

be considered in the House until the third calendar day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day) on which printed hearings of the Committee on Appropriations thereon have been available to Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner.

III. SELECTED MATTERS OF INTEREST

A. 5 U.S.C. Sec. 2954. Information to Committees of Congress on Request

An Executive agency, on request of the Committee on Government Operations of the House of Representatives, or of any seven members thereof, or on request of the Committee on Government Operations of the Senate, or any five members thereof, shall submit any information requested of it relating to any matter within the jurisdiction of the committee.

B. 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1505. Obstruction of Proceedings Before Departments, Agencies, and Committees

Whoever, with intent to avoid, evade, prevent, or obstruct compliance, in whole or in part, with any civil investigative demand duly and properly made under the Antitrust Civil Process Act, willfully withholds, misrepresents, removes from any place, conceals, covers up, destroys, mutilates, alters, or by other means falsifies any documentary material, answers to written interrogatories, or oral testimony, which is the subject of such demand; or attempts to do so or solicits another to do so; or

Whoever corruptly, or by threats or force, or by any threatening letter or communication influences, obstructs, or impedes or endeavors to influence, obstruct, or impede the due and proper administration of the law under which any pending proceeding is being had before any department or agency of the United States, or the due and proper exercise of the power or inquiry under which any inquiry or investigation is being had by either House, or any committee or either House or any joint committee of the Congress—

Shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

C. 31 U.S.C. Sec. 712. Investigating the Use of Public Money

The Comptroller General shall—

* * * * *

(3) analyze expenditures of each executive agency the Comptroller General believes will help Congress decide whether public money has been used and expended economically and efficiently;

(4) make an investigation and report ordered by either House of Congress or a committee of Congress having jurisdiction over revenue, appropriations, or expenditures; and

(5) give a committee of Congress having jurisdiction over revenue, appropriations, or expenditures the help and information the committee requests.

D. 31 U.S.C. Sec. 719. Comptroller General Reports

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(e) The Comptroller General shall report on analyses carried out under section 712(3) of this title to the Committees on Governmental Affairs and Appropriations of the Senate, the Committees on Government Operations and Appropriations of the House, and the committees with jurisdiction over legislation related to the operation of each executive agency.¹

* * * * *

(i) On request of a committee of Congress, the Comptroller General shall explain to dis-

cuss with the committee or committee staff a report the Comptroller General makes that would help the committee—

(1) evaluate a program or activity of an agency within the jurisdiction of the committee; or

(2) in its consideration of proposed legislation.

E. 31 U.S.C. Sec. 717. Evaluating Programs and Activities of the United States Government

* * * * *

(d)(1) On request of a committee of Congress, the Comptroller General shall help the committee to—

(A) develop a statement of legislative goals and ways to assess and report program performance related to the goals, including recommended ways to assess performance, information to be reported, responsibility for reporting, frequency of reports, and feasibility of pilot testing; and

(B) assess program evaluations prepared by and for an agency.

(2) On request of a member of Congress, the Comptroller General shall give the member a copy of the material the Comptroller General compiles in carrying out this subsection that has been released by the committee for which the material was compiled.

F. 31 U.S.C. Sec. 1113. Congressional Information

(a)(1) When requested by a committee of Congress having jurisdiction over receipts or appropriations, the President shall provide the committee with assistance and information.

(2) When requested by a committee of Congress, additional information related to the amount of an appropriation originally requested by an Office of Inspector General shall be submitted to the committee.

(b) When requested by a committee of Congress, by the Comptroller General, or by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and the head of each executive agency shall—

(1) provide information on the location and kind of available fiscal, budget, and program information;

(2) to the extent practicable, prepare summary tables of that fiscal, budget, and program information and related information of the committee, the Comptroller General, or the Director of the Congressional Budget Office considers necessary; and

(3) provide a program evaluation carried out or commissioned by an executive agency.

(c) In cooperation with the Director of the Congressional Budget Office, the Secretary, and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Comptroller General shall—

(1) establish and maintain a current directory of sources of, and information systems for, fiscal, budget, and program information and a brief description of the contents of each source and system;

(2) when requested, provide assistance to committees of Congress and members of Congress in obtaining information from the sources in the directory; and

(3) when requested, provide assistance to committees and the extent practicable, to members of Congress in evaluating the information from the sources in the directory; and

(d) To the extent they consider necessary, the Comptroller General and the Director of the Congressional Budget Office individually or jointly shall establish and maintain a file of information to meet recurring needs of Congress for fiscal, budget, and program information to carry out this section and sections 717 and 1112 of this title. The file shall

include information on budget requests, congressional authorizations to obligations and expenditures. The Comptroller General and the Director shall maintain the file and an index so that it is easier for the committees and agencies of Congress to use the file and index through data processing and communications techniques.

