

Once again, the media will help them fix the image in the public's mind, but the truth is now there for all to see. We thank the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK).

TAX RELIEF

(Mr. ARMEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, the American people are overtaxed. They pay too much income tax, they pay too much sales tax, they pay taxes on their savings, they pay taxes on their investments, and they pay taxes when they die.

In fact, Federal taxes consume about 21 percent of national income, the highest proportion since World War II. But Mr. Speaker, help is on the way. In the coming days, the House will pass a tax bill that says to America, we think you deserve a long overdue refund for the surplus you created.

Mr. Speaker, make no mistake about it, our first priority is to save social security and Medicare for future generations of seniors. In fact, for every dollar of the surplus that we use for tax relief, there are \$2 set aside for social security and Medicare.

I am happy to say, Mr. Speaker, that just yesterday at the White House the President agreed with the Republicans in the House and Senate that we ought to lock up that Medicare and social security surplus first. That is what we intend to do.

When Members hear the talk about how our tax cuts are taking money away from social security and Medicare, remember this, Mr. and Mrs. America, we will lock up our social security and Medicare, our retirement security fund, first, \$2 for every \$1 we will subsequently give in tax relief.

We will give tax relief if people are taxed for getting married, we will give tax relief if people are taxed for trying to go to school, we will give tax relief if they are taxed for getting buried, and we will give tax relief if people just have a general income and need some across-the-board relief.

In fact, the benefits here will go to the American people in better jobs, better economic growth, better employment opportunities, and more take-home pay, and that, Mr. Speaker, is what freedom is all about.

□ 1015

TITLE IX MEANS OPPORTUNITY FOR WOMEN ATHLETES

(Mrs. MALONEY of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the World Cup Soccer champions, I want to present this soccer ball to the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK), my col-

league, and to former Member, Edith Green. In 1972, they offered and enacted the landmark Title IX legislation, the Bill of Rights for women in education and sports.

It said that any university that secured Federal funds must open up all programs on an equal basis. Prior to enactment of Title IX, female athletes had very little and limited opportunity to compete. I know that when I was in school, there were no women's sports programs.

Mr. Speaker, the Statue of Liberty has become a symbol of freedom to the world. Now when a woman or anyone holds up a soccer ball, this has become a symbol of opportunity, of equality in sports, and really the opportunity for women to achieve great things. Thank you, Title IX. Thank you to the women and men in this body that enacted it.

THE B.E.S.T. AGENDA FOR CONGRESS

(Mr. GUTKNECHT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, back in January when this Congress convened, I told my constituents that I thought we ought to pursue what I called the B.E.S.T. agenda. B-E-S-T. B for balancing the budget; E for educational reforms that focus on giving local school districts and parents more flexibility in dealing with education issues; S for saving Social Security, something that is important to all of us but particularly to those of us who are baby boomers who were born after World War II; and T for tax relief and reform.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted that we are pursuing this agenda and we are making tremendous progress. Our budget resolution calls for not only a balanced budget this year, but for the first time actually securing every penny of Social Security taxes only for Social Security.

Our educational reform, Ed-Flex, has already passed and is on its way to the States. Now we focus on tax relief.

Mr. Speaker, let me suggest that the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARCHER) has put down his marker. Mr. ROTH has put down his marker. The President is coming up with his own tax plan. But I hope at the end of the day there will be real tax relief for working families, and I hope we would focus first and foremost on eliminating the marriage penalty tax.

LIBERAL INSIDERS WARN AGAINST TAX CUTS

(Mr. SCHAFFER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post editorialized yet again against Republican tax cuts and our proposal. Hardly a week goes by without the Washington elite and other

liberal insiders warning against the idea of letting Americans keep more of their own money.

To me that is a pretty good indication that that is exactly what we need to do.

And of course the same crowd also called Ronald Reagan's tax cuts dangerous, foolish, and irresponsible. They are now singing the same tune today.

They are also the same people who 2 years ago said that we could not cut taxes and balance the budget at the same time. And of course they are the same crowd that could not praise President Clinton enough for raising taxes by a record amount.

See, there are lots of people in this town who really do believe government can spend their money better than Americans can, and they really hate the idea that people should be able to keep the fruits of their labor and reap the benefits of saving, sacrificing, and realizing their dreams.

Mr. Speaker, of course they are against the tax cut.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Such rollcall votes, if postponed, will be taken after debate on House Resolution 242 or House Resolution 243.

200th ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

(Mr. GEKAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, it occurred to me that while we are waiting to proceed with today's agenda that here in 1999 it is the 200th year, the 200th anniversary, and it should not be a happy anniversary, but it is an anniversary of the death of George Washington.

After the constitutional convention of 1787, of course the father of our country took over the presidency in 1789. He served 8 stalwart years, during which time he established the United States presidency for what it is, an individual who will chart the course of the country without ever attaining the role of king or of tyrant or of anything but a citizen politician who would guide the ship of State, along with the two other branches of government.

George Washington established that for all time. When he retired he went back to Mt. Vernon and there, guess what? He engaged in making sure that the firefighting equipment for the entire area was intact. He pruned trees, checked the crops, made sure that the river flow was adequate for the purposes of transportation, river transportation. Did a hundred different things as an owner of property, as a farmer.

He reestablished himself as a member of the community because he attended several meetings with fellow farmers just to make sure that the local ordinances and local safety measures and police and firefighting people were set to do their duties. The kinds of things that we know are necessary in today's communities, that is what George Washington, the father of our country, did in his retirement.

Later on this year when we get closer to the anniversary of his death, I plan to take a special order to again review the life of George Washington, this being the 200th anniversary of his death in 1799, and to recall that what we are here today is largely the product of his steady hand in war and in peace.

