

(1) 6,500 copies for the use of the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Architect of the Capitol, to be allocated as determined by the Secretary of the Senate; or

(2) a number of copies that does not have a total production and printing cost of more than \$143,000.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER).

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

Mr. Speaker, House Concurrent Resolution 221, as amended by the Senate, authorizes the printing of six publications, of "How Our Laws Are Made"; "Our American Government"; the U.S. Constitution, the pocket-sized version; the U.S. Constitution, a document-sized version; the "Capitol Builder," which is a shorthand journal of Captain Montgomery C. Meigs; and the publication of the "U.S. Capitol: A Chronicle of Construction, Design and Politics."

The Senate amendment to the House resolution added both "The Capitol Builder" and "The U.S. Capitol" to the printing resolution.

The total cost from the GPO, their estimate for these publications, is approximately \$1.3 million. I would ask my colleagues to join with me in approving this resolution.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER) has explained, the House originally proposed the printing of four documents about our government, all of which Members and their constituents find extraordinarily useful.

By its amendment, the Senate has proposed the printing of two additional documents. I believe those documents are appropriately added, and I certainly urge Members to support this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 221.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMITTING USE OF CAPITOL ROTUNDA FOR CEREMONY COMMEMORATING VICTIMS OF HOLOCAUST

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the

concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 244) permitting the use of the Rotunda of the Capitol for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 244

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That the rotunda of the Capitol is authorized to be used on May 4, 2000, for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust. Physical preparations for the ceremony shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as the Architect of the Capitol may prescribe.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER).

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

Mr. Speaker, this resolution authorizes the use of the Rotunda of the Capitol for the Holocaust Days of Remembrance ceremony. This ceremony will be on May 4, 2000.

The statute creating the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council directs that the council shall provide for appropriate ways for the Nation to commemorate the Days of Remembrance as an annual, national, civic commemoration of the Holocaust, and shall encourage and sponsor appropriate observances of such Days of Remembrance throughout the United States.

The purpose of the Days of Remembrance is to ask citizens to reflect on the Holocaust, to remember the victims, and to strengthen our sense of democracy and human rights.

The event in the Rotunda of the Capitol is the centerpiece of similar Holocaust remembrance ceremonies that take place throughout the United States.

The first Days of Remembrance ceremonies in the Rotunda occurred in 1979 and has been an annual event except during the period when the Rotunda was undergoing repairs.

The theme of this year's commemoration is, and I will quote, "The Holocaust and the New Century: The Imperative to Remember."

I urge my colleagues to support the resolution.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I am once again pleased to cosponsor this resolution with the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS), the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER), and others.

This resolution, as the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER) has pointed out, provides for the annual commemoration of the Holocaust on May 4 of this year.

Mr. Speaker, there is no occasion more important for the international

community and for humanity than to remember the tragedy that occurred in the 1930s and 1940s, the massive loss of life and the reality of man's inhumanity to man. It is appropriate, I believe, that we use the Rotunda, the location of so many historic events, again to draw attention and focus on one of the greatest tragedies in human history.

It reminds us, Mr. Speaker, that such events must never again be permitted to occur and that only through our vigilance will that be ensured.

The ceremony will be a part of the annual Days of Remembrance sponsored by the United States Holocaust Memorial Council. It is intended to encourage citizens to reflect on the Holocaust, to remember its victims and to strengthen our sense of democracy and human rights.

Mr. Speaker, I would observe that it is particularly important that succeeding generations who have largely grown up in a relatively peaceful world be called upon to remember this event. We have seen all too recently events similar in character, if not in scope, as we saw in Kosovo and in Bosnia. The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) just mentioned Africa. The Holocaust is an event, a time in history, that we ought to remember so that successor generations never repeat it.

The theme of this year's Days of Remembrance is "The Holocaust and the New Century: The Imperative to Remember."

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution and urge its adoption.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I want to commend the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) for bringing this measure to the floor at this time.

The commemoration of the Holocaust is so important, and the fact that we do it here in the Capitol Building, in the Rotunda, is an extremely important reminder to the entire world of the importance that we place on the Holocaust.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be able to support the House Concurrent Resolution, H. Con. Res. 244, authorizing the use of the Capitol Rotunda for a ceremony commemorating the victims of the Holocaust.

That important ceremony is scheduled to take place in the Capitol on April 13, 2000, from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The passage of this resolution and the subsequent ceremony of the Days of Remembrance will provide the centerpiece of similar Holocaust remembrance ceremonies that take place throughout our Nation.

This day of remembrance will be a day of speeches, reading and musical presentation, and will provide the American people and those throughout the world an important day to study and to remember those who suffered and those who survived.

Mr. Speaker, it is important that we keep the memory of the Holocaust alive as part of our living history. As Americans, we can be proud of our efforts to liberate those who suffered and survived in the oppressive Nazi concentration camps. Let us never forget the harm that prejudice, oppression and hatred can cause.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), for his support, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 244.

The question was taken.

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of the concurrent resolution just considered.

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

There was no objection.