(e)(1) The Comptroller General shall—

(A) carry out a continuing program to identify the needs of committees and members of Congress for fiscal budget, and program information to carry out this section and section 1112 of this title;

(B) assist committees of Congress in developing their information needs;

(C) monitor recurring reporting requirements of Congress and committees; and

(D) make recommendations to Congress and committees for changes and improvements in those reporting requirements to meet information needs identified by the Comptroller General, to improve their usefulness to congressional users, and to eliminate unnecessary reporting.

(2) Before September 2 of each year, the Comptroller General shall report to Congress on—

(A) the needs identified under paragraph (1)(A) of this subsection;

(B) the relationship of those needs to existing reporting requirements;

(C) the extent to which reporting by the executive branch of the United States Government currently meets the identified needs;

(D) the changes to standard classifications necessary to meet congressional needs;

(E) activities, progress, and results of the program of the Comptroller General under paragraph (1)(B)-(D) of this subsection; and

(F) progress of the executive branch in the prior year.

(3) Before March 2 of each year, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Secretary shall report to Congress on plans for meeting the needs identified under paragraph (1)(A) of this subsection, including—

(A) plans for carrying out changes to classifications to meet information needs of Congress;

(B) the status of information systems in the prior year; and

(C) the use of standard classifications. (Public Law 97-258, Sept. 13, 1982, 96 Stat. 914; Public Law 97-452, §1(3), Jan. 12, 1983, 96 Stat. 2467.)

THE STATUS OF CENSUS 2000

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow is a significant day in the history of our Republic. For only the 22nd time since our founding, those charged with the constitutional mandate to conduct a decennial census will report to the Nation on the preliminary results of their work. The Census acting director appears before Congress, and he will give us the first report on the quality and completeness of that count, under oath.

Rumor has it that the results are good, I think. I say that because there is still quite a bit we do not know. Apparently, the net national undercount from the 2000 census is about 1 percent. These results are a significant improvement over 1990. The 2000 census may well be the best ever conducted.

¹For other requirements which relate to General Accounting Office reports to Congress and which affect the committee, see secs. 232 and 236 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-150).

It is also my obligation to report to this House that all may not be well with the census. If what I read in the papers is right, there is an ongoing plan by the Republican leadership to stop the Bureau from completing its job by blocking the use of modern scientific methods to achieve the most accurate picture of America.

This is not a charge that I make or any Democrat makes, it is a charge made by the investigative staff of none other than the Wall Street Journal in a story which appeared last Thursday quoting Republican sources that such a plan is afoot.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD this issue of the Wall Street Journal.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Feb. 8, 2001]

BUSH'S NEXT RECOUNT BATTLE: SHOULD CENSUS TALLIES BE ADJUSTED?

(By Jim VandeHei)

WASHINGTON.—Amid warnings of protests from minorities, President Bush must decide soon whether to use revised census data to redraw congressional boundaries and to divvy up roughly \$185 billion a year in federal funds.

At issue is the way the U.S. counts its people. Republicans want the person-by-person head count conducted in 2000 to stand; Democrats are demanding the use of statistical "sampling" models that they believe more accurately count hard-to-reach minority families in inner cities.

With potentially greater representation of minorities—and, therefore, Democrats—in Congress at stake, plus billions of dollars for minority communities, New York Democratic Rep. Carolyn Maloney calls the dispute the "bloodiest political war" she has ever seen. If Democrats lose, Mr. Bush's decision "will clearly make Florida look like a case of petty theft," she says.

But Republicans on Capitol Hill insist the war is over: The White House, they say, has privately promised to block states from using sampled numbers to redraw any of the nation's 435 congressional districts. This would brighten Republicans' prospects for retaining their tenuous five-seat House majority in 2002. Missouri GOP Rep. Roy Blunt, a Bush confidant, says he does "not believe there is any reason" that the president would change his mind and permit the use of "statistical sampling" for redistricting, which the GOP argues is unconstitutional.

Mr. Bush, however, may be willing to use sampled data for the distribution of federal funds if it becomes clear that the revised figures will increase government funding for urban, minority areas. This potential "compromise," Republicans say, underscores the president's sensitivity to the racial overtones of this debate. That could hardly placate Democrats, given the enormous political stakes.