When we call him the father of our country, that is not a euphemism. That is a reality that we must all take into consideration as we review the history of our country.

TITLE 9 TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 916) to make technical amendments to section 10 of title 9, United States Code, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 916

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

SECTION 1. VACATION OF AWARDS.

Section 10 of title 9, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by indenting the margin of paragraphs (1) through (4) of subsection (a) 2 ems;

(2) by striking "Where" in such paragraphs and inserting "where";

(3) by striking the period at the end of paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (a) and inserting a semicolon and by adding "or" at the end of paragraph (3);

(4) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c); and

(5) in paragraph (5), by striking "Where an award" and inserting "If an award", by inserting a comma after "expired", and by redesignating the paragraph as subsection (b).

SEC. 2. COMMUNICATIONS ASSISTANCE.

The Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (47 U.S.C. 1001-1021) is amended—

(1) in section 102, by adding at the end the following:

"(9) The term 'installed' means equipment, facilities, or services that are operable and commercially available for use anywhere within a telecommunications carrier's network.

"(10) The term 'deployed' means equipment, facilities, or services that are commercially available anywhere within the telecommunications industry and capable of being installed or utilized in a telecommunications carrier's network, whether or not such equipment, facilities, or services were actually installed or utilized within the carrier's network.

"(11) The term 'significantly upgraded or otherwise undergoes a major modification' means a material and substantial change in the configuration of a telecommunications carrier's network, including the installation of hardware or software that fundamentally alters the equipment, facilities, or services

of that network, but does not include the upgrade of switching equipment or other modifications made in the ordinary course of business or made so as to comply with Federal or State law or regulatory requirements.";

(2) in section 107(a), by striking paragraph (3);

(3) in section 108(c)(3), by striking "on or before January 1, 1995" and inserting "before June 30, 2000";

(4) in section 109—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) in the heading strike "JANUARY 1, 1995" and inserting "JUNE 30, 2000"; and

(ii) by striking "January 1, 1995" and inserting "June 30, 2000";

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) in the heading strike "JANUARY 1, 1995" and inserting "JUNE 30, 2000"; and

(ii) in paragraph (1)—

(I) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking "January 1, 1995" and inserting "June 30, 2000"; and

(II) in subparagraph (J), by striking "January 1, 1995" and inserting "June 30, 2000"; and

(iii) in paragraph (2), by striking "January 1, 1995" and inserting "June 30, 2000";

(C) in subsection (d)—

(i) in the heading strike "JANUARY 1, 1995" and inserting "JUNE 30, 2000"; and

(ii) by striking "January 1, 1995" and inserting "June 30, 2000";

(5) in section 110, by striking "and 1998" and inserting "1998, 1999, and 2000"; and

(6) in section 111(b), by striking "on that date that is 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act" and inserting "no earlier than June 30, 2000".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GEKAS) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GEKAS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, as part of the RECORD, I submit two specific letters that have to do with this legislation determining the jurisdiction for our committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE,
Washington, DC, July 12, 1999.

Hon. HENRY J. HYDE,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN HYDE: It is my understanding that you intend to bring H.R. 916, a bill to make technical corrections to section 10, of title 9, United States Code, before the House under the Suspension calendar in the near future. While H.R. 916 was not referred to the Committee on Commerce upon its introduction, it is my further understanding that you intend to bring up a manager's amendment which contains provision substantially similar to section 204 of H.R. 3303 as it passed the House in the 105th Congress (amending title I of the Communications As-

sistance for Law Enforcement Act (47 U.S.C. § 1001 et seq.)) which falls within the jurisdiction of our two committees pursuant to Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

Because of the importance of this legislation, I recognize your desire to bring it before the House in an expeditious manner and will not object to its consideration under the Suspension calendar. By agreeing to permit this bill to come to the floor under these procedures, however, the Commerce committee does not waive its subject-matter jurisdiction over the aforementioned provisions. In addition, the Commerce Committee reserves its authority to seek conferees on any provisions of the bill that are within its jurisdiction during any House-Senate conference that may be convened on this or similar legislation. I ask for your commitment to support any request by the Commerce Committee for conferees on H.R. 916 or similar legislation.

I request that you include this letter and your response as part of the *Record* during consideration of the legislation on the House floor.

Thank you for your attention to these matters.

Sincerely,

TOM BLILEY,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, July 13, 1999.

Hon. TOM BLILEY,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce,
House of Representatives, Rayburn Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding your Committee's jurisdictional interest in H.R. 916.

I agree that portions of the bill are within your committee's Rule X jurisdiction and that you would be entitled to conferees on those issues should this bill go to conference. I also agree that these letters will be placed in the record.

Thank you again for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

HENRY J. HYDE,
Chairman.

Mr. Speaker, the bill before us is exemplary of something that we lawyers have, over the centuries, complained that a misplaced comma can sometimes so alter a provision in the law that it can wreak havoc in the courts of justice and in our communities. Such a mistake of a misplaced comma was made, and it was brought to our attention through a constituent of the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER), who in the arbitration laws of our codes found that a misplaced comma could throw out of whack an interpretation of a particular section.

So the bill before us is simply a technical correction to make sure that that misplaced comma is placed correctly. This is not one of the most momentous bills we have ever had in front of the House of Representatives, but it does emphasize that a technical correction from time to time is absolutely necessary if we are to do business properly in the Congress of the United States.

Similarly, in the telecommunications field another technical correction is one that we require and which will be embodied in this bill. It is the enforcement act of 1994, which we call CALEA, the Communications Assistance to Law Enforcement Act, also