

□ 1415

COMMUNICATION FROM THE  
CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, February 5, 2002.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,

*The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on February 5, 2002 at 10:12 a.m. and said to contain a message from the President whereby he submits the Economic Report of the President.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAH,  
*Clerk of the House.*

ECONOMIC REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT—MESSAGE FROM THE  
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107-158)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Joint Economic Committee and ordered to be printed.

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Since the summer of 2000, economic growth has been unacceptably slow. This past year the inherited trend of deteriorating growth was fed by events, the most momentous of which was the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. The painful upshot has been the first recession in a decade. This is cause for compassion—and for action.

Our first priority was to help those Americans who were hurt most by the recession and the attacks on September 11. In the immediate aftermath of the attacks, my Administration sought to stabilize our air transportation system to keep Americans flying. Working with the Congress, we provided assistance and aid to the affected areas in New York and Virginia. We sought to provide a stronger safety net for displaced workers, and we will continue these efforts. Our economic recovery plan must be based on creating jobs in the private sector. My Administration has urged the Congress to accelerate tax relief for working Americans to speed economic growth and create jobs.

We are engaged in a war against terrorism that places new demands on our economy, and we must seek out every opportunity to build an economic foundation that will support this challenge. I am confident that Americans have proved they will rise to meet this challenge.

We must have an agenda not only for physical security, but also for eco-

nomics security. Our strategy builds upon the character of Americans: removing economic barriers to their success, combining our workers and their skills with new technologies, and creating an environment where entrepreneurs and businesses large and small can grow and create jobs. Our vision must extend beyond America, engaging other countries in the virtuous cycle of free trade, raising the potential for global growth, and securing the gains from worldwide markets in goods and capital. We must ensure that this effort builds economic bonds that encompass every American.

American faces a unique moment in history: Our Nation is at war, our homeland was attacked, and our economy is in recession. In meeting these great challenges, we must draw strength from the enduring power of free markets and a free people. We must also look forward and work toward a stronger economy that will buttress the United States against an uncertain world and lift the fortunes of others worldwide.

GEORGE W. BUSH.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, February 2002.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER  
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OTTER). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on motions 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.

Any record votes on motions to suspend the rules ordered prior to 6:30 p.m. will be taken today. Record votes on remaining motions to suspend the rules will be taken tomorrow.

PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY  
CONTRIBUTION DISCLOSURE ACT

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 577) to require any organization that is established for the purpose of raising funds for the creation of a Presidential archival depository to disclose the sources and amounts of any funds raised, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 577

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

SECTION 1. REQUIREMENT TO DISCLOSE  
SOURCES AND AMOUNTS OF FUNDS  
RAISED FOR PRESIDENTIAL ARCHIVAL  
DEPOSITORY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2112 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(h)(1) Any organization that is established for the purpose of raising funds for creating, maintaining, expanding, or conducting activities at a Presidential archival depository or any facilities relating to a Presidential archival depository, shall submit to the Administration, the Committee on Governmental Reform of the House of

Representatives, and the Committee on Governmental Affairs of the Senate on an annual basis, by not later than the applicable date specified in paragraph (2), information with respect to every contributor who, during the year—

“(A) with respect to a Presidential archival depository of a President who currently holds the Office of President or for which the Archivist has not accepted, taken title to, or entered into an agreement to use any land or facility, gave the organization a contribution or contributions (whether monetary or in-kind) totaling \$200 or more for the year; or

“(B) with respect to a Presidential archival depository of a President who no longer holds the Office of President and for which the Archivist has accepted, taken title to, or entered into an agreement to use any land or facility, gave the organization a contribution or contributions (whether monetary or in-kind) totaling \$5000 or more for the year.

“(2) For purposes of paragraph (1), the applicable date—

“(A) with respect to information required under paragraph (1)(A), shall be January 31 of each year; and

“(B) with respect to information required under paragraph (1)(B), shall be May 31 of each year.

“(3) As used in this subsection, the term ‘information’ means the following:

“(A) The amount or value of each contribution made by a contributor referred to in paragraph (1) in the year covered by the submission.

“(B) The source of each such contribution, and the address of the entity or individual that is the source of the contribution.

“(C) If the source of such a contribution is an individual, the occupation of the individual.

“(D) The date of each such contribution.

“(4) The Archivist shall make available to the public through the Internet (or a successor technology readily available to the public) any information that is submitted in accordance with paragraph (1).