WORKING TOWARD A SOLUTION

Scott McClellan, a spokesman for President Bush, says no decisions have been made yet. But officials at the Commerce Department, which oversees the Census Bureau, are working to craft a solution. Commerce Department officials have been advised by two staunch critics of sampling: Tom Hoffeler, a redistricting guru at the Republican National Committee, and Jane Cobb, the GOP staff director on the House subcommittee that oversees the census. Commerce Secretary Donald Evans, who was Mr. Bush's campaign chairman, also will play an influential role. * * * this month. If the bureau finds that the 2000 head count was off signifi-

cantly, it could release the sampled figures when it begins providing states a breakdown of the original census on March 1 for redistricting. A final decision, by law, must be made by the end of March.

Mr. Bush's father faced a similar situation 10 years ago. Finally, then-Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher blocked the Census Bureau from using sampled numbers. He provided the younger Bush a precedent for possible compromise by later finding that sampled data, if based on sound science, could be preferable for distributing government funds.

This time, the White House has an array of options to stop the use of sampled data for redistricting. All are loaded with political and practical consequences.

Mr. Bush could revoke a Clinton administration rule that empowers the head of the Census Bureau to make the final call on whether to use sampled data. The courts have ruled that only unadjusted data could be used to determine how many House seats each state gets, but they left open the question of whether sampling could be used to redraw districts. Mr. Bush would have to overturn the rule before the new figures are released publicly, which gives him about a month to act.

Or the president could appoint a new Census Bureau director, who would make the final call on release of sampled data and possibly provide cover to Mr. Bush. Kenneth Prewitt, the bureau's director under former President Clinton and a staunch advocate of sampling, left last month. Career civil servant William Barron, the acting director, would not hesitate to release the sampled data if it showed a noticeable difference, observers say. But it would be nearly impossible for Mr. Bush to get a new director in place in time.

There is still a slim chance that Mr. Bush won't have to make a decision at all. If the Census Bureau finds that the 2000 person-by-person head count was nearly dead-on; there would be no reason to use revised numbers. That is unlikely, but Mr. Prewitt does say the 2000 census was the most accurate count ever taken. Democrats concede that it was probably far more accurate than the 1990 count, which they say underestimated the U.S. population by a net of about four million people, mostly poor people from big cities.

GUARDING "THEIR CIVIL RIGHTS"

But Rep. Maloney says it is likely that 2000 census, at the very least, missed huge pockets of people of inner cities that "must have their civil rights protected."

It is impossible to determine what effect the sampled data will have on the distribution of federal funds until the numbers are released. But if the 1990 census is any indication, it could boost government spending by billions of dollars over 10 years in cities such as New York and Chicago, according to various studies, because the government allocates much of its funds based on population.

Rep. Thomas Davis of Virginia, chairman of the GOP's congressional committee, accuses the Democrats of "using the funding issue to try to scare people" and mask their true intent, which is to pick up House seats. "Every seat counts," when a swing of five seats would cost the GOP control of the House, he says. Indeed, experts predict that sampling could significantly increase the number of Democratic voters in as many as 12 House districts currently held by Republicans.

Most of these seats are swing districts on the shoulders of the country's largest cities. Consider Los Angeles. Democrats control the entire redistricting process, which is done by the governor and the state Legislature. If

the Census Bureau's sampling data finds that minorities inside Los Angeles were undercounted, it could correct the problem by adding thousands of residents, presumably Democrats, to its original count. When the state redraws its congressional districts, Democrats then could simply draw pockets of minority-rich neighborhoods into GOP districts in neighboring suburbs.

In California alone, Republicans worry that this could cost them at least two House seats. Sampling, says Rep. Blunt, could "change" the control of the House.

In the end, it is likely that the courts will decide this dispute. Indeed, both sides have promised to file lawsuits if they lose.

Mr. Speaker, as we all learned in high school, no single action by this government other than the census does more to reapportion political power here and in our State legislatures and local communities. No single action, other than the census, does more to fairly distribute billions in Federal, State, and local tax dollars or private investment. No single act does more to recognize who we are as individuals, or together as communities assembled into a single Nation.

The impact of each new census is far-reaching because each occurs only once every 10 years. We have just completed our 22nd decennial census. Indeed, our fighting men and women have been sent abroad to defend liberty more times than we have conducted a full count of our own people to ensure that liberty is guaranteed.

A successful effort to interfere with a modern scientific count to achieve a purely partisan advantage of one political party over the other, as the Wall Street Journal suggests is under way, denies liberty and disenfranchises the unrepresented for an entire decade. That is why many call this moment in our history the most important civil rights issue of this decade.

