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No. 1

House of Representatives

The House met at 12 noon.

The SPEAKER. This being the day fixed by Public Law 105-140 of the 105th Congress, enacted pursuant to the 20th Amendment to the Constitution for the meeting of the 2nd session of the 105th Congress, the House will be in order.

The prayer will be offered by the Chaplain.

The Chaplain, Rev. James David FORD, D.D., offered the following prayer:

O God, our help in ages past and our hope for years to come, we ask Your blessing upon us and upon all Your people. Your prophets of old have called us to do justice, to love mercy and to walk humbly with You, and on this special day in the life of this place, we pray for those gifts. O gracious God, may we do the works of justice so all people are treated with equity and truth, may we open our hearts to express mercy to all people in great need, and may we, in all humility and goodwill, sustain our noble traditions and serve the common good. Bless us this day and every day we pray. Amen.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will utilize the electronic system to ascertain the presence of a quorum.

Members will record their presence by electronic device.

The call was taken by electronic device, and the following Members responded to their names:

[Roll No. 1]

Abercrombie	Barrett (NE)	Blunt
Ackerman	Barrett (WI)	Boehlert
Aderholt	Bartlett	Boehner
Allen	Barton	Bonilla
Andrews	Bateman	Bonior
Army	Bentsen	Borski
Bachus	Bereuter	Boswell
Baesler	Berman	Boucher
Baker	Berry	Boyd
Baldacci	Bilbray	Brown (CA)
Ballenger	Bilirakis	Brown (FL)
Barcia	Bliley	Bryant
Barr	Blumenauer	Bunning

Burr	Filner
Burton	Foley
Buyer	Forbes
Callahan	Ford
Calvert	Fossella
Camp	Fox
Campbell	Franks (NJ)
Canady	Frelinghuysen
Cannon	Frost
Cardin	Gallegly
Carson	Gejdenson
Castle	Gekas
Chabot	Gephardt
Chambliss	Gibbons
Chenoweth	Gilchrist
Christensen	Gilman
Clay	Gingrich
Clayton	Goode
Clement	Goodlatte
Clyburn	Goodling
Coble	Gordon
Coburn	Goss
Collins	Granger
Combest	Green
Cook	Greenwood
Cooksey	Gutierrez
Costello	Gutknecht
Cox	Hall (OH)
Crane	Hall (TX)
Crapo	Hamilton
Cubin	Hansen
Cummings	Harman
Cunningham	Hastert
Danner	Hastings (FL)
Davis (FL)	Hastings (WA)
Davis (VA)	Hayworth
Deal	Hefley
DeFazio	Herger
DeLauro	Hill
DeLay	Hilleary
Dickey	Hilliary
Dicks	Hinojosa
Dingell	Hobson
Dixon	Hoekstra
Doggett	Holden
Dooley	Hooley
Doolittle	Horn
Doyle	Houghton
Dreier	Hoyer
Duncan	Hulshof
Dunn	Hutchinson
Edwards	Hyde
Ehlers	Jackson (IL)
Ehrlich	Jackson-Lee
Emerson	(TX)
Engel	Jefferson
English	Jenkins
Eshoo	John
Etheridge	Johnson (CT)
Evans	Johnson (WI)
Everett	Johnson, E. B.
Farr	Johnson, Sam
Fattah	Jones
Fawell	Kanjorski
Fazio	Kaptur

Kasich	Kelly
Kennedy (MA)	Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly	Kildee
Kilpatrick	Kim
Kind (WI)	King (NY)
Kingston	Kleczka
Klink	Klug
Kolbe	Kucinich
LaFalce	LaHood
Lampson	Lantos
Largent	Latham
Lazio	Leach
Levin	Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)	Lewis (KY)
Linder	Lipinski
Livingston	LoBiondo
Lofgren	Lucas
Luther	Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)	Manton
Manzullo	Martinez
Mascara	Matsui
McCarthy (MO)	McCarthy (NY)
McCrery	McDermott
McGovern	McHale
McHugh	McInnis
McIntyre	McKeon
McKinney	McNulty
Meehan	Meek
Menendez	Metcalf
Mica	Millender
McDonald	Miller (CA)
Miller (FL)	Minge
Mink	

Moran (KS)	Moran (VA)
Morella	Murtha
Myrick	Nadler
Nethercutt	Neumann
Ney	Northup
Norwood	Nussle
Oberstar	Obey
Olver	Owens
Oxley	Packard
Pallone	Pappas
Pascrell	Pastor
Paul	Paxon
Pease	Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)	Petri
Pickering	Pickett
Pitts	Pombo
Pomeroy	Porter
Portman	Poshard
Price (NC)	Pryce (OH)
Quinn	Radanovich
Rahall	Ramstad
Rangel	Redmond

Regula	Reyes
Riley	Rivers
Rodriguez	Roemer
Rogan	Rogers
Rohrabacher	Rothman
Roukema	Roybal-Allard
Royce	Ryun
Sabo	Sanchez
Sanders	Sandlin
Sanford	Sawyer
Scarborough	Schaefer, Dan
Schumer	Scott
Sensenbrenner	Serrano
Sessions	Shaw
Shays	Sherman
Shimkus	Shuster
Siskisky	Skaggs
Skeen	Smith (MI)
Slaughter	Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)	Smith, Adam
Smith, Linda	Snyder
Solomon	

Souder	Spence
Spratt	Stark
Stearns	Stenholm
Stokes	Strickland
Stump	Sununu
Talent	Tanner
Tauscher	Tauzin
Taylor (MS)	Thomas
Thompson	Thornberry
Thune	Thurman
Tiahrt	Tierney
Towns	Townsend
Trafficant	Turner
Upton	Velazquez
Vento	Walsh
Wamp	Waters
Watkins	Watt (NC)
Waxman	Weldon (PA)
Weller	Weygand
White	Whitfield
Wicker	Wolf
Wynn	Yates
Young (FL)	

□ 1240

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall, 364 Members have recorded their presence by electronic device.

Under the rule, further proceedings are dispensed with.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. SOLOMON led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 607. An act to amend the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974 to require notice of cancellation rights with respect to private mortgage insurance which is required as a condition of entering into certain federally related mortgage loans and to provide for cancellation of such insurance, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and a concurrent resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 191. An act to throttle criminal use of guns.

S. 758. An act to make certain technical corrections to the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995.

S. 1172. An act for the relief of Sylvester Flis.

S. 1213. An act to establish a National Ocean Council, a Commission on Ocean Policy, and for other purposes.

S. 1566. An act to amend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 to protect the voting rights of military personnel, and for other purposes.

S. Con. Res. 39. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the German Government should expand and simplify its reparations system, provide reparations to Holocaust survivors in Eastern and Central Europe, and set up a fund to help cover the medical expenses of Holocaust survivors.

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 335) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 335

Resolved, That a committee of two Members be appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join with a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has assembled and Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT, PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 335

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DREIER). The Chair appoints as Members of the committee on the part of the House to join a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a

quorum of each House has been assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT).

NOTIFICATION TO THE SENATE

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 336) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 336

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House inform the Senate that a quorum of the House is present and that the House is ready to proceed with business.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DAILY HOUR OF MEETING

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 337) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That unless otherwise ordered, before Monday, May 18, 1998, the hour of daily meeting of the House shall be 2 p.m. on Mondays; 11 a.m. on Tuesdays; and 10 a.m. on all other days of the week; and from Monday, May 18, 1998, until the end of the second session, the hour of daily meeting of the House shall be noon on Mondays; 10 a.m. on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays; and 9 a.m. on all other days of the week.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENTS OF THE HOUSE AND RECESS OR ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 201) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 201

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Wednesday, January 28, 1998, it stand adjourned until 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday, February 3, 1998; that when the House adjourns on Thursday, February 5, 1998, it stand adjourned until 3 p.m. on Wednesday, February 11, 1998; and that when the House adjourns on Thursday, February 12, 1998, it stand adjourned until 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday, February 24, 1998, or until noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the Senate recesses or adjourns at the close of business on Friday, February 13, 1998, pursuant to a motion made by the Majority Leader, or his designee, in accordance with this concurrent resolution, it stand recessed or adjourned until noon on Monday, February 23, 1998, or such time on that day as may be specified by the Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until noon on

the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1245

HOOR OF MEETING ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1998

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet on 1:00 p.m. Wednesday, January 28, 1998.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DREIER). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday, January 28, 1998.

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

There was no objection.

HOLOCAUST VICTIMS REDRESS ACT

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on International Relations be discharged from further consideration of the Senate bill (S. 1564) to provide redress for inadequate restitution of assets seized by the United States Government during World War II which belonged to victims of the Holocaust, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

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

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I do not intend to object, but I do want to make a statement on the Record with regard to the unanimous consent request for the House to consider H.R. 1564, the Holocaust Victims Redress Act.

Before I do that I ask the proponents of the bill for an explanation of the bill.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAMILTON. Further reserving the right to object, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN].

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman knows, we attempted to have a hearing on this issue last year. We were unable to because the witness who was to come before us had to cancel his appearance.

Would the gentleman set forth his objections to our bill?

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I yielded for the purpose of an explanation of the bill. Does the gentleman want me to go ahead and state my objection?

Mr. GILMAN. Please.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, let me state at the outset that Federal assistance for victims of the Holocaust is a very compelling priority. These victims have suffered as much as any human being. They have known the evil and the brutality that sometimes lurks unfortunately in the heart of man. It is fitting and understandable that the United States should be responsive. Restitution for victims of the Holocaust deserve our support.

Therefore, I will support S. 1564, and I commend my friend the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JIM LEACH], the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, for introducing the companion bill in the House, H.R. 2591.

While I support the substance of this bill and will vote for it and not object to the unanimous consent, I am nonetheless deeply disappointed by the process. This is the first Committee on International Relations bill in this session and the committee, by the chairman's decision, has been bypassed. I do not know of any reason to rush this bill through on the first day of the session without giving members of the Committee on International Relations an opportunity to consider the bill.

I fully understand that the chairman had some difficulty in scheduling administration's witnesses, but that is true on almost any bill we have when we are dealing with high level administration officials. H.R. 2591 was referred solely to the Committee on International Relations on October 1 of last year. Despite my request, the committee has not held a single hearing on the bill. There has been no committee deliberation on it and no markup.

S. 1564 was passed by the Senate on November 13th, 1997 and was referred to the committee. It is substantially the same as the bill authored by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LEACH] and also did not have any consideration by the House Committee on International Relations. So the committee is taking a bill with a very worthy purpose, handed to us by an outside group and urging its approval without a serious examination of it.

Now, there's nothing wrong or unusual about that, in looking to outside groups for information and advice, but it is not responsible for the Congress—

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAMILTON. I would like to finish my statement, if I may.

Mr. LEACH. The gentleman has the time, of course.

Mr. HAMILTON. But, yes, under my reservation of objection, I will be happy to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. LEACH. I would not be so timorous to ask the gentleman to yield except on a point of fact.

This bill was written exclusively by the chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Financial Services. No outside group presented this bill or suggested the bill prior to its introduction. I state that to the gentleman as a matter of fact and would request a correction.

Mr. HAMILTON. I am quite willing to accept the word of the gentleman from Iowa because I have great confidence in his word.

Mr. LEACH. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, continuing under my reservation of objection, there is nothing wrong to looking to outside groups for information and advice, but what is not responsible is for the Congress to pass a bill without independently considering the various questions that it raises. The members of the committee have not had an opportunity to study this bill adequately. We do not have any idea of the implications and its dimensions.

This measure begins a new Federal program. Thirty million dollars is authorized for contributions to charitable organizations to assist survivors of the Holocaust but, in my mind at least, many questions abound: Where is the money coming from? Is a new appropriation going to be required? What programs, if any, will be cut in order to allocate the funds for this program? Who determines who gets what relief? Which victims will be compensated, which victims will not be compensated? Will richer beneficiaries get the same amount as poorer beneficiaries? Is this a one-shot deal or the beginning of a permanent program with annual appropriations?

I do not think we are doing our job as a committee and I do not think we are doing our job as a Congress if we cannot delve into such questions.

S. 1564 directs the President to direct his representative to seek and vote for an agreement to make contributions to a reparation fund. My understanding is that creation of such a fund was announced in December 1997. At the very least this inaccuracy would have been corrected at a committee markup.

I understand that there is pressure to act on this bill. It has the broad support of the Congress, it has my support as its stands, but I think we could have done a better job. It has the support of the administration. We all want to do the right thing to help the victims of the Holocaust but the process that we are following is flawed. The committee is not doing its job. The Congress is not in a position to do its job as an institution. I believe a better process would result in a better draft of the bill.

I ardently hope that the Committee on International Relations' first action

this session, waiving jurisdiction, does not mark a trend for the upcoming session. I hope that on measures of important policy issues before the Committee on International Relations during the session, including remaining issues related to Holocaust restitution, we will have timely and balanced consideration in the committee.

I understand there are other Members who may want to speak, and I am happy to yield at this point to the proponents of the bill.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAMILTON. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], the distinguished chairman.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, in response to the gentleman's concern about waiving jurisdiction, as the gentleman knows we attempted to hold a hearing on this issue last year, at the end of last year. We were unable to because the witness who was to come before us had to cancel his appearance because the Secretary of State was testifying elsewhere on the Hill and the department frowns on having its officers testify on the same day a Secretary is testifying. We tried to accommodate the witness and he was not able to rearrange his schedule.

I understand that, in any event, the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, as the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LEACH] will testify, held a hearing on this issue in June of 1997, as well as one hearing in a prior Congress in December of 1996. Meanwhile, the Senate passed this measure. It is not a controversial measure, and if we can arrange for the appropriate witnesses to appear, we will certainly conduct a hearing to dig into the issues that the gentleman is raising with regard to the financing.

There are other bills and resolutions on this general subject pending before our committee, but the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services and I thought that given the fact that survivors are passing away every day while awaiting satisfaction of just claims, that we should move the bill as expeditiously as possible.

I do appreciate my colleague's willingness to allow the bill to move forward at this time and we certainly will try to accommodate his concerns in the coming weeks in this new session.

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, under my reservation of objection, I will be happy to yield to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LEACH], the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, let me first explain some of the background of this bill to my distinguished friend, with whom I have had talks prior to this session and with whose staff we have consulted.

This bill is the result of several extensive hearings in the House Committee on Banking and Financial Services

that will be followed up by more hearings in the next several weeks. The bill, as I would repeat again, was introduced after these hearings at the exclusive instigation of the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services. And I would say to my distinguished friend, the implication of outside group pressure is not a very appropriate one.

I would also say that one of the back-grounds for trying to push the bill at the very end of the last session related, A, to the fact that the Senate passed it in virtual identical form to the bill that my distinguished colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] and I introduced with broad bipartisan support, including the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAFALCE], the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. FRANK], the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES], another gentleman from Illinois [Mr. JACKSON]; and on the Republican side the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FOX], the gentleman from Maryland [Mrs. MORELLA], and the gentleman from New York [Mrs. KELLY].

This bill caught the so-called groups that the gentleman implies are behind it by surprise. It was exclusively based upon hearings before the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, and the timing related to the fact that international negotiations were to commence in December to deal with this subject matter calling for international support. And we wanted to make it clear that the United States would be a participant so that our participation could help leverage substantial foreign support.

□ 1300

Now, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HAMILTON) indicates that he believes the bill is faultily crafted in a timing sense at this point in time because certain negotiations have occurred.

The gentleman is partially but not fully correct. The decision that was made in the negotiations in December opened up the prospect of further international support, but no agreement has been made on what support individual countries will make. So the bill, in its verbiage, is entirely appropriate and entirely accurate.

Now let me go back a little bit about what stands behind the bill. This bill was initially introduced in the House of Representatives. It would provide \$25 million as a U.S. contribution to the organizations serving survivors of the Holocaust and an additional \$5 million for archival research to be managed by the Holocaust Museum.

The second aspect, the additional \$5 million for the Holocaust Museum, came from the United States Senate, one that I believe is thoroughly appropriate. Our bill only referenced the Holocaust Museum without a designated number. But I believe it is appropriate, as the Senate has done, to put in a precise number.

The bill would also declare the sense of Congress that all governments take appropriate actions to ensure that artwork seized or extorted by the Nazis or by the Soviets be returned to their original owners or heirs. I think that is an entirely appropriate position for the United States Government to take and this Congress in particular. After all, the Holocaust was the greatest crime in history; and I believe this bill is something that provides a material redress and is entirely appropriate.

But, most of all, this bill is a reminder that the past must never be forgotten. Sometimes issues of the past are more controversial than issues of the present; and sometimes there is nothing more difficult than to judge the past, to establish what might be described as retrospective justice.

It must be understood that history doesn't have a statute of limitations. People cannot be allowed to disappear from the earth without tracks, without moral if not monetary restitution. And when one really thinks it through, one has to recognize that one of the impelling aspects of the Holocaust was avarice. This bill says, in effect, that even at a very late moment in time avarice will not be rewarded.

Finally, let me indicate to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HAMILTON), because he has raised some questions that I believe are specifically answered in the legislative language, this bill is not a new appropriation. It is a redirection of formerly appropriated funds. There are no ongoing implications of funding. It is entirely designed to assist the Department of State in its current ongoing activities.

It has the strong support of the administration; and here I want to tip my hat to the Under Secretary of State, Stuart Eizenstat, for his leadership on this issue, which I think has been thoroughly appropriate.

Finally, let me also say as strongly as I can to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HAMILTON), for whom I have no higher respect of anyone in this body, that the hearing record established in the House Committee on Banking and Financial Services is extensive and extraordinary.

I had not, in working on the legislation, intended that the resources be derived from the State Department budget. But that is what the administration recommended; and, therefore, that is the way this bill is designed.

But I would assure the gentleman that the hearing record is extensive, it is compelling, and it is extraordinary. I recognize that the gentleman has certain concerns. I also recognize that the gentleman is supportive, and for that I am very appreciative.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, may I simply say to my good friends, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), the chairman of the Committee on International Relations, and the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH), the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Financial Serv-

ices, that I don't mean to be too critical here of their conduct. I understand that they operate under considerable pressures, particularly with an important bill like this is.

I do think my position with regard to process here is entirely correct. This is an important bill. It does require a substantial authorization. It could very well be an authorization that will be repeated in the years ahead.

Very few members of this institution know very much about this bill. The House Committee on International Relations was the committee of jurisdiction, not the Committee on Banking and Financial Services. We did not have hearings on it. We did not have any discussions on it. It simply comes to the floor.

I do not see how any Member can defend that kind of a process for an important bill, and I rise only on the point of process and that is all.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman very much for yielding.

As I assured the gentleman before, we will conduct whatever hearings are needed to fully explain the issues that the gentleman has raised.

I wanted to thank the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) for bringing the measure before us. He endeavored to do this at the end of the last session, and because of the business at hand we were not able to do it at that time.

I rise in strong support of this measure; and I wanted to take the opportunity to commend our colleague, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH), for his leadership on this important issue. As chairman of our Committee on Banking and Financial Services and as senior member of our House Committee on International Relations, Chairman LEACH expended a great deal of effort to make certain that justice would be achieved for victims whose assets were confiscated by the Nazis and looked into the issue extensively.

The heinous crimes conducted by the Nazis decades ago still leave their mark today as elderly survivors struggle around the world to meet even their most basic needs and as heirs discover that valued family possessions, such as paintings, are hanging today in museums and private homes around the globe.

The Holocaust Victims Redress Act recognizes that there are numerous Jewish victims of the Holocaust who still remain uncompensated and who are in dire financial circumstances in their twilight years. Accordingly, the Leach bill authorizes \$25 million to support restitution efforts to survivors residing in our Nation and elsewhere; and an additional \$5 million is authorized to the Holocaust Memorial Museum to be distributed for archive value research to assist in the resolution of assets that were looted or extorted from the victims of the Holocaust.

Our Nation, under Secretary Eizenstat's initiative, is pressing 15 claimant nations for the speedy distribution of nearly six metric tons of gold still held by the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold. This is the body established by France, by Great Britain and our Nation at the end of World War II to return gold looted by Nazi Germany to the central banks of nations occupied during the war by Germany.

Our Nation asks that these nations contribute a substantial portion of any distribution they received to Holocaust survivors in recognition of the recently documented fact that this gold includes gold stolen from the individual victims in the Holocaust. This measure also expresses a sense of Congress that all governments should undertake in good faith to facilitate the return of private and public properties, such as works of art, to the rightful owners in cases where assets were confiscated during the Holocaust and where there is reasonable proof that the claimant is the rightful owner.

This sense of the Congress resolution builds on the London Conference on Nazi Gold held in December, since the Holocaust Museum announced in London that it will sponsor a follow-on conference on looted artwork and other assets early this summer.

Having recently visited Poland with some of my colleagues, I became familiar with Poland's efforts to speed up the restitution of Jewish communal properties. We commend the Polish government for their recent legislation and hope that those funds might be used to clarify issues related to the ownership of those properties, and we hope other countries will follow suit.

Accordingly, the legislation before us will be of great assistance in helping our Nation to move the issue of asset restitution forward and is most worthy of our consideration.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join in support of this measure.

I thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HAMILTON) for yielding me the time.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, further reserving my right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY).

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise on the reservation of the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HAMILTON) not because I do not support the bill. In fact, I do support the bill and compliment the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) on his efforts to put this legislation together. I had, however, hoped to offer an amendment to it in order to address an issue of equal gravity to Holocaust survivors. That is the issue of unpaid life insurance policies from the Holocaust.

Recently, I received a letter from a constituent outlining his attempt to collect on the life insurance policy owed to his father who was killed by the Nazis. He was given \$30 for the life

of his father and has never heard from the insurance company again. Because of this story and others like it and the fact that there were over 1.3 million policies sold to Germans at the time, Congress must act to right this wrong.

In light of the circumstances under which the bill is being considered, I will now introduce legislation today requiring European insurance companies to report to the Attorney General the names of anyone they insured who is listed on either the Holocaust Museum's Registry of Jewish Holocaust Survivors or on Yad Veshem's Hall of Names in Jerusalem.

Had the opportunity been presented, I would have offered this, the Comprehensive Holocaust Accountability in Insurance Measure, as an answer to the legislation presently before us. Of course, I am very pleased that the House is able to act quickly at the beginning of this session to redress victims of the Holocaust. They have awaited reparations for so long, and this measure is a step in the right direction. I only wish that it had been a larger step for victims of the Holocaust.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD the following:

JANUARY 21, 1998.

U.S. Congressman MARK FOLEY

DEAR SIR: I read in the Palm Beach Post of 1/21/98 that you are going after the insurance crooks such as the German Allianz.

Many years ago (it must be may be 30 years ago—or somewhat less) I received a letter from Allianz where they had found that my father had a life insurance with them—and they were settling with me as his heir.

They sent me the princely sum of about 20 to 30 dollars and said that the claim thus was settled.

I never heard from them again and at the time I felt it was hopeless to go any further.

Anyhow in the files of Allianz there is definitely the name of (my father who was murdered by the Nazis) and my name.

Thank you.

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAMILTON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH).

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HAMILTON) for yielding.

First, let me say, the gentleman has discussed this issue with me; and I would say the gentleman's leadership is very appreciated. It is the gentleman from Iowa's belief that the insurance issue is much larger than the banking issue, and we will be holding a hearing on February 12 on this issue. I believe it is a very important subject matter of a little different dimension and direction, and we intend to pursue legislation in this arena, and I believe it is very important that we do so.

I would only ask the indulgence of the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HAMILTON) to make a point, though, that I think has been misunderstood by the other side. That is, not only was this bill introduced at the exclusive direction of the chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Financial Serv-

ices without any prior input from any source, the pressure to bring it to the floor entirely emanates from the chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Financial Services, partly because of disappointment that it was not brought just as the House came to adjournment because of the timing matters that occurred then. And the leadership agreed that they would bring it up as the first item of this session, which I think is very important, and partly because it is the view of the gentleman from Iowa that, in a negotiating circumstance, it is very important to press forward.

I raise this as profoundly as I can because the implications on this House floor that there are pressures from outside groups is inappropriate.

This bill is a statement of the moral direction of the House of Representatives as a reflection of the American people, not of any particular group.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I simply say that we just had an example of why this bill should go through the regular process. A Member of this institution wanted to offer an amendment to it. He is excluded from doing so.

Now, that is the name of my objection here. We have orderly processes in this House. We ought to follow them.

A Member on the other side of the aisle was excluded from offering an amendment. Why? Because my colleague wanted to push this thing through on unanimous consent today. That is not the way the House of Representatives should do business.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL).

□ 1315

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Indiana for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I certainly am sympathetic to the bill, but I think the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HAMILTON) does make a valid point about committees and committee process and committee hearings.

I want to add my voice in support of the underlying legislation. For several months now I have been working on legislation which would force insurance companies that have not paid Holocaust victims what they are supposed to be paid, to force them to do so. I think one of the most obscene things that has come to light during this whole process has been the role of the insurance companies in stonewalling and not paying Holocaust victims and their families and descendants what is rightfully due to them. So I think it is very, very important in this Congress that we focus on this issue and that we move on this issue.

I am a member of the Committee on Commerce, and the bill will come through the Committee on Commerce in terms of the bill forcing insurance companies. I already have several co-sponsors, and will drop the bill in today. I am working with the Holocaust Museum and the people of the

Holocaust Museum on this bill. I think that it is very, very important that we move swiftly on the bill that I am dropping in today, which has bipartisan support.

I wanted to make this comment because I think this issue is very, very important. I am very sympathetic to the objections of my friend, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HAMILTON), and I hope we can resolve this so this very important legislation, as well as my legislation, gets passed very, very soon, so that the victims of the Holocaust and their descendants will at least get what is rightfully due them.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, before I withdraw my reservation, may I say I was pleased to have the assurance of the two chairmen, the gentlemen from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) that there will be further hearings on the bill. I thank them for that, and look forward to cooperating with them in that regard.

Mr. Speaker, the Holocaust Victims Redress Act, the result of a series of hearings in the House Banking Committee, is a virtual carbon copy of a bill introduced by Chairman GILMAN and myself in the previous session. There are a number of co-sponsors, including Members from both sides of the aisle: Congressmen JOHN LAFALCE, KEN BENSTEN, MARTIN FROST, SIDNEY YATES, JESSE JACKSON, Jr., LUIS GUTIERREZ, JON FOX, MICHAEL McNULTY, JIM SAXTON, JAMES MCGOVERN, BARNEY FRANK, BRAD SHERMAN, and MARK FOLEY; and Congresswomen CONNIE MORELLA, CAROLYN MALONEY, and SUE KELLY.

The bill authorizes up to \$25 million as a U.S. contribution to organizations serving survivors of the Holocaust and an additional \$5 million for archival research, to be managed by the Holocaust Museum, to assist in the restitution of assets looted or extorted from Holocaust victims by the Nazis. It would also declare the sense of Congress that all governments take appropriate action to ensure that artworks confiscated by the Nazis, or by the Soviets, be returned to their original owners or their heirs.

The Holocaust was the greatest crime in human history. This measure will provide some material redress for inadequate restitution of assets seized by the American government during World War II which belonged to Holocaust victims.

But most of all, this measure is a reminder the past must never be forgotten and that it is often more controversial than issues of the present.

While little is more difficult than to judge the past, to establish what in this case must be called retrospective justice, it must be understood that history does not have a statute of limitations. People cannot be allowed to disappear from earth without tracks, without moral if not monetary restitution.

The genesis for this proposal dates back to hearings which the Committee on Banking and Financial Services has held since December 1996, chronicling how the Nazis looted gold from the central banks of Europe as well as from individual Holocaust victims.

Following World War II, the Tripartite Gold Commission, consisting of the United States, the United Kingdom and France, was created

to oversee the recovery and return of Nazi-looted gold to the countries from which it was stolen. Most of the gold recovered during that period was long ago returned to claimant countries. However, a small portion of that gold remains to be distributed. The amount of gold in TGC custody, amount to six metric tons, is worth anywhere from \$50 million to \$70 million depending on the price of gold at a given time. Fifteen nations hold claim to some portion of that gold.

The case for speedy final distribution of the remaining gold pool to Holocaust survivors is compelling. The moral case for such a distribution was strengthened by the horrific revelation in a May 1997 report from Under Secretary of State Stuart Eizenstat that Nazi Germany co-mingled victim gold, taken from the personal property of Holocaust victims, including their dental fillings, with monetary gold, re-smelting it into gold bars which the Nazis traded for hard currency to finance the war effort.

This bill would put the Congress on record in strong support of the State Department's appeal to claimant nations to contribute their TGC gold to Holocaust survivors and strengthen the Department's hand in seeking this goal by authorizing the President to commit the United States to a voluntary donation of up to \$25 million for this purpose. A voluntary contribution on our part would go a long way in facilitating a similar gesture of generosity from others who may be claimants of the gold pool or who may have reason to provide redress for actions taken during the dark night of the human soul we call the Holocaust.