“(5)(A) It shall be unlawful for any person who makes a contribution described in paragraph (1) to knowingly and willfully submit false material information or omit material information with respect to the contribution to an organization described in such paragraph.

“(B) The penalties described in section 1001 of title 18, United States Code, shall apply with respect to a violation of subparagraph (A) in the same manner as a violation described in such section.

“(6)(A) It shall be unlawful for any organization described in paragraph (1) to knowingly and willfully submit false material information or omit material information under such paragraph.

“(B) The penalties described in section 1001 of title 18, United States Code, shall apply with respect to a violation of subparagraph (A) in the same manner as a violation described in such section.

“(7)(A) It shall be unlawful for a person to knowingly and willfully—

“(i) make a contribution described in paragraph (1) in the name of another person;

“(ii) permit his or her name to be used to effect a contribution described in paragraph (1); or

“(iii) accept a contribution described in paragraph (1) that is made by one person in the name of another person.

“(B) The penalties set forth in section 309(d) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 437g(d)) shall apply to a violation of subparagraph (A) in the same manner as if such violation were a violation of section 316(b)(3) of such Act.

“(8) The Archivist shall promulgate regulations for the purpose of carrying out this subsection.”.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—Section 2112(h) of title 44, United States Code (as added by subsection (a))—

(1) shall apply to an organization established for the purpose of raising funds for creating, maintaining, expanding, or conducting activities at a Presidential archival depository or any facilities relating to a Presidential archival depository before, on, or after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) shall only apply with respect to contributions (whether monetary or in-kind) made after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. HORN) and the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. HORN).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 577, the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Presidential libraries are a valuable resource for historians, faculty professors, and the public. Over the years, Presidential libraries have evolved into elaborate institutions. They house the official papers of a former President. They have museums. They have conference facilities and classrooms.

The cost of building and maintaining these facilities can be substantial. The George Bush Library, located at Texas A&M University, cost \$22 million from citizens and foundations. Former President Clinton's library foundation is attempting to raise \$200 million to cover the cost of his library complex.

To establish a Presidential library, representatives of a sitting President can set up a private foundation to receive contributions, obtain a site, and build a facility. After it is built, the structure is deeded over to the Federal Government, along with an operating fund, in some cases, and is run by the National Archives.

Through their private foundations, Presidents and their associates are free to raise unlimited amounts of money for their libraries. There are no limits on contributions. There is no public disclosure. This secretive fund-raising process can become an invitation for abuse or accusations of influence peddling.

H.R. 577, introduced by our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN), would change that. It would make the fund-raising process for Presidential libraries transparent and open to public scrutiny. It would amend the Presidential Libraries Act to require the disclosure of the sources and amounts of funds raised for the Presidential libraries.

The vast majority of individuals who contribute to Presidential libraries are

well-meaning, public-spirited people. They believe that these libraries are a positive contribution to society. They are right. However, there are also those who make contributions for less public spirited reasons: to gain access and influence. That is why we need public disclosure. We have laws requiring public disclosure of political contributions. For the same reason, contributions to Presidential libraries should be disclosed.

H.R. 577 would not prohibit or limit contributions to Presidential library foundations. This bill simply requires disclosure. It would require Presidential library foundations to disclose to Congress and the National Archives the amount, source, and date of the contributions they receive. The National Archives would be required to make the information publicly available over the Internet.

While a President is in office, or until his library is turned over to the National Archives, the foundation would be required to disclose contributions totaling \$200 or more. After a President leaves office and the archivist has accepted title to the facility, the foundation would be required to disclose contributions totaling \$5,000 or more.

This bill would make it illegal for either a contributor or a foundation to submit false information about a contribution. It would also be unlawful for a person to make a contribution in the name of another. The bill would apply to all Presidential library foundations. But disclosure would only have to be made for contributions received after enactment of the legislation.

A hearing was held on the bill of the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) last April, before the Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Financial Management and Intergovernmental Relations, which I chair. The subcommittee heard from a number of witnesses, including election law experts who supported full disclosure of contributions to Presidential libraries. They likened fund-raising for Presidential libraries to fund-raising for political campaigns.

Last May, the bill was approved unanimously by the Committee on Government Reform. I hope it will receive the strong bipartisan support it deserves on the floor today.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON), the chairman of the Committee on Government Reform.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and I hope we are not infringing on the minority's time by going ahead.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this bill, and I want to thank the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) for his hard work on this legislation. He has worked on it for a long time, hit a few bumps in the road, but it is a good bill and it should pass. I want to personally thank him for being a new and more valuable member of our committee. He has worked very hard with us.