Mr. Speaker, I remind this House of the recent election process in Florida. Those who felt denied access to the polls or disenfranchised by having their ballots set aside, or those stripped of their right to choose their political leadership, they still have recourse. Next year they can go to the polls again in local, State, and Federal elections and make their voices heard. Believe me, the whole world will be watching.

To those left out of the census, however, those that are disenfranchised by a purely partisan intervention to ensure that they are not counted or recognized or represented, to them there is no recourse, not for 10 long years. Billions of dollars in Federal funding will be unfairly spent, private investment will be redirected to those less deserving, local planners and school boards will overlook again those uncounted, unless we do everything we can to improve the census and ensure that it is as complete and accurate as possible.

What we are likely to hear tomorrow is that the net national undercount is better than in 1990. It may be 3 million people missed instead of 4 million. In any case, we know that they are most

likely, most probably, minorities and children who are undercounted, the urban and rural poor. Mostly affluent whites have been double-counted. Mr. Speaker, we cannot make up for not counting minorities by double-counting whites.

There are those in the administration rushing to prejudge the results without having all the facts. They claim this is the most accurate census in American history. We hope so, but the whole story is not known.

The key to this challenge is not just how many were missed, but who was missed? Where do they reside? Were some groups missed at higher rates than others? What if we learned that nationally a net of 3 million residents were missed, but that one million were in Florida. Would Florida not insist on an adjustment?

Equality of outcome, for all types of communities and for all population groups, is what we need to ensure the fair allocation of resources to areas most in need, as well as the obvious, equal representation for everyone in our democracy.

This is my pledge to the Members of the House and to those we represent. Through my position on the Census Subcommittee, and through whatever power I can muster, we will ultimately learn if any political influence by this administration is used to interfere with the scientific process of a complete and accurate Census. I led the fight to ensure that career professionals at the Census Bureau would make this decision when the prior Democratic administration was in power. The same process should apply to the new administration. I want to ensure the Secretary of Commerce and the President that we are watching. There can be no more unseemly act than the one suggested in these press accounts. To have the very government elected to serve the people use its power to block the exercise of every political right on the part of millions of Americans is wrong.

We are on the verge in this Nation of re-drawing every political jurisdiction in every state from congressional districts to state legislatures to city councils and school boards and even local taxing districts. Only the census numbers which give us the most complete accounting of everyone residing in our country should be used for that purpose. To think that this Federal Government, the very instrument of political empowerment in the last century for people of color, women, and youth, would be turned against those same groups is unimaginable.

We shall not have ended the poll tax, given suffrage to women, lowered the voting age to 18, ensured all qualified citizens the right to vote, arrested those who intimidated voters at the polls, to just turn away now while millions are left uncounted, unrecognized and unempowered. The struggle for full voting rights cannot and must not be undone by the swipe of a political appointee's pen.

PUBLICATION OF THE RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE 107TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, on February 7, 2001, the Committee on Energy and Com-

merce, meeting in open markup session, adopted the following Rules for the 107th Congress.

RULES FOR THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE 107TH CONGRESS

Rule 1. General Provisions. (a) Rules of the Committee. The Rules of the House are the rules of the Committee on Energy and Commerce (hereinafter the "Committee") and its subcommittees so far as is applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day, and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, are nondebatable and privileged in the Committee and its subcommittees.

(b) Rules of the Subcommittees. Each subcommittee of the Committee is part of the Committee and is subject to the authority and direction of the Committee and to its rules so far as applicable. Written rules adopted by the Committee, not inconsistent with the Rules of the House, shall be binding on each subcommittee of the Committee.

Rule 2. Time and Place of Meetings. (a) Regular Meeting Days. The Committee shall meet on the fourth Tuesday of each month at 10 a.m., for the consideration of bills, resolutions, and other business, if the House is in session on that day. If the House is not in session on that day and the Committee has not met during such month, the Committee shall meet at the earliest practicable opportunity when the House is again in session. The chairman of the Committee may, at his discretion, cancel, delay, or defer any meeting required under this section, after consultation with the ranking minority member.

(b) Additional Meetings. The chairman may call and convene, as he considers necessary, additional meetings of the Committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the Committee or for the conduct of other Committee business. The Committee shall meet for such purposes pursuant to that call of the chairman.

(c) Vice Chairmen; Presiding Member. The chairman shall designate a member of the majority party to serve as vice chairman of the Committee, and shall designate a majority member of each subcommittee to serve as vice chairman of each subcommittee. The vice chairman of the Committee or subcommittee, as the case may be, shall preside at any meeting or hearing during the temporary absence of the chairman. If the chairman and vice chairman of the Committee or subcommittee are not present at any meeting or hearing, the ranking member of the majority party who is present shall preside at the meeting or hearing.