I had hoped that the House would act on this bill at the end of the last session so the U.S. delegation attending an international conference on Nazi-looted gold in London in December could report that the U.S. had agreed to make a contribution to this fund. Nevertheless, I am pleased that the House is taking up the bill today at the first opportunity of this session.

I might add that a contribution of this nature by the United States would also serve as an act of conscience on the part of this nation. As the bill indicates in the findings, there was an unknown quantity of heirless assets of Holocaust victims in the United States after World War II. A 1941 census of foreign assets in the United States identified \$198 million in German-owned assets in the United States as well as another \$1.2 billion in Swiss assets. Assets inventoried in the census included bank accounts, securities, trusts, and other items. In the years following World War II, Congress recognized that some of the assets held in the United States may have in fact belonged to Jewish victims of the Holocaust who had sent their assets abroad for safekeeping.

Given this circumstance, Congress authorized up to \$3 million in claims for such heirless assets to be awarded to a successor organization to provide relief and rehabilitation for needy survivors. However, the political difficulties associated with such a commitment led Congress ultimately to settle on a \$500,000 contribution. Although the documentary record on asset ownership remains sparse, it is likely that heirless assets in the U.S. were worth much more than the 1962 settlement figure.

A precise accounting of claims will remain unknowable, but the fact that the United States committed itself to such a modest amount in settlement for victim claims pro-

vides justification for the United States to make an inflation-adjusted contribution today for victim funds mingled with Nazi assets located in and seized by the United States during the war.

In testimony before our Committee last year, Under Secretary Eizenstat urged that a better accounting be made for the fate of heirless assets in banks in the United States, and that the issue of World War II-era insurance policies, securities and art work also be examined. To help answer these questions, the legislation would direct \$5 million to the United States Holocaust Museum for archival research to assist in the restitution of assets of all types looted or extorted from Holocaust victims, and activities that would support Holocaust remembrance and education activities.

I am pleased to report that the London conference mentioned earlier, Under Secretary of State Eizenstat announced that the United States would host a second international conference in 1998 to look further into the issue of assets looted by the Nazis. In that context, it is important to note that the second title of the bill deals with Nazi-looted art which is expected to be among the topics to be discussed at the next conference.

A witness at the Banking Committee's hearing last June noted that, "The twelve years of the Nazi era mark the greatest displacement of art in history." Under international legal principles dating back to the Hague Convention of 1907, pillaging during war is forbidden as is the seizure of works of art. In defiance of international standards, the Nazis looted valuable works of art from their own citizens and institutions as well as from people and institutions in France and Holland and other occupied countries. This grand theft of art helped the Nazis finance their war. Avarice served as an incentive to genocide with the ultimate in governmental censorship being reflected in the Aryan supremacist notion that certain modern art was degenerate and thus disposable.

The Nazis purged state museums of impressionist, abstract, expressionist, and religious art as well as art they deemed to be politically or racially incorrect. Private Jewish art collections in Germany and Nazi-occupied countries were confiscated while others were extorted from their owners. Still others were exchanged by their owners for exit permits to flee the country. As the Nazis sold works of art for hard currency to finance the war, many artworks disappeared into the international marketplace. Efforts following the war to return the looted art to original owners were successful to a degree, but to this day many items remain lost to their original owners and heirs.

It is interesting to note that when the French Vichy government tried to object on international legal grounds to Nazi confiscation of art owned by Jewish citizens in France, the Germans responded that such individuals (including those who were sent to concentration camps) had been declared by French authorities no longer to be citizens. Hence, the Nazis claimed that the 1907 Hague Convention, which prohibits the confiscation of assets from citizens in occupied countries, did not apply.

This reasoning cannot be tolerated by civilized people, and one purpose of the legislation before us today is to underline that the restitution of these works of art to their rightful owners is required by international law, as spelled out in the 1907 Hague Convention. The return of war booty ought to be a goal of

civilized nations even at this late date, long after the end of World War II. For that reason, I have included in the legislation a sense of Congress urging all governments to take appropriate actions to achieve this end.

The Holocaust may have been a war within a war—one fought against defined individuals and civilized values—but it was an integral part of the larger world war among states. Hence, the international principles prohibiting the theft of art and private property during wartime should be applied with equal rigor in instances of genocidal war within a country's borders or conquered territory.

In closing, I would like to announce that the Committee on Banking and Financial Services will be holding its third hearing on the subject of Nazi-looted gold, dormant bank accounts in Switzerland, and other assets taken from victims of the Holocaust on February 12. At that time, the Committee plans to hear testimony from Under Secretary Eizenstat, Swiss Ambassador Thomas Borer, and two panels of witnesses discussing the topics of looted art and insurance.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I urge the unanimous adoption of S. 1564. Thank you.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me. I want to express my strong support for the passage of this legislation.

Let me say at the outset that I share the concerns which were raised by the distinguished ranking member of the Committee on International Relations, Mr. HAMILTON, about the inappropriate way in which this bill comes to the floor of the House today. We should have held hearings, and we should have had proper consideration of this legislation in the Committee. There is not such urgency in the adoption of this legislation that we could not have followed regular procedures in the consideration of this bill.

Having said that, however, Mr. Speaker, I want to indicate my strong support for S. 1564—the Holocaust Victims Redress Act. I want to thank my dear friend, Congressman JIM LEACH, the Chairman of the Banking Committee, who introduced a similar bill in the House of Representatives and who has shown great sympathy for this issue. I also want to thank my dear friend, Congressman BEN GILMAN, the Chairman of the International Relations Committee, for his efforts and support of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the Holocaust Victims Redress Act directs that the United States government support the contribution of all or of a substantial portion of the gold remaining under the control of the Tripartite Gold Commission to charitable organizations to assist survivors of the Holocaust. It also authorizes the President to obligate up to \$30 million for such distribution. It authorizes appropriations for archival research to assist in the restitution of assets looted from Holocaust victims and for other activities to further Holocaust remembrance and education. The legislation urges efforts to facilitate the return of private and public property—primarily works of art—which were seized during the period of Nazi rule to the rightful owners in cases where the ownership can be established.

Mr. Speaker, it is most appropriate that we take the action proposed in this legislation. Thousands and thousands of the victims of Nazi terror suffered the destruction of their lives, the murder of their family members, and

debilitating illnesses resulting from their unbelievable hardships. It is only appropriate that we acknowledge this suffering and take these modest steps to assist the victims.

The Administration has indicated its support for the approach that this legislation takes. The United States government recognizes that a portion of the gold looted by the Nazis contained a significant amount of gold stolen or coerced from victims of the Holocaust. I am delighted that the Administration favors the proposal that the remaining gold, or most of it, be contributed to the "Special Persecutee Relief Fund" which was announced in December 1997, and I welcome the positive reaction from many of the potential donors to this fund. I do hope, Mr. Speaker, that the neutral countries who received Nazi gold during the course of World War II will also make generous contributions to this fund. It is most appropriate in view of the benefits they enjoyed as a result of the Nazi gold that was moved to their countries during the war.

I am also pleased, Mr. Speaker, that the Administration has shown United States leadership by indicating our intention to participate in this fund with a contribution of up to \$25 million. This should be an incentive for countries which have claims under the Tripartite Gold Commission and countries which were neutral in World War II to join in making significant contributions to this fund. Our contribution is indeed a modest amount—and I hope that our participation will increase—but I do hope that it will encourage others.

Mr. Speaker, no amount of monetary reparation and no amount of recognition or expressions of sorrow can ever compensate for the unspeakable suffering that the victims of the Holocaust have endured. It is important, however, that we make this gesture of recognition—regardless of how small it is in the face of the enormity of the injustice against these victims.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DREIER). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 1564

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Holocaust Victims Redress Act".

TITLE I—HEIRLESS ASSETS

SEC. 101. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds as follows:

(1) Among the \$198,000,000 in German assets located in the United States and seized by the United States Government in World War II were believed to be bank accounts, trusts, securities, or other assets belonging to Jewish victims of the Holocaust.

(2) Among an estimated \$1,200,000,000 in assets of Swiss nationals and institutions which were frozen by the United States Government during World War II (including over \$400,000,000 in bank deposits) were assets whose beneficial owners were believed to include victims of the Holocaust.

(3) In the aftermath of the war, the Congress recognized that some of the victims of the Holocaust whose assets were among those seized or frozen during the war might

not have any legal heirs, and legislation was enacted to authorize the transfer of up to \$3,000,000 of such assets to organizations dedicated to providing relief and rehabilitation for survivors of the Holocaust.

(4) Although the Congress and the Administration authorized the transfer of such amount to the relief organizations referred to in paragraph (3), the enormous administrative difficulties and cost involved in proving legal ownership of such assets, directly or beneficially, by victims of the Holocaust, and proving the existence or absence of heirs of such victims, led the Congress in 1962 to agree to a lump-sum settlement and to provide \$500,000 for the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization of New York, such sum amounting to 1/6th of the authorized maximum level of "heirless" assets to be transferred.

(5) In June of 1997, a representative of the Secretary of State, in testimony before the Congress, urged the reconsideration of the limited \$500,000 settlement.

(6) While a precisely accurate accounting of "heirless" assets may be impossible, good conscience warrants the recognition that the victims of the Holocaust have a compelling moral claim to the unrestituted portion of assets referred to in paragraph (3).

(7) Furthermore, leadership by the United States in meeting obligations to Holocaust victims would strengthen—

(A) the efforts of the United States to press for the speedy distribution of the remaining nearly 6 metric tons of gold still held by the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold (the body established by France, Great Britain, and the United States at the end of World War II to return gold looted by Nazi Germany to the central banks of countries occupied by Germany during the war); and

(B) the appeals by the United States to the 15 nations claiming a portion of such gold to contribute a substantial portion of any such distribution to Holocaust survivors in recognition of the recently documented fact that the gold held by the Commission includes gold stolen from individual victims of the Holocaust.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are as follows:

(1) To provide a measure of justice to survivors of the Holocaust all around the world while they are still alive.

(2) To authorize the appropriation of an amount which is at least equal to the present value of the difference between the amount which was authorized to be transferred to successor organizations to compensate for assets in the United States of heirless victims of the Holocaust and the amount actually paid in 1962 to the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization of New York for that purpose.

(3) To facilitate efforts by the United States to seek an agreement whereby nations with claims against gold held by the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold would contribute all, or a substantial portion, of that gold to charitable organizations to assist survivors of the Holocaust.

SEC. 102. DISTRIBUTIONS BY THE TRIPARTITE GOLD COMMISSION.

(a) DIRECTIONS TO THE PRESIDENT.—The President shall direct the commissioner representing the United States on the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold, established pursuant to Part III of the Paris Agreement on Reparation, to seek and vote for a timely agreement under which all signatories to the Paris Agreement on Reparation, with claims against the monetary gold pool in the jurisdiction of such Commission, contribute all, or a substantial

portion, of such gold to charitable organizations to assist survivors of the Holocaust.

(b) AUTHORITY TO OBLIGATE THE UNITED STATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—From funds otherwise obligated in the Treasury of the United States, the President is authorized to obligate subject to paragraph (2) an amount not to exceed \$30,000,000 for distribution in accordance with subsections (a) and (b).

(2) CONFORMANCE WITH BUDGET ACT REQUIREMENT.—Any budget authority contained in paragraph (1) shall be effective only to such extent and in such amounts as are provided in advance in appropriation Acts.

SEC. 103. FULFILLMENT OF OBLIGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the President such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 1998, 1999, and 2000, not to exceed a total of \$25,000,000 for all such fiscal years, for distribution to organizations as may be specified in any agreement concluded pursuant to section 102.

(b) ARCHIVAL RESEARCH.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the President \$5,000,000 for archival research and translation services to assist in the restitution of assets looted or extorted from victims of the Holocaust and such other activities that would further Holocaust remembrance and education.

TITLE II—WORKS OF ART

SEC. 201. FINDINGS.

Congress finds as follows:

(1) Established pre-World War II principles of international law, as enunciated in Articles 47 and 56 of the Regulations annexed to the 1907 Hague Convention (IV) Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land, prohibited pillage and the seizure of works of art.

(2) In the years since World War II, international sanctions against confiscation of works of art have been amplified through such conventions as the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, which forbids the illegal export of art work and calls for its earliest possible restitution to its rightful owner.

(3) In defiance of the 1907 Hague Convention, the Nazis extorted and looted art from individuals and institutions in countries it occupied during World War II and used such booty to help finance their war of aggression.

(4) The Nazis' policy of looting art was a critical element and incentive in their campaign of genocide against individuals of Jewish and other religious and cultural heritage and, in this context, the Holocaust, while standing as a civil war against defined individuals and civilized values, must be considered a fundamental aspect of the world war unleashed on the continent.

(5) Hence, the same international legal principles applied among states should be applied to art and other assets stolen from victims of the Holocaust.

(6) In the aftermath of the war, art and other assets were transferred from territory previously controlled by the Nazis to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, much of which has not been returned to rightful owners.

SEC. 202. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING RESTITUTION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY, SUCH AS WORKS OF ART.

It is the sense of the Congress that consistent with the 1907 Hague Convention, all governments should undertake good faith efforts to facilitate the return of private and public property, such as works of art, to the right-

ful owners in cases where assets were confiscated from the claimant during the period of Nazi rule and there is reasonable proof that the claimant is the rightful owner.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on S. 1564, the Senate bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

EXPRESSING SORROW OF THE HOUSE AT THE DEATH OF THE HON. SONNY BONO, REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 338) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 338

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable Sonny Bono, a Representative from the State of California.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the House adjourns today, it adjourn as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS), the dean of the California Congressional delegation, is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. BROWN).

(Mr. LEWIS of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, it was with great sadness that I was awakened in the middle of the night during the recess. I want to share with my colleagues that I was struggling in my subconscious, attempting to put together words that were of condolence to my colleague the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] regarding the recent tragic loss in his family, only to be awakened by a telephone call from a reporter, Jim Specht, who writes for a number of newspapers in our region, Jim told me of the tragic accident that led to the death of our friend and colleague, SONNY BONO.

To say the least, we were all shocked by this development. SONNY BONO is one of those very, very unusual people you meet very rarely in public life or in life in general.

SONNY is survived by his oldest children, Christy and Chastity, and by his lovely wife Mary and their children, Chesare, who is 9 years of age, about to be 10, and Chianna, who is 6.

During the time he was with us, SONNY demonstrated to all of us that he is one of the most unusual characters you could ever meet. But by way of background, SONNY BONO came to California when he was 7 years old and moved to Los Angeles. Following high school he got his first job, that of being a meat truck driver. I think we all know that his heart lay in the entertainment business. In those early days he was developing his skills as a music writer. Often on those trips around the city of Los Angeles making stops for his product purpose, he would also drop off at various locations various songs that he had developed.

SONNY's talent became very apparent to all the world when his then girlfriend, Cheryl Sarkasian, and he made their first recording together, among a number of recordings that led to that show known as Sonny and Cher. Between 1971 and 1974, Sonny and Cher were among the great hits across the country. They had an impact upon young people of that age that is remembered by all.

Following that work, which eventually came to an end, the partnership came to an end, about 1974, SONNY went on with his business over a period of time. He then took the next step in terms of his most amazing career. In the early 1980s, he established what were to become known as Bono Restaurants, first in Los Angeles, then in Texas. I began to personally get to know SONNY when he opened such a restaurant in Palm Springs, California. At that time, the location of the restaurant was actually in my own district.

In Palm Springs, he quickly became known by anybody who enjoyed both the entertainment as well as the fun restaurant opportunity in Palm Springs. As he developed that process in Palm Springs, he found himself having some difficulty with local government regulations. It seems there was a conflict that arose over a sign that he needed for his restaurant. Local bureaucracy, he would suggest, was getting in the way. That kind of led to a minibattle that caused SONNY a different way, perhaps for the first time, to especially focus upon politics.

With that confrontation, when the local person resisted what he thought was sensible public policy, he indicated that maybe the best alternative for him was to run for office and become that person's boss, SONNY wanted to make sure that sense was made out of local policy. With that, SONNY became the mayor of Palm Springs.

Known by all in Southern California in connection with that, after some time carrying forward that work, he ran for the U.S. Senate. I mention that, even though he was unsuccessful in the primary process, only by way of

giving a preliminary hint of the quality and mix that is the character of SONNY BONO.

The person who won that primary, Bruce Hershenon, along with our colleague TOM CAMPBELL and SONNY all ran in that primary, Bruce eventually won the primary. But in spite of an intense process, SONNY and Bruce Hershenon developed a personal relationship that was as deep as any I have ever seen in public affairs. They were fast friends and loyal friends from that point to this day forward.

SONNY ran for the House of Representatives in 1994 when the seat became vacant, as our colleague Al McCandless decided to retire. With his election who will ever forget SONNY's early stay in the House. I wonder how many of those of you who are here with me today remember that event in which he was a guest during his first term at the annual press club dinner, a black tie affair. You know how we all love those black tie affairs.

SONNY was one of the speakers chosen that evening during his first term, and I remember very, very clearly SONNY's giving formal written remarks, from the start I could sense he was not particularly comfortable with them.

About halfway through the remarks, he turned, and it looked as though somebody was a little perplexed. He said, hey, you are trying to give me the hook, huh, an old slang line for people in the entertainment business to get you off the stage.

With that, Sonny threw aside his written remarks and began talking about his real feelings about his experience in the House. It is really amazing what developed. A half an hour late, he had these cynical press people rolling in the aisle.

SONNY BONO demonstrated his sense about the House and used his sense of humor oftentimes in times of critical circumstance to bring us together.

In our Conference, time and time again, he illustrated that his voice was exactly what was needed to provide the sort of oil that allows us to work together. He did that not only in our Conference, but also on both sides of the aisle as well.

SONNY served with us in the House as a member of the Committee on the Judiciary. He was very active in the war on drugs and demonstrated an ongoing and active interest in copyright law and intellectual property concerns.

You will hear a good deal today about his most important concern as it relates to the environment, for he has been the co-chairman of our task force dealing with the Salton Sea, which, as many of you may know, is the largest inland lake in the West. It clearly involves the most important environmental challenge that faces the United States insofar as the West is concerned.

SONNY also worked on the Committee on National Security and played a very big role in making sure that our Armed

Forces have the quality and strength that are required for this country that now leads the free world.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). The gentleman from California, Mr. BROWN, is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time, and I also appreciate very much what my colleague from California has said about SONNY BONO and giving some of his background before he came to Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I recall fairly clearly my own first awareness of SONNY as a part of the duo of SONNY and Cher. I am not one normally given to spending a lot of time with popular entertainers, but I was struck by this couple who made a very great impression on me, and SONNY in particular, because I was not convinced that he had any obvious talents. But he did pass the critical test of being extremely successful and extremely popular, and one cannot quarrel with success.

Obviously, as the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS), has already reported, he had talents that extended into a variety of fields.

I first became personally acquainted with him, of course, after he was elected to the Congress, and I observed his operations here on the floor. As with most new Members, it seemed to me he was not quite sure what he was doing much of the time, but he learned with great rapidity. I came to admire the way in which he grasped opportunities to participate in a variety of different issues and generally bring a high degree of common sense to the consideration of those issues.

As my colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS), has indicated, we became involved, those of us in what we call the Inland Empire region of Southern California, which includes the counties of San Bernardino, Riverside and Imperial, we became involved as a group, all of the Members from that region, in efforts to achieve some remediation of the problems of the Salton Sea. I will not deal unduly on that at this point.

But we all recall the fact that in the Congress 3 or 4 years ago, the California delegation had somewhat of a reputation as being, shall we say, lacking in cohesiveness. Some of us became concerned with that problem and began to initiate steps to distinguish between those things which were worthy of lack of cohesiveness and those which really deserved cohesiveness.

□ 1330

In other words, we began to try and define those areas where it was appropriate for Congressmen in California to work together regardless of party, and those equally or more important areas where we needed to be divided on the

basis of political principle. And we learned a number of lessons, and we began this process of working together, and my experience with SONNY and my appreciation for him began to rise as I had the opportunity to participate with him in these vital areas which were nonpartisan in their scope, but which related to the welfare of all of our constituents in our respective districts.

I will not belabor the details of this particularly, although I may come back to them a little bit later, but my last recollection of SONNY was in his office in Palm Springs where we had one of the meetings of our task force, we call it the Inland Empire Salton Sea Task Force, and SONNY of course is a cochairman of that task force, brought us together in his office to discuss at that point the impending visit of the Secretary of the Interior. I will tell my colleagues that SONNY's efforts as a cochairman of the task force were unique and very successful in focusing the attention of the Executive Branch on the need to take some action there.

He was the kind of a person who worked easily to bring people together, and I wish that trait were more common amongst our colleagues. I will always remember him as a gentleman, one who could bring us together, could bring about agreement with regard to critical issues, could identify critical problem areas and focus discussions on them in a way which is not too usual amongst the Members of Congress, and which I think will create a lasting monument to his work as an elected public official.

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

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE).

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

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

I have a statement covering an outline, a brief outline, of some of the services and contributions that SONNY BONO made as a member of the House Committee on the Judiciary, and I am going to ask that that be printed in the RECORD, but I have some remarks I would like to make that are more of a general nature than a specific recitation of his great contributions to the House Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Speaker, contemplating the untimely death of our colleague and really our brother, SONNY BONO, forces us to confront the mystery of life and death. It makes us ask the question to which there is no answer in this lifetime: Why me, Lord? SONNY's impact on us was like a skyrocket. It was bright, it was beautiful, and very brief. He left us many examples of how we should understand our vocation as legislators, how we should treat each other as brothers and sisters and of the value of laughter and inner joy.

SONNY, in one brief lifetime, was a resounding success in 4 difficult careers: Songwriting, performing, mayor of an important city, and a Congressman. SONNY laughed often, he loved much, especially his wife, Mary, and his children. He won the respect and the affection of all who knew him. He appreciated beauty and he saw the good in others. He was an authentic free spirit. Among the many lessons we can draw from his example, the one most important to me are three words that his life said to every person, young or old, who has a burning desire to achieve. "Yes, you can."

SONNY, I know you are up there. Do not forget us, because we will never forget you.

Mr. Speaker, tomorrow this House will remember in a memorial service the life and work of Representative SONNY BONO, who lost his life tragically in a skiing accident on January 5, 1998. As we convene to reflect on his remarkable life, I would like to recognize his achievements as a valued member of the House Judiciary Committee.

SONNY was not a lawyer, and yet he requested to become a member of the Judiciary Committee out of his concern for the issues entrusted to its jurisdiction. I was happy to recommend his placement on the Committee and I know that I speak for its entire membership when I say that his refreshing approach to legislation and his immediate contributions were appreciated on both sides of the aisle.

How SONNY became a Member of Congress is a classic American tale that should be studied by anyone interested in pursuing politics. Unable to cut through the municipal bureaucracy necessary to simply put a sign in front of his restaurant in Palm Springs, California, SONNY ran for Mayor to fix the problem himself. Elected twice to that position, Sonny succeeded in bringing government closer to the people and in bringing new revenue, including an International Film Festival, to his city and its surrounding areas. Elected to the 104th Congress in 1994, this ambitious freshman's first bill called for another initiative to bring government closer to the people: the appointment of a three-judge court panel, already used in Voting Rights Act and apportionment cases, to hear constitutional challenges to popular referenda voted upon by the entire population of a state. His reasoning was simple: when the citizens of a state vote directly on an issue that is important to their lives, and a direct majority speaks, one judge should not be able to delay the execution of the will of the people of an entire state for years. This sophisticated measure was aimed at addressing the legal aftermath of the affirmative action and immigration referenda in his home state.

SONNY BONO, the self-proclaimed non-lawyer, had to argue for this bill before a Judiciary Committee comprised of legally-trained members. He effectively laid out his case. SONNY's bill was reported to the full House by the Committee. Then, as a freshman, Representative BONO went to the floor of the House armed only with the logic of his arguments and convinced a majority of his colleagues to support passage of his bill.

Mr. Speaker, Congress can be a daunting institution for anyone to master. SONNY BONO, as a freshman, tackled a serious subject like judicial reform and made it his first effort at

lawmaking. His legislation has been reintroduced this Congress and is pending before the Judiciary Committee as part of the Judicial Reform Act of this Congress.

His gifts reflected SONNY's diverse background as a songwriter, entertainer, business owner and Mayor. Those experiences gave him a unique perspective on issues as diverse as tax reform, immigration and intellectual property. As a member of the Subcommittee on Courts and Intellectual Property, he worked hard to negotiate difficult legal solutions to problems facing the country as the Internet becomes a new means of distributing books, music, software, and movies. To Sonny, these were not just theories to be discussed, they were part of his life. He had the unique distinction of being someone who could understand the practical effects of legislation in this area.

Many of us attended the funeral service in SONNY's home of Palm Springs and saw, along with the rest of the country on their televisions, the hundreds of people who stood in line to pay their last respects to this unique and gifted citizen. SONNY will be remembered as an ambitious member of Congress who represented with distinction the interests of his district and the interests of our country. I join with my colleagues in remembering his political career, and send prayers of comfort to his wife Mary and his children Chesare, Chianna, Chastity and Christy. The people of the 46th District of California are fortunate to have had SONNY BONO as their Representative, and those of us who worked closely with him are fortunate to have experienced his refreshing candor and lighthearted wisdom.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT).

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time. I first met Sonny a little over 3 years ago. The only contact I had with Sonny prior to that is when I had dinner at his restaurant in Palm Springs, Sonny's. We both share that common background. My family was in the restaurant business for close to 45 years.

Three years ago we started this relationship and we became very close, both as friends and as colleagues. We represented most of Riverside County, shared a district line in many communities together. And he always just was so excellent at what he did in representing his constituents, and let me put a word in for his staff, especially Brian, his chief of staff, who did an excellent job for Sonny over the years; Frank, Beverly, the whole staff.

I would like to talk briefly about the last time I saw Sonny. I got a call on a Friday afternoon that, this was two weeks before Christmas, that Sonny wanted to have a meeting, and I am sure all of us were busy, all had things that we wanted to do that Sunday two weeks before Christmas, but Sonny wanted to meet with us, it was important. And we were all there: JERRY LEWIS, GEORGE BROWN, DUNCAN HUNTER, myself, SONNY, meeting in his office to talk about something he loved, something we all care about: The Salton Sea. And for two-and-a-half

hours we sat in his office and we discussed ways we could finally resolve this issue that was important to every one of us. All of us have different backgrounds as both individuals or politicians, but Sonny could bring us all together, and I was thinking about that even while I was driving down on that Sunday that certainly we all cared about the Salton Sea, but we all cared about SONNY BONO, and I think that that was one of the reasons we were there, if not the most important thing, because Sonny was somebody you just liked to be around, somebody you wanted to be with.

So as we come back to Congress for the second half of the 105th, we are going to miss Sonny, those moments sitting back here in the Chamber when we needed that little lift, that joke, that smile. I think all of us will always remember Sonny's smile that we are just not going to have with us anymore. But we will have that memory, and we certainly have all of our prayers for Mary and the children, and we wish them Godspeed. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself an additional 6 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. CALVERT's recitation of this meeting that brought us together in SONNY's office just before Christmas leads me to offer some additional comments about some of SONNY's unique contributions. He did have a background in business as well as a background as mayor of the City of Palm Springs, and in looking at this new challenge that faced him as a Member of Congress with a huge environmental problem that was getting worse in the form of the Salton Sea, SONNY made several what I considered to be unique contributions to pointing in the direction of solutions.

One of the first things that he did was to bring the group of us together with some consultants who had extensive experience with solving environmental problems and developing unique solutions to ecological and environmental conditions. One of these was an internationally known designer who had worked all around the world and who brought to us the possibility that we could turn a declining Salton Sea, declining in an economic sense, into an asset by doing something that none of us had thought about before, and that was creating islands in the sea which could be developed for recreational and commercial purposes.

That was the kind of thing that SONNY easily perceived that I think was more difficult for the rest of us. We have, of course, some interest in the commercial development of casinos in southern California by Indian tribes, and SONNY established a dialogue with the local Indian tribes who did not have casinos, about the possibility of doing something of that sort. And lo and behold, the Indians were very interested. The idea of building islands which could be developed for recreational and commercial use is now

one of the things which may lead to an economically viable solution to the problems of the Salton Sea.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of California. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman's discussion regarding the extension of that Sunday meeting where the five of us were together, which is the last time I was with SONNY as well, and the remarks of the gentleman caused me to say that indeed, Congressman BROWN and I have looked at the problems of the Salton Sea for some time, and especially my colleague from San Bernardino County has expressed long-standing concern, since he was born in Imperial County, which has a piece of the Salton Sea, but all of us somewhat frustrated over the years watching this incredible asset deteriorate the way it has.

At one time the annual commercial values surrounding the Salton Sea were about \$100 million a year, and it has come to the point now with a combination of sewage that flows from the New River into the Salton Sea, the sewage that flows from Mexico adds to a tremendous problem. There is salt that flows from the agricultural activities that are adjacent to the Salton Sea. It is a reality that as of this moment what is a very, very important national asset and important environmental asset will all but be wasted and lost unless we take some action in a very short period of time. Maybe 5 years from now it will be too late.