I also want to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. HORN), who is one of the unsung heroes of the Committee on Government Reform. He works probably as hard or harder than anybody on the committee. He shepherded this bill through the subcommittee and full committee, and I appreciate all the hard work he has been doing for us. We will miss him when he leaves next year. He has been a great chairman.

Mr. Speaker, our Presidential libraries are a valuable part of our society. They are monuments to our Presidents. They are places where young people can go to learn about history. They are places where scholars do serious research. We should be proud of each and every one of them.

However, Presidential libraries cost a lot of money, and that money has to be raised from private sources. We all know that when money and politics cross paths there is always the potential for mischief, and that is why I think public disclosure is so important and why I support this bill. When there is secrecy in government, people have doubts; and when there is openness in government, people have confidence in their government.

The vast majority of people who give money to Presidential libraries do it for the right reasons: they admire the President; they want to make a contribution to his legacy; they want to see history preserved. And they should be proud of their contributions. But there is always going to be those who make contributions for other reasons: to gain access to the President and staff; to gain influence. And that is why we need public disclosure.

Right now, you can contribute \$1 million to a Presidential library while the President is in office and nobody would know about it. That is not good for our democracy, and it is not good for the reputations of Presidential libraries. That is why we need this legislation.

We have tried not to make this bill overly burdensome. While a President is in office, contributions over \$200 have to be disclosed. That matches campaign finance law. Once a President is out of office and once the library has been turned over to the archives, only contributions over \$5,000 have to be reported. Those contributions already have to be reported every year to the IRS, so the foundations already have to keep that information; and we are not asking them to create any more work for themselves.

I am sure that everyone remembers the controversy over President Clinton's pardon last year. He pardoned a man named Marc Rich, who was an international fugitive. Marc Rich's wife gave \$450,000 to President Clinton's library foundation. Nobody knew it at the time. So this is a perfect example of why we need public disclosure.

But let us be fair. This is not a Democrat problem, and it is not a Republican problem. This system we have is

an invitation to abuse no matter what party you are from or who occupies the White House. Having unlimited contributions in complete secrecy is a recipe for scandal, and we are doing the right thing by addressing it today.

Let me close by repeating what I said in the beginning. We should be proud of our Presidential libraries. They should be places of honor. We wanted people to contribute to them and be proud of their contributions. We do not want our Presidential libraries to be tainted by accusations of influence peddling or frauds. Public disclosure is the right thing to do; and, therefore, I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill.

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

I rise in support of H.R. 577. This bill began with the principle that all contributions to foundations that support Presidential libraries should be made public. That is a principle that I strongly support.

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Mr. Speaker, this bill is a bipartisan product. The gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) and the gentleman from California (Mr. HORN) have worked with us to produce a bill both sides can support. The gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY), the ranking member of the subcommittee, made an especially valuable contribution. The gentlewoman's amendment lowered the threshold for reporting to \$200 during the years of active fund-raising.

Unfortunately, this bill does not include a provision that would apply these principles of disclosure to foundations in the names of Members of Congress. Such an amendment was considered and adopted in committee. However, it was dropped from the version that we are considering today. The gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) has agreed to work with us to develop that concept as stand alone legislation, and I look forward to bringing it to the floor later this year.

We live in an era where large corporations and wealthy individuals use money to gain access to policymakers. That access can easily turn into influence, and the process of developing public policy can become distorted. Today's bill is a step forward in curbing these trends. H.R. 577 provides the public the information it needs to judge the behavior of those it elects. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN), the author of this very fine piece of legislation.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. HORN) for yielding me this time, and for the gentleman's very strong support of this legislation. As the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) mentioned, the gentleman from California (Mr. HORN) has shepherded this through the legislative process in the

Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Financial Management and Intergovernmental Relations and in the Committee on Government Reform. The gentleman has been an outstanding Member of this body for many years. I thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) for his support and the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN), the ranking member, for his support of this legislation.

I rise to urge support for the Presidential library contribution disclosure bill that I first introduced in the last Congress. I believe this is common-sense legislation. It simply requires disclosure, public disclosure, of donations and donors to Presidential libraries.