(d) Open Meetings and Hearings. Except as provided by the Rules of the House, each meeting of the Committee or any of its subcommittees for the translated of business, including the markup of legislation, and each hearing, shall be open to the public including to radio, television and still photograph coverage, consistent with the provisions of Rule XI of the Rules of the House.

Rule 3. Agenda. The agenda for each Committee or subcommittee meeting (other than a hearing), setting out the date, time, place, and all items of business to be considered, shall be provided to each member of the Committee at least 36 hours in advance of such meeting.

Rule 4. Procedure. (a)(1) Hearings. The date, time, place, and subject matter of any hearing of the Committee or any of its subcommittees shall be announced at least one week in advance of the commencement of such hearing, unless the Committee or subcommittee determines in accordance with clause 2(g)(3) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House that there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner.

(2)(A) Meetings. The date, time, place, and subject matter of any meeting (other than a hearing) scheduled on a Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday when the House will be in session, shall be announced at least 36 hours (exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays except when the House is in session on such days) in advance of the commencement of such meeting.

(B) Other Meetings. The date, time, place, and subject matter of a meeting (other than a hearing or a meeting to which subparagraph (A) applies) shall be announced at least 72 hours in advance of the commencement of such meeting.

(b)(1) Requirements for Testimony. Each witness who is to appear before the Committee or a subcommittee shall file with the clerk of the Committee, at least two working days in advance of his or her appearance, sufficient copies, as determined by the chairman of the Committee or a subcommittee, of a written statement of his or her proposed testimony to provide to members and staff of the Committee or subcommittee, the news media, and the general public. Each witness shall, to the greatest extent practicable, also provide a copy of such written testimony in an electronic format prescribed by the chairman. Each witness shall limit his or her oral presentation to a brief summary of the argument. The chairman of the Committee or subcommittee, or the presiding member, may waive the requirements of this paragraph or any part thereof.

(2) Additional Requirements for Testimony. To the greatest extent practicable, the written testimony of each witness appearing in a non-government capacity shall include a curriculum vitae and disclosure of the amount and source (by agency and program) of any federal grant (or subgrant thereof) or contract (or subcontract thereof) received during the current fiscal year or either of the two preceding fiscal years by the witness or by an entity represented by the witness.

(c) Questioning Witnesses. The right to interrogate the witnesses before the Committee or any of its subcommittees shall alternate between majority and minority members. Each member shall be limited to 5 minutes in the interrogation of witnesses until such time as each member who so desires has had an opportunity to question witnesses. No member shall be recognized for a second period of 5 minutes to interrogate a witness until each member of the Committee present has been recognized once for that purpose. While the Committee or subcommittee is operating under the 5-minute rule for the interrogation of witnesses, the chairman shall recognize in order of appearance members who were not present when the meeting was called to order after all members who were present when the meeting was called to order have been recognized in the order of seniority on the Committee or subcommittee, as the case may be.

(d) Explanation of Subcommittee Action. No bill, recommendation, or other matter reported by a subcommittee shall be considered by the full explanation, has been available to members of the Committee for at least 36 hours. Such explanation shall include a summary of the major provisions of the legislation, an explanation of the relationship of the matter to present law, and a summary of the need for the legislation. All subcommittee actions shall be reported promptly by the clerk of the Committee to all members of the Committee.

(e) Opening Statements. Opening statements by members at the beginning of any hearing or markup of the Committee or any of its subcommittees shall be limited to 5 minutes each for the chairman and ranking minority member (or their respective designee) of the Committee or subcommittee, as

applicable, and 3 minutes each for all other members.

Rule 5. Waiver of Agenda, Notice, and Layover Requirements. Requirements of rules 3, 4(a)(2), and 4(d) may be waived by a majority of those present and voting (a majority being present) of the Committee or subcommittee, as the case may be.

Rule 6. Quorum. Testimony may be taken and evidence received at any hearing at which there are present not fewer than two members of the Committee or subcommittee in question. A majority of the member of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for the purposes of reporting any measure or matter, or authorizing a subpoena, or of closing a meeting or hearing pursuant to clause 2(g) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House (except as provided in clause 2(g)(2)(A) and (B)). For the purposes of taking any action other than those specified in the preceding sentence, one-third of the members of the Committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum.

Rule 7. Official Committee Records. (a)(1) Journal. The proceedings of the Committee shall be recorded in a journal which shall, among other things, show those present at each meeting, and include a record of the vote on any question on which a record vote is demanded and a description of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition voted. A copy of the journal shall be furnished to the ranking minority member.