Well, it was SONNY taking over the chairmanship of this task force and helping us all to focus in a special way that the gentleman from California reminds me has helped us crystallize a process here that I think will end up leading to a solution, maybe an expenditure of hundreds, not tens of millions, but hundreds of millions of dollars, but nonetheless, the result on the other end being a legacy to SONNY's service here that is most important.

Mr. BROWN of California. Well, now that the gentleman has made that comment, following SONNY's death there was a major economic conference convened in his district to examine the economic impacts of further decline or revival of the Salton Sea. It was conducted by the University of California based on an economic study that they had made, and this bore out what SONNY's instincts told him I think was possible. The detailed analysis showed that by reversing the decline of the Salton Sea and reviving it as an attractive environmental and recreational location, that this could, by the estimate of the economist who prepared the report, add to the cash flow of the region as much as \$1 billion a year.

Now, this just astounded all of us who had looked at it, and I think SONNY, because of his own keen interest in recreational and economic development which he had demonstrated during his period as mayor, was not as

surprised as some of the rest of us at what the potential was.

□ 1345

Essentially, what this report said, and we will be making a great deal of use of it, is that the economic potential of activities related to a living and vital Salton Sea is probably equivalent to that of the agriculture which is the world's most productive that surrounds the Salton Sea. This is something that we will probably be spending more time investigating and bringing forth, but we owe this to SONNY's instincts as much as anything else.

Mr. Speaker, I will, for the rest of my life, pay tribute to that instinct which gave us the hook, you might say, to create a realistic interest in a practical solution to the problems of this great body of water.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE).

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) and the gentleman from California (Mr. BROWN) for having brought this to the floor today.

Mr. Speaker, I do not have a prepared statement. I am going to do this from the seat of my pants. But that is probably the way SONNY would have done it, so I do not think I will violate any protocol as far as he is concerned.

The distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), the Chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary, has already indicated that SONNY was a valued member of the full committee. He and I sat on the Subcommittee on Courts and Intellectual Property, and I came to know SONNY very well in that capacity.

Mr. Speaker, some recent weeks ago a group of mine from North Carolina from my congressional district asked me to bring a celebrity back home for a special event, and I asked them to identify a celebrity since we are not all celebrities here. They mentioned the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LARGENT), the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATT) and SONNY BONO, Steve and J.C. being football luminaries and SONNY the entertainer.

I said, "You all name who your favorite of the three would be." "We don't have a favorite," they said. The chairman finally came to me and said, "How about SONNY BONO? See if we can get him down here."

I went to SONNY, and he responded favorably, and he showed up in Greensboro, North Carolina, at the home of Charlie and Mary Elizabeth Irving back in November. A cold rain had fallen that entire afternoon, and SONNY was the headline. I say to the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS), he packed them in. They were standing outside as the soft rain fell listening to SONNY talk for 35 to 40 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, time and again he referred to himself as a simple man from the streets; but his words were warmly

embraced not only by those exposed to the rain outside but by those who were protected from it inside.

My constituents who attended that event that night came to know him favorably even though he was only there for a little over 2 hours. In fact, that event, I say to the gentleman from California, may well have been his final public appearance.

Shortly after his untimely death, a syndicated columnist wrote an article that appeared in the largest daily in my district, the Greensboro News and Record, depicting SONNY as a clown, a buffoon, an inept, unqualified Congressman.

My constituents who visited with him that rainy night in November were hopping mad. They weren't angry; they were hopping mad about it. They called our offices down home and up here taking great umbrage in that article.

I responded to the article pretty clearly, refuting and disavowing the unkind and uncivil portrayal of SONNY BONO in her article. Mr. Speaker, I bet 125 to 150 people saw me within 24 hours after my article appeared. They were personally offended by the syndicated columnist's article.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COBLE. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleague to yield at this point because he is raising a very, very important item that kind of goes to the heart of some of the mystery of SONNY BONO.

The early days of SONNY and Cher, it was very obvious that he was the butt of the jokes that were part of their routine. But what was not so obvious was that SONNY was the person who produced those programs. He wrote the jokes and had the strength of character to see the value of his being the butt of the jokes.

The fool in this event involves the person who does not understand that strength and that quality. For SONNY BONO without any question, among other things, understood the value of humor properly placed and the strength it could have in terms of making a point and indeed in terms of bringing people together. It is a quality that is sorely missed by all of us but one that is absolutely needed in a body like the House of Representatives.

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I thank the gentleman from California for his contribution. Indeed, that is true.

In fact, I told one of the columnists who called me for a comment about SONNY as a result of having shared membership on the Judiciary subcommittee I mentioned earlier. I said, oftentimes, he would give the appearance that he just fell off the turnip truck yesterday, but before you knew it the dart was released from his hand and the next time you saw the dart was when you were removing it from your own eye.

SONNY, as the gentleman from California just pointed out, had the ability to laugh at himself. It is too bad more of us on this Hill do not have that ability and do not practice it more often. He was the butt of the joke, and I think he enjoyed being the butt of the joke.

Mr. Speaker, as the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary previously said during his time on this matter, "SONNY, do not forget us," because, as Cher said at the funeral, she said, "He was the most unforgettable character I have ever met."

I can assure you, SONNY, we in this people's House will never forget you.

I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) for this time.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM).

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

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the resolution recognizing the achievement our late colleague, SONNY BONO. His district is only about half an hour's drive from the district that I serve.

I speak straight from the heart when I say that SONNY was a dear friend. One thing I have learned over the last 5 years in Washington is how hard it is to find a true friend, someone who will stay with you during the good times and someone there during not so good times. SONNY was that kind of true friend.

SONNY had a unique ability of mixing humor with hard work. But we will remember him for making us laugh even during the stressful times. SONNY had a serious side too: Helping try to stop drug abuse, trying to improve food safety, trying to rescue the Salton Sea, on and on and on.

Mr. Speaker, he used to joke about my "Southern accent." But I know now everyone, including SONNY, can understand me clearly when I say that, "We all miss you, SONNY."

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER).

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) and the gentleman from California (Mr. BROWN) for leading this discussion and this tribute to SONNY BONO.

Obviously, the House lost a star over the break; and I am not referring to SONNY BONO being the star of the entertainment industry. He was a star around here. A star is, what, something in the sky that shines brightly; and SONNY always shined brightly.

His eyes sparkled, and he had a smile that was an uplifting smile. Whenever one felt down or was engaged in a controversy or got a little bit too involved and was a little bit captured by the moment and did not see the big picture, SONNY would always bring us

down to earth and let us realize that, yes, what we are doing is important but not to be so enrapt by it that we lost sight of the values and the things that we really believe in.

SONNY was a star also in the entertainment industry and, as such, when he came here he became a champion of the rights of song writers and other people and for intellectual property issues, which is an issue that is close to my heart. SONNY went out, and he knew this area very well. He knew about song writers and writers and other creative people in our society and made that a point, to be their champion, because that was his area of expertise.

But, Mr. Speaker, his involvement and his activity went well beyond that area. SONNY was a patriot. SONNY ran for office because he wanted to make things better. He was someone from the entertainment industry and at times people would underestimate SONNY for that reason.

It was easy for me not to underestimate SONNY BONO, especially with the excuse of saying he is just a former rock and roll star or an actor, because I had already worked for someone who had been underestimated his entire political career by people who said, "Do not worry about him; he is just a former actor." But just like Ronald Reagan, SONNY BONO, yes, was a former actor, but he was a patriot who had a gut instinct about the people, people as individuals and people as the general public.

SONNY, perhaps one of the reasons he had this gut instinct, the same way Ronald Reagan had this gut instinct, was that he had not been in politics all of his life and he had been in contact with large numbers of people outside of the political context for a number of years. In that, he developed a relationship with people and knew them and appreciated them.

So SONNY contributed a lot during his short time period here. He contributed a great deal to the spirit of this body, and we will miss him. And, as has been expressed here today, I will personally miss him. SONNY was a man I respected deeply because he just knew people. He understood people. He understood the situations, and he was trying to do what he could for his country. What more can people ask than that?

So, with that, I believe in God and I believe in the hereafter and I believe SONNY, just like as has been expressed today, he is with us today and his spirit will be in this hall today with those people who serve in Congress.

Mr. Speaker, he shines brightly now, a star in the heavens overlooking the work that this body does to try to make this a better country to serve our people in the best way we can.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER).

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join in expressing appreciation

to the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) and the gentleman from California (Mr. BROWN) for taking this time and pursuing this very important resolution.

We were all very shocked and saddened, the world was shocked and saddened, with the tragedy that struck SONNY BONO, and I have got to say that I miss him. I think about him constantly. I think about Mary and the children, and I think about the impact that he had on so many of us.

Like most, I plead guilty to having been a little bit skeptical when this 1970s, long-haired, mustachioed, bell-bottomed singer-songwriter decided that he was going to come to the United States Congress, and I wondered what impact it would have.

Then I began to think about what it was that the founders envisaged for this institution. James Madison and Thomas Jefferson both talked about how disparate walks of life should be represented here in the people's House. And, to my knowledge, SONNY was, in fact, the only 1970s long-haired, mustachioed, bell-bottomed singer-songwriter to serve in the institution. So, actually, SONNY BONO's presence here was exactly what Thomas Jefferson and James Madison wanted.

One of the things that SONNY got very involved in, I remember his coming to me shortly after he was elected, and he said, "David, I want to sit down and work with you and the Speaker and others and put together a task force that will underscore the very important relationship that should exist between the Congress and the Republican party and the entertainment industry, the music industry, the film industry, the television industry." He took a very, very important leadership role in pursuing that and did, I believe, a spectacular job.

We have gotten to the point where there is an understanding of how it is that the Republican party, quite frankly, really does embody many of those shared goals: An opposition to censorship and dealing with intellectual property violations, finding new markets for exports coming from the entertainment industry in California. So there are a lot of very important things that have been to this point unheralded that SONNY was intimately involved in.

□ 1400

I think that one of my colleagues probably said it best in a statement that I read in the paper when he said, many people run for Congress and come to Washington acting like they are very smart, and they are really not too bright. Well, SONNY BONO ran for Congress with this image of being less than intelligent, and it was obvious from his work and his life that he was an extraordinarily bright person.

Mr. Speaker, I will miss him greatly and join in sending condolences, as we all have time and time again, officially here from the floor of the Congress to all the members of SONNY BONO's family.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. PACKARD), from beautiful downtown San Diego and other territory in California.

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

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I consider it a real privilege to get up on the floor and speak of my friend SONNY BONO. SONNY really became a heavyweight in everything he did. I think he started out perceived as a lightweight in most everything he did, but before it was done, he rose to the point where he really became an influence, a significant influence, in everything he did.

In the entertainment industry he started out conceived as a lightweight and one that would never make an impact, and few people in the entertainment industry have made a greater impact than SONNY BONO has.

Then he went to the city of Palm Springs, was elected mayor. I served as a mayor. I know the impact that a mayor has on a community, and SONNY BONO, I am sure, was perceived initially that it was kind of a fluke that he would be elected. But before he was done, he made a powerful impact upon the quality of life in Palm Springs. It is a better place to live and work than it was before SONNY BONO served.

Then he came to Congress. In the Congress of the United States unquestionably he was perceived to be a lightweight when he came, but it did not take long until we recognized that he carried a powerful wallop and made a powerful influence for good in this institution. He made his mark. He has been a heavyweight in everything he has touched.

I admire him. I love him. I appreciated the work he did. I hope that we will keep him as a memorable Member of this body. It is a better place to serve because of SONNY BONO.

Often our leadership, when things were the most tense in our Conference meetings or in here on the floor of the House, they would ask SONNY BONO to take the edge off of things, to pull our delegation together and to bring us back to reality. And SONNY BONO had an incredible talent of using his wit and his ability with comedy to really bring us back to reality. And then he would always wrap up with a very serious point that he used his tremendous ability at wit to initiate.

I really appreciated that talent in SONNY BONO. He expressed it and used it several times, sometimes at the request of our leadership. I remember NEWT GINGRICH himself asked at one time SONNY BONO to take the edge off of the real tension that existed recently in our Conference. What a masterful job he did of bringing us right back to where we needed to be and accomplished exactly what we needed to be done.

He was a master at it. But he was a heavyweight in everything he did. He

was a heavyweight legislator, make no mistake about it. We are going to miss him dearly in this body.

I truly pray for his family that they will recognize the great service that he has rendered both to the people of America through the entertainment industry, to the people of Palm Springs in his service there, to the people of America in his service here in the House of Representatives. He has truly made his mark in the world. We want to thank SONNY BONO.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). The gentleman from California (Mr. BROWN) has 17½ minutes remaining, and the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) has ½ minute remaining.

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California for yielding me this time.

I appreciate that we as colleagues recognize that SONNY BONO belonged to America. SONNY BONO was known to me as a fellow colleague on the House Committee on the Judiciary. He sat on one side as a Republican, I on the other side as a Democrat. But my tribute to him comes more as a believer in his view and the way he carried himself, that he was an American who came here to serve his constituents and to serve this country.

I would remember sometimes he would add to the very serious deliberations that all of us would engage in with just a slight bit of humor. He would always say, I am not a lawyer, and I hear a lot of lawyers talking in this room. But whenever he would offer his insight, it brought about clarity and frankness that we all could appreciate.

He would draw down that pompousness that lawyers may tend to have by just saying to us, make it plain, let everybody understand it. And once we stood back from his challenge, we would say, he is right. What are we doing here other than making sense for the American people. I appreciated that in SONNY BONO, and I thank him.

I think all of us have got a fuller sense of appreciation of what we call changing careers. Everybody was something else when they came to this body. In fact, the Founding Fathers were always something else. They were farmers and artisans and lawyers and teachers. They came and spent a few months here and went back to their work. So what was wrong with being from the music industry and an entertainer? Nothing.

He brought us a different perspective, his sense of humor, but his commitment to the ideals of this country. So I would simply like to say, as a member of the House Committee on the Judiciary where I got to know him most, thank you, SONNY BONO, for what you brought to this body. Thank you, SONNY BONO, for not being a lawyer and

making just plain sense, for I do believe that your presence in this body and your membership on the House Committee on the Judiciary, which was extremely unique as a nonlawyer, added to the processes of government, reaffirmed the Constitution of the United States and as well reaffirmed your place in history.

God bless SONNY BONO and his family, and God bless America.

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I know of no other requests for time on my side, but I know that there are on the other side. I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS).

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS).

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

Mr. Speaker I rise today to add my voice to the chorus of voices singing the praises of our colleague SONNY BONO. I am not sure there is anything I can say that has not already been spoken. It was with deep sadness that I learned of SONNY's death. In life he was vibrant and witty, always quick to offer a smile, an amusing story or a simple word of encouragement.

Many of our colleagues have shared personal stories about working with SONNY, but I would like to share something a member of my staff just today told me which illustrates why SONNY was loved in life and why he will be remembered in death.

My aide told me of an encounter he had with SONNY in 1995. He was walking between the House office buildings when he encountered SONNY in the street. When they passed, my staffer gave SONNY a puzzled look. SONNY, realizing that my staffer recognized him but maybe couldn't place the name with the face, turned around and said hello.

I tell this story simply because it is indicative of SONNY's engaging personality. In his long and immensely successful career, SONNY never got too big to remember those around him. He was at ease with Hollywood stars, politicians, his constituents and, of course, his wonderful family, and, most important, SONNY made those around him feel at ease.

SONNY visited my district for a Lincoln Day dinner last year and won the hearts of my constituents immediately. In fact, I had to get him out of town quickly because I was afraid they would ask him to move to Florida and challenge me.

I think it is important, Mr. Speaker, not to let stories of SONNY's generosity and kindheartedness overshadow his legislative accomplishments. He was a serious and effective legislator. He was an average guy in a business where we often take ourselves too seriously. He worked diligently on behalf of his constituents, and he entered the political arena for the right reasons. I repeat that. He entered the political arena for

the right reasons, because he saw the problem, in his case, of business shackled by excessive regulations, and he figured the best way to solve that problem was to change it himself. He was a true citizen legislator.

I would like to close by sharing the impression SONNY has left on me. I am sure that those of you who attended his funeral and those who watched on television were struck not by the profound sadness of the affair, but by the joy and happiness which SONNY brought into people's lives. Mixed with the tears of joy and happy memories of SONNY was that unforgettable picture. Each time the television camera cut to a shot of SONNY's picture with that engaging smile, I could not help but laugh and think, that is SONNY. It was almost like he was there. And the thing is, SONNY is here with each and every one of us who had their opportunity to work with him and share a piece of his unique perspective on life.

So let me wish Mary and their wonderful children, Chesare and Chianna, God's blessings. They may have lost a father, but they have gained a House full of aunts and uncles. I think I speak on behalf my colleagues by saying we will always be willing to help whenever it is needed.

SONNY, may you keep them smiling up there.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. COX).

(Mr. COX of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, my heart, along with the hearts of all of my colleagues, is with SONNY BONO at this time. I would like to submit my tribute for the RECORD. I am delighted that we are spending this time, and I am delighted we are having a memorial service that we will all attend tomorrow for this same purpose. This Chamber will deeply miss SONNY BONO.

Mr. Speaker, the world watched and mourned as SONNY BONO was laid to rest in Palm Springs a few weeks ago, and many of our colleagues here were among those present. It is a rare person whose passing causes us all to stop and reflect, and I want to take a moment and explain why, to my mind, SONNY BONO's life touched so many people.

I think it is because he was uniquely American. His life was proof of all the things that we believe make America special, and like Ronald Reagan before him, he did it all with the smile and the kind words that come from a man who is at peace with himself and who believes in what he is doing.

The more I got to know SONNY, the more respect I had for him, and the more I counted him as a friend. I don't think anyone in the last 10 years has made me laugh so hard as SONNY, but most importantly, he made all of us laugh at the right times. SONNY knew when things had become too serious, when we were all becoming swollen with our own importance, and when instead of anger and recriminations we needed laughter and unity. He had a

unique ability to use humor to remind us of who we are and what we should be doing.

SONNY's parents wanted him to be a doctor. But he wanted to be in show business, so he went to Hollywood, and took a job that allowed him to pursue his dream—he drove a meat truck. What does this have to do with Hollywood and the music business? Nothing, except that by taking this job and delivering meat along Sunset Boulevard, SONNY was able to drop off recordings of his songs at record companies along his route. This was typical of SONNY's persistence in pursuing his goals—he always believed there was a way, whether it seemed obvious or not. And as we all know, he was right—his records became hits, and he ended up entertaining millions of Americans every week on national television. This kind of confidence is uniquely American—SONNY knew that there would be opportunities, and that all he needed was talent and determination to succeed.

When SONNY left show business, he went into the restaurant business, and in the private sector he learned a lesson that too many people in Washington, DC have either never learned or have forgotten—the government interferes far too much into the private lives of citizens. As a businessman, SONNY found that government thought it could tell him what kind of a sign he could put on his restaurant.

Unfortunately, he discovered, it could—so SONNY ran for mayor and made the changes that he thought needed to be made. The people who had seen what he could do overwhelmingly voted to send him to Congress to give him a chance to make some needed changes here as well.

SONNY was just getting started when he was taken from us, but he had already made a difference. We passed legislation here in the House that he wrote which was designed to protect the voters in my state, legislation that would prevent a single judge from overturning the will of the people as expressed through a statewide ballot initiative.

In short, though SONNY BONO was successful, and though he did serious work, he never took himself, or this body, too seriously. He knew that the important things in life should be enjoying your family, enjoying your work, and chasing whatever dreams you have, whether it's a gold record or a Senate seat. In that, he set a good example for us all.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlemen from California (Mr. LEWIS) and (Mr. BROWN) for arranging this opportunity to memorialize our good friend, SONNY BONO. And it is with a great deal of sadness that I join with our colleagues in expressing our deepest condolences upon the tragic, untimely and premature passing of our colleague from California, SONNY BONO.

It is difficult in our society to achieve any phenomenal success in any given field. SONNY was one of the few people to achieve distinction in four different occupations: songwriting, show business, managing a restaurant business and, most important, public service.

I first came to know SONNY during his first term in the Congress. His knowledge of the copyright law, his dedication to intellectual property rights and his indignation over the pirating of American works by other nations, particularly the People's Republic of China, was one of significant assistance to those of us on our Committee on International Relations as we wrestled with those issues.

He brought to the Congress his experience and insight, which were rare, and he will not soon be forgotten. It was pointed out at the time of his passing that SONNY BONO is one of the few Members of Congress ever to habitually attend hearings of other committees, committees he did not serve on, simply because the subject was of interest to him or because he wanted to learn more about the issue. As a former restaurant owner, SONNY understood and brought to the Congress an understanding of the burdens faced by our small business owners. He had told me that most of us in the Congress cannot truly comprehend the extensive paperwork and the bureaucratic red tape burdening those who merely sought to follow the American dream of business ownership.

As mayor of Palm Springs, California, SONNY understood the problems faced by our local governments in small cities. The television interviews with Palm Springs residents, which were broadcast in the wake of his passing, underscored how much appreciated and loved he was by the residents of his home town in California. He brought to the mayor's office professionalism, seasoned with a generous helping of common sense. His revitalization of downtown Palm Springs with such innovations as a film festival has set a model which mayors and town supervisors throughout our Nation have sought to emulate.

□ 1415

SONNY will always be remembered in this body for his enthusiasm and his vigor. And at a time in Washington noted for extreme partisanship, SONNY made a point of reaching across the aisle to befriend and to aid all Members of our body. SONNY's heart was as big as the outdoors, and he will long be remembered for his ability to bring people together.

Mr. Speaker, I join in extending my deepest condolences to SONNY's widow, Mary, to his children, and to the many Americans who loved and respected SONNY BONO. He was a voice we needed. SONNY will be sorely missed.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), the minority leader of the House.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman very much and commend him and the gentleman from California (Mr. BROWN) for bringing this special order so that all of us would have an opportunity to speak

about our fallen colleague, SONNY BONO.

I certainly rise first with sympathy and condolences for his family. This is a horrible loss to them and we send prayers of understanding, prayers of comfort for this time of great sorrow in their lives.

We all speak today with a very heavy heart and great sadness that this would happen. It is always tragic when we stand here to eulogize a fallen colleague, but it is much more difficult and sad when that colleague is taken from us at the pinnacle of their life, before their time.

SONNY BONO brought his wonderful spirit and sense of humor to all of us here in the Capitol, here in the House of Representatives, and a good sense of humor is always bipartisan, and SONNY BONO was. He had a good word for everyone, Republican, Democrat. He had a kind word for everyone. He was never, that I could see, in a bad mood. He was always in a good mood. He was never pessimistic. He was always optimistic. He was always very, very optimistic that we could solve our problems.

He brought another great gift. He brought the gift of humor. He had the facility to, no matter how important the situation, no matter how tense, no matter how much controversy surrounded an issue, he would bring his wonderful sense of humor that made us all laugh, made us all stop, and made us all consider whether or not we really wanted to be as serious as we were about a subject.

But I want to say that he always took his office and the issues facing this country seriously. He always reminded the rest of us about one thing; that as important as the issues are, as seriously as we take ourselves, we were basically sent here to address the needs and concerns of a half a million people in our districts, and there was nothing that SONNY took more seriously than that. He cared about the people he represented and he worked in their behalf. This, of course, is a message that all of us must remember every day that we serve.

Fate robbed us of the presence of SONNY BONO, but fate will never take away his spirit from the people's House of Representatives. I commend the gentlemen. We will all miss SONNY BONO, and our hearts and prayers go out to his family at this time of great sorrow.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, how much time is remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). The gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) has 6 minutes remaining. There is a total of 6 minutes remaining.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. BILBRAY).

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition of a gentleman who changed not only many of us personally but who changed this institution overall. SONNY BONO truly was the Will

Rogers of this Congress. He was a man who brought common sense and the reminder to all of us that what really matters is what happens to America, not what happens to those of us in Congress. He reminded all of us that the people who are really important are not people in Washington, D.C. but the people out in the rest of America.

I think that I had the privilege of knowing SONNY actually before the other Members of Congress for a lot of reasons, not just because I was from California but because myself and SONNY BONO ended up being seated together during freshman orientation, and it was my privilege to learn about a man who had gone through many things, who had accomplished many things without all the benefits and advantages that many of us here in Congress had.

SONNY BONO was a man who was able to remind us again and again that we are not what is essential for America, but what we do for the American people is what is absolutely essential. SONNY'S legislative packages were not highlighted with great press conferences and great activity, but things like defending the right of the initiative of the people's vote by requiring three judges to review the citizen's initiatives before it is overturned was basic, strong, good legislation, not just for California but for all of America.

SONNY BONO'S position on the Salton Sea that the Federal Government and the State government and local communities should work together to help clean up environmental problems was a strong message that SONNY BONO was able to send us.

Mr. Speaker, SONNY'S death hit many of us very, very personally. Mary Bono and her children had their husband and father taken away from them at a very critical time in their life, and our hearts go out to Mary and the children. Congress may think about the fact, and those of us that knew SONNY may say, Congress will not be the same without SONNY BONO on that front aisle reminding all of us to be up front. I think what we need to remember is Congress will never be the same because SONNY BONO sat in that first aisle and was so up front.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY).

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, those of us who gather today gather to celebrate the life of a man who, while small in physical stature, had a giant heart and a remarkable way of putting us all at ease.

We were both elected in 1994, and having grown up watching Sonny and Cher, he was an instant celebrity to us and to many Americans. But he was also one who found time in his day to help give an idea, an insight, a solution to a problem that many who had graduated from college could not think of because it was not in a textbook. SONNY BONO lived a life of having to struggle and survive and prosper by in-

genuity, hard work and determination. So his solutions were not always something you would find in the Harvard Law Review, but really something he scratched out when he was working as a restaurateur, a songwriter, a creative partner in Sonny and Cher.

He did a lot for his country and a lot for his district by bringing that simple sense of purpose to this Chamber, a Chamber that is rich in history and sometimes too steeped in tradition to recognize that there is a time when we all have to just laugh and say we are Americans first, we are not partisan gladiators in a war, but we are Americans. And SONNY had that wonderful ability to bring forth that smile and that spirit.

He worked on, as the gentleman from California (Mr. BRIAN BILBRAY) said, the Salton Sea, and labeling of produce, and so many other issues that affect us, but he was, at the bottom of it all, most proud that he was a husband and a father, proud of what Chastity was doing in her life now, proud of the two children he was raising with Mary, proud of the work he had done with his partner and collaborator, Cher, and I guess proud of the fact that he got to serve in this great Chamber as a Member of the United States House.

For that bit of opportunity that all of us knew him, we thank God for the richness that he blessed us with giving us SONNY. We thank the people of California for sending him. And we really thank Mary and his children for sharing him with us. It takes a lot to be in this body. It takes a lot from our families and our families deserve all the credit. Not the Member, but the family, for enduring the sacrifice that it takes to serve this country.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUYER).

Mr. BUYER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank the gentlemen from California (Mr. LEWIS) and (Mr. BROWN) for bringing this. This is not easy. I think it is easier for me today than it was for some of us when we went to SONNY'S funeral.

SONNY had a unique way about him to make every person he met feel as though they were his friend, and that they were his best friend. He had a unique ability to do that. He did not care who an individual was. And I think that is why so many people in America feel as though when SONNY passed that we all feel a loss because he had an impact on so many people. Yes, my heart goes out to Mary and the children, but to everyone who feels as though somehow their life has been diminished because of the loss of SONNY BONO.

We have also been enriched. I wanted to say here that when I think of my good friend SONNY, his office was right next to mine, we sat next to each other for three years on two different committees, and when I think of SONNY, I think of an individual who is good natured. He had a winning smile and

charm. He had the power of the twinkle in his eye. When he got the twinkle in his eye, everyone better look out because he was going to suck us into his excitement. He brings out that youthful excitement.

He was a charming, simple person. He had a quiet unassuming way about him. I think it was because even though he recognized his fame, he was humble and gracious because he had lived the peaks and valleys of celebrity status. So he said basically do not take yourself too seriously. Remember why you are here. SONNY was amused by the political fakery that he would see in this institution. So he kept himself very simple and he would remind us all the time by doing different things.

I have to take a moment, if I may, and share with America that SONNY served on the Committee on the Judiciary, and he was not a lawyer and he did not care for lawyers. I know he once said the Committee on the Judiciary would be a great committee if it did not have so many lawyers on it. He was the only nonlawyer on the Committee on the Judiciary.

One day the gentleman from Florida (BILL MCCOLLUM) had introduced the Youth Predator Act. Some on the committee were upset about the word "predator," and we debated the word all day. Now, SONNY was exhausted by lawyers playing their word games and debating one word all day, and we were going into the night and all of a sudden the rear doors of the Committee on the Judiciary burst wide open, and here comes a gentleman in carrying in these stacks of pizzas. SONNY grabs the microphone and he asks for the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman HYDE) to yield to him and he asks for a recess because he has bought pizzas for everyone.