I first introduced this bill in 1999, many months before anyone heard of Marc Rich or the Presidential pardons that the gentleman mentioned a few minutes ago. I introduced this bill because I felt the public should be made aware of possible conflicts of interest the sitting Presidents could have while raising funds for their libraries. In most cases we do not know who these donors are or what interests they may have on any pending policy decisions.

This bill will shed light on an otherwise secretive process. With disclosure, the public is able to draw its own conclusions about whether conflicts of interest are present. Without it, the appearance of impropriety could often exist.

This bill is not aimed at any one President in particular. This is a problem that can be faced by Democrat and Republican Presidents alike. This bill does not prohibit or limit contributions to these organizations. It simply requires disclosure of the name of the donor and the amount donated.

Mr. Speaker, no one should be against this bill unless for some reason they want to keep this process secret.

I also want to say that I understand the concerns of those who say it is impossible to influence a deceased President, and I agree. We may be able to address this concern and the concern that the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN) mentioned later on.

As others have mentioned, these Presidential libraries serve a good and noble purpose in our Nation. However, they should not serve as a way for Presidential foundations to peddle influence to the highest bidder.

Mr. Speaker, the organization Vote.com ran a poll and received almost 26,000 votes over the Internet, and 94 percent of those 26,000 who voted on this issue voted for it in a poll that ended September 13, 2001. Ninety-four percent supported this bill. Larry Noble, executive director of the Center for Responsive Politics, at our hearing that we held on this bill in the subcommittee said, "The potential for real and apparent corruption that this fund-raising brings is obvious. The public, however, is still in the dark with regard to several back-door ways of buying influence in Washington. One of

them is the funding of Presidential libraries."

Scott Harshbarger, president of Common Cause, said, "Presidents should not be in the business of raising funds for their libraries while in office. Gifts to the library can be a powerful means to secure access and influence at the White House, especially with a President eager to burnish his legacy."

Kenneth Gross, who is an attorney who is a specialist in this type of fund-raising, said, "The bill will prevent donors from sidestepping disclosure by agreeing, pledging or promising, while the President remains in office, to make contributions to a Presidential library after the term has expired."

Mr. Speaker, I think this is good legislation. I think it is legislation that almost all of our colleagues can and should support. As I said, it just sheds lights on an otherwise secretive process, and I urge support for H.R. 577.

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

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS), a key member of the Committee on Government Reform.

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 577. I wish I was a cosponsor of the bill. I commend the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) and my colleagues on the other side of the aisle for working to pass this legislation.

Presidential libraries date back to the Rutherford B. Hayes Memorial Library's completion in Fremont, Ohio, in 1914, and since that time have become an important part of our national heritage and history. Their value to students, historians and visitors from all over America and the world is tremendous.

Since the completion of the Hayes library, the size, popularity and cost of Presidential libraries has increased exponentially. Libraries have evolved into elaborate centers that, in addition to housing the official papers and records of former Presidents, often include museums, conference facilities and classrooms. As a result, the need for donations for their creation and maintenance has increased, but disclosure of these donations has not.

In my judgment, the more information the public has, particularly of sitting Presidents, the better. Under this bill, a sitting President would be required to disclose library contributions of \$200 or more annually to Congress and to the National Archives. In addition, under the bill, once a President has left office, library contributions of \$5,000 or more must be reported. Just as we need to know who is giving campaign contributions to politicians, so, too, the public needs to know who is contributing to sitting Presidents.

Our hearings on Marc Rich last year, which were bipartisan, obviously pointed out the need to carry forward with this bill. It gave us the added impetus to move forward, and I thank Members on both sides of the aisle for supporting it.

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

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. OSE), a very able chairman of the Subcommittee on Efficiency, Financial Management, and Intergovernmental Relations.

Mr. OSE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 577, a bill to require the annual disclosure of the sources and amount of funds raised to create, maintain or expand a Presidential library. In addition, the bill requires the National Archives and Records Administration, known as NARA, to post this information on the Internet. The transparency provisions in this good government bill should help ensure that donors are not afforded an unfair advantage in the policymaking process or other governmental benefits.

On March 15, 2001, I introduced a companion bill, H.R. 1081, Accountability for Presidential Gifts Act. Its prime objective is to establish responsibility in one agency, NARA, for the receipt, valuation and disposition of Presidential gifts. It, too, seeks to ensure that there is no unfair advantage to donors in the policymaking process or in the receipt of other governmental benefits.