(2) Recorded Votes. A record vote may be demanded by one-fifth of the members present or, in the apparent absence of a quorum, by any one member. No demand for a record vote shall be made or obtained except for the purpose of procuring a record vote or in the apparent absence of a quorum. The result of each record vote in any meeting of the Committee shall be made available in the Committee office for inspection by the public, as provided in Rule XI, clause 2(e) of the Rules of the House.

(b) Archived Records. The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with Rule VII of the Rules of the House. The chairman shall notify the ranking minority member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of the Rule, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on the written request of any member of the Committee. The chairman shall consult with the ranking minority member on any communication from the Archivist of the United States or the Clerk of the House concerning the disposition of noncurrent records pursuant to clause 3(b) of the Rule.

Rule 8. Subcommittees. There shall be such standing subcommittees with such jurisdiction and size as determined by the majority party caucus of the Committee. The jurisdiction, number, and size of the subcommittees shall be determined by the majority party caucus prior to the start of the process for establishing subcommittee chairmanships and assignments.

Rule 9. Powers and Duties of Subcommittees. Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive testimony, mark up legislation, and report to the Committee on all matters referred to it. Subcommittee chairmen shall set hearing and meeting dates only with the approval of the chairman of the Committee with a view toward assuring the availability of meeting rooms and avoiding simultaneous scheduling of Committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings whenever possible.

Rule 10. Reference of Legislation and Other Matters. All legislation and other matters referred to the Committee shall be referred to the subcommittee of appropriate jurisdiction within two weeks of the date of receipt

by the Committee unless action is taken by the full committee within those two weeks, or by majority vote of the members of the Committee, consideration is to be by the full Committee. In the case of legislation or other matter within the jurisdiction of more than one subcommittee, the chairman of the Committee may, in his discretion, refer the matter simultaneously to two or more subcommittees for concurrent consideration, or may designate a subcommittee of primary jurisdiction and also refer the matter to one or more additional subcommittees for consideration in sequence (subject to appropriate time limitations), either on its initial referral or after the matter has been reported by the subcommittee of primary jurisdiction. Such authority shall include the authority to refer such legislation or matter to an ad hoc subcommittee appointed by the chairman, with the approval of the Committee, from the members of the subcommittee having legislative or oversight jurisdiction.

Rule 11. Ratio of Subcommittees. The majority caucus of the Committee shall determine an appropriate ratio of majority to minority party members for each subcommittee and the chairman shall negotiate that ratio with the minority party, provided that the ratio of party members on each subcommittee shall be no less favorable to the majority than that of the full Committee, nor shall such ratio provide for a majority of less than two majority members.

Rule 12. Subcommittee Membership. (a) Selection of Subcommittee Members. Prior to any organizational meeting held by the Committee, the majority and minority caucuses shall select their respective members of the standing subcommittee.

(b) Ex Officio Members. The chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee shall be ex officio members with voting privileges of each subcommittee of which they are not assigned as members and may be counted for purposes of establishing a quorum in such subcommittees.

Rule 13. Managing Legislation on the House Floor. The chairman, in his discretion, shall designate which member shall manage legislation reported by the Committee to the House.

Rule 14. Committee Professional and Clerical Staff Appointments. (a) Delegation of Staff. Whenever the chairman of the Committee determines that any professional staff member appointed pursuant to the provisions of clause 9 of Rule X of the House of Representatives, who is assigned to such chairman and not to the ranking minority member, by reason of such professional staff member's expertise or qualifications will be of assistance to one or more subcommittees in carrying out their assigned responsibilities, he may delegate such member to such subcommittees for such purpose. A delegation of a member of the professional staff pursuant to this subsection shall be made after consultation with subcommittee chairmen and with the approval of the subcommittee chairman or chairmen involved.

(b) Minority Professional Staff. Professional staff members appointed pursuant to clause 9 of Rule X of the House of Representatives, who are assigned to the ranking minority member of the Committee and not to the chairman of the Committee, shall be assigned to such Committee business as the minority party members of the Committee consider advisable.

(c) Additional Staff Appointments. In addition to the professional staff appointed pursuant to clause 9 of Rule X of the House of Representatives, the chairman of the Committee shall be entitled to make such appointments to the professional and clerical staff of the Committee as may be provided

within the budget approved for such purposes by the Committee. Such appointee shall be assigned to such business of the full Committee as the chairman of the Committee considers advisable.

(d) Sufficient Staff. The chairman shall ensure that sufficient staff is made available to each subcommittee to carry out its responsibilities under the rules of the Committee.