Basically what he was doing was saying just calm down, relax, let us think about who we are and how we serve. And that was one of the great attributes of our dear friend. He taught us all by his words and his actions not to take ourselves too seriously and to remember we are here as the public servants.

I think of my dear friend. He had a heart alive to all of the beauties of nature. And as soon as he found out that I was a Frenchman, because he could not understand how "Buyer" could be pronounced Buyer, and I explained to him, he would tickle me sometimes and called me Monsieur de Buyer. So to my good friend I refer to you as a la mode, which is French, according to your style, SONNY.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the resolution, H.R. 338, memorializing SONNY BONO.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent, since our time is running out, for an additional 20 minutes to complete the discussions regarding this resolution.

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

Hearing no objection, an additional 20 minutes is granted to the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS).

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GIBBONS).

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) for yielding this time to me. In addition to the speakers of the last hour, I too would like to rise to pay tribute to our late colleague, SONNY BONO.

When often asked to describe SONNY BONO, we here on the floor would fondly refer to him as the Will Rogers of Congress. His humor lightened our lives, those especially of us who were lucky enough to have had the opportunity to know and to serve with him. His klutzy exterior often masked the articulate intellectual interior of a man who was committed to ending the scourge of drugs on our country.

When he saw the rock culture of the 60s turning to the drug culture of the 60s, SONNY BONO said no. He was outspoken in his opposition to drug use throughout his career as an entertainer as well as a public servant. He was a dedicated husband and father who placed the well-being of his family above all.

While in Washington, SONNY preached a message that each of this body would do well to remember: "Take your job but not yourself very seriously."

Farewell, SONNY. May God bless your family. This country will miss you.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK).

□ 1430

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS), and I know that this is a difficult task for him to undertake. When one orchestrates the goodbye to a good friend, it is not an easy thing to do; and I appreciate the dignity and the concerns my colleague has shown for all of us in dealing with this very, very tragic task that befell him.

Mr. Speaker, we are too much divided by parties, by ideology. Obviously, division properly pursued is at the heart of democracy. That is what we enshrine, the right of people to differ. But recently in American politics, and maybe in the politics of other places, differences have deepened in ways that are not necessary and are not healthy. Personal enmity too often has accompanied honest differences on issues; and, for me, the greatest loss that we

suffer in SONNY BONO's death and for many of us he was a good friend. So we lose the personal sense.

I must say, of the large number of people I have gotten to meet, of all of them, SONNY was probably the hardest guy to be unhappy in his presence. There was about him a determination to seek out the most cheerful and the most upbeat in any situation. He radiated that, and he shared that, and we benefited from being in his presence. But we lose as an institution someone who was dedicated to the proposition that ideological and partisan differences were a good thing and part of our democracy, but that when personal enmity entered into it, it poisoned the process.

SONNY BONO did more to counter that tendency inappropriately to personalize disagreement than anybody. He was someone who it was hard to get mad at. He was someone who sought out the common humanity that he had with others.

As an analyst, Mr. Speaker, he was extraordinary; and he showed that talent early on in that wonderful monologue he performed in 1995 at the Press Club Foundation. Because what he did, this was a man who was a first-rate entertainer. He was a man who understood how you make yourself appealing and enjoyable to audiences. In the best sense of the word, he was a man who was determined to ingratiate himself to others, not by giving away principle but by being someone who other people enjoyed being around; and he studied how you did that in the entertainment context.

And what was extraordinary was that, within a few weeks, he observed how Members of Congress did that here; and he did some great analytical work looking at the place as a theater, a small house today, but sometimes that happens. He understood this place as a theater, and he understood that important element of it, and with the good humor and with the lack of malice that drove everything that he did, in my experience, he shared that with people. That understanding of the legitimately theatrical effects that impacted our politics was an important thing that he shared.

I also benefited, as many did, by his expertise of the field of intellectual property, where as a song writer he knew a great deal and made a very significant contribution to the Committee on the Judiciary. Indeed, I believe there were times when he might have been a little bit chagrined if people knew exactly how serious and thoughtful he got when we dealt with some of these very complicated and intellectual property subjects; and I am very glad now that just before we adjourned he passed in this House and I think they became law two important pieces of legislation dealing with protection of rights of property owners.

There was controversy over them, and SONNY weighed in and was critical in our passing these bills regarding the

La Machia and La Cienega cases and other contexts people could look up.

Finally, I just have to return to the personal. SONNY and I and our partners, his wife Mary and my partner Herb, went to dinner one night at Galileo. It was an interesting night, Mr. Speaker. It was a night we thought we were going to adjourn and all the Democrats voted not to adjourn and the Republicans double-crossed us by voting also not to adjourn, Mr. Speaker. They kind of surprised us.

So Herb and Mary were kind of waiting for me and SONNY. There was kind of a lot of confusion that night because we did not know whether we had adjourned or had not adjourned, and we had to choose between adjournment and our dinner reservations in Galileo. Actually, in the end, I think we managed to get both an adjournment and dinner; and the four of us, along with the movie director John Waters, had a wonderful time.

Herb had that same reaction to being in SONNY's company that I did. He was just a wonderfully good friend. He was a man who understood the meaning of friendship, was dedicated to it and understood the importance to our democracy of injecting some of that spirit in here. We will all miss him.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I very much appreciate the comments of my colleague the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK).

I wonder if my colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. BROWN), would like me to yield time for any closing remarks?

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. BROWN).

(Mr. BROWN of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, just one anecdote that I recalled after I sat down about SONNY. That is, amongst many times that I met with SONNY, there was one occasion when he did not show up; and that was most unusual. I had difficulty understanding why until an explanation was offered.

This particular meeting, which I think involved a visit from the Secretary of the Interior to SONNY's district and to the Salton Sea, came at a time when he had already scheduled some other activities with his children; and he missed this very important high-level meeting because he placed his previous commitments to his children above anything else. I think that speaks a lot to the nature of the man and where his priorities really were.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, let me express my appreciation to the gentleman from California (Mr. BROWN) for his participating in this very important session today; and I would join him in extending appreciation to the Speaker, as well as the minority and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT) for their giving us time tomorrow, for we will have a memorial service for SONNY BONO at 10 in the Hall of Statutes, a very unusual opportunity for the House.

One of my colleagues mentioned that he will never quite forget that twinkle in the eye that SONNY always carried with him on or off the floor. SONNY also had this wonderful smile that just absolutely melted anybody who would even consider challenging him on one issue or one problem here or there.

We all know of SONNY and Cher. Many did not have the opportunity to participate in a very small service that took place a couple of evenings before the formal funeral service, but there Mary and Cher were both present. They are dear friends who together spent those several days nurturing their children in this time of pain and sadness. But the poignancy of their relationship is a reflection of the quality and strength of our friend, SONNY BONO.

I must say that we all remember SONNY and Cher by way of perhaps their first hit record, which was entitled, "Baby Don't Go." We all know of "I've got you, Babe." SONNY has had an impact upon all of us in many a way throughout his lifetime but certainly during his service in this House.

I want to express both condolences but also deep appreciation for some others as well, the staffs of SONNY BONO both in California and here in Washington, especially Brian Nestande, his administrative assistant; Beverly Swain and Frank Cohen.

Further, let me say in conclusion that SONNY has made a difference in the House of Representatives in that he strove to make certain that we did all in our power in spite of our differences from time to time to work together in a nonpartisan way on behalf of the people of this country.

To quote and join one of my colleagues, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HARMAN), let us all say we are going to miss you, babe.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my colleagues to support this resolution honoring our late colleague, SONNY BONO, who was taken from us so tragically. My prayers and condolences go out to his wife and family.

I was fortunate to get to know SONNY during his distinguished service here. I, like many of my Republican colleagues, took advantage of his popularity and hosted him for an event with the Lake County Republicans in my district. SONNY's speech was better attended than when I invited different members of our Republican leadership. His witty storytelling brought down the house. I laughed so hard I had tears in my eyes. SONNY was scheduled to return next month to my district, and he will be missed.

His self-deprecating humor belied a sharp intellect. It was not an intellect bred of school and books—it was an intellect borne of the school of hard knocks. Despite his lack of formal education, he succeeded in his every endeavor—songwriter, singer, mayor, Member of Congress. Although he faced many obstacles, his quiet determination overcame them. For all of these unusual achievements, he earned the respect and admiration of his colleagues on both sides of the aisle.

SONNY was a favorite of my children in particular. I was very grateful to SONNY for the time he spent with my daughter Rachel, whom I lost to cancer last month. Last fall, SONNY took Rachel out to lunch and had his picture taken with her. I will treasure that photo of the two of them, each taken from us too early. When my other kids learned of SONNY's death they said they were sure that the first person he would see in heaven would be Rachel. I am sure that the two of them are enjoying life in a better place—in the company of our Lord.

Again, I want his dear wife and family to know that they remain in our prayers. I would like to close by thanking the Dean of the California delegation, JERRY LEWIS, for sponsoring this resolution.

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for a few moments in which to pay respect to our late colleague, SONNY BONO.

SONNY's office is just across the hall from mine, and we often walked together to the House floor. We both served on the House National Security Committee, and I came to appreciate his open-minded and bipartisan approach to tough problems. I will also miss his self-deprecating charm, which he often used to disguise his seriousness of purpose.

In the past two years, Congress has lost four of its sweetest and most decent members—Frank Tejeda (D-TX), Bill Emerson (R-MO), Walter Capps (D-CA), and, earlier this month, SONNY BONO. Frank's office was also on our hallway, immediately next to mine.

It's a sad time for Californians. And, I also want to extend my condolences to SONNY's wife, Mary, his children, and the members of his staff.

SONNY, we'll miss you, babe.

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, the news of SONNY's untimely passing was greatly upsetting to me. SONNY was an upstanding leader in his community, a good family man, and a solid legislator. He served his constituents in southern California well and brought a certain spirit and vitality to all that he did in Congress that will not soon be replaced. This is truly a great loss.

As a dedicated public servant, SONNY used both wit and wisdom to serve the interests of his constituents. Although he may best be remembered for his success as an entertainer, SONNY quickly earned the reputation in Congress as a highly skilled and intelligent legislator. As an instrumental member of the Salton Sea Task Force, he has used his insight and his intelligence to make great strides toward returning life to the Salton Sea south of Palm Springs. In addition, his deep concern for the direction of our nation led him to become a top fundraiser for the Republican Party and a leading advocate for a drug-free America.

Mr. Speaker, SONNY was a man of substance with both passion and abilities not to be underestimated. I am fortunate to have worked closely with SONNY on several occasions and will hold dear to me memories of his character, sense of humor and deep desire to get things done. My heart goes out to Mary and his family. He will be truly missed.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the remainder of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE HONORABLE SONNY BONO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of section 3 of House Resolution 311, 105th Congress, the Speaker on Friday, January 9, 1998, did appoint the following Members to attend the funeral of the late Honorable SONNY BONO.

Without objection, these names will appear at this point in the RECORD.

There was no objection.

The list referred to is as follows:

Mr. DELLUMS, California, Mr. GINGRICH, Georgia, Mr. ARMEY, Texas, Mr. BROWN, California, Mr. STARK, California, Mr. MILLER, California, Mr. WAXMAN, California, Mr. DIXON, California, Mr. FAZIO, California, Mr. LEWIS, California, Mr. MATSUI, California, Mr. THOMAS, California, Mr. DREIER, California, Mr. HUNTER, California, Mr. LANTOS, California, Mr. MARTINEZ, California, Mr. BERMAN, California, Mr. PACKARD, California, Mr. TORRES, California, Mr. GALLEGLY, California, Mr. HERGER, California, Ms. PELOSI, California, Mr. COX, California, Mr. ROHRABACHER, California, Mr. CONDIT, California, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, California, Mr. DOOLEY, California, Mr. DOOLITTLE, California, Ms. WATERS, California, Mr. BECERRA, California, Mr. CALVERT, California, Ms. ESHOO, California, Mr. FILNER, California, Ms. HARMAN, California, Mr. HORN, California, Mr. KIM, California, Mr. MCKEON, California, Mr. POMBO, California, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, California, and Mr. ROYCE, California.

Ms. WOOLSEY, California, Mr. FARR, California, Mr. RIGGS, California, Mr. BILBRAY, California, Ms. LOFGREN, California, Mr. RADANOVICH, California, Mr. CAMPBELL, California, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, California, Mr. ROGAN, California, Mr. SHERMAN, California, Ms. SANCHEZ, California, Mrs. TAUSCHER, California, Mr. HYDE, Illinois, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Louisiana, Mr. SHAW, Florida, Mr. SAXTON, New Jersey, Mr. COBLE, North Carolina, Mr. WELDON, Pennsylvania, Mr. McNULTY, New York, Mr. PAXON, New York, Mr. WALSH, New York, Mr. BARTLETT, Maryland, Mr. BUYER, Indiana, Mr. DICKEY, Arkansas, Mr. KING, New York, Mr. LINDER, Georgia, Mr. MCINNIS, Colorado, Mr. QUINN, New York, Mr. SMITH, Michigan, Mr. BARR, Georgia, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Georgia, Mrs. CHENOWETH, Idaho, Mrs. CUBIN, Wyoming, Mr. EHRlich, Maryland, Mr. FOLEY, Florida, Mr. FOX, Pennsylvania, Mr. GANSKE, Iowa, Mr. HAYWORTH, Ari-

zona, Mrs. KELLY, New York, Mr. LATHAM, Iowa, Mrs. MYRICK, North Carolina, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Washington, Mr. NEY, Ohio, Mr. TIAHRT, Kansas, Mr. WELLER, Illinois, Mr. KUCINICH, Ohio, and Mr. THUNE, South Dakota.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE HONORABLE JOHN MOSS

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

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I have the sad duty to make an announcement to the House jointly with my dear friend and colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. BROWN). It is our sad duty to announce the death of our former colleague and dear friend, the Honorable John Moss from California.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield to my dear friend, the gentleman from California (Mr. BROWN); and then we will have further comments at a time later.

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding; and I, too, wish to participate in this notification to the House of the death of John Moss.

John was a dear friend, a man who reflected the best in California and whom I felt some rather deep bonds with because of certain similarities in our careers. I think we both came to Congress with the reputation of being somewhat of a maverick, and we felt the consequences of that for a while.

John was a man of deep commitment to his principles and deep loyalty to the concerns of his constituents in his State. He came here 10 years before I did, but after I arrived we found we had a similarity of interests.

I remember in particular that when he decided to give up his place on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy he insisted that the leadership appoint me in his place, and he was sufficiently adamant that he refused to resign from the committee until he had received the assurances that that would take place.

Of course, the committee was abolished shortly after that, so the results were not all that earth shaking. But I remember John's commitment which he had made to me that he would make sure that I did replace him, and he kept that commitment.

He was a great man, and I thank the distinguished gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL) for allowing me to participate in recognizing that.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I thank my good friend, the gentleman from California (Mr. BROWN), the dean from the California Democratic Delegation; and I want to express my personal sorrow and grief at this event and also to extend the commiserations and condolences of myself and my wife, Deborah, to John's wonderful widow Jean and to his daughters, Jennifer and Alison, and to his four grandchildren.

As mentioned by the gentleman from California (Mr. BROWN), John Moss was

a man of enormous vigor, great courage, enormous energy, who maintained a real sense of responsibility to the people he served and also a sense of outrage about wrongdoing. He served in the House from 1953 to 1978; and I had, with the exception of 2 of those years, the privilege of sitting next to him on the Committee on Commerce, where he was a chairman of the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations and where he was also the chairman of other subcommittees with important responsibilities.

He has left us a great heritage, protection of consumers, not the least of which by the Consumer Product Safety Act. He also was one who believed in open government; and he was the author of the Freedom of Information Act, which he led the fight to see enacted. He also was the author of the Federal Trade Commission Improvements Act and scores of other pieces of legislation of importance to the people of this country.

His action with regard to the Freedom of Information Act was something which led to open government in which people could have reason to trust not only their government but that their interests were fully and properly considered and cared for.

His wife Jean and he had a great romance, and they greatly loved each other and had a long and happy life together.

John, as I mentioned, served from 1953 to 1978. He died on December 5, 1997. He was a great American, a real patriot, a distinguished Member of this body, a great public servant, and a man whom we will all miss. He was also a man whose contributions to the well-being of this country and to the dignity and to the effectiveness of this institution were great indeed.

□ 1445

We will miss him, we will pray for his soul, and we extend our condolences and sorrow to his dear wife Jean and to his daughters Jennifer and Allison.

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:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, November 21, 1997.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Dear Mr. Speaker: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit correspondence received from the White House on November 20, 1997 at 6:50 p.m. and said to contain a letter from the President dated 11/20/97 regarding the Line Item Veto Act and "Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1998".

With warm regards,

ROBIN H. CARLE,
Clerk.

CANCELLATION OF DOLLAR AMOUNT OF DISCRETIONARY BUDGET AUTHORITY ON H.R. 2160, AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

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, pursuant to section 1025(a) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, referred to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Budget and ordered to be printed:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, DC, November 20, 1997.

The Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: In accordance with the Line Item Veto Act, I hereby cancel the dollar amounts of discretionary budget authority, as specified in the attached reports, contained in the "Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1998" (H.R. 2160). I have determined that the cancellation of these amounts will reduce the Federal budget deficit, will not impair any essential Government functions, and will not harm the national interest. This letter, together with its attachments, constitutes a special message under section 1022 of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, as amended.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

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:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, November 21, 1997.

The Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
The Speaker,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit correspondence received from the White House on November 20, 1997 at 6:50 p.m. and said to contain a letter from the President dated 11/20/97 regarding the Line Item Veto Act (H.R. 2107, the Interior Appropriations, FY 1998).

With warm regards,

ROBIN H. CARLE,
Clerk.

CANCELLATION OF DOLLAR AMOUNT OF DISCRETIONARY BUDGET AUTHORITY ON H.R. 2107, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

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, pursuant to section 1025(a) of

the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, referred to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Budget and ordered to be printed:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, November 20, 1997.

The Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: In accordance with the Line Item Veto Act, I hereby cancel the dollar amounts of discretionary budget authority, as specified in the attached reports, contained in the "Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1998" (H.R. 2107). I have determined that the cancellation of these amounts will reduce the Federal budget deficit, will not impair any essential Government functions, and will not harm the national interest. This letter, together with its attachments, constitutes a special message under section 1022 of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, as amended.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

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:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, December 2, 1997.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit correspondence received from the White House on December 2, 1997 at 1:05 p.m. and said to contain a letter from the President dated 12/2/97 regarding the Line Item Veto Act (H.R. 2267, Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations, FY 1998).

With warm regards,

ROBIN H. CARLE,
Clerk.

CANCELLATION OF DOLLAR AMOUNT OF DISCRETIONARY BUDGET AUTHORITY ON H.R. 2267, DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

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, pursuant to section 1025(a) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, referred to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Budget and ordered to be printed:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, DC, December 2, 1997.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: In accordance with the Line Item Veto Act, I hereby cancel the dollar amount of discretionary budget authority, as specified in the attached report, con-

tained in the "Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1998" (H.R. 2267). I have determined that the cancellation of this amount will reduce the Federal budget deficit, will not impair any essential Government functions, and will not harm the national interest. This letter, together with its attachment, constitutes a special message under section 1022 of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, as amended.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Democratic Leader:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 16, 1998.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to Section 8131, Public Law 105-56, I hereby appoint the following individual to the independent panel to evaluate the adequacy of current planning for United States long-range air power: Mr. Walter E. Morrow, Jr., Massachusetts.

Yours very truly,

RICHARD A. GEPHARDT.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF NOTIFICATIONS UNDER RULE L

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following notifications under rule L:

The Clerk read as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, November 14, 1997.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule L (50) of the Rules of the House that I have been served with a subpoena issued by the Superior Court, County of Los Angeles, State of California.

After consultation with the General Counsel, I have determined that compliance is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM H. GRADY,
Administrative Assistant to
Congressman George E. Brown, Jr.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, November 14, 1997.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule L (50) of the Rules of the House that I have been served with a subpoena issued by the United States District Court for District of Columbia.

After consultation with the General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena relates to my official duties, and that partial compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and precedents of the House.

Sincerely,

BILL LIVINGOOD,
Sergeant at Arms.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, December 10, 1997.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington,
DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to notify you pursuant to Rule L (50) of the House that I have been served with a subpoena duces tecum issued by the Chancery Court of Forrest County, Mississippi, in the case of *Michelle Anderson v. Kade Paul Anderson*, Case No. 94-0711-GN-D.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that the subpoena relates to my official duties, and that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and precedents of the House.

Sincerely yours,

BEAU GEX,
District Director for the
Honorable Gene Taylor.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 6, 1998.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, Wash-
ington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you, pursuant to Rule L (50) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that my office was served with a subpoena (for documents) issued by the McLean County, Illinois Circuit Court in the case of *Lack v. Crain*, No. 97 L 155, and directed to the "Keeper of Employment Records".

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the precedents and privileges of the House.

Sincerely,

LANE EVANS,
Member of Congress.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ADMINISTRA-
TIVE OFFICER, U.S. HOUSE OF REP-
RESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, January 13, 1998.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, Wash-
ington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you, pursuant to Rule L (50) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with a subpoena duces tecum issued by the Superior Court for the District of Columbia in the case of *Williams v. Psychiatric Institute of Washington*.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is not consistent with the precedents and privileges of the House and, therefore, that the subpoena should be resisted.

Sincerely,

LISBETH M. MCBRIDE.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair desires to make an announcement.

After consultation with the majority and minority leaders, and with their consent and approval, the Chair announces that tonight when the two houses meet in joint session to hear an address by the President of the United States, only the doors immediately opposite the Speaker and those on his left and right will be opened.

No one will be allowed on the floor of the House who does not have the privilege of the floor of the House.

Due to the large attendance which is anticipated, the Chair feels that the rule regarding the privilege of the floor must be strictly adhered to.

Children of Members will not be permitted on the floor, and the cooperation of all Members is requested.

RENAMING WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT

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

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, last in the hearts of the New York Times and the Washington Post, first in the hearts of his countrymen, that perhaps is the most fitting description of Ronald Reagan. He came into office after a difficult decade, with humiliation in Iran and economic tough times at home. The Soviet Union was expanding into Afghanistan and into our very own backyard. Inflation was soaring, unemployment was up, and also that irrepressible American confidence was shaken.

But not Ronald Reagan's confidence. He had the courage to stand up and speak out for what was right. He had the courage to face the Soviet bear right in the eye and say, back off.

Now that the Soviet Union is, as we know it, dead and over with, Ronald Reagan's legacy must stand proud and tall. A fitting monument to him would be naming the National Airport after him so that when people come to our Nation's capital, they can honor one of America's greatest Presidents.

NEW HEALTH CARE INITIATIVES

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, as a result of democratic leadership, Congress passed the Kennedy-Kassebaum bill in 1996, which extended health care insurance portability to millions of Americans and further limited preexisting condition exclusions. Last year the Democrats successfully fought to pass legislation that will provide health care benefits to over 5 million children, and both of these bills were enacted into law despite strong initial opposition from the Republican leadership.

Now, under the President's leadership, Democrats are now poised to fight for two new health care initiatives. The first proposal would enable those aged 55 to 65 to buy into the Medicare program under certain conditions. The second initiative would provide for managed care reform or basic consumer protections for individuals in HMOs. Already Republican leaders are voicing opposition to these proposals.

Again, Mr. Speaker, Democrats are fighting for the average American family. Meanwhile, Republicans are teaming up with special interest groups in a million-dollar campaign to

prevent common-sense health care reform.

BOMBING IRAQ WOULD BE THE RESULT OF FLAWED FOREIGN POLICY

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

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, it appears the administration is about to bomb Iraq. The stated reason is to force UN inspections of every inch of Iraqi territory to rule out the existence of any weapons of mass destruction. The President's personal problems may influence this decision, but a flawed foreign policy is behind this effort.

Why is Iraq a greater threat to U.S. security than China, North Korea, Russia or Iran? They all have weapons of mass destruction. This makes no sense.

There was a time in our history that bombing foreign countries was considered an act of war, done only with a declaration by this Congress. Today, tragically, it is done at the whim of Presidents and at the urging of congressional leaders without a vote, except maybe by the UN Security Council.

But the President is getting little support and a lot of resistance from our allies for this aggressive action.

Sadly, our policy in the Middle East has served to strengthen the hand of Hussein, unify the Islamic Fundamentalists and expose American citizens to terrorist attacks. Hussein is now anxious for the bombs to hit to further stir the hatred and blame toward America for all the approximate he has inflicted on his people.

DEMOCRATS UNITED ON BOLD AGENDA

(Ms. DELAURO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, for the first time since 1969, the President of the United States will come into this chamber tonight and present the American people with a balanced budget.

Having accomplished that historic goal, Democrats are not content to rest on our laurels. We are moving ahead, united behind the President's bold agenda for 1998, proposals that will help middle-class families face the challenges they face in their daily lives.

In the coming months, Democrats will fight for health care coverage, for people who may lose their jobs toward retirement age; work to ensure high-quality health care through reforming managed care; fight for affordable, accessible quality child care for America's working families; help more Americans achieve a secure and comfortable retirement; help to raise the minimum wage.

Democrats are united in these goals and in this bold agenda for the coming year.

SUPPORT H.R. 2625, RENAMING
WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT

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

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, in American history, extraordinary times seem to call forth extraordinary individuals, great leaders who have given inspiration and hope during difficult times and moments of crisis.

FDR led this country through a terrible Depression and an even more terrible world war. JFK inspired a Nation during the height of the Cold War and led America into space, a journey which culminated in putting a man on the moon in 1969. And Ronald Reagan challenged the conventional wisdom, both at home and abroad, rejecting the failed economic policies of the past and embracing a foreign policy based on strengths and a resolute belief in the rightness of American democratic values.

Grateful Americans have a proud national tradition of honoring their heroes, and grateful Americans from across the country have urged Congress to honor that great American hero Ronald Reagan.

I urge my colleagues to join me in support of H.R. 2625, a bill to redesignate Washington National Airport as Ronald Reagan National Airport. It is time to honor those who have done so much to make America great.

□ 1500

EDUCATION INITIATIVES

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

Mr. WYNN. Mr. Speaker, welcome back. I would like to talk today about education. Tonight in the State of the Union the President is poised to talk about investing in education for the 21st century. I think he is right.

Today, almost 60 percent of American citizens believe that the Federal Government is not investing enough in public education. Some would have us believe that the Federal Government is trying to take over education. That is not true.

The facts are these: About one-third of the Nation's schools need extensive repairs. According to the GAO, 46 percent of our schools lack electrical wiring necessary for computers and telecommunications technology. Fifty-five percent of our schools lack phone lines for modems necessary to connect to the Internet. If we are to truly move into the 21st century, we need to invest in education, and I think the President is on the right track.

He is also calling for investment in 100,000 new teachers. I think that is correct also. Right now in this country we have over 69,000 provisional uncertified teachers working in our schools. We have crowded classrooms.

Let us hire more teachers, improve our classrooms, let us improve in education.

HARDWORKING AMERICANS ARE
BALANCING THE BUDGET

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

Mr. NEUMANN. Mr. Speaker, it has started already. We are back here less than 6 hours and I am already hearing the demagoguing begin: The Democrats have balanced the budget. The American people know better, and I am going to shock my Republican colleagues right now. It is not the Democrats that have balanced the budget or the Republicans that have balanced the budget; it is hardworking American citizens that have taken the investment opportunities, invested their money and saved, gone to work every day and worked hard. That is what has kept our economy strong and it is because the economy is strong that we are reaching a balanced budget.

I do think it is important to state, though, for the first time since 1969-1970, for the 12 months running between December 1, 1996 and November 30, 1997, for the first time in nearly 30 years, the United States Government did not spend more than they had in their checkbook.

Where the credit goes is somewhat irrelevant. What is important is for the first time in 30 years, we are doing the right thing for the future of this great Nation that we live in.

STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS
WILL BOAST BOLD INITIATIVES

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

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, the feeding frenzy and the rush to judgment that we have heard in the media during the past week involving the President is something I think that really is shameful. The media is saying that no Democrats are sticking with the President. This is one Democratic Congressman who is proud to stick with the President of the United States. He has been a good President. He has had many initiatives, and I want to listen to some of those initiatives tonight.

When he talks about expanding Medicare, I am with him. When he talks about expanding child care, I am with him. When he talks about using the surplus to shore up Social Security, I am with him. When he talks about 100,000 new teachers, I am with him.

There are safeguards in this country, there are constitutional protections. One of them is one is innocent until proven guilty. The President of the United States deserves those same kinds of protections that you and I would want for ourselves.