Common Cause president Scott Harshbarger and Dr. Paul Light, director, Center for Public Service of the Brookings Institution, testified in favor of the disclosure provisions of H.R. 577 at the April 5 hearing of the Committee of Government Reform, Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Financial Management and Intergovernmental Relations.

Mr. Speaker, I agree with these good government advocates, and I applaud the initiative of the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) in pursuing this important change in law.

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

Mr. Speaker, I underscore my support for this legislation because I believe there ought to be full reporting by those who give donations, whether it is to campaigns or even to libraries. We need disclosure because some may have political hope that in exchange for their contribution or gift, they may receive some influence.

That is why I strongly support, and hope my colleagues who are going to support this bill will join me in supporting, similar legislation regarding Members of Congress, when they set up foundations or libraries or other attributes to themselves and receive contributions from outside sources. They also should be required to report donations. At one point we had such reporting in this legislation, but we did not want to in any way endanger this piece of legislation because it is a good bill. It is the right thing to do to pass this bill. But I hope to get full disclosure of those donations to Members of Congress, just as we want full disclosure of

those donations to Presidential libraries. All foundation donations, all donations similar to campaign contributions, should be disclosed because the giver may hope to gain some influence. All donations ought to be on the table, ought to be publicly disclosed.

Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues today in supporting the bill that is before us. I hope later in the year we will be able to carry the other bill to the House floor so we will follow in the path that is being set in this legislation, that the public has the right to know who is funding what when it comes to anything to do with politics. I think that is the way to assure the American people that they have all information and the American people will make of it what they will.

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) to thank the staff who worked on this legislation.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to thank Bert Robinson of my staff, who has done an outstanding job on this bill. He has been working on it for many, many months. I also want to thank those on the committee staff who have helped us with this legislation, Jim Wilson, Kevin Binger, David Kass, Randy Kaplan, and Russell George; and Michelle Ash and David McMillen from the minority staff. All have been very, very helpful on this legislation, and I thank them at this time.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 577, a bill to Require Disclosure of the funding sources for Presidential Libraries. I want to congratulate and thank the author of this measure, the Chairman of the Government Reform Committee, the Chairman of the Government Efficiency Subcommittee, and our ranking member, the gentleman from California for his efforts to improve this legislation. The improvements that were made to this bill prior to floor consideration are due in large part to his efforts and he should be commended.

While I rise in support of this measure today, I do not believe this bill goes far enough. I am disappointed that one of the amendments I offered in the Government Reform Committee and which was included in the Committee-passed bill, is not a part of the measure we are debating today. The provision would have made congressional foundations disclose funding sources as well. I offered that provision because I believe that members of Congress should be at least as accountable to the public as we expect the President to be. Congressional foundations and the members that run them should make public the sources of major funding they receive to prevent any accusations of undue influence on the legislative process.

H.R. 577 requires the disclosure of the sources and amounts of donations made to foundations raising money to build and maintain presidential libraries. I am pleased that the measure we are debating includes an amendment of mine that passed in Committee to reduce the disclosure requirement for donations to \$200 or more. That is the same level of the requirement that currently exists for

congressional campaigns and it is a valuable component of the legislation we are debating today. The bill provides that once the National Archives and Records Administration assumes the responsibility for the presidential library in question, the threshold for such disclosure would be raised to \$5,000.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I support the goals of H.R. 577 but believe the Congress needs to go further. I hope that this year, my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will support stand-alone legislation I plan to introduce that will impose funding disclosure requirements on congressional foundations.

I urge all members to vote in support of H.R. 577 and look forward to working with my colleagues on related issues in the time to come.

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

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of this measure.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OTTER). 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. 577, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. HORN. 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.

#### MOURING THE PASSING OF WAUKEGAN MAYOR DAN DREW

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

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark the life of Dan Drew, our mayor of Waukegan, Illinois. Dan died of a heart attack, and he was only 53 years old.

Last year, Dan ran for mayor. It was a hotly fought contest. He won by the slimmest of margins, six votes. He took over a city beset with problems, environmental cleanups, the loss of key industries, a crisis of confidence in the city administration. But Dan proved he was the right leader for these challenges. He brought confidence, commitment, and boundless energy as mayor. Despite his narrow victory, he became a mayor of all of Waukegan and showed us that the city faced better days ahead.

I worked with Dan only a short time. After one city meeting I said that all I needed from his office was a mayor ready to quickly sign any Federal grant application that could benefit