(e) Fair Treatment of Minority Members in Appointment of Committee Staff. The chairman shall ensure that the minority members of the Committee are treated fairly in appointment of Committee staff.

(f) Contracts for Temporary or Intermittent Services. Any contract for the temporary services or intermittent service of individual consultants or organizations to make studies or advise the Committee or its subcommittees with respect to any matter within their jurisdiction shall be deemed to have been approved by a majority of the members of the Committee if approved by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee. Such approval shall not be deemed to have been given if at least one-third of the members of the Committee request in writing that the Committee formally act on such a contract, if the request is made within 10 days after the latest date on which such chairman or chairmen, and such ranking minority member or members, approve such contract.

Rule 15. Supervision, Duties of Staff. (a) Supervision of Majority Staff. The professional and clerical staff of the Committee not assigned to the minority shall be under the supervision and direction of the chairman who, in consultation with the chairmen of the subcommittees, shall establish and assign the duties and responsibilities of such staff members and delegate such authority as he determines appropriate.

(b) Supervision of Minority Staff. The professional and clerical staff assigned to the minority shall be under the supervision and direction of the minority members of the Committee, who may delegate such authority as they determine appropriate.

Rule 16. Committee Budget. (a) Preparation of the Committee Budget. The chairman of the Committee, after consultation with the ranking minority member of the Committee and the chairmen of the subcommittees, shall for the 107th Congress prepare a preliminary budget for the Committee, with such budget including necessary amounts for professional and clerical staff, travel, investigations, equipment and miscellaneous expenses of the Committee and the subcommittees, and which shall be adequate to fully discharge the Committee's responsibilities for legislation and oversight. Such budget shall be presented by the chairman to the majority party caucus of the Committee and thereafter to the full Committee for its approval.

(b) Approval of the Committee Budget. The chairman shall take whatever action is necessary to have the budget as finally approved by the Committee duly authorized by the House. No proposed Committee budget may be submitted to the Committee on House Administration unless it has been presented to and approved by the majority party caucus and thereafter by the full Committee. The chairman of the Committee may authorize all necessary expenses in accordance with these rules and within the limits of the Committee's budget as approved by the House.

(c) Monthly Expenditures Report. Committee members shall be furnished a copy of each monthly report, prepared by the chairman for the Committee on House Administration, which shows expenditures made during the reporting period and cumulative for the year by the Committee and subcommittees, anticipated expenditures for the projected Committee program, and detailed information on travel.

Rule 17. Broadcasting of Committee Hearings. Any meeting or hearing that is open to the public may be covered in whole or in part by radio or television or still photography, subject to the requirements of clause 4 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House. The coverage of any hearing or other proceeding of the Committee or any subcommittee thereof by television, radio, or still photography shall be under the direct supervision of the chairman of the Committee, the subcommittee chairman, or other member of the Committee presiding at such hearing or other proceeding and may be terminated by such member in accordance with the Rules of the House.

Rule 18. Comptroller General Audits. The chairman of the Committee is authorized to request verification examinations by the Comptroller General of the United States pursuant to Title V, Part A of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (Public Law 94-163), after consultation with the members of the Committee.

Rule 19. Subpoenas. The Committee, or any subcommittee, may authorize and issue a subpoena under clause 2(m)(2)(A) of Rule XI of the House, if authorized by a majority of the members of the Committee or subcommittee (as the case may be) voting, a quorum being present. Authorized subpoenas may be issued over the signature of the chairman of the Committee or any member designated by the Committee, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member. The chairman of the Committee may authorize and issue subpoenas under such clause during any period for which the House has adjourned for a period in excess of 3 days when, in the opinion of the chairman, authorization and issuance of the subpoena is necessary to obtain the material set forth in the subpoena. The chairman shall report to the members of the Committee on the authorization and issuance of a subpoena during the recess period as soon as practicable but in no event later than one week after service of such subpoena.

Rule 20. Travel of Members and Staff. (a) Approval of Travel. Consistent with the primary expense resolution and such additional expense resolutions as may have been approved, travel to be reimbursed from funds set aside for the Committee for any member or any staff member shall be paid only upon the prior authorization of the chairman. Travel may be authorized by the chairman for any member and any staff member in connection with the attendance of hearings conducted by the Committee or any subcommittee thereof and meetings, conferences, and investigations which involve activities or subject matter under the general jurisdiction of the Committee. Before such authorization is given there shall be submitted to the chairman in writing the following: (1) the purpose of the travel; (2) the dates during which the travel is to be made and the date or dates of the event for which the travel is being made; (3) the location of the event for which the travel is being made; and (4) the names of members and staff seeking authorization.