The Bible says, let he who is without sin cast the first stone. I think we

ought to remember that. Bill Clinton is my friend, my President. He has been a good President. I stand by him. Let us not rush to judgment. I am going to be listening to him tonight and I know he is going to have a brilliant State of the Union with bold initiatives that are good for this country.

IT IS TIME TO RAISE THE
MINIMUM WAGE

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

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, our economy is the strongest that it has been in several decades. Wall Street is having one of the best years ever. The New York Times reported recently that more than 1,000 people on Wall Street got bonuses over \$1 million. So it is time for working families to share in this great prosperity.

That is why Senator KENNEDY and I today are introducing legislations in the respective bodies of raising the minimum wage to \$6.65 an hour to help restore some of the buying power of the minimum wage earners that have been lost over the last 30 years. Raising the minimum wage will help 12 million workers in this country, many of them, 66 percent, adults, and many of those mothers with children. A mother with 2 children earns \$10,700 a year. She chose work over welfare and yet she is \$2,600 below the poverty line. That is a disgrace. We need to get on and raise the minimum wage. It is indeed about creating opportunity, it is about rewarding work, about fairness, about dignity. Let us raise the minimum wage.

INITIATIVES FOR THE 21ST
CENTURY

(Ms. KILPATRICK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, today we mark the first day of the second year of our 105th Congress.

I stand here today to support the President and our Democratic Caucus and legislature as we continue our program of investing in American citizens, increasing and investing in education. I hope we will hear tonight that the President is soundly behind legislation and dollars that will make all American schools modern and bring them up to the 21st century: Smaller class sizes, as well as investing in our inner cities, expanding community investment banks in the inner cities, expanding affordable housing, expanding and protecting the environment.

We have been a strong caucus here in the Democratic Caucus in this 105th Congress. I have pledged to work with my colleagues tirelessly to protect Social Security, to protect quality education, and to make certain that the children of America are educated and ready for the 21st century.

TRIBUTE TO EDNA KELLY

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

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce to my colleagues the sad news of the passing of one of our illustrious former New York colleagues, Edna F. Kelly, who served in this body from 1949 to 1968. Representative Kelly died at her residence in Alexandria, Virginia at the age of 91 on December 14 of last year. Throughout her 19-year career in the House, Representative Kelly was recognized for her expertise in foreign affairs, serving as the chair of the Subcommittee on Europe and retiring from Congress as the third ranking member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

During her tenure, Edna Kelly was responsible for measures that settled displaced people after World War II and refugees for Russia and Eastern Europe. She also helped to create the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Edna Kelly was truly a legislative pioneer. To pay tribute to her achievements, I have requested time tomorrow, and I urge my colleagues to join me in sharing their thoughts on this great lady and her accomplishments as a member of this House.

SUPPORT THE PRESIDENT'S CHILD CARE INITIATIVE

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

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, when I ran for this office, I called for a new national initiative on child care. I have visited child care facilities throughout my district. Every morning all across this country parents go to work and trust the most important people in their lives, their children, to someone else. Thirteen million children under age six are in child care during the day.

In other homes across the country, children under the age of 6 are glued to the television. They watch TV for hours because they have no place to go, no activities to occupy their time. Too much child care is of mediocre quality, but still not affordable to most working families. This is not because child care providers make big salaries.

Help is on the way. The President's proposal provides \$21 billion over 5 years to improve child care for America's working families. It doubles the number of children receiving child care subsidies, and it increases the tax credits for families and businesses.

Our mission is simple: Leave no child behind; support the President's child care initiative.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1500

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 1500.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

WISE INVESTMENTS IN AMERICA

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

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, Americans are focused on the President right now, but it is important that they focus as well on the agenda that he will be outlining here this evening.

As we finally resolve the budget deficit, it is time to direct our attention and our energy to other deficits that exist in this land: Deficits in child care, deficits in our schools, deficits in health care and in our transportation system. Too many Americans approach the age of their 50s or 60s without the security of health insurance. They risk losing all that they have worked for with a health care emergency. They get downsized and down and out when it comes to health insurance and protection against a health care emergency.

The President has properly advanced the notion of expanding and strengthening Medicare, and providing all of us, regardless of age, a health care consumer Bill of Rights. Likewise, as we made progress last session on higher education, this session we should be devoting our attention to strengthening the public education system and to recognizing that one of the best ways to back up families is to provide them the child care resources, through our tax system and otherwise, to back up their efforts. These would be wise investments in America.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM "BILLY" ROLLE

(Mrs. MEEK of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in sadness for the loss of what I call an urban patriot, a young man by the name of William "Billy" Rolle who resided in Coconut Grove, Florida. He not only resided there, Mr. Speaker, but he helped to build the youth of that community. Not only did he build the youth, but he also helped the elderly. He closed the gap between youth and old age by working very hard with all people in Miami and in Dade County.

Billy Rolle was a jazz man. He played the saxophone, not only from the rhythmic standpoint of playing the keys on the saxophone, but he did it from the standpoint of training young people in music. He trained them in athletics. He had an AAU track team. He did everything he could to help the young people in Miami.

Mr. Speaker, Billy Rolle did not have all the money that government puts into programs, but what "Billy" Rolle

did was to put himself into these programs, to train these young people, take them off the street, to be sure that they learned many things that would improve their quality of life. It is such a time now that we grieve the death of William "Billy" Rolle, because he died an untimely death. But Mr. Speaker, Billy Rolle shall always be remembered as a man in Dade County who did a lot for many, many people, but most of all, he gave of service and invested in human lives, and for that, we shall always remember William "Billy" Rolle, Frankie Rolle, his lovely wife of 46 years, his daughter Melanie, his son, little Billy, and the other children throughout Dade County that William "Billy" Rolle helped.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will recognize Members for Special Orders until 5:30 p.m., at which time the Chair will declare the House in recess.

□ 1515

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

TYPHOON PAKA

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express on behalf of the people of Guam our heartfelt sympathies to all our fellow Americans who are victims of winter storms and who are still without electricity to keep themselves warm.

Mr. Speaker, as the Nation's attention focuses on the plight of our friends and neighbors in the northeast, we in Guam are quietly recovering from the devastation of a massive tropical cyclone, Typhoon Paka, which struck Guam on December 16th. Paka destroyed or severely damaged 8,000 homes, injuring more than 200 people and leaving more than 3,000 families homeless. Of the homeless, more than 1,000 required temporary housing immediately.

The typhoon made a shambles out of hundreds of public and private buildings and facilities, schools, churches, stores, businesses and parks. The island was stripped of foliage, and thousands of trees as well as even concrete power poles were mowed down. Typhoon Paka pummeled Guam for 12 hours, causing an estimated \$256 million in damages.

Christmas in Guam was not as bright as usual, but the people of Guam celebrated a joyous and grateful holiday

anyway. They had a Christmas miracle of a sort: Not a single human life was lost; and, in fact, nine new lives came into the world on the night of the storm.

Typhoon Paka was an extraordinary storm. A super typhoon with a double eye wall packing maximum sustained winds of 160 miles per hour and gusts of 195 miles per hour. One gust was clocked by the Air Force at 236 miles per hour, making it the strongest ever recorded. While experts continue to debate the accuracy of this reading, only wind speed captured national media attention, and then only briefly.

To have survived this enormous disaster with no loss of life is a testament to the resilience and vitality of the people of Guam, and I am proud to tell of the courage and strength and endurance of my people.

Immediately after the typhoon, residents from every corner of the island had stories to tell about the care and concern, the support and help that the more fortunate shared generously. Residents with generators ran extension cords to neighbors without power.

Caring people, like Carl Sgambelluri, knew that his old friend, Juan Cepeda, a disabled vet, would need help. Without being asked, Mr. Sgambelluri brought Mr. Cepeda a 1,000-gallon water trailer and a generator. He then got the generator going and left to help others.

Mr. Sgambelluri, the Fernandez and Poppe brothers, young George Quinata, Wally Hollis, Paul Cepeda, and bus drivers John Angoco and Joe Castro, who helped the Agana Heights Mayor Paul McDonald rescue five families, are among the many, many people who helped others to cope with this devastating storm.

Help also came with the Federal disaster declaration by the President the day after the storm. FEMA came and organized the Federal response team consisting of representatives of DOD, SBA, HUD, HHS, Labor, Corps of Engineers, Interior.

To date, FEMA has provided over \$8 million for debris removal, \$12 million in housing assistance, \$51 million in individual and family grants, and over \$7.5 million in SBA loans. The American Red Cross, Salvation Army and other volunteer service agencies have also worked hard to provide food and shelter, clothing and other household needs to the people of Guam.

When the Guam Power Authority originally announced that it would take 3 months to restore power, island-wide hearts sank. Yet now we are 6 weeks into the recovery and with help from crews from the Northern Marianas, Palau, Yap, Ponpei, Hawaii, California, and even the Air Force, repairs are more than 83 percent complete. This is phenomenal for those of us who endured a lack of electricity for months in previous typhoons.

The government of Guam, under the leadership of Governor Carl Gutierrez, the mayors of Guam, the employees of

GovGuam, were all tested in this latest typhoon and all passed with flying colors.

As we begin to plan the long-term recovery efforts, I will be working closely with FEMA and my colleagues in Congress to identify hazard mitigation projects and other ways to prepare for future typhoons and natural disasters. I have met with FEMA Director Witt who is organizing a Federal task force on Typhoon Paka. The government of Guam will be working closely with the Federal task force to recommend mitigation efforts for the island.

I want to applaud all the staff of FEMA who are involved in the Typhoon Paka relief efforts, especially Dale Peterson who is the Federal coordinating officer assigned to Guam, for their dedication and hard work on behalf of the people of Guam.

Washington and Guam may be separated by 10,000 miles, but when disaster strikes, the public servants at FEMA and other Federal agencies come through with flying colors to help their fellow Americans in the Pacific.

The story of Typhoon Paka may soon fade with the passage of time, but there are lessons that we can all benefit from. Perhaps this is what makes Guam so special. Because we live in "Typhoon Alley," we have learned those lessons well; and we have often learned to take stock of things that are really important.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

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

[Mr. ALLEN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Ms. JACKSON-LEE addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

STATE OF THE UNION

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a proud American and a very proud Democrat. Tonight, 2 years ahead of schedule, the President of the United States will present to the American people its first balanced budget in 3 decades.

For many Americans listening to President Clinton's State of the Union

message, this will be the first moment in their lifetime to witness the President of the United States present his vision for the future in the context of a balanced budget. They will know for the first time in their lifetime that our Nation's strong economy, built upon sound fiscal policy, will be able to secure their future.

They will hear a vision committed to excellence in education, to quality health care for all Americans, to safe, high-quality care for our youngest children; and, most of all, they will hear from a President committed to ensuring that potential budget surpluses safeguard Social Security and Medicare for future generations.

Education, child care, health care, security in our senior years, all in the context of a balanced budget. Mr. Speaker, as a Democrat, I am proud of these achievements that provide opportunity and security for all working families.

SAFEGUARDING SOCIAL SECURITY AND THE PRUDENT USE OF BUDGET SURPLUSES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. NEUMANN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. NEUMANN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to begin today on a solemn note and extend my condolences to the BONO family and recognize SONNY for the great man he was.

I will never forget the first time that my daughter found out that SONNY BONO was serving in Congress and came in with the same class that I came in with in 1995, and she could not figure out what her father was doing in the same place as somebody as important as SONNY BONO.

So, Mary, our condolences are with you and your family; and our thoughts and prayers are with you and your family. I, for one, think you are going to be a great Congresswoman if you decide that is the direction you are going to go.

Mr. Speaker, on a light and positive note I would like to extend my congratulations to the Green Bay Packers. I am from the great State of Wisconsin and some think they did not win their second Superbowl on Sunday. In fact, what happened is that they just put off winning their second Superbowl in the 1990's for 12 months.

Some people around this Nation and some of my colleagues do not realize that the Packers are made up of a lot more than a football team. There is a lot of integrity in that group of individuals, people like Reggie White, who our young people look to as an example of leadership and for all the right reasons in this Nation. It is truly a pleasure to have not only the greatest football team in the country but also a team with the integrity that the Green Bay Packers have in the great State of Wisconsin.

On to the third topic and perhaps the most timely topic that we will address here today. The State of the Union address is, of course, this evening. And as I listened to the 1-minute speeches here this morning I kept hearing this one word repeated over and over and over again. It was "expansion." Expansion of this and expansion of that and expansion of the next thing.

The bottom line that I hear back home in Wisconsin is that what the people would like is to be able to keep more of their own money to make decisions on how to spend it themselves. When we hear the word expansion this evening, we need to understand that what they mean is expansion of Washington spending programs.

Do some of those expansions help people? Sure, they do. Of course, they do. But the question is, are we better off expanding those programs, taking money out of the pockets of people to pay for these expansions? Or would we be better off just letting people keep their own money and let them make decisions on how to spend the money themselves?

So as we go into this evening we need to understand that there is going to be a lot of new programs described, and they are going to sound just like apple pie and America. They are going to sound really, really good. And, frankly, if they are really, really good programs and the Democrats or the President would describe what it is that he is not going to do in government, that he is going to end some wasteful Washington spending program and reprioritize that money with something different, I guess I, for one, would be willing to listen to that.

But if what we are going to do tonight is talk about how we are going to use surpluses to expand Washington, rather than use those surpluses to pay down the Federal debt and return the money back to the people so that the people can keep more of their hard-earned money, then I would say it is going to be a very rough year ahead for us as we debate these issues. Because I, for one, believe that the American people support less Washington and keeping more of their own money in their own homes through the tax cut programs that are being proposed out here or across-the-board tax cuts, better yet.

One of the topics that we understand is going to be discussed in great detail tonight is the topic of Social Security, and I do understand that the President is going to suggest that taking some of the surpluses that are materializing and applying them to Social Security. So let me start with what exactly a surplus means and what a balanced budget means here in Washington. That is very important to understand as we look at what we are going to do with these surpluses.

First, what is a balanced budget? Washington definition, it sounds pretty good on the surface. Washington's definition of a balanced budget is that the

amount of money coming in is equal to the amount of money going out, and I would have to agree that on the surface that sounds like a pretty good definition.

It is important to recognize that that is the definition that has been used out here since the late 1960s, the last time we had a, quote, balanced budget. It is very significant that we have reached the point where the budget is balanced under Washington definition for the first time since 1969-1970; and, in fact, it is not political rhetoric or promise or any other political jargon.

The facts are in: From December 1, 1996, to November 30, 1997, for the first time since 1969-1970, the United States Government did not spend more money than it had in its checkbook.

Let me say that once more. It is so significant and it is such a change from where we have been in the past. For the first time since 1969-1970, and this is in the books. The books are closed on this. For the first time since 1969-1970, the United States Government for a 12-month period of time did not spend more money than they had in their checkbook. That is to say, by Washington's definition, the budget is balanced.

On the surface, this is great news. And not only on the surface. It is great news because before we can go on and address the other problems facing our Nation: Social Security, paying down the debt, lowering taxes. We first had to quit spending more money than was in the checkbook, and we first had to quit spending our children's money.

This is great news. It is a tribute to people like JOHN KASICH and NEWT GINGRICH and TRENT LOTT. Let us even mention President Clinton, so we don't fall into the demagoguing like the other side seems to be starting.

I learned this real quick in Washington, that there is absolutely no end to what we can accomplish in this city if we are willing to give somebody else the credit for doing it.

So let me give credit to lots of people, both sides of the aisle for getting us to where we are today. But, most important, let me give that credit back to the American people because it is a strong economy that has generated lots of extra revenue that is as important as what has been done here in Washington.

I do not want to downplay the significance of the Washington role in this. In all fairness, Washington has had good economies between 1969 and today, and every time in the past that Washington had a good economy they saw the extra revenue coming in, and they spent it as fast as it came in.

So, in all fairness, this is a combination of the people in Washington for a change not spending the extra revenue that is coming in. At the same time, the economy has stayed very, very strong, and we slowed the growth of Washington spending by over 40 percent since 1995 when I was first elected.

So it is a combination of those two things, and it is significant, and it is

important, and credit should be dished out for those things. But we should also understand that we are not at the end of the road. We have reached a milestone, but we have a long, long ways to go.

Let me explain in more detail what is wrong with the Washington definition of a balanced budget.

I come from the business world. I never held office before this one. I left the business world to run for office because I did not think it was right that we were spending our children's money. I did not think it was right how Social Security was being handled, and I thought taxes were too high and government was too big in general.

When we look at the solution that we have now reached a balanced budget, we need to understand the second part of this problem. The second part of this problem is in Social Security. In the private sector where I come from if we had treated a pension plan the way the United States Government treats Social Security, they would have arrested me and my business. It would have been illegal.

Let me show why that is true and explain Social Security. It is pretty straightforward.

The United States Government is collecting \$418 billion in taxes from the workers of this country under the heading of Social Security. It is paying out to our senior citizens \$353 billion. Now, obviously, if there is more money coming in in this system than what is going out, there is some money left over.

Social Security, the way it is set up today, is working. They are collecting more money than they are paying out to seniors in benefits; and the reason they are doing that, they are doing that because they recognize that in the not too distant future the baby boomers start to retire and these two numbers are going to turn around. There is going to be more money going out in benefits than there is coming from the taxpayers.

Now, at that point we are supposed to be able to go to this surplus that has been accumulating. You see this extra money, it is supposed to be set aside in a savings account. When these two numbers turn around and there is not enough money coming in to pay the benefits to our seniors, at that point we are supposed to be going to the savings account, getting the money out of the savings account and making good on the Social Security system.

Let me give a couple of dates. If this system were working the way it is laid out here on this chart, Social Security is safe at least to the year 2029. So as we are listening to the State of the Union this evening, it is very, very important that we understand that if Social Security were working the way it was set up and designed, the system is solvent at least to 2029 and potentially significantly beyond that year.

However, and this should not come as a surprise to many Americans, I know

out in Wisconsin when I talk with folks it is not a big surprise to them, that is not what is happening in Washington.

□ 1530

That extra money that is coming from Social Security is being put immediately into the big government checkbook. If this is the extra money coming in, those dollars are put immediately into the general fund, or think of it as the big government checkbook. The government then spends all the money out of that big government checkbook, and there is no money left to put down here in the Social Security Trust Fund where it belongs. So as a result, they put it in the big government checkbook. They spend all the money out of the checkbook, and at the end of the year they simply make an accounting entry and put an IOU down here in the Trust Fund.

It should be clear that when we say the budget is balanced, what we are really saying is that this checkbook over here equals zero, or if there is a surplus, there is a little bit of money left in that checkbook over there. So that includes this \$65 billion that came from Social Security was put into this account. It was then spent. And when they say the budget is balanced, that means they have spent that Social Security surplus as well, and IOUs are put down here.

Tonight when we listen to the State of the Union address, what I hope we will hear the President do is talk about a bill that we had proposed first 2 years ago when I first came here in 1995 to stop this, and more recently last year when we generated nearly 100 sponsors here in the House of Representatives. The bill is called the Social Security Preservation Act. It is bill number H.R. 857.

What the Social Security Preservation Act does, bill number H.R. 857, is it simply takes that Social Security money, that \$65 billion, and puts it directly into the Social Security Trust Fund. That means the Social Security money is not even getting into the big government checkbook.

What does that mean? Well, if we go back to this other picture, if we go back to this other picture where that Social Security money got put into the checkbook, and then they spent all the money out of the checkbook, and that is what they mean by a balanced budget, utilizing that Social Security money, the checkbook is not overdrawn. What that means is that if we do not put that money in the big government checkbook, we put it immediately down here in the Social Security Trust Fund where it belongs, that means there is still a shortfall here.

So when we talk about surpluses, it is important to know that what they actually mean here in Washington is that there is more money in the checkbook than what has been spent, but part of that money is the Social Security money. To the extent our President tonight suggests that we take

that extra money and put it down here in the Social Security Trust Fund, so that Social Security is once again solvent for our senior citizens, I think you will find not only myself but other Members of this Congress supporting him.

There is a lot of other things going on tonight. I think virtually every American at this point in time knows that there are going to be distractions from this speech tonight due to some private things that are happening in his personal life. We should let these facts unfold slowly, take a deep breath and see what the truth is. Nobody wants to downplay the significance of them, but they have not been proven at this point in time.

So for tonight, let us focus on these kinds of issues that are most important, and while these facts are unfolding on the other side here, let us focus on doing what is right for the future of the country. Let us keep our eyes where they belong, focused on the good of the future of this Nation that we live in.

I think it is very, very important as we discuss the Social Security issue that we understand that beyond the problems the President is having, again, I do not want to downplay them because I do not find them acceptable, but beyond those problems we do have issues facing this country that are very, very important to the country. And we do not want to lose track and lose sight of the vision that we have for the future as it relates to Social Security.

Let me suggest a vision. The first vision is this: We stop Washington from spending the money that is supposed to be going into the Trust Fund. We get the money put back in the Trust Fund that is supposed to have been put there in the first place. If we were to do that by the year 2002, there would be about \$1.2 trillion sitting down here to guarantee the solvency of Social Security to our senior citizens.

At that point in time, that Social Security money is actually down here in the Trust Fund; there is real dollars there. At that point in time, if somebody wants to begin a discussion about something else relating to Social Security, I would listen to it. But before that discussion even begins, we need to make sure that the money is down here in the Trust Fund so Social Security is solvent for our senior citizens.

I have got a couple other charts that I would like to look at just briefly to kind of remind us where we are at as we focus on the State of the Union address. This first chart that I have here shows the growth of the national debt from 1960 all the way up to 1995. I think it is very, very important we keep this picture in mind as we keep hearing these words, expansion of, expansion of, expansion of; bigger Washington; Washington helping people, as opposed to people helping themselves; Washington doing it as opposed to people doing what is right for themselves; Washing-

ton collecting the money out of the pockets of people so Washington can expand their programs.

We need to keep this picture in mind tonight. This shows the growth of debt from 1960 to 1995. You will notice the debt did not grow very much from 1960 to 1980, but from 1980 forward it has grown right off the chart. Again, I know all the Democrats say, that is the year Reagan was elected; and all the Republicans go, if the Democrats had not spent all that extra money in those years, we would not be in this mess.

The facts are, it does not matter if it is a Democrat or Republican problem at this point in time. It is an American problem because we are right at the top of that chart right now. We better do something about it before it is too late.

I am happy to say that the growth rate has been slowed dramatically, and we are in the process of changing it. But when we listen to the State of the Union tonight and they talk about spending this extra money, let us not forget this picture.

The debt today in this Nation is about \$5.3 trillion. The number looks like this for the folks that have not seen it before. If you divide that number by the number of people in the United States of America, our government is in debt \$20,000 for every man, woman and child in the United States of America. I have got three kids and a wife at home in Wisconsin. For our family of five, that means the United States Government has borrowed \$100,000.

Here is the real kicker. It is this bottom line here that is the most significant thing on here. This is real debt. Interest is being paid on this debt. A family of five like mine is literally paying \$580 a month every month to do absolutely nothing but pay interest on the Federal debt. A lot of people say, well, that does not include me. I am not paying that much in taxes. Wrong. When you do something as simple as walk in a store and buy a pair of shoes for your kids, the store owner makes a profit on that pair of shoes, and part of that profit comes out here to Washington in the form of taxes, and, you guessed it, one out of every \$6 that they send out here goes right back here to do nothing but pay interest on the Federal debt.

This needs to be kept in mind as we listen to the State of the Union tonight. We do not have a surplus that is available for spending. The United States Government is collecting too much taxes and doing too many things in this country, and we have run up this debt that needs to be addressed.

I would like to talk a little bit about how we got here, and I think we should give credit to how different things are right now today. What I have got here is a picture of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings bill of 1986. There was also one in 1985. Many Americans remember Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. Many Americans remember the budget deal of 1990.

All of these things were going on in the past.

The Gramm-Rudman-Hollings of 1987, by the way they all looked the same, here is the blue line that shows how the deficit was supposed to go down to zero by the year 1993. The red line shows what actually happened out here in Washington. Promise after promise after promise was made to balance the Federal budget, and, in fact, promise after promise after promise was broken to the American people. In fact, in 1993, they looked at this deficit in Washington, and Washington concluded, we cannot control Washington spending. The only thing we can do is reach into the pockets of the American people. And it was in 1993 that they decided to close this gap. What they would do is reach into the pockets of the American people and take out more taxes.

What exactly did they do? Well, they raised the gasoline tax by 4.3 cents a gallon. They did not even spend it on building roads. They raised Social Security taxes on seniors earning \$32,000 a year or more. They raised some marginal tax bracket. They raised taxes, period. They reached into the pockets of the American people, took more money out here in Washington, and their idea of balancing the budget was simply collecting more money from the people as opposed to controlling the growth of Washington spending.

I think it is important as we look back and remember the past, the broken promises and the higher taxes, that we also evaluate if there is anything different from 1995 to 1998. When the Republicans took over in the year 1995, we laid out a plan to get to a balanced budget, and, in all fairness, the President signed into this plan as well. Again, we promised the American people a balanced budget by the year 2002.

The American people yawned; they laughed at us. They said, you are just like all the rest. You will not get this budget balanced. Again, I qualify this, as we started this discussion today, when they say balanced budget, that means the dollars in equals the dollars being spent. But I am happy to say that for the first time we are not only on track to balancing the budget, but, in fact, we have balanced the budget for the first time statistically in the books. From December 1, 1996 to November 30, 1997, the United States Government did not spend more money than they had in their checkbook. In fact, this red line did hit zero.

Is there a difference? Here is Gramm-Rudman-Hollings of the past. Here is what we are doing today, and, in fact, yes, there is a very big difference.

I hear a lot of discussion about how this happened and how this came about. There are two ways to balance the budget. One thing you can do is continue Washington growth in spending and just let things go up out here, reach into the pockets of the American people and get more money out here in Washington. That was the 1993 plan; that was not the 1995 plan. The 1995

plan was to control the growth of Washington spending. When we were elected, we recognized that the American people did not want more Washington and more taxes. What they wanted was a balanced budget by reducing the growth of Washington spending. They wanted less Washington and more money in their own pockets.

Again, I think it is important we look at statistically what has happened. I brought a picture with me to show this. Here is how fast spending was growing before 1995. It was growing at a 5.2 percent annual rate. Here is how fast spending is going up since 1995: 3.2 percent. And as a matter of fact, last year, the numbers are now in, this number is only 2.6 percent. So the growth rate of Washington spending has been cut literally in half in less than 3 years.

I would encourage my colleagues to do this at town hall meetings. I have been asking my constituents which one of two things they think is most likely to happen. Listen carefully to these two choices. The first one is that a Martian spaceship lands in the back yard, and the Martians get out of it, come in, have a cup of coffee, go back in the spaceship and go back to Mars. Second one is that the United States Government got more than \$100 billion of unexpected revenue and did not spend it.

What happens with most of my constituents is they start laughing and going for the coffee pot because they do not believe it is possible that the United States Government got \$100 billion in unexpected revenue and did not spend it. But the facts again are statistically in the books. In 1995, when we got here, we laid out a spending plan. We said we would not spend more than \$1,624 billion in the year 1997, and, in fact, we spent about \$20 billion less than that.

For anyone who has a hard time believing this, do not feel bad. When I told my wife these numbers for the first time, she said somebody in Washington was lying to me, just to give you an idea that in our house we do not always trust it all either.

I encourage you go to the Internet. This information is available. Check out the 1995 budget plan, how much we said we were going to spend in 1997, and then check out how much was actually spent so you understand just how far we have come.

At the same time look at the revenue projections. The revenue projections were about \$1,450 billion; \$1,555 billion actually came in. That is to say, over \$100 billion of unexpected revenue came in, and we spent 20 billion less than promised. That is an amazing accomplishment in this country. It is a statistical fact that is easily checked out, and I would encourage my colleagues to start talking about this because it helps the American people understand just how different this country is today versus where we were a few years back.

What else has happened on account of this? I don't think we should just look

at balancing the budget and where we are at today. I think we should look at where we are going to in the future. With this slowed growth of spending at the same time our economy is remaining strong, we are going to start running surpluses under Washington's definition. As these surpluses start to develop, I think the first thing we need to do is pay attention to the Social Security Trust Fund. That money that has been taken out of the Social Security Trust Fund needs to be put back.

We have written a bill in our office called the National Debt Repayment Act. Remember all that Social Security money is part of that \$5.4 to \$5.3 trillion debt. In the National Debt Repayment Act, what we do with these, quote, surpluses, we take two-thirds of the surpluses and start repaying the Federal debt. In repaying the Federal debt, all of that money that belongs in the Social Security Trust Fund gets put back into the Social Security Trust Fund, and Social Security is solvent at least to the year 2029 and beyond.

We do not need anything else in Social Security to make it solvent. So if you hear anybody else talking about tampering with Social Security because it is going bankrupt, my colleagues, you need to go to those people and say the real problem is that that money needs to be put back in the Trust Fund. National Debt Repayment Act, two-thirds of the surplus goes to paying down the Federal debt, much like you would repay a home mortgage, and in paying down a debt, the money gets put back into the Social Security Trust Fund.