PERMITTING OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF HOUSE WHILE IN SESSION

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 407) permitting official photographs of the House of Representatives to be taken while the House is in actual session.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 407

Resolved, That at a time designated by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, official photographs of the House may be taken while the House is in actual session. Payment for the costs associated with taking, preparing, and distributing such photographs may be made from the applicable accounts of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER).

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

Mr. Speaker, this resolution is very straightforward and simply authorizes the use of the Chamber for a photo while we are in session. The Speaker would set the date for such photo and payment as authorized from the applicable accounts of the House.

As Members know, in the last session of Congress there was a photo taken of all of the Members of the House, some-

thing that was rather routine in sessions past, but over a period of 3 or 4 sessions it did not occur. Several years ago when this was done the Members were very supportive of the effort, and the Committee on House Administration voted for it. The Members thereof have suggested that the House take another photograph in this session.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, my staff behind me has suggested that Members should not forget to smile. I think it is appropriate that we take a picture of the House of Representatives and its Members on an annual basis, or at least once during every Congress. I think this is not only a substantial memento for those who have the great honor and privilege of serving here, but as well, an historical record of those who are here, and of course I rise in strong support of the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER) that is House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 407.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof), the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HILLORY J. FARIAS AND SAMANTHA REID DATE-RAPE DRUG PROHIBITION ACT OF 1999

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 2130) to amend the Controlled Substances Act to add gamma hydroxybutyric acid and ketamine to the schedules of controlled substances, to provide for a national awareness campaign, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendments:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Hillory J. Farias and Samantha Reid Date-Rape Drug Prohibition Act of 1999".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds as follows:

(1) Gamma hydroxybutyric acid (also called G, Liquid X, Liquid Ecstasy, Grievous Bodily Harm, Georgia Home Boy, Scoop) has become a significant and growing problem in law enforcement. At least 20 States have scheduled such drug in their drug laws and law enforcement officials have been experiencing an increased presence of the drug in driving under the influence, sexual assault, and overdose cases especially at night clubs and parties.

(2) A behavioral depressant and a hypnotic, gamma hydroxybutyric acid ("GHB") is being used in conjunction with alcohol and other drugs with detrimental effects in an increasing

number of cases. It is difficult to isolate the impact of such drug's ingestion since it is so typically taken with an ever-changing array of other drugs and especially alcohol which potentiates its impact.

(3) GHB takes the same path as alcohol, processes via alcohol dehydrogenase, and its symptoms at high levels of intake and as impact builds are comparable to alcohol ingestion/intoxication. Thus, aggression and violence can be expected in some individuals who use such drug.

(4) If taken for human consumption, common industrial chemicals such as gamma butyrolactone and 1,4-butanediol are swiftly converted by the body into GHB. Illicit use of these and other GHB analogues and precursor chemicals is a significant and growing law enforcement problem.

(5) A human pharmaceutical formulation of gamma hydroxybutyric acid is being developed as a treatment for cataplexy, a serious and debilitating disease. Cataplexy, which causes sudden and total loss of muscle control, affects about 65 percent of the estimated 180,000 Americans with narcolepsy, a sleep disorder. People with cataplexy often are unable to work, drive a car, hold their children or live a normal life.

(6) Abuse of illicit GHB is an imminent hazard to public safety that requires immediate regulatory action under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.).

SEC. 3. EMERGENCY SCHEDULING OF GAMMA HYDROXYBUTYRIC ACID AND LISTING OF GAMMA BUTYROLACTONE AS LIST I CHEMICAL.

(a) EMERGENCY SCHEDULING OF GHB.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Congress finds that the abuse of illicit gamma hydroxybutyric acid is an imminent hazard to the public safety. Accordingly, the Attorney General, notwithstanding sections 201(a), 201(b), 201(c), and 202 of the Controlled Substances Act, shall issue, not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, a final order that schedules such drug (together with its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers) in the same schedule under section 202(c) of the Controlled Substances Act as would apply to a scheduling of a substance by the Attorney General under section 201(h)(1) of such Act (relating to imminent hazards to the public safety), except as follows:

(A) For purposes of any requirements that relate to the physical security of registered manufacturers and registered distributors, the final order shall treat such drug, when the drug is manufactured, distributed, or possessed in accordance with an exemption under section 505(i) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (whether the exemption involved is authorized before, on, or after the date of the enactment of this Act), as being in the same schedule as that recommended by the Secretary of Health and Human Services for the drug when the drug is the subject of an authorized investigational new drug application (relating to such section 505(i)). The recommendation referred to in the preceding sentence is contained in the first paragraph of the letter transmitted on May 19, 1999, by such Secretary (acting through the Assistant Secretary for Health) to the Attorney General (acting through the Deputy Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration), which letter was in response to the letter transmitted by the Attorney General (acting through such Deputy Administrator) on September 16, 1997. In publishing the final order in the Federal Register, the Attorney General shall publish a copy of the letter that was transmitted by the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(B) In the case of gamma hydroxybutyric acid that is contained in a drug product for which an application is approved under section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (whether the application involved is approved before, on, or after the date of the enactment of this Act), the final order shall schedule such drug in the same schedule as that recommended by the Secretary of Health and Human Services