(b) Approval of Travel by Minority Members and Staff. In the case of travel by minority party members and minority party professional staff for the purpose set out in (a), the prior approval, not only of the chairman but also of the ranking minority member, shall be required. Such prior authorization shall be given by the chairman only upon the representation by the ranking minority member in writing setting forth those items enumerated in (1), (2), (3), and (4) of paragraph (a).

COMMENDING THE COURAGE OF STUDENTS AT WOODBURN HIGH SCHOOL AND FAMILY OF KARINA AND MARTINA GONZALEZ

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. HOOLEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the strength and compassion of Woodburn, a small town in my district, when they faced a tragedy.

On December 4, 2000, Karina Gonzalez, a high school student, and her mother, Martina Meza Gonzalez, were walking home after receiving an outstanding report in her parent-teacher conference. While the mother and daughter were crossing the busy Highway 214, they were hit and killed. This was a senseless tragedy that could have been avoided by a proper crosswalk and lighting of this popular crossing area.

This was not the first time that an accident such as this had happened on that same stretch of highway. In response to the accident, students conducted a survey of students who cross that busy highway in order to get to school.

□ 1900

They wrote letters to State leaders, testified before State legislative committees to encourage change. Because of the students demanding a solution, improvements have been made to the highway by creating a pedestrian island with a promise of lighting and other solutions.

The action the community took proves that when people work together, they can make positive changes.

Mr. Speaker, in light of the tragic death of two special people, the Woodburn community banded together to make their voices heard and to prevent this kind of accident in the future.

I commend the courage of the students of Woodburn High School, the Woodburn community and the family of Karina and Martina Gonzalez for their activism in face of this tragedy and their willingness to be involved in the democratic process to make positive change. My congratulations to them.

PUBLICATION OF THE RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, 107TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, attached is a copy of the Rules of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives. These Rules were adopted by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure by voice vote on February 7, 2001. We are submitting these Rules to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for publication in compliance with Rule XI, Clause 2(a)(2).

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

(Adopted February 7, 2001)

Rule I.—General Provisions

(a) *Applicability of House Rules.*—(1) The Rules of the House are the rules of the Committee and its subcommittees so far as applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day, and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, are non-debatable privileged motions in the Committee and its subcommittees.

(2) Each subcommittee is part of the Committee, and is subject to the authority and direction of the Committee and its rules so far as applicable.

(3) Rule XI of the Rules of the House, which pertains entirely to Committee procedure, is incorporated and made a part of the rules of the Committee to the extent applicable.

(b) *Authority to Conduct Investigations.*—The Committee is authorized at any time to conduct such investigations and studies as it may consider necessary or appropriate in the exercise of its responsibilities under Rule X of the Rules of the House and (subject to the adoption of expense resolutions as required by Rule X, clause 6 of the Rules of the House) to incur expenses (including travel expenses) in connection therewith.

(c) *Authority to Print.*—The Committee is authorized to have printed and bound testimony and other data presented at hearings held by the Committee. All costs of stenographic services and transcripts in connection with any meeting or hearing of the Committee shall be paid as provided in clause 1(c) of Rule XI of the House.

(d) *Activities Report.*—(1) The Committee shall submit to the House, not later than January 2 of each odd-numbered year, a report on the activities of the Committee under Rules X and XI of the Rules of the House during the Congress ending on January 3 of such year.

(2) Such report shall include separate sections summarizing the legislative and oversight activities of the Committee during that Congress.

(3) The oversight section of such report shall include a summary of the oversight plans submitted by the Committee pursuant to clause 2(d) of Rule X of the Rules of the House, a summary of the actions taken and recommendations made with respect to each such plan, and a summary of any additional oversight activities undertaken by the Committee, and any recommendations made or actions taken thereon.

(e) *Publication of Rules.*—The Committee's rules shall be published in the Congressional Record not later than 30 days after the Committee is elected in each odd-numbered year.

Rule II.—Regular, Additional and Special Meetings

(a) *Regular Meetings.*—Regular meetings of the Committee shall be held on the first Wednesday of every month to transact its business unless such day is a holiday, or the House is in recess or is adjourned, in which case the Chairman shall determine the regular meeting day of the Committee for that month. The Chairman shall give each member of the Committee, as far in advance of the day of the regular meeting as the circumstances make practicable, a written notice of such meeting and the matters to be considered at such meeting. If the Chairman believes that the Committee will not be considering any bill or resolution before the full Committee and that there is no other business to be transacted at a regular meeting, the meeting may be canceled or it may be deferred until such time as, in the judgment of the Chairman, there may be matters