There is going to be a lot of competition for that other third. In our bill we return that other third to the American people in the form of tax cuts.

There are two things wrong in this Nation, as I see it, as we look at our vision for the future. One is that we still got this \$5 trillion plus dollar debt hanging over our heads that we are about to pass on to our children. The second one is that the Social Security Trust Fund is going too high. Third one is that taxes are too high.

The National Debt Repayment Act repays the Federal debt so our children inherit a debt-free Nation. It puts the money back into the Social Security Trust Fund so Social Security is once again solvent, and it lowers taxes for virtually every taxpayer in the United States of America.

I would keep going back to this chart because this chart is the key to everything. As long as we can control the growth of Washington spending, as long as we can slow down how fast this government is growing, as long as we can slow down the expansions that you are going to hear about tonight, as long as we stay firmly rooted in this concept that we cannot let this government grow, we will be in a position to continue the tax cuts, to make payments on the Federal debt and to restore our Social Security Trust Fund.

□ 1545

Speaking of tax cuts, I did not mention that for the first time in nearly 16 years there was a significant tax cut passed last year. And again I go back to this chart. Had the spending in this column since 1995 been up here at the same level it was before, we would not only not have a balanced budget, but we also could not talk about tax cuts to the American people. But because this spending has been slowed, and remember in the most current year it is down to 2.6 percent, because this spending has been slowed, we are now in a position where we have a balanced budget, we can make the first payment on the Federal debt, much like we would make a home mortgage payment, we can restore the Social Security trust fund so Social Security is solvent for our seniors, and we can lower taxes on working Americans.

Last year we passed the first significant tax cuts. And I would encourage my colleagues again at their town hall meetings to talk with their constituents first and foremost about the \$400 per child tax credits.

If a worker looks at their paycheck from December of last year and then they look at their paycheck for January of this year, for every child under the age over 17, the paycheck in January of this year should be \$33 per month higher.

I will say that once more. This \$400 per child tax credit for every child under the age of 17; if a worker does absolutely nothing, they will get the 400 bucks at the end of the year. But if a worker is smart enough to go in and change their W-4 form, and it is very, very simple, you walk into your placement and ask for a new W-4 form. When you fill out the new W-4 form, what will happen is it will give you another \$33 per month per child under the age of 17 in your take-home pay.

What is really going on here? What is really going on is when we look at your paycheck and the money that you have earned, the American people, \$33 a month that was coming to Washington is now going to stay in the hands of our constituents and the families back home in Wisconsin and across America.

I have been asking my constituents the question. I find one that has a couple of kids, or three kids ideally, because if you have three children under the age of 17, the tax cut literally means \$100 per month more in the home. And I have been simply asking this very common sense question. If we are talking a hundred dollars a month that that family has earned, who can spend that money better, the people in Washington, albeit with good intentions, the people in Washington; or do you think that family could spend that hundred dollars a month better in their own homes if they kept it instead of sending it to Washington? That is what the tax cuts are all about.

We did not stop at the \$400 per child tax cut. If you have a college student that is a freshman or sophomore, in the

vast majority of cases you are eligible for a \$1500 tuition tax credit.

I was at a college over the break here and I was talking to a group of about 800, and apparently they were in from all over the country at this particular college group. And I told them about this \$1500 per student tax credit. Sunday night in my house I got a call from a young lady in Tennessee. She had seven children. They were earning about \$70,000 a year. Why it was Tennessee instead of Wisconsin, I cannot tell you, except these young people must have been in the audience and struggling to pay their college tuition bills.

So she started talking to me, "Mark, how do we actually do this?" I said, "Well, listen, you have a sophomore in college. They are paying about \$3,000 for their tuition, in this particular case, after all the other grants and things. That means you are going to get a \$1500 tax credit for that sophomore in college. What you need to do is go in and change your W-4 form to take more exemptions and start keeping an extra \$125 a month right now."

One of the problems with tax cuts is that you do not get the money back until next April, one of the problems is that those college bills are coming due right now, today. So what the workers need to do is go in and change their W-4 form. If they have a freshman or sophomore in college, it is \$125 a month or \$1500 total. Just start keeping that extra money. Increase the withholding to the point where the take-home pay goes up increases \$125 a month and send that on to the college student to help pay their tuition.

If you have a junior or senior, grad student, et cetera, it is 20 percent of the first 5,000 up to 1,000 maximum. So for parents of college students who are juniors, seniors, grad students, et cetera, it is 20 percent of the first 5,000 up to \$1,000 maximum. And, again, just go in and change your W-4 form.

Here is what will happen. For those people that do not go in and change their W-4s and start keeping the money now, that means it is in your money, you are sending it out here to Washington, Washington will see this big heap of money out here and they are going to want to and spend it. So you could be a tremendous service to this country if you would go in and change your W-4s and keep your own money instead of sending it out here. Because once it gets out here, the temptation to spend it is enormous. And you will hear that in the State of the Union this evening, if you have not heard it already.

Couple of other things on tax cuts. If you own a home and you sell your home, you have lived in it for 2 years or more, in virtually every case in America today, virtually every case, there is no longer any federal taxes due when you sell that house.

If you have invested in stocks and bonds, I have been doing a very interesting thing in my town halls at home.

When I go out and meet with constituents, I ask a roomful of people how many of you have invested a stock, bond or mutual fund of any sort. And I have found that almost every hand in the room goes up in almost every case. Well, when you make a profit on your stocks and bonds, and by the way, I for one sincerely hope the people making an investment in this country, that buy stocks, bonds or mutual funds, I sincerely hope you make a profit doing it. I really do, because that is what investment is all about.

The difference is that the capital gains tax rate, the rate you pay on the profit that you make, has been reduced from 28 cents out of every dollar you earn down to 20 percent out of every dollar you earn. I have to keep referring this back to what is going on out here. I want to refer to this chart once more. When we hear about these tax cuts and our families keeping more of their own money in their own families, what we are really talking about is Washington not spending this extra money. This is how fast spending was going up before. This is how fast it is going up now.

And when we talk about getting to a balanced budget ahead of schedule, sure the economy is strong, very true, but it is also the fact Washington has chosen not to spend this money and, instead, let the families keep that money in their own home. Let those people that invest in stocks and bonds and mutual funds and make a profit, let them keep more of that profit they make. That is what this is all about.

Another one that is very, very important, the education savings account, I call this the grandparent account. If there is a family out there with kids and they would like to save for the kids' college tuition, they can now put \$500 per child into a savings account to save up for the kids' college tuition. I call it the grandparents' account because a lot of times grandparents will make this \$500 deposit.

Roth IRA for the empty nesters who say none of that stuff affects me. Many of those folks in their 40s and early 50s, where the kids are grown and gone, they are saving up for their own retirement. In the Roth IRA it is \$2,000 a person that can be put away and saved. When you take that money out in retirement, there is absolutely no taxes paid on the interest or the appreciation of whatever it is that you have put into the Roth IRA account. There are absolutely no taxes due on any of the earnings when you take it out at retirement. This is a phenomenal change in the Tax Code to encourage savings and investment in our land.

I am going to conclude my portion here today by talking about one last tax cut that I think is very important for the future, and I think it says a lot about what a lot of us believe that are serving here in Congress today, and that is the adoption tax credit.

In the past it has cost \$10,000 to adopt a child in this country, and there are

many families that would like to adopt children and just plain cannot because of the cost involved. We have changed the tax code so there is now a \$5,000 adoption tax credit to help those families that would like to adopt children.

In summarizing, we have come a long ways in a few years. We are through those broken promises of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings I and Gramm-Rudman-Hollings II, the budget deal of '90, the budget deal of '93. That stuff is in the past. Raising taxes to get to a balanced budget, that is in the past. That is not what is going on out here any more.

Controlling the growth of Washington spending, slowing down how fast spending is growing in this government. I would like to see this get down to a zero at some point. So we have a long ways to go. But by slowing the growth of Washington spending, coupled by a strong economy, we have actually reached a balanced budget not in 2002 as promised, but rather 4 years ahead of schedule.

We are about to make the first payment, and here is our vision for the future, we are about to make the first payment on that debt. And over a period of time we have the plan written to pay off the Federal debt so our children can receive this Nation absolutely debt free. As we pay that debt off, Social Security is restored. The money that has been taken out is part of that debt, so we pay that money back into Social Security and Social Security is solvent for our seniors.

The third part of the vision is that we continue to lower taxes on American workers because we know the tax rate in this country is too high. That is where we are going.

So as you listen to the State of the Union tonight, I think it is very, very important that we understand that if you hear the word "expansion," that means more Washington. And just temper your reaction to these new good programs with an understanding that expansion means the American people send more money to Washington so Washington can decide how to spend that money as opposed to Washington spending less money, leaving it in the pockets of the American people for them to decide how they can best spend their money in their families.

DEMOCRATS UNITED BEHIND PRO-FAMILY, PRO-CHILD MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I must say that I do not intend to use all of the time this evening. I will be joined by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) and we wanted to briefly, if we could, talk a little bit about the Democrats' unity behind the pro-family and pro-child message that we know

will be an important part of the President's State of the Union address this evening.

I think it is fair to say that for the last few years, and certainly in this past year in 1997, the Democrats have stressed the need for measures that basically help the family, help the average family in this country, particularly those who have children, and a big part of that has been affordable health care.

We all realize, and Democrats in particular realize, that more and more people in this country do not have health care insurance. And even if they do have health care insurance, a lot of times they are not getting the quality of care or they do not have the access to all the procedures that they should have.

In addition to that, there is a real problem in this country in terms of the availability of child care for America's working families.

And also pensions. Many of my constituents have complained to me about lack of adequate pensions, people that were promised pensions, or thought that when they retired that pensions were going to be available to them and all of a sudden find out that they are not.

So tonight the President will be stressing this Democratic pro-family, pro-child message, and there are just four points that I wanted to highlight. One is the need for more affordable and accessible health care for what we call the near elderly, those seniors aged 55 to 65 that have a greater risk of losing employer-based health insurance but yet are not eligible for Medicare.

Democrats are proposing a targeted and self-financing proposal which will enable Americans ages 62 to 65 to buy into Medicare by paying a premium. And they will also provide coverage to displaced workers over 55 through Medicare and COBRA coverage for those whose companies renege on their commitments to provide retiree health benefits.

Also, Democrats are very conscious of the fact that there are problems with managed care in this country, and we are going to work, and the President will talk tonight about high quality health care through a consumer Bill of Rights that he has proposed. No patient should be denied high quality care. Care should be based on medical needs and not financial ones.

So a big part of the Democratic agenda this year will be managed care reform and basic consumer protections for individuals in HMOs or managed care organizations.

Also, Democrats want to invest in child care for America's working families. The President will announce a historic initiative to improve the quality and availability of child care for all parents. Democrats are working to ensure that parents no longer have to make choices between work or not working that basically revolve about whether or not they have access to child care.

And lastly, Democrats want, and the President will talk tonight about the effort to achieve secure and comfortable retirement. For more than 50 million American workers, there is no pension coverage. And Democrats will work to promote pension plans among small businesses.

I do not want to take up a lot of time. I want to yield to my colleague from Texas, who has been so much involved over the last year, in 1997 and before, in bringing this pro-family, pro-child message to the floor of the House of Representatives. I would yield to her at this time.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. I thank the gentleman from New Jersey for his leadership and for allowing us to have an opportunity through a special order to address the American people and to emphasize the Democrats united message.

For many of us returning to Washington, we were certainly asked what would be the focus of this next year, and I am very glad to say that we have not strayed away, with the leadership of the President, from what are really truly important issues to this country, and that has to be more affordable and accessible health care.

I could not have been more pleased when the President announced more than 2 weeks ago the idea that individuals 55 to 65 had a greater risk of losing health insurance or coverage, and that he wanted to stand on the side of those hard working Americans who might have fallen on hard times because of downsizing and with an inability to have health coverage, that they would be eligible for Medicare. That is not a throw-away of good dollars, that is a providing an enhancement of dollars, and I think that is extremely importantly.

□ 1600

I also want to say that I could not be more enthusiastic about a consumer bill of rights as it relates to health care.

I have experienced it personally. I know how families sometimes are subjected to difficult decisions; and, therefore, when they need a consumer bill of rights most, it is when they need medical care, and decisions have to be made. We need to be able to ensure patients that the patient-doctor relationship is a sacred relationship. It will not be tampered with because of financial concerns and because someone has to save money moving people from one hospital to the next, dumping people out of hospitals. I think that is extremely important.

I would like to add two other points about the importance of the State of the Union and unity of Democrats leading out in this country along with my colleagues who are thinking along the lines of making this economy better but also working with people who need our help most, that is America's working families, child care.

Chairing the Congressional Children's Caucus, I had the pleasure of

being with the First Lady when she had the Child Care Symposium just before we left in the late fall of 1997 for our district work session. And everywhere I have gone, the working families, men and women, single parents, two-parent families, have talked about the big chunk that child care takes out of their paychecks. We need to find a way to be catalytic, to be helpful in making sure that we have a child care system that works.

My colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE), mentioned something very, very important and that was the pension system, or Social Security. For some reason or another, people think that because Democrats helped bring about Social Security that we don't know how to fix it or to work with some of the problems. Our position is, let us not eliminate it; let us not accuse it of the wrongs; let us make sure we emphasize the rights of Social Security. It has given people the privilege of being secure in their old age without the big company pensions that many people have had the pleasure of having but a lot of working men and women in America have not had the pleasure.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I did not mention Social Security. But I know that the President is going to emphasize it tonight.

I think that the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) brings up a very good point; and that is, the Republicans I think want us to forget or want the American people to forget that Social Security works. It has been working. People have gotten their checks. They have gotten their COLA on an annual basis.

It does bother me, I have to say, to some extent to hear these constant references to the fact that the system is broken or that we need to find alternatives to Social Security and different private-sector options that are out there.

I am not saying that we should not study those things. But I think there has been a concerted effort on the part of our Republican colleagues and the Republican leadership to give the impression to the American people that the Social Security system is broken and it cannot be fixed. That is simply not the case. Everyone gets a Social Security check. People have gotten a COLA on a regular basis.

It is true that we need to study what needs to be done to make sure that in the future that Social Security is there and is intact, and Democrats are certainly a big part of that and have been emphasizing that there does need to be some attention paid to that. But, what is the expression, let us not throw out the baby with the bath water?

Social Security works, and we need to emphasize that. Too often I hear from the other side that somehow it is broken or we need to replace it. I do not want our colleagues on either side of the aisle or the American people to think that that is the case. It is not, and it is simply not true.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) very much for yielding.

Let me say that I would be very hesitant, very hesitant and quite concerned if we were to take on the cry of fire in a crowded theater with respect to Social Security, when it has worked for years and years and years.

Let me conclude by mentioning some other very important items that I see, at least at this juncture, in this State of the Union that we can be very proud of. That is why Democrats are unified around the President's message.

Do we realize that the President is offering to present to the American public 100,000 new teachers for grades 1 to 3, a school construction plan that generated out of the work? As I see the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS), chairwoman of the Congressional Black Caucus, a lot of work went into this whole idea of school construction. And I see, I think, my good friend, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), as well, who is coming to join us. These are important issues that we must deal with in the State of the Union and, as well, in looking to a program forthright.

So I think that we have a lot to be proud of. We have a mentoring program that the President is going to be offering; and I would say to anyone who walks past a school, if they can take 5 minutes to go inside and say something to a student, they are going to see the fruit borne on that over and over again.

Then they have the continue moving people from welfare to work, which is a very important part of his message, as well as three points: an increase in empowerment zones for those of us in urban areas, community development banks, providing tax incentives for low-income housing. And, of course, he is going to continue, as we just celebrated and commemorated the life of Dr. Martin Luther King, the race initiative.

So I think we have a lot to share this evening, a lot to celebrate. Because we are on a new vision, a new path that continues, but we are still moving in a direction that helps those people who need the help most. And I am very glad to join my colleague here on the floor to speak about some very important items that will be raised tonight in the President's State of the Union.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman; and I yield to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), who has for several years now been talking about the need for this school construction program.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I was just walking by and I heard my distinguished colleagues referring to the important initiatives that are going to be discussed in the State of the Union, and I wanted to thank them

because these issues are what people really care about. We all are coming back today, and most of us have had discussions in our district with seniors, visited schools, had many meetings, hearings on Medicare, on child care, on issues of concern to real people. My constituents wanted us to come here and solve problems. That is what this is all about. We are here to solve problems.

My colleague referred to the terrible conditions of some of our schools. We talk about educating youngsters. We talk about standards. We talk about more teachers. But if the school buildings are falling apart, then it is pretty difficult to focus attention on the agenda in those buildings.

I have visited some schools where there is plastic on the ceiling holding up the walls. These roofs have been leaking for years. And children are sitting in classrooms under conditions that I certainly do not think most of us would want our children to be in.

So I was particularly pleased that, after all of us have been working many, many years to build support for partnership with local governments on school construction, that the President is taking a strong position to assist local governments to repair our schools.

Again, this is a partnership. The Federal Government is not just going to go in and say, here you are, here is the money. These are partnerships. And if we can develop partnerships in highways and prisons and a whole myriad of uses, then it seems to me we should be investing in our school construction. I was very pleased to see that in the President's initiatives.

Also, when it comes to child care, many of us understand that if we are going to put people to work, we have a responsibility to be sure that our children, our future, are well-taken care of. And, again, I want to congratulate this administration in putting forth the proposal to really invest in child care and making sure there are enough slots for the children in all of our communities and also to be sure that there are regulations in place so a mother who put her child in child care or a father who puts his child in child care knows that those children will be safe. So child care is another proposal that we all have to rally around.

And Medicare extension. This is a problem that is brought up to me all the time. Why should people not be able to buy into Medicare to be sure that they have the health care that they need? This is brought up in the senior centers, in casual meetings, in the supermarkets. People are worried about health care, and this is a very important proposal. I was very pleased that my colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE), that he tried to quiet the fears of many people that Medicare is going broke.

We have reformed, we have strengthened Medicare since its founding in the 1960s. Yes, we have to make changes.

We have to be sure that Medicare and Social Security are solid programs when the baby-boomers come of age. But Medicare and Social Security are not going broke in 1 year or 5 years or 10 years.

We have to address the challenges ahead, make sure there are programs for our baby-boomers so we can give them the benefits of these great, great programs. But let us not frighten seniors. They are worried and they are worried for the children and for the children's children.

So I know my colleague is committed and I am committed and we are committed to work to continue to strengthen Medicare, to strengthen Social Security. But let us not set off the alarm. I am very concerned that there are people on the other side of the aisle that are doing just that. Let us maintain our solid positions that these are important programs, but we have to move ahead constructively and not set the alarm bells.

So education, child care, health care, these are all things that people care about; and that is why I am so enthusiastic about the State of the Union this evening. I look forward to hearing it. We just talked about a few of the proposals. But food safety, genetic discrimination, this is a State of the Union message that is solid, and it is dedicated to the people of this country.

I want to thank my colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE), again for discussing the State of the Union. I know we are committed to making sure that this will be a productive session, that we are here to focus on what really matters to real people to solve their problems, and this is a good kickoff to an agenda that matters to real people.

I thank my colleague again for leading this special order.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) again. I think she really summed up what tonight is all about, and that is trying to help the average American, the family, the children. That is what my constituents and I am sure all of our constituents are telling us; and, also, we are doing it in the context of this balanced budget.

The President keeps saying over and over again, look, we passed the Balanced Budget Act this past summer in 1997. We are meeting the guidelines of that. Even within that we can still help with some of these other pro-family measures. Many of them, as my colleagues know, either cost no money or very little money and in the long run actually saved the Federal Government money. He keeps stressing that.

I think that is important in the context of what he is going to state tonight. But I think it is a very auspicious beginning for 1998; and we have to work hard, as Democrats, to make sure that the pro-family, pro-child agenda gets passed and that we can bring our Republican colleagues along.

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

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 8:40 p.m. for the purpose of receiving in joint session the President of the United States.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 12 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 8:40 p.m.

□ 2055

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 8 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m.

JOINT SESSION OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE HELD PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 194 TO HEAR AN ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The Speaker of the House presided.

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms, Mr. Bill Sims, announced the Vice President and Members of the U.S. Senate, who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Vice President taking the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to escort the President of the United States into the Chamber:

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY);

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY);

The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER);

The gentleman from California (Mr. COX);

The gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. DICKEY);

The gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON);

The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT);

The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR);

The gentleman from California (Mr. FAZIO);

The gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. KENNELLY);

The gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BERRY); and

The gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. SNYDER).

The VICE PRESIDENT. The President of the Senate, at the direction of that body, appoints the following Senators as members of the committee on the part of the Senate to escort the President of the United States into the House Chamber:

The Senator from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT);

The Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. NICKLES);

The Senator from Florida (Mr. MACK);

The Senator from South Carolina (Mr. THURMOND);

The Senator from South Dakota (Mr. DASCHLE);

The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. FORD);

The Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI);

The Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BREAU);

The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY);

The Senator from Nebraska (Mr. KERREY);

The Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI);

The Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID);

The Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER);

The Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN); and

The Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY).

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms announced the Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, His Excellency Roble Olhaye, Ambassador of the Republic of Djibouti.

The Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seat reserved for him.

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms announced the Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms announced the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

The members of the Cabinet of the President of the United States entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

At 9 o'clock and 9 minutes p.m., the Sergeant at Arms, Mr. Wilson Livingood, announced the President of the United States.

The President of the United States, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, and stood at the Clerk's desk.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

The SPEAKER. Members of the Congress, I have the high privilege and the distinct honor of presenting to you the President of the United States.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

THE STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The PRESIDENT. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Vice President, Members of the 105th Congress, distinguished guests, my fellow Americans, since the last time we met in this Chamber, America has lost two patriots and fine public servants.

Though they sat on opposite sides of the aisle, Representatives Walter Capps and SONNY BONO shared a deep love for this House and an unshakable commitment to improving the lives of all our people.

In the past few weeks, they have both been eulogized. Tonight I think we should begin by sending a message to their families and their friends that we celebrate their lives and give thanks to their service to our Nation.

For 209 years, it has been the President's duty to report to you on the State of the Union. Because of the hard work and high purpose of the American people, these are good times for America. We have more than 14 million new jobs. The lowest unemployment in 24 years. The lowest core inflation in 30 years. Incomes are rising, and we have the highest homeownership in history. Crime has dropped for a record five years in a row and the welfare rolls are at their lowest level in 27 years. Our leadership in the world is unrivaled. Ladies and gentlemen, the state of our union is strong.

But with barely 700 days left in the 20th Century, this is not a time to rest; it is a time to build, to build the America within our reach.

An America where everybody has a chance to get ahead with hard work. Where every citizen can live in a safe community. Where families are strong, schools are good, and all our young people can go on to college. An America where scientists find cures for diseases from diabetes to Alzheimer's to AIDS. An America where every child can stretch a hand across a keyboard and reach every book ever written, every painting ever painted, every symphony ever composed. Where government provides the opportunity and citizens honor the responsibility to give something back to their communities. An America which leads the world to new heights of peace and prosperity.

This is the America we have begun to build; this is the America we can leave to our children if we join together to finish the work at hand. Let us strengthen our Nation for the 21st Century.

Rarely have Americans lived through so much change, in so many ways, in so short a time. Quietly but with gathering force, the ground has shifted beneath our feet, as we have moved into an Information Age, a global economy, a truly new world.

For five years now, we have met the challenge of these changes, as Americans have at every turning point in our history, by renewing the very idea of America: widening the circle of opportunity, deepening the meaning of our freedom, forging a more perfect union.

We have shaped a new kind of government for the Information Age. I thank the Vice President for his leadership and the Congress for its support in building a government that is leaner, more flexible, a catalyst for new ideas. And most of all, a government that

gives the American people the tools they need to make the most of their own lives.

We have moved past the sterile debate between those who say government is the enemy and those who say government is the answer. My fellow Americans, we have found a third way. We have the smallest government in 35 years, but a more progressive one. We have a smaller government, but a stronger Nation.

We are moving steadily toward an even stronger America in the 21st Century. An economy that offers opportunity. A society rooted in responsibility. And a Nation that lives as a community.

First, Americans in this Chamber and across our Nation have pursued a new strategy for prosperity: Fiscal discipline to cut interest rates and spur growth; investments in education and skills in science and technology and transportation to prepare our people for the new economy; new markets for American products and American workers.

When I took office, the deficit for 1998 was projected to be \$357 billion, and heading higher. This year, our deficit is projected to be \$10 billion, and heading lower. For three decades, six presidents have come before you to warn of the damage deficits pose to our Nation. Tonight, I come before you to announce that the Federal deficit, once so incomprehensibly large that it had 11 zeros, will be simply zero.

I will submit to Congress for 1999 the first balanced budget in 30 years. And if we hold fast to fiscal discipline, we may balance the budget this year, 4 years ahead of schedule. You can all be proud of that because turning a sea of red ink into black is no miracle. It is the product of hard work by the American people and of two visionary actions in Congress: the courageous vote in 1993 that led to a cut in the deficit of 90 percent and the truly historic bipartisan balanced budget agreement passed by this Congress.

Here is the really good news. If we maintain our resolve, we will produce balanced budgets as far as the eye can see. We must not go back to unwise spending or untargeted tax cuts that risk reopening the deficit. Last year, together, we enacted targeted tax cuts so that the typical middle class family will now have the lowest tax rates in 20 years.

My plan to balance the budget next year includes both new investments and new tax cuts targeted to the needs of working families: for education, for child care, for the environment.

But whether the issue is tax cuts or spending, I ask all of you to meet this test: approve only those priorities that can actually be accomplished without adding a dime to the deficit.

Now, if we balance the budget for next year, it is projected that we will then have a sizable surplus in the years that immediately follow. What should we do with this projected surplus? I

have a simple, four-word answer: save Social Security first.

Tonight I propose that we reserve 100 percent of the surplus, that is every penny of any surplus, until we have taken all the necessary measures to strengthen the Social Security system for the 21st century. Let us say, let us say to all Americans watching tonight, whether you are 70 or 50 or whether you just started paying into the system, Social Security will be there when you need it.

Let us make this commitment: Social Security first. Let's do that together.

I also want to say that all the American people who are watching us tonight should be invited to join in this discussion, in facing these issues squarely and forming a true consensus on how we should proceed.

We will start by conducting non-partisan forums in every region of the country, and I hope that lawmakers of both parties will participate. We will hold the White House conference on Social Security in December, and one year from now I will convene the leaders of Congress to craft historic bipartisan legislation to achieve a landmark for our generation, a Social Security system that is strong in the 21st century.

In an economy that honors opportunity, all Americans must be able to reap the reward of prosperity. Because these times are good, we can afford to take one simple, sensible step to help millions of workers struggling to provide for their families. We should raise the minimum wage.

The information age is first and foremost an education age in which education must start at birth and continue throughout a lifetime.

Last year from this podium I said that education has to be our highest priority. I laid out a ten-point plan to move us forward and urged all of us to let politics stop at the schoolhouse door. Since then, this Congress, across party lines, and the American people have responded in the most important year for education in a generation, expanding public school choice, opening the way to 3,000 new charter schools, working to connect every classroom in the country to the information superhighway, committing to expand Head Start to a million children, launching America Reads, sending literally thousands of college students into our elementary schools to make sure all our 8-year-olds can read.

Last year I proposed and you passed 220,000 new Pell Grant scholarships for deserving students. Student loans are already less expensive and easier to repay. Now you get to deduct the interest. Families all over America now can put their savings into new tax-free education IRAs. And this year for the first 2 years of college families will get a \$1,500 tax credit, a Hope Scholarship that will cover the cost of most community college tuition. And for junior and senior year, graduate school and

job training, there is a lifetime learning credit. You did that and you should be very proud of it.

And because of these actions, I have something to say to every family listening to us tonight: Your children can go on to college. If you know a child from a poor family, tell her not to give up. She can go on to college. If you know a young couple struggling with bills, worried they won't be able to send their children to college, tell them not to give up. Their children can go on to college. If you know somebody who's caught in a dead-end job and afraid he can't afford the classes necessary to get better jobs for the rest of his life, tell him not to give up. He can go on to college.

Because of the things that have been done, we can make college as universal in the 21st century as high school is today. And, my friends, that will change the face and future of America.

We have opened wide the doors of the world's best system of higher education. Now we must make our public elementary and secondary schools the world's best as well by raising standards, raising expectations and raising accountability.

Thanks to the actions of this Congress last year, we will soon have, for the very first time, a voluntary national test based on national standards in 4th grade reading and 8th grade math.

Parents have a right to know whether their children are mastering the basics, and every parent already knows the key: good teachers and small classes. Tonight I propose the first ever national effort to reduce class size in the early grades. My balanced budget will help to hire 100,000 new teachers who have passed a State competency test. Now, with these teachers, listen, with these teachers we will actually be able to reduce class size in the first, second and third grades to an average of 18 students a class all across America.

