as a Deputy Director".

(2) DEADLINE FOR NOMINATION.—The President shall submit to the Senate nominations of individuals for appointment as the Deputy Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, the Deputy Director for Demand Reduction, the Deputy Director for Supply Reduction, the Deputy Director for State and Local Affairs, and the Deputy Director of Intelligence of the Office of National Drug Control Policy by not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) CONTINUED SERVICE OF ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR.—The individual serving on the date of the enactment of this Act as Associate Director for National Drug Control Policy may act as the Deputy Director for State and Local Affairs until such time as an individual is appointed to that position in accordance with the amendments made by this Act.

(4) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The heading of section 1003 (21 U.S.C. 1502) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 1003. APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES OF DIRECTOR AND DEPUTY DIRECTORS."

(c) COMPENSATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in section 5314, by inserting after the item relating to the Deputy Director for Supply Reduction, Office of National Drug Control Policy, the following:

"Deputy Director for State and Local Affairs, Office of National Drug Control Policy.

"Deputy Director of Intelligence, Office of National Drug Control Policy.";

(B) in section 5313, by adding at the end the following: