

injury on the Nation's highways. In fiscal year 2000, my own State of Pennsylvania received \$323,000 in child passenger protection education grant funds to establish child passenger safety fitting stations in all State police barracks and increase the awareness of rural and minority populations in the State. In fiscal year 2001, the State used its funds to purchase 17 mobile fitting stations, fund child passenger safety courses, and develop new materials to promote child passenger safety among health and medical personnel.

Mr. Speaker, I want to compliment the author of the legislation, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CAMP); the distinguished ranking member of the full committee, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR); the chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG); and the chairman of our subcommittee, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI) for their support of this legislation to help us preserve our Nation's most precious resource, our children.

Mr. Speaker, I support the concurrent resolution and urge its approval.

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

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CAMP) for bringing this issue to the forefront. This is extremely important. I know sometimes we can get here and we can espouse statistics and we can talk about for every dollar on a car seat it is \$32 saved in the end run. But there is no more believer in this than me.

I thought these programs, quite frankly, a few years ago really were not worth the paper they were printed on. I was driving into a local one to help support it in my community, before the safety seats became kind of chic; and as I went in, the woman who was there showed me what was going on, showed me some of the seats they had confiscated, and showed me some of the numbers of the improperly installed and said, "Can I look at yours?" I had a 2-year-old son at the time. I said, "No thanks. I'm all set. I read the directions. I'm in good shape." She was a pretty persuasive woman. She brings me into the bay and after about 3 minutes said, "Not only is this in wrong, it is probably the worst one I have seen today."

This can happen to any of us. It can happen to all of us. I sponsored an event in my district through the National Safe Kids, we have a Michigan Safe Kids organization, they do phenomenal work, all by volunteers, an incredible group of people. Just that day we had some staggering results. We had 200 people show up. Over 80 seats were confiscated because they were defective. Eighty. It is a very sobering thing as you walk down the line of those car seats and realize that those parents were doing everything they possibly

could to make their children safe, not realizing that they were putting them in a seat that might in fact cause injury.

We had a very touching case beyond that. I know these things work. About 2 weeks after that particular event, a woman came up and grabbed my arm as I was walking in the grocery store and with tears in her eyes related the story of not only had she been told at that particular event that her seat was improper but the way they were strapping her young grandchild in, it was across the child's neck and may have caused injury in a serious accident. Two weeks following that event, her car was hit so hard the car spun at a 180-degree turn with her grandchild in the automobile. The grandchild is fine. His name is Zach. We post Zach around my district and around mid-Michigan as exactly the reason that we can show one life for sure and we know thousands of others are saved because of the awareness of this issue.

Four out of five child safety seats are in wrong today. For those of you who are watching and you believe that you are doing everything right at home, trust me, the odds are against you that your safety seat is in correctly.

□ 1545

I cannot stress how important this is. I want to thank again the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CAMP) for his leadership, and the chairman for his. I appreciate it. Also, thanks to the National Safe Kids Campaign for all they do.

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the author of the legislation before us, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CAMP), to conclude debate on our side on this measure.

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding me time and for his leadership in bringing this legislation to the floor. I also want to thank my colleague the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. ROGERS) for his comments and advocacy of this resolution as well.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution will bring awareness to National Child Passenger Safety Week. A recent survey, as my colleague from Michigan said, found that almost every driver believes that they have installed their child's safety seat correctly. However, almost 80 percent of the seats for children under 8 are improperly installed, and that means most parents do not even realize that they have installed the seats wrong.

Obviously, the benefits from proper restraint are proven when child safety seats reduce fatal injuries by 71 percent for infants and 54 percent for toddlers in passenger cars, and for light trucks it reduces fatal injury by nearly 60 percent.

The consequences of not restraining children are all too clear. More than half of all children under 15 years old killed in car crashes in the year 2000

were completely unrestrained. Small children ages from 2 to 5 who are placed in seat belts rather than child safety seats or booster seats are 3.5 times more likely to be significantly injured in the event of a crash.

Great progress has been made in increasing the use of child safety seats and booster seats, and that progress has decreased the deaths among children and serious injury among children in car and truck crashes. But much more remains to be done.

I urge my colleagues to vote yes on this resolution and remind parents, caregivers and baby-sitters alike that we know how best to protect children when they travel.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 326.

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. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PETRI. 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 H. Con. Res. 326.

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

There was no objection.

#### 2002 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

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 Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Education and the Workforce, the Committee on Government Reform, the Committee on International Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, the

Committee on Resources, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I am pleased to transmit the 2002 National Drug Control Strategy, consistent with the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 (21 U.S.C. 1705).

Illegal drug use threatens everything that is good about our country. It can break the bonds between parents and children. It can turn productive citizens into addicts, and it can transform schools into places of violence and chaos. Internationally, it finances the work of terrorists who use drug profits to fund their murderous work. Our fight against illegal drug use is a fight for our children's future, for struggling democracies, and against terrorism.

We have made progress in the past. From 1985 to 1992, drug use among high school seniors dropped each year. Progress was steady and, over time, dramatic. However, in recent years we have lost ground. This Strategy represents the first step in the return of the fight against drugs to the center of our national agenda. We must do this for one great moral reason: over time, drugs rob men, women, and children of their dignity and of their character.

We acknowledge that drug use among our young people is at unacceptably high levels. As a Nation, we know how to teach character, and how to dissuade children from ever using illegal drugs. We need to act on that knowledge.

This Strategy also seeks to expand the drug treatment system, while recognizing that even the best treatment program cannot help a drug user who does not seek its assistance. The Strategy also recognizes the vital role of law enforcement and interdiction programs, while focusing on the importance of attacking the drug trade's key vulnerabilities.

Previous Strategies have enjoyed bipartisan political and funding support in the Congress. I ask for your continued support in this critical endeavor.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 12, 2002.

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#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 5:30 p.m.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 49 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 5:30 p.m.

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□ 1735

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON) at 5 o'clock and 35 minutes p.m.

#### PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2356, BIPARTISAN CAMPAIGN REFORM ACT OF 2001

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 344 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

#### H. RES. 344

*Resolved*, That on the next legislative day after the adoption of this resolution, immediately after the third daily order of business under clause 1 of rule XIV, the House shall resolve into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2356) to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide bipartisan campaign reform. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on House Administration. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. The bill shall be considered as read. No amendment to the bill, or to the bill as perfected by an amendment in the nature of a substitute finally adopted, shall be in order except those printed in the portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose in clause 8 of rule XVIII and as specified in this resolution.

SEC. 2. (a) Before consideration of any other amendment, it shall be in order to consider the amendments in the nature of a substitute specified in subsection (b). Each such amendment may be offered only in the order specified, may be offered only by the Member designated or a designee of such Member, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 40 minutes equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to amendment except as specified in section 3. All points of order against such amendments are waived (except those arising under clause 7 of rule XVI or clause 5(a) of rule XXI). If more than one amendment in the nature of a substitute specified in subsection (b) is adopted, then only the one receiving the greater number of affirmative votes shall be considered as finally adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. In the case of a tie for the greater number of affirmative votes, then only the last amendment to receive that number of affirmative votes shall be considered as finally adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole.

(b) The amendments in the nature of a substitute referred to in subsection (a) are as follows:

- (1) By the Majority Leader.
- (2) By Representative Ney of Ohio.
- (3) By Representative Shays of Connecticut.

SEC. 3. (a) After disposition of the amendments in the nature of a substitute specified in section 2(b), the provisions of the bill, or the provisions of the bill as perfected by an amendment in the nature of a substitute finally adopted, shall be considered as an original bill for the purpose of further amendment under the five-minute rule and shall be considered as read. No further amendment shall be in order except those specified in subsection (b) of this section. Each such amendment may be offered only by the Member designated in subsection (b) or a designee of such Member, but not before the legislative day after the day on which such Member announces in accordance with subsection (c) in the House or in the Com-

mittee of the Whole the intention of the Member to offer the amendment. Each such amendment shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such amendments are waived (except those arising under clause 7 of rule XVI or clause 5(a) of rule XXI).

(b) The amendments referred to in subsection (a) are as follows:

(1) Ten amendments by the Majority Leader.

(2) Five amendments by the Minority Leader.

(3) Five amendments by Representative Shays of Connecticut or Representative Meehan of Massachusetts.

(c) The announcement referred to in subsection (a) shall describe the amendment by the number assigned to it under clause 8 of rule XVIII and may not be made later than the end of the legislative day on which this resolution is adopted. A Member may make only one such announcement, which must include any amendment the Member intends to offer but must be limited to the number of amendments specified in subsection (b) of this section for the bill or for each substitute specified in section 2(b).

SEC. 4. If the Committee of the Whole rises and reports that it has come to no resolution on the bill, then on the next legislative day, immediately after the third daily order of business under clause 1 of rule XIV, the House shall resolve into the Committee of the Whole for further consideration of the bill.

SEC. 5. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill, or the bill as perfected by an amendment in the nature of a substitute finally adopted, to the House with such further amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any further amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill, or to the bill as perfected by an amendment in the nature of a substitute finally adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

SEC. 6. House Resolution 203 is laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York (Mr. REYNOLDS) is recognized for 1 hour.

(Mr. REYNOLDS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. FROST), the ranking member of the Committee on Rules, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 344 is a structured rule providing for consideration of H.R. 2356, the Bipartisan Campaign Finance Reform Act of 2001, with 1 hour of debate in the House, equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on House Administration.