Now, if I have got the math right, more teachers teaching smaller classes requires more classrooms. So I also propose a school construction tax cut to help communities modernize or build 5,000 schools.

We must also demand greater accountability. When we promote a child from grade to grade who hasn't mastered the work, we don't do that child any favors. It is time to end social promotion in America's schools.

Last year, last year in Chicago, they made that decision, not to hold our children back but to lift them up. Chicago stopped social promotion and started mandatory summer school to help students who are behind to catch up. I propose, I propose to help other communities follow Chicago's lead. Let's say to them, stop promoting children who don't learn and we will give you the tools to make sure they do.

I also ask this Congress to support our efforts to enlist colleges and universities to reach out to disadvantaged children starting in the 6th grade so

that they can get the guidance and hope they need so they can know that they too will be able to go on to college.

As we enter the 21st century, the global economy requires us to seek opportunity not just at home but in all the markets of the world. We must shape this global economy, not shrink from it. In the last 5 years we have led the way in opening new markets with 240 trade agreements that remove foreign barriers to products bearing the proud stamp "Made in the USA".

Today, record high exports account for fully one-third of our economic growth. I want to keep them going, because that's the way to keep America growing and to advance a safer, more stable world.

Now, all of you know, whatever your views are, that I think this is a great opportunity for America. I know there is opposition to more comprehensive trade agreements. I have listened carefully, and I believe that the opposition is rooted in two fears: first, that our trading partners will have lower environmental and labor standards which will give them an unfair advantage in our market and do their own people no favors even if there's more business; and, second, that if we have more trade, more of our workers will lose their jobs and have to start over.

I think we should seek to advance worker and environmental standards around the world. I have made it abundantly clear that it should be a part of our trade agenda, but we cannot influence other countries' decisions if we send them a message that we're backing away from trade with them. This year I will send legislation to Congress and ask other nations to join us to fight the most intolerable labor practice of all: Abusive child labor.

We should also offer help and hope to those Americans temporarily left behind by the global marketplace or by the march of technology, which may have nothing to do with trade. That's why we have more than doubled funding for training dislocated workers since 1993. And if my new budget is adopted, we will triple funding. That's why we must do more, and more quickly, to help workers who lose their jobs for whatever reason. You know, we help communities in a special way when their military base closes. We ought to help them in the same way if their factory closes.

Again, I ask the Congress to continue its bipartisan work to consolidate the tangle of training programs we have today into one single GI bill for workers, a simple skills grant so people can, on their own, move quickly to new jobs, to higher incomes and brighter futures.

Now, we all know in every way in life change is not always easy, but we have to decide whether we're going to try to hold it back and hide from it or reap its benefits. And remember the big picture here. While we've been entering into hundreds of new trade agreements,

we've been creating millions of new jobs. So this year we will forge new partnerships with Latin America, Asia and Europe, and we should pass the new African Trade Act. It has bipartisan support.

I will also renew my request for the fast track negotiating authority necessary to open more new markets, create more new jobs, which every President has had for two decades.

You know, whether we like it or not, in ways that are mostly positive, the world's economies are more and more interconnected and interdependent. Today an economic crisis anywhere can affect economies everywhere. Recent months have brought serious financial problems to Thailand, Indonesia, South Korea and beyond.

Now, why should Americans be concerned about this? First, these countries are our customers. If they sink into recession, they won't be able to buy the goods we'd like to sell them. Second, they are also our competitors. So if their currencies lose their value and go down, then the price of their goods will drop, flooding our market and others with much cheaper goods, which makes it a lot tougher for our people to compete. And finally, they are our strategic partners. Their stability bolsters our security.

The American economy remains sound and strong, and I want to keep it that way. But because the turmoil in Asia will have an impact on all the world's economies, including ours, making that negative impact as small as possible is the right thing to do for America, and the right thing to do for a safer world.

Our policy is clear: No nation can recover if it does not reform itself. But when nations are willing to undertake serious economic reform, we should help them do it. So I call on Congress to renew America's commitment to the International Monetary Fund. I think we should say to all the people we are trying to represent here that preparing for a far-off storm that may reach our shores is far wiser than ignoring the thunder until the clouds are just overhead.

A strong Nation rests on the rock of responsibility. A society rooted in responsibility must first promote the value of work, not welfare. We can be proud that after decades of finger-pointing and failure, together we ended the old welfare system, and we are now replacing welfare checks with paychecks.

Last year, after a record 4-year decline in welfare rolls, I challenged our Nation to move 2 million more Americans off welfare by the year 2000. I am pleased to report we have also met that goal, 2 full years ahead of schedule.

This is a grand achievement, the sum of many acts of individual courage, persistence and hope. For 13 years, Elaine Kinslow of Indianapolis, Indiana, was on and off welfare. Today, she is a dispatcher with a van company, she saved enough money to move her

family into a good neighborhood, and she is helping other welfare recipients go to work.

Elaine Kinslow and all those like her are the real heroes of the welfare revolution. There are millions like her all across America, and I am happy she could join the First Lady tonight.

Elaine, we are very proud of you. Please stand up.

We still have a lot more to do, all of us, to make welfare reform a success, providing child care, helping families move closer to available jobs, challenging more companies to join our welfare-to-work partnership, increasing child support collections from deadbeat parents who have a duty to support their own children.

I also want to thank Congress for restoring some of the benefits to immigrants who are here legally and working hard, and I hope you will finish that job this year.

We have to make it possible for all hard-working families to meet their most important responsibilities. Two years ago, we helped guarantee that Americans can keep their health insurance when they change jobs. Last year, we extended health care to up to 5 million children. This year, I challenge Congress to take the next historic steps.

One hundred sixty million of our fellow citizens are in managed care plans. These plans save money, and they can improve care. But medical decisions ought to be made by medical doctors, not insurance company accountants. I urge this Congress to reach across the aisle and write into law a Consumer Bill of Rights that says this: You have the right to know all your medical options, not just the cheapest. You have the right to choose the doctor you want for the care you need. You have the right to emergency room care, wherever and whenever you need it. You have the right to keep your medical records confidential. Now, traditional care or managed care, every American deserves quality care.

Millions of Americans between the ages of 55 and 65 have lost their health insurance. Some are retired, some are laid off, some lose their coverage when their spouses retire. After a lifetime of work, they are left with nowhere to turn. So I ask the Congress, let these hard-working Americans buy into the Medicare system. It will not add a dime to the deficit, but the peace of mind it will provide will be priceless.

Next, we must help parents protect their children from the gravest health threat that they face, an epidemic of teen smoking, spread by multimillion-dollar marketing campaigns. I challenge Congress, let's pass bipartisan, comprehensive legislation that will improve public health, protect our tobacco farmers, and change the way tobacco companies do business forever. Let's do what it takes to bring teen smoking down. Let's raise the price of cigarettes by up to \$1.50 a pack over the next 10 years, with penalties on the

tobacco industry if it keeps marketing to our children. Now, tomorrow, like every day, 3,000 children will start smoking, and 1,000 will die early as a result. Let this Congress be remembered as the Congress that saved their lives.

In the new economy, most parents work harder than ever. They face a constant struggle to balance their obligations to be good workers, and their even more important obligations to be good parents.

The Family and Medical Leave Act was the very first bill I was privileged to sign into law as President in 1993. Since then, about 15 million people have taken advantage of it, and I have met a lot of them all across this country. I ask you to extend that law to cover 10 million more workers and to give parents time off when they have to go see their children's teachers or take them to the doctor.

Child care is the next frontier we must face to enable people to succeed at home and at work. Last year I cohosted the very first White House Conference on Child Care with one of our foremost experts, America's First Lady. From all corners of America we heard the same message without regard to region or income or political affiliation: We have to raise the quality of child care. We have to make it safer. We have to make it more affordable.

So here is my plan: Help families to pay for child care for 1 million more children. Scholarships and background checks for child care workers, and a new emphasis on early learning. Tax credits for businesses that provide child care for their employees. And the larger child care tax credit for working families.

Now, if you pass my plan, what this means is that a family of 4 with an income of \$35,000 and high child care costs will no longer pay a single penny of Federal income tax.

You know, I think this is such a big issue with me because of my own personal experience. I have often wondered how my mother when she was a young widow would have been able to go away to school and get an education and come back and support me if my grandparents had not been able to take care of me. She and I were really very lucky. How many other families have never had that same opportunity? The truth is, we do not know the answer to that question, but we do know what the answer should be. Not a single American family should ever have to choose between the job they need and the child they love.

A society rooted in responsibility must provide safe streets, safe schools, and safe neighborhoods. We pursued a strategy of more police, tougher punishment and smarter prevention, with crime fighting partnerships with local law enforcement and citizen groups where the rubber hits the road. I can report to you tonight that it is working. Violent crime is down, robbery is down, assault is down, burglary is down

for five years in a row all across America. Now we need to finish the job of putting 100,000 more police on our streets.

Again, I ask Congress to pass a juvenile crime bill that provides more prosecutors and probation officers to crack down on gangs and guns and drugs and bar violent juveniles from buying guns for life. And, I ask you to dramatically expand our support for after-school programs. I think every American should know that most juvenile crime is committed between the hours of 3 in the afternoon and 8 at night. We can keep so many of our children out of trouble in the first place if we give them some place to go other than the streets, and we ought to do it.

Drug use is on the decline. I thank General McCaffrey for his leadership, and I thank this Congress for passing the largest antidrug budget in history. Now I ask you to join me in a groundbreaking effort to hire 1,000 new Border Patrol agents and to deploy the most sophisticated available new technologies to help close the door on drugs at our borders. Police, prosecutors and prevention programs, as good as they are, they cannot work if our court system does not work. Today there are large numbers of vacancies in our Federal courts. Here is what the Chief Justice of the United States wrote: Judicial "vacancies cannot remain at such high levels indefinitely without eroding the quality of justice." I simply ask the United States Senate to heed this plea and vote on the highly qualified nominees before you up or down.

We must exercise responsibility not just at home, but around the world. On the eve of a new century, we have the power and the duty to build a new era of peace and security. But make no mistake about it, today's possibilities are not tomorrow's guarantees. America must stand against the poisoned appeals of extreme nationalism. We must combat an unholy axis of new threats from terrorists, international criminals and drug traffickers. These 21st century predators feed on technology and the free flow of information and ideas and people, and they will be all the more lethal if weapons of mass destruction fall into their hands.

To meet these challenges, we are helping to write international rules of the road for the 21st century, protecting those who join the family of nations, and isolating those who do not.

Within days, I will ask the Senate for its advice and consent to make Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic the newest members of NATO. For 50 years, NATO contained communism and kept America and Europe secure. Now these three formerly Communist countries have said yes to democracy. I ask the Senate to say yes to them, our new allies. By taking in new members and working closely with new partners, including Russia and Ukraine, NATO can help to assure that Europe is a stronghold for peace in the 21st century.

Next, I will ask Congress to continue its support for our troops and their mission in Bosnia. This Christmas, Hillary and I traveled to Sarajevo with Senator and Mrs. Dole and a bipartisan congressional delegation. We saw children playing in the streets where two years ago they were hiding from snipers and shells. The shops were filled with food, the cafes were alive with conversation.

The progress there is unmistakable, but it is not yet irreversible. To take firm root, Bosnia's fragile peace still needs the support of American and allied troops when the current NATO mission ends in June. I think Senator Dole actually said it best. He said, this is like being ahead in the fourth quarter of a football game. Now is not the time to walk off the field and forfeit the victory.

I wish all of you could have seen our troops in Tuzla. They are very proud of what they are doing in Bosnia and we are all very proud of them.

One of those brave soldiers is sitting with the First Lady tonight, Army Sergeant Michael Tolbert. His father was a decorated Vietnam vet. After college in Colorado, he joined the Army. Last year, he led an Infantry unit that stopped a mob of extremists from taking over a radio station that is a voice of democracy and tolerance in Bosnia.

Thank you very much, Sergeant, for what you represent. Please stand up.

In Bosnia, and around the world, our men and women in uniform always do their mission well. Our mission must be to keep them well-trained and ready, to improve their quality of life, and to provide the 21st Century weapons they need to defeat any enemy.

I ask Congress to join me in pursuing an ambitious agenda to reduce the serious threat of weapons of mass destruction. This year, four decades after it was first proposed by President Eisenhower, a comprehensive nuclear test ban is within reach. By ending nuclear testing we can help to prevent the development of new and more dangerous weapons and make it more difficult for non-nuclear states to build them.

I am pleased to announce that four former chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Generals John Shalikashvili, Colin Powell, David Jones and Admiral William Crowe, have endorsed this treaty, and I ask the Senate to approve it this year.

Together, we must also confront the new hazards of chemical and biological weapons and the outlaw states, terrorists, and organized criminals seeking to acquire them.

Saddam Hussein has spent the better part of this decade and much of his nation's wealth not on providing for the Iraqi people but on developing nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and the missiles to deliver them. The United Nations weapons inspectors have done a truly remarkable job, finding and destroying more of Iraq's arsenal than was destroyed during the entire Gulf War. Now, Saddam Hussein

wants to stop them from completing their mission.

I know I speak for everyone in this chamber, Republicans and Democrats, when I say to Saddam Hussein: You cannot defy the will of the world. And when I say to him: You have used weapons of mass destruction before. We are determined to deny you the capacity to use them again.

Last year, the Senate ratified the Chemical Weapons Convention to protect our soldiers and citizens from poison gas. Now we must act to prevent the use of disease as a weapon of war and terror. The Biological Weapons Convention has been in effect for 23 years now. The rules are good, but the enforcement is weak. We must strengthen it with a new international inspection system to detect and deter cheating.

In the months ahead, I will pursue our security strategy with old allies in Asia and Europe, and new partners from Africa to India and Pakistan, from South America to China. And from Belfast to Korea to the Middle East, America will continue to stand with those who stand for peace.

Finally, it is long past time to make good on our debt to the United Nations. More and more, we are working with other Nations to achieve common goals. If we want America to lead, we have got to set a good example. As we see so clearly in Bosnia, allies who share our goals can also share our burdens.

In this new era, our freedom and independence are actually enriched, not weakened, by our increasing interdependence with other nations, but we have to do our part.

Our Founders set America on a permanent course toward "a more perfect union." To all of you I say it is a journey we can only make together, living as one community.

First, we have to continue to reform our government, the instrument of our national community.

Everyone knows elections have become too expensive, fueling a fundraising arms race. This year, by March the 6th, at long last the Senate will actually vote on bipartisan campaign finance reform proposed by Senators MCCAIN and FEINGOLD. Let us be clear: A vote against McCain-Feingold is a vote for soft money and for the status quo. I ask you to strengthen our democracy and pass campaign reform this year.

But at least equally important, we have to address the real reason for the explosion in campaign costs: the high cost of media advertising. For the folks watching at home, those were the groans of pain in the audience.

I will formally request that the Federal Communications Commission act to provide free or reduced-cost television time for candidates who observe spending limits voluntarily. The airwaves are a public trust and broadcasters also have to help us in this effort to strengthen our democracy.

Under the leadership of Vice President GORE, we have reduced the Federal payroll by 300,000 workers, cut 16,000 pages of regulation, eliminated hundreds of programs, and improved the operations of virtually every government agency. But we can do more.

Like every taxpayer, I am outraged by the reports of abuses by the IRS. We need some changes there: New citizen advocacy panels, a stronger taxpayer advocate, phone lines open 24 hours a day, relief for innocent taxpayers. Last year, by an overwhelming bipartisan margin, the House of Representatives passed sweeping IRS reforms. This bill must not now languish in the Senate. Tonight I ask the Senate: Follow the House. Pass the bipartisan package as your first order of business.

I hope to goodness before I finish I can think of something to say "Follow the Senate" on so I will be out of trouble.

A nation that lives as a community must value all its communities.

For the past five years, we have worked to bring the spark of private enterprise to inner-city and poor rural areas with community development banks, more commercial loans into poor neighborhoods, cleanups of polluted sites for development.

Under the continued leadership of the Vice President, we proposed to triple the number of empowerment zones to give business incentives to invest in those areas. We should also give poor families more help to move into homes of their own, and we should use tax cuts to spur the construction of more low-income housing.

Last year this Congress took strong action to help the District of Columbia. Let us renew our resolve to make our capital city a great city for all who live and visit here.

Our cities are the vibrant hubs of great metropolitan areas. They are still the gateways for new immigrants from every continent who come here to work for their own American dreams. Let's keep our cities going strong into the 21st century. They are a very important part of our future.

Our communities are only as healthy as the air our children breathe, the water they drink, the Earth they will inherit.

Last year we put in place the toughest ever controls on smog and soot. We moved to protect Yellowstone, the Everglades, Lake Tahoe. We expanded every community's right to know about toxics that threaten their children.

Just yesterday our food safety plan took effect, using new signs to protect consumers from dangers like e-coli and salmonella.

Tonight I ask you to join me in launching a new clean water initiative, a far-reaching effort to clean our rivers, our lakes and our coastal waters for our children.

Our overriding environmental challenge tonight is the worldwide problem of climate change, global warming, the

gathering crisis that requires world-wide action.

The vast majority of scientists have concluded unequivocally that if we do not reduce the emission of greenhouse gases at some point in the next century, we will disrupt our climate and put our children and grandchildren at risk.

This past December, America led the world to reach a historic agreement, committing our Nation to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through market forces, new technologies, energy efficiency.

We have it in our power to act right here, right now. I propose \$6 billion in tax cuts and research and development to encourage innovation, renewable energy, fuel-efficient cars, energy-efficient homes.

Every time we have acted to heal our environment, pessimists told us it would hurt the economy. Well, today our economy is the strongest in a generation. And our environment is the cleanest in a generation. We have always found a way to clean the environment and grow the economy at the same time. And when it comes to global warming, we will do it again.

Finally, communities means living by the defining American value, the ideal heard round the world, that we are all created equal. Throughout our history we haven't always honored that ideal, and we have never fully lived up to it.

Often it is easier to believe that our differences matter more than what we have in common. It may be easier, but it is wrong. What must we do in our day and generation to make sure that America truly becomes one Nation? What do we have to do? We are becoming more and more diverse. Do you believe we can become one Nation?

The answer cannot be to dwell on our differences but to build on our shared values. We all cherish family and faith, freedom and responsibility. We all want our children to grow up in a world where their talents are matched by their opportunities.

I have launched this national initiative on race to help us recognize our common interests and to bridge the opportunity gaps that are keeping us from becoming one America.

Let us begin by recognizing what we still must overcome. Discrimination against any American is un-American. We must vigorously enforce the laws that make it illegal.

I ask your help to end the backlog at the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Sixty thousand of our fellow citizens are waiting in line for justice, and we should act now to end their wait.

We should also recognize that the greatest progress we can make toward building one America lies in the progress we make for all Americans without regard to race. When we open the doors of college to all Americans, when we rid all our streets of crime, when there are jobs available to people

from all our neighborhoods, when we make sure all parents have the child care they need, we are helping to build one Nation.

We, in this Chamber and in this government, must do all we can to address the continuing American challenge to build one America. But we will only move forward if all our fellow citizens, including every one of you at home watching tonight, is also committed to this cause. We must work together, learn together, live together, serve together. On the forge of common enterprise, Americans of all backgrounds can hammer out a common identity.

We see it today in the United States military, in the Peace Corps, in AmeriCorps. Wherever people of all races and backgrounds come together in a shared endeavor and get a fair chance, we do just fine. With shared values and meaningful opportunities and honest communication and citizen service, we can unite a diverse people in freedom and mutual respect. We are many. We must be one.

In that spirit, let us lift our eyes to the new millennium. How will we mark that passage? It just happens once every thousand years.

This year Hillary and I launched the White House Millennium Program to promote America's creativity and innovation and to preserve our heritage and culture into the 21st century. Our culture lives in every community, and every community has places of historic value that tell our stories as Americans. We should protect them. I am proposing a public-private partnership to advance our arts and humanities and to celebrate the millennium by saving America's treasures, great and small.

And while we honor the past, let us imagine the future.

Think about this, the entire store of human knowledge now doubles every 5 years. In the 1980s, scientists identified the gene causing cystic fibrosis. It took 9 years.

Last year scientists located the gene that causes Parkinson's disease in only 9 days. Within a decade, gene chips will offer a road map for prevention of illnesses throughout a lifetime. Soon we will be able to carry all the phone calls on Mother's Day on a single strand of fiber the width of a human hair. A child born in 1998 may well live to see the 22nd century.

Tonight, as part of our gift to the millennium, I propose a 21st Century Research Fund for path-breaking scientific inquiry, the largest funding increase in history for the National Institutes of Health, the National Science Foundation, the National Cancer Institute.

We have already discovered genes for breast cancer and diabetes. I ask you to support this initiative so ours will be the generation that finally wins the war against cancer and begins a revolution in our fight against all deadly diseases.

As important as all this scientific progress is, we must continue to see

that science serves humanity, not the other way around. We must prevent the misuse of genetic tests to discriminate against any American. And we must ratify the ethical consensus of the scientific and religious communities and ban the cloning of human beings.

We should enable all the world's people to explore the far reaches of cyberspace. Think of this: The first time I made a State of the Union speech to you, only a handful of physicists used the Worldwide Web. Literally just a handful of people. Now, in schools and libraries, homes and businesses, millions and millions of Americans surf the net everyday.

We must give parents the tools they need to help protect their children from inappropriate material on the Internet, but we also must make sure that we protect the exploding global commercial potential of the internet.

We can do the kinds of things that we need to do and still protect our kids. For one thing, I ask Congress to step up support for building the next generation Internet. It's getting kind of clogged, you know, and the next generation Internet will operate at speeds up to a thousand times faster than today.

Even as we explore this innerspace in the new millennium, we're going to open new frontiers in outer space. Throughout all history humankind has had only one place to call home: Our planet earth. Beginning this year, 1998, men and women from 16 countries will build a foothold in the heavens. The International Space Station, with its vast expanses, scientists and engineers will actually set sail on an uncharted sea of limitless mystery and unlimited potential, and this October a true American hero, a veteran pilot of 149 combat missions and one five-hour space flight that changed the world will return to the heavens. Godspeed, JOHN GLENN.

JOHN, you will carry with you America's hopes. And on your uniform once again you will carry America's flag, marking the unbroken connection between the deeds of America's past and the daring of America's future.

Nearly 200 years ago a tattered flag, its broad stripes and bright stars still gleaming through the smoke of a fierce battle moved Francis Scott Key to scribble a few words on the back of an envelope, the words that became our national anthem. Today that Star Spangled Banner, along with the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights are on display just a short walk from here. They are America's treasures and we must also save them for the ages.

I ask all Americans to support our project to restore all our treasures so that the generations of the 21st century can see for themselves the images and the words that are the old and continuing glory of America, an America that has continued to rise through every age, against every challenge, of people of great works and greater possibilities who have always, always

found the wisdom and strength to come together as one nation, to widen the circle of opportunity, to deepen the meaning of our freedom, to form that more perfect union. Let that be our gift to the 21st century. God bless you and God bless the United States.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

At 10 o'clock and 25 minutes p.m. the President of the United States, accompanied by the committee of escort, retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms escorted the invited guests from the Chamber in the following order: The members of the President's Cabinet; the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States; the Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

JOINT SESSION DISSOLVED

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares the joint meeting of the two Houses now dissolved.

Accordingly, at 10 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m., the joint meeting of the two Houses was dissolved.

The Members of the Senate retired to their Chamber.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE ON THE STATE OF THE UNION

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the message of the President be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered printed.

The motion was agreed to.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. SCHIFF (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today through February 13, on account of illness.

Mr. ORTIZ (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today through February 3, on account of recovering from surgery.

Mr. BECERRA (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and the balance of the week, on account of medical reasons.

Mr. RUSH (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today, on account of a death in the family.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

The following Members (at the request of Mr. UNDERWOOD) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:

Mr. UNDERWOOD, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. NORTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ALLEN, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

The following Members (at the request of Mr. NEUMANN) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:

Mr. CRANE, for 5 minutes, on January 28.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

The following Members (at the request of Mr. UNDERWOOD) and to include extraneous matter:

Mr. MILLER of California.

Mr. MATSUI.

Mr. MURTHA.

Mr. SERRANO.

Mr. DOYLE.

Ms. ESHOO.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia.

Mrs. MEEK of Florida.

Mr. SKELTON.

Mr. FILNER.

Mr. BERMAN.

Mr. DIXON.

Mr. FAZIO of California.

Ms. SANCHEZ.

Mr. STARK.

Mr. GORDON.

Mr. VISLOSKEY.

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts.

Mr. UNDERWOOD.

Mr. LEVIN.

Mr. GEJDENSON.

Mr. LAFALCE.

The following Members (at the request of Mr. NEUMANN) and to include extraneous matter:

Mr. TALENT.

Mr. GOODLING.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

Mr. KIM.

Mr. BEREUTER.

Mr. GILMAN, in two instances.

Mr. RILEY.

Mr. SOLOMON.

Mr. WELLER.

The following Members (at the request of Mr. DUNCAN) and to include extraneous matter:

Mr. REGULA.

Mr. FOLEY.

Mr. MANTON.

Mr. HALL of Texas.

Mr. UPTON.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

Mr. THOMAS.

Mr. DELLUMS.

Mr. WAXMAN.

Mr. ACKERMAN.

Mr. HAMILTON.

SENATE BILLS AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

Bills and a concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 191. An act to throttle criminal use of guns; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 758. An act to make certain technical corrections to the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995.

S. 1172. An act for the relief of Sylvester Flis.

S. 1213. An act to establish a National Ocean Council, a Commission on Ocean Policy, and for other purposes, and in addition, to the Committee(s) on Science and Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

S. 1566. An act to amend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 to protect the voting rights of military personnel, and for other purposes, and in addition, to the Committee(s) on Judiciary and Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

S. Con. Res. 39. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the German Government should expand and simplify its reparations system, provide reparations to Holocaust survivors in Eastern and Central Europe, and set up a fund to help cover the medical expenses of Holocaust survivors.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 338, I move that the House do now adjourn in memory of the late Honorable SONNY BONO.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.), pursuant to House Resolution 338, and under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, January 28, 1998, at 1 p.m. in memory of the late Honorable SONNY BONO.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

5946. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Fresh Bartlett Pears Grown in Oregon and Washington; Reduced Assessment Rate [Docket No. FV97-931-2 FIR] received November 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5947. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Winter Pears Grown in Oregon, Washington, and California; Order Amending the Marketing Order [Docket Nos. AO-99-A7; FV96-927-1] received November 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5948. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Revision to Part 46, Regulations Under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act [Docket No. FV97-355] received November 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5949. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Raisins Produced From Grapes Grown in California; Modifications to the Raisin Diversion Program [Docket No. FV97-989-3 IFR] received November 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5950. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service,

transmitting the Service's final rule—Mushroom Promotion, Research, and Consumer Information Order; Referendum Procedures [FV-97-705IFR] received December 30, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5951. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Irish Potatoes Grown in Colorado; Change in Handling Regulation for Area No. 2 [Docket No. FV97-948-1 FIR] received December 31, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5952. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Winter Pears Grown in Oregon and Washington; Increased Assessment Rate [Docket No. FV97-927-1 FIR] received December 31, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5953. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Grading and Inspection, General Specifications for Approved Plants and Standards for Grades of Dairy Product; Revision of User Fees [DA-97-13] (RIN: 0581-AB50) received December 31, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5954. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Pine Shoot Beetle; Quarantined Areas [Docket No. 97-100-1] received December 11, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5955. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Mediterranean Fruit Fly; Removal of an Area From Quarantine [Docket No. 97-056-8] received November 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5956. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Karnal Bunt; Approved Treatments [Docket No. 96-016-27] (RIN: 0579-AA83) received December 9, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5957. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Cattle Imported in BOND for Feeding and Return to Mexico [Docket No. 94-076-2] received December 9, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5958. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Importation of Sliced and Pre-Packaged Dry-Cured Pork Products [Docket No. 96-066-2] received November 17, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5959. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Import/Export User Fees; Exemptions [Docket No. 96-089-1] received November 17, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5960. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Removal of Mexican Border Regulations [Docket No. 97-037-2] received December 12, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5961. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Asian Longhorned Beetle; Quarantine Regulations [Docket No. 96-102-2] received November 17, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5962. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Mexican Fruit Fly Regulations; Addition of Regulated Area [Docket No. 97-113-1] received November 19, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5963. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Change in Disease Status of Belgium Because of BSE [Docket No. 97-115-1] received November 19, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5964. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Interstate Movement of Imported Plants and Plant Parts [Docket No. 96-061-2] (RIN: 0579-AA85) received November 19, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5965. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Change in Disease Status of Luxembourg Because of BSE [Docket No. 97-118-1] received December 17, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5966. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Karnal Bunt; Additions to Regulated Areas [Docket No. 96-016-26] (RIN: 0579-AA83) received December 1, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5967. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Brucellosis in Cattle; State and Area Classifications; Arkansas [Docket No. 97-108-1] received December 4, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5968. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Karnal Bunt; Compensation for Wheat Seed and Straw in the 1995-1996 Crop Season [Docket No. 96-016-25] (RIN: 0579-AA83) received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5969. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Cypermethrin; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-300583; FRL-5755-3] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received November 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5970. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Zeta-Cypermethrin; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-300577; FRL-5754-8] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received November 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5971. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Bifenthrin; Pesticide Tolerances [OPP-300579; FRL-5754-7] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received November 24, 1997,

pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5972. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Lambda-cyhalothrin; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-300581; FRL-5755-5] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received November 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5973. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Budget, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Tefluthrin; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-300576; FRL-5754-9] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received November 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5974. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Budget, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Fipronil; Pesticide Tolerances [OPP-300587; FRL-5757-4] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received November 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5975. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Fenarimol; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-300559; FRL-5753-5] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received November 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5976. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Methyl Salicylate; Establishment of an Exemption from Requirement of a Tolerance [OPP-300557; FRL-5746-1] received November 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5977. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Fomesafen; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-300571; FRL-5752-8] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received November 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5978. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Cyromazine; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-300588; FRL-5758-2] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received December 3, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5979. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Revocation of Tolerances for Commodities No Longer Regulated for Pesticide Residues and Other Actions [OPP-300503A; FRL-5753-1] received December 3, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5980. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Maleic Hydrazide; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-300587; FRL-5754-5] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received December 3, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5981. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Sodium Chlorate; Exemption from Pesticide Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-300574;

FRL-5754-1] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received December 3, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5982. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Pyrimethanil; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-300589; FRL-5758-7] received December 3, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5983. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Fluorine Compounds; Time-Limited Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-300586; FRL-5756-5] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received December 3, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5984. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Tebufenozide; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-300569; FRL-5751-1] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received November 25, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5985. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Fenprothrin; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-300580; FRL-5755-1] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received November 25, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5986. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Dipropylene Glycol Dimethyl Ether; Final Significant New Use Rule; Correction [OPPTS-50621C; FRL-5757-6] (RIN: 2070-AB27) received November 25, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5987. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Cyfluthrin; Pesticide Tolerances [OPP-300582; FRL-5755-2] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received November 25, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5988. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Fenvalerate; Pesticide Tolerances [OPP-300575; FRL-5754-6] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received November 25, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5989. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Deltamethrin and Tralomethrin; Pesticide Tolerances [OPP-300584; FRL-5756-2] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received November 25, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5990. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Hexythiazox; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-300568; FRL-5750-9] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received November 25, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5991. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Ethalfuralin; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-300585; FRL-5756-4] (RIN: 2070-

AB78) received December 12, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5992. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Primisulfuron-methyl; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-300573; FRL-5753-6] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received December 12, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5993. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Chlorothalonil; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-300590; FRL-5759-5] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received December 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5994. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Imidacloprid; Tolerance Extension for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-300594; FRL-5760-9] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received December 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5995. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Myclobutanil; Tolerance Extension for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-300591; FRL-5760-4] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received December 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5996. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Fenoxaprop-ethyl; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-300597; FRL-5764-1] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received January 7, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5997. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Bifenthrin; Extension of Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-300600; FRL-5764-6] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received January 7, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5998. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Bifenthrin; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-300593; FRL-5760-8] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received January 7, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5999. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Dicloran; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-300596; FRL-5762-4] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received December 29, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6000. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Hexythiazox; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-300595; FRL-5762-1] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received December 29, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6001. A letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Loan Policies and Operations; Loan Sales Relief (RIN: 3052-AB78) received No-

vember 25, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6002. A letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Loan Policies and Operations; Interest Rates and Charges (RIN: 3052-AB81) received December 17, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6003. A letter from the Administrator, Farm Service Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—1997-Crop Peanuts; National Poundage Quota; National Average Support Level for Quota and Additional Peanuts; and Minimum Commodity Credit Corporation Export Edible Sales Price for Additional Peanuts (RIN: 0560-AF01) received November 19, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6004. A letter from the Manager, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Risk Management Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Pea Crop Insurance Regulations; and Common Crop Insurance Regulations, Green Pea Crop Insurance Provisions [7 CFR Parts 416 and 457] received December 1, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6005. A letter from the Comptroller, Department of Defense, transmitting a report of a violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act by the Department of the Air Force, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1517(b); to the Committee on Appropriations.

6006. A letter from the Assistant Secretary (Force Management Policy), Department of Defense, transmitting the eighth Quadrennial Review of Military Compensation, pursuant to 37 U.S.C. 1008(b); to the Committee on National Security.

6007. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Finance and Accounting Service, transmitting notification that the Defense Finance and Accounting Service is initiating a cost comparison study of the DoD Retired and Annuity Payroll functions, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2304 nt.; to the Committee on National Security.

6008. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Finance and Accounting Service, transmitting notification that the Defense Finance and Accounting Service is initiating a cost comparison study of the DoD Civilian Payroll functions, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2304 nt.; to the Committee on National Security.

6009. A letter from the Chief, Programs and Legislation Division, Department of the Air Force, transmitting notification that the Commander of Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska, has conducted a cost comparison to reduce the cost of the Central Heat and Power Plant function, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2304 nt.; to the Committee on National Security.

6010. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Navy, transmitting a copy of the Agency's determination that it is in the public interest to use other than competitive procedures for awarding a proposed contract, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2304(c)(7); to the Committee on National Security.

6011. A letter from the Principal Deputy (Acquisition and Technology), Department of Defense, transmitting the Secretary's Selected Acquisition Reports (SARS) for the quarter ending September 30, 1997, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2432; to the Committee on National Security.

6012. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule—Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Allowability of Costs for Restructuring Bonuses [DFARS Case 97-D312] received November 21, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on National Security.

6013. A letter from the Director, Washington Headquarters Services, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule—Civilian Health and Medical program of the Uniformed Services; TRICARE Selected Reserve Dental Program [DoD 6010.8-R] (RIN: 0720-AA40) received December 31, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on National Security.

6014. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Determination of Fair and Reasonable Guideline Rates for the Carriage of Less-Than-Shipload Lots of Bulk and Packaged Preference Cargoes on U.S.-Flag Commercial Liner Vessels; Removal of Part (Maritime Administration) [Docket No. R-156] (RIN: 2133-AB16) received November 17, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on National Security.

6015. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulations Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule—Veterans Education: Increased Allowances for the Educational Assistance Test Program (RIN: 2900-A194) received December 3, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on National Security.

6016. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting certification that the current Future Years Defense Program fully funds the support costs associated with the Apache Longbow radar program, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2306b(i)(1)(A); to the Committee on National Security.

6017. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the Department's semi-annual report on audit and investigative activities for the 6-month period ending September 30, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on National Security.

6018. A letter from the Deputy Congressional Liaison, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Board's final rule—Truth in Lending [Regulation Z; Docket No. R-0960] received November 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

6019. A letter from the Assistant to the Board, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Board's final rule—Risk-Based Capital Standards: Market Risk [Regulations H and Y; Docket No. R-0996] received December 22, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

6020. A letter from the Assistant to the Board, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Board's final rule—Equal Credit Opportunity [Regulation B; Docket No. R-0955] received December 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

6021. A letter from the Legal Counsel, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Bank Enterprise Award Program (Community Development Financial Institutions Fund) (RIN: 1505-AA71) received December 1, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

6022. A letter from the Legal Counsel, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Bank Enterprise Award Program (Community Development Financial Institutions Fund) (RIN: 1505-AA71) received November 31, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

6023. A letter from the Legal Counsel, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Community Development Financial Institutions Program

(Community Development Financial Institutions Fund) (RIN: 1505-AA71) received November 31, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

6024. A letter from the Legal Counsel, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Bank Enterprise Award Program (RIN: 1505-AA71) received December 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

6025. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule—Single Family Loss Mitigation Procedures [FR-4032] received November 25, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

6026. A letter from the Acting General Counsel, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule—Snow Load Map for Manufactured Homes; Technical Correction [Docket No. FR-4276-F-01] received November 17, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

6027. A letter from the Acting General Counsel, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule—Indian HOME Program [Docket No. FR-3567-F-02] (RIN: 2577-AB35) received November 17, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

6028. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule—Termination of an Approved Mortgage's Origination Approval Agreement [FR-4239] received January 7, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

6029. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report involving U.S. exports to Russia, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

6030. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report involving U.S. exports to the People's Republic of China, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

6031. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report involving U.S. exports to Indonesia, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

6032. A letter from the Director, Office of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule—Amendment to Part 363—Independent Audits and Reporting Requirements— received November 31, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

6033. A letter from the Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the President's Report on the Modernization of the Authorities of the Defense Production Act, pursuant to Public Law 104-64, section 4; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

6034. A letter from the Managing Director, Federal Housing Finance Board, transmitting the Board's final rule—Authority to Approve Federal Home Loan Bank Bylaws [No. 97-77] (RIN: 3069-AA70) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

6035. A letter from the Legislative and Regulatory Activities Division, Office of the

Comptroller of the Currency, transmitting the Office's final rule—Assessment of Fees; National Banks; District of Columbia Banks [Docket No. 97-23] (RIN: 1557-AB41) received December 2, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

6036. A letter from the Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of Thrift Supervision, transmitting the Office's final rule—Liquidity [No. 97-116] (RIN: 1550-AA77) received November 20, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

6037. A letter from the Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of Thrift Supervision, transmitting the Office's final rule—Technical Amendments [No. 97-126] received December 17, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

6038. A letter from the Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of Thrift Supervision, transmitting the Office's final rule—Disclosures for Adjustable-rate Mortgage Loans, Adjustment Notices, and Interest-rate Caps [No. 97-130] (RIN: 1550-AB12) received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

6039. A letter from the Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of Thrift Supervision, transmitting the Office's final rule—Application Processing [No. 97-121] (RIN: 1550-AA83) received December 19, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

6040. A letter from the Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of Thrift Supervision, transmitting the Office's final rule—Fiduciary Powers; Community Reinvestment Act [No. 97-129] (RIN: 1550-AB09) received December 29, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

6041. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report entitled "American Finance for the 21st Century," pursuant to Public Law 103-328, section 210; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

6042. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB's estimate of the amount of change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 2003 resulting from passage of H.R. 867, H.R. 1377, H.R. 1787, H.R. 2367, S. 813, H.R. 2813, H.J.R. 91 and H.J.R. 92, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 13101(a) (104 Stat. 1388-582); to the Committee on the Budget.

6043. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB's estimate of the amount of change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 2003 resulting from passage of H.R. 1090, S. 714 and S. 923, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 13101(a) (104 Stat. 1388-582); to the Committee on the Budget.

6044. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB's estimate of the amount of change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 2003 resulting from passage of H.R. 2464, S. 587, S. 589, H.R. 79, H.R. 672 and H.R. 708, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 13101(a) (104 Stat. 1388-582); to the Committee on the Budget.

6045. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB's estimate of the amount of change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 2003 resulting from passage of H.R. 1119, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 13101(a) (104 Stat. 1388-582); to the Committee on the Budget.

6046. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB's estimate of the amount of change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 2003 resulting from passage of S. 1228, S. 1519, S. 156, S. 1139, and S. 1193, pursuant to Public Law 101—508, section 13101(a) (104 Stat. 1388—582); to the Committee on the Budget.

6047. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB's estimate of the amount of change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 2003 resulting from passage of H.R. 2979, H.R. 1658, H.R. 2265, and H.R. 3034, pursuant to Public Law 101—508, section 13101(a) (104 Stat. 1388—582); to the Committee on the Budget.

6048. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for the Office of Vocational and Adult Education, Department of Education, transmitting notice of final funding priorities for the 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(f); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

6049. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Educational Research and Improvement, Department of Education, transmitting Final Regulations—Standards of Conduct and Evaluations of Activities Carried out by the Office of Educational Research and Improvement: Designation of Exemplary and Promising Programs, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(f); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

6050. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Educational Research and Improvement, Department of Education, transmitting notice of final eligibility and selection criteria: National Awards Program for Model Professional Development, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(f); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

6051. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting Final Regulations—Federal Work-Study Programs, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(f); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

6052. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting Final Regulations—Federal Family Education Loan Program and William D. FORD Federal Direct Loan Program, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(f); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

6053. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting the Nineteenth Annual Report on the progress being made toward the provision of a free appropriate public education for all handicapped children, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1418(f)(1); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

6054. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting Final Regulations—Protection of Human Subjects, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(f); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

6055. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting Final Regulations—Student Assistance General Provisions—Standards of Financial Responsibility, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(f); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

6056. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the seventeenth annual report on the implementation of the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 by departments and agencies which administer programs of Federal financial assistance, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 6106a(b); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

6057. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting the Department's annual report to Congress on the FY 1996 program operations of the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP), the administration of the Black Lung Benefits Act (BLBA), the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensa-

tion Act (LHWCA), and the Federal Employees' Compensation Act for the period October 1, 1995, through September 30, 1996, pursuant to 30 U.S.C. 936(b); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

6058. A letter from the Chief Executive Officer, Corporation for National Service, transmitting the Corporation's Program Report and Financial Reports for 1995, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9101 and 9106; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

6059. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Department of Education, transmitting a report on the final regulations for Federal Work-Study Programs, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(B); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

6060. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Department of Education, transmitting a report on the final regulations for Student Assistance General Provisions, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(B); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

6061. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule—Federal Family Education Loan Program and William D. FORD Federal Direct Loan Program (RIN: 1840-AC45) received December 15, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

6062. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Department of Education, transmitting the report on the notice of final funding priorities for 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program (RIN: 1850-ZA01) received December 1, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(B); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

6063. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Department of Education, transmitting a report on the final regulations for Protection of Human Subjects (RIN: 1880-AA75) received November 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(B); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

6064. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Pension and Welfare Benefits, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to the Definition of Plan Assets; Participant Contributions (RIN: 1210-AA59) received December 8, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

6065. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Employment Standards, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule—Employment of Student-Learners, Employment of Apprentices, Employment of Learners, Employment of Messengers, and Employment of Student Workers (RIN: 1215-AB10) received December 9, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

6066. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Pension and Welfare Benefits, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule—Interim Rules for Mental Health Parity (RIN: 0938-AI05) received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

6067. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Treatment of Shareholders of Certain Passive Foreign Investment Companies [TD 8701] (RIN: 1545-AC06) received November 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

6068. A letter from the Chairman, National Commission on the Cost of Higher Education, transmitting a report entitled "Straight Talk About College Costs and Prices," pursuant to Public Law 105—18; to

the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

6069. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, transmitting the Administration's "Major" final rule—Respiratory Protection [Docket No. H-049] (RIN: 1218-AA05) received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

6070. A letter from the Administrator, Energy Information Administration, transmitting the Energy Information Administration's "Annual Energy Review 1996," pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 790f(a)(2); to the Committee on Commerce.

6071. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the fifth annual report to Congress on progress in achieving the performance goals referenced in the Prescription Drug User Fee Act of 1992 (PDUFA), for the Fiscal Year 1997, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 379g nt.; to the Committee on Commerce.

6072. A letter from the Chairman, Commission on Dietary Supplement Labels, transmitting the final report of the Commission, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 343 nt.; to the Committee on Commerce.

6073. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule—Telecommunications and Information Infrastructure Assistance Program [Docket No. 970103002-7304-03] (RIN: 0660-ZA02) received December 29, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6074. A letter from the Director, Office of Rulemaking Coordination, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule—Policy Statement for Electric Motors Covered Under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act—received December 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6075. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the fourteenth annual report to Congress of the Orphan Products Board (OPB), pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 236(e); to the Committee on Commerce.

6076. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Air Bag On-Off Switches (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration) [Docket No. NHTSA-97-3111] (RIN: 2127-AG61) received November 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6077. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Illinois [IL162-1a; FRL-5926-6] received November 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6078. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Clean Air Act Approval and Promulgation of Title V Operating Permits Program Revisions; State Implementation Plan Revision, Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District, California [CA-002-PP; FRL-5926-2] received November 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6079. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes Tennessee: Redesignation of the Polk County and New JOHNSONVILLE Sulfur Dioxide Non-attainment Areas to Attainment [TN 86-1-

9802a; TN 127-1-9803a; FRL-5923-2] received November 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6080. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Hydroprene Biochemical Pest Control Agent; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-300475A; FRL-5746-5] (RIN: 2070-AC78) received November 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6081. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Final Determination to Extend Deadline for Promulgation of Action on Section 126 Petitions [FRL-5925-4] received November 19, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6082. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Alabama: Final Authorization of Revisions to State's Hazardous Waste Management Program [FRL-5925-8] received November 19, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6083. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Arizona—Maricopa County CO Nonattainment Area [AZ033-0007; FRL-5928-3] received November 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6084. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; California State Implementation Plan Revision; Bay Area Air Quality Management District [CA 179-0061; FRL-5929-9] received December 9, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6085. A letter from the Director, State and Site Identification Center, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—National Priorities List for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Sites [40 CFR Part 300] received December 2, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6086. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; State of Louisiana; Correction of the Designation for Lafourche Parish [LA-41-1-7355; FRL-5899-8] received December 3, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6087. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Technical Amendments to Air Quality Implementation Plan for Connecticut; Correction [FRL-5931-8] received December 3, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6088. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Ethylene Oxide Commercial Sterilization and Fumigation Operations [FRL-5933-6] (RIN: 2060-AC28) received December 5, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6089. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information,

Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Clean Air Act Reclassification; California—Santa Barbara Nonattainment Area; Ozone [CA-002-BU; FRL-5932-6] received December 5, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6090. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval of Section 112(l) Authority for Hazardous Air Pollutants; Perchloroethylene Air Emission Standards for Dry Cleaning Facilities; State of California; San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District [FRL-5932-1] received December 5, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6091. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans, Louisiana; Reasonable Available Control Technology for Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds [LA35-1-7305a; FRL-5928-2] received November 25, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6092. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; California State Implementation Plan Revision, Bay Area Air Quality Management District [CA 179-0057; FRL-5934-8] received December 17, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6093. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Illinois [IL158a; FRL-5900-3] received December 17, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6094. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Clean Air Act Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plan for Colorado; Carbon Monoxide Contingency Measures for Colorado Springs and Fort COLLINS [CO-44-1-6866(a); FRL-5630-1] received December 17, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6095. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; California State Implementation Plan Revision, Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District [CA179-0052a; FRL-5911-2] received December 17, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6096. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Revisions to the New York State Implementation Plan for Ozone [Region II Docket No. NY10-2-174; FRL-5934-7] received December 17, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6097. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Control of Air Pollution from New Motor Vehicles and New Motor Vehicle Engines; State Commitments to National Low Emission Vehicle Program [AMS-FRL-5938-8] (RIN: 2060-AF75) received December 17, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6098. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Polyalkylene Polyamine; Significant New Use Rule [OPPTS-50608E; FRL-57462] (RIN: 2070-AB27) received November 4, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6099. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans, and Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; Indiana [IN77-2; FRL-5933-3] received November 4, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6100. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania New Source Review and Emissions Registry Regulation [PA042-4065; FRL-5925-7] received November 4, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6101. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Clean Air Act Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plan for Colorado; Carbon Monoxide Contingency Measures for Colorado Springs and Fort COLLINS [CO-44-1-6866(a); FRL-5630-1] received December 12, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6102. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Colorado [CO47-1-6946 & CO-001-0020; FRL-5934-1] received December 12, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6103. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Clean Air Act Approval and Promulgation of PM10 Implementation Plan for Colorado; Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; Steamboat Springs [CO-001-0006a & CO-001-0021a; FRL-5934-2] received December 12, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6104. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Determination of Attainment of the One-Hour Ozone Standard for the Poughkeepsie, New York Ozone Nonattainment Area and Determination Regarding Applicability of Certain Reasonable Further Progress and Attainment Demonstration Requirements [Region 2 Docket No. NY 26-2-176a; FRL-5936-8] received December 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6105. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Acid Rain Program; Revisions to Permits, Allowance System, Sulfur Dioxide Opt-Ins, Continuous Emission Monitoring, Excess Emissions, and Appeal Procedures [FRL-5936-3] (RIN: 2060-AF43) received December 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6106. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Petition by the

Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands for Exemption from Anti-Dumping and Detergent Additization Requirements for Conventional Gasoline [FRL-5931-3] received December 2, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6107. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Clarification of Standards for Hazardous Waste Land Disposal Restriction Treatment Variances [FRL-5932-5] received December 2, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6108. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities and Hazardous Waste Generators; Organic Air Emission Standards for Tanks, Surface Impoundments, and Containers [IL-64-2-5807; FRL-5931-7] received December 2, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6109. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Georgia: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revisions [FRL-5924-5] received December 2, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6110. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants; North Dakota; Control of Landfill Gas Emissions from Existing Municipal Solid Waste Landfills [ND-001-0003a; FRL-5933-8] received December 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6111. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Montana; 1990 Base Year Emission Inventories for Montana [MT-001-0002a, MT-001-0003a; FRL-5934-5] received December 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6112. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plan; Illinois [IL117-3; FRL-5935-2] received December 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6113. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Thiodicarb; Pesticide Tolerance; Correction [OPP-300541A; FRL-5761-9] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6114. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Glutamic Acid; Pesticide Tolerance Exemption [OPP-300598; FRL-5764-4] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6115. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Gamma Aminobutyric Acid; Pesticide Tolerance Exemption [OPP-300599; FRL-5764-5] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6116. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Minor Amendments to Inspection Maintenance Program Evaluation Requirements; Amendment to the Final Rule [FRL-5945-8] (RIN: 2060-AH61) received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6117. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Identification of Ozone Areas Attaining the 1-Hour Standard and to Which the 1-Hour Standard is No Longer Applicable [FRL-5945-7] received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6118. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Maintenance Plan Revision; Ohio [OH111-1a; FRL-5947-8] received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6119. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans: Revisions to Several Chapters of the Alabama Department of Environmental Management Administration Code for the Air Pollution Control Program [AL-045-1-9804a; FRL-5946-5] received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6120. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Enhanced Motor Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program [PA 091-4050a; FRL-5918-2] received December 29, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6121. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Land Disposal Restrictions Phase III—Decharacterized Wastewaters, Carbamate Wastes, and Spent Potliners [FRL-5528-1] (RIN: 2050-AD38) received December 29, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6122. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—List of Regulated Substances and Thresholds for Accidental Release Prevention; Amendments [FRL-5940-4] (RIN: 2050-AE35) received December 29, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6123. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Regulation of Fuels and Fuel Additives: Modifications to Standards and Requirements for Reformulated and Conventional Gasoline [FRL-5942-6] (RIN: 2060-AG76) received December 29, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6124. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of State Plans For Designated Facilities and Pollutants; Illinois [IL159-1a; FRL-5938-4] received December 22, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6125. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information,

Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Louisiana: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revisions [FRL-5937-2] received December 22, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6126. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Louisiana: Final Authorization and Incorporation By Reference of State Hazardous Waste Management Program [FRL-5935-7] received December 22, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6127. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Final Determination to Extend Deadline for Promulgation of Action on Section 126 Petitions [FRL-5937-7] received December 22, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6128. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plans: Washington; Correcting Amendments [WA 29-1-6724, WA 57-7132; FRL-5934-9] received December 22, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6129. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Control of Air Pollution: Emission Standards for New Nonroad Compression-Ignition Engines at or above 37 Kilowatts; Preemption of State Regulation for Nonroad Engine and Vehicle Standards; Amendments to Rules [AMS-FRL-5939-5] received December 22, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6130. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Protection of Stratospheric Ozone [FRL-5939-4] received December 22, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6131. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Significant New Uses of Certain Chemical Substances [OPPTS-50628; FRL-5720-3] (RIN: 2070-AB27) received January 12, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6132. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Significant New Uses of Certain Chemical Substances [OPPTS-50628; FRL-5720-3] (RIN: 2070-AB27) received January 20, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6133. A letter from the AMD—Performance Evaluation and RECORDS Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's "Major" final rule—Amendment of the Commission's Rules to Establish Competitive Service Safeguards for Local Exchange Carrier Provision of Commercial Mobile Radio Services; Implementation of Section 601(d) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 [WT Docket No. 96-162] received December 11, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6134. A letter from the AMD—Performance Evaluation and RECORDS Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's "Major" final rule—

Rulemaking to Amend Parts 1, 2, 21, and 25 of the Commission's Rules to Redesignate the 27.5–29.5 GHz Frequency Band, to Reallocate the 29.5–30.0 GHz Frequency Band, to Establish Rules and Policies for Local Multipoint Distribution Service and for Fixed Satellite Services [CC Docket No. 92-297] received November 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6135. A letter from the AMD—Performance Evaluation and RECORDS Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's "Major" final rule—Amendment of the Commission's Regulatory Policies to Allow Non-U.S. Licensed Space Stations to Provide Domestic and International Satellite Service in the United States [IB Docket No. 96-111] received December 3, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6136. A letter from the AMD—Performance Evaluation and RECORDS Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's "Major" final rule—Rules and Policies on Foreign Participation in the U.S. Telecommunications Market; Market Entry and Regulation of Foreign-Affiliated Entities [IB Docket No. 97-142; IB Docket No. 95-22] received December 1, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6137. A letter from the AMD—Performance Evaluation and RECORDS Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Access Charge Reform; Transport Rate Structure and Pricing [CC Docket No. 96-262; CC Docket No. 91-213] received December 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6138. A letter from the AMD—Performance Evaluation and RECORDS Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Telecommunications Services Inside Wiring; Customer Premises Equipment; Implementation of the Cable Television Consumer Protection and Competition Act of 1992; Cable Home Wiring [CS Docket No. 95-184; MM Docket No. 92-260] received November 19, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6139. A letter from the AMD—Performance Evaluation and RECORDS Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Blue Lake, California) [MM Docket No. 97-124, RM-8851] received December 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6140. A letter from the AMD—Performance Evaluation and RECORDS Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Saint Paul, Arkansas) [MM Docket No. 97-34, RM-8938] received December 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6141. A letter from the AMD—Performance Evaluation and RECORDS Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Eckley, Colorado) [MM Docket No. 97-109, RM-9018] received December 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6142. A letter from the AMD—Performance Evaluation and RECORDS Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allot-

ments, FM Broadcast Stations (Dassel and HUTCHINSON, Minnesota) [MM Docket No. 97-114, RM-9059] received December 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6143. A letter from the AMD—Performance Evaluation and RECORDS Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Anamosa and Asbury, Iowa) [MM Docket No. 96-215, RM-8898, RM-8924] received December 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6144. A letter from the AMD—Performance Evaluation and RECORDS Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Lockport and Amherst, New York) [MM Docket No. 96-240; RM-8946, RM-9019] received December 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6145. A letter from the AMD—Performance Evaluation and RECORDS Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Calico Rock and Leslie, Arkansas) [MM Docket No. 97-32; RM-8931, RM-9065] received December 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6146. A letter from the AMD—Performance Evaluation and RECORDS Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (HUTCHINSON, Kansas) [MM Docket No. 97-162, RM-9112] received December 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6147. A letter from the AMD—Performance Evaluation and RECORDS Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Franklin and White Castle, Louisiana) [MM Docket No. 96-170; RM-8844, RM-9057] received December 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6148. A letter from the AMD—Performance Evaluation and RECORDS Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Mesquite, Nevada) [MM Docket No. 97-132, RM-9081] received December 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6149. A letter from the AMD—Performance Evaluation and RECORDS Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Waynesboro and Collinwood, Tennessee) [MM Docket No. 97-60, RM-8982] received November 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6150. A letter from the AMD—Performance Evaluation and RECORDS Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service; Access Charge Reform, Price Cap Performance Review for Local Exchange Carriers, Transport Rate Structure and Pricing, End User Common Line Charge [CC Docket No. 96-45; CC Docket Nos. 96-262, 94-1, 91-213, 95-72] received January 9, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6151. A letter from the AMD—Performance Evaluation and RECORDS Management, Fed-

eral Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Implementation of the Telecommunications Act of 1996; Amendment of Rules Governing Procedures to Be Followed When Formal Complaints Are Filed Against Common Carriers [CC Docket No. 96-238] received December 22, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6152. A letter from the AMD—Performance Evaluation and RECORDS Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Geneseo, Illinois and DeWitt, Iowa) [MM Docket No. 96-195, RM-8867] received December 23, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6153. A letter from the AMD—Performance Evaluation and RECORDS Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Kaunakakai, Hawaii) [MM Docket No. 97-193, RM-9125] received December 23, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6154. A letter from the AMD—Performance Evaluation and RECORDS Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Chugwater, Wyoming) [MM Docket No. 96-243, RM-8925] received December 30, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6155. A letter from the AMD—Performance Evaluation and RECORDS Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Haiku, Hawaii) [MM Docket No. 97-195, RM-9126] received December 23, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6156. A letter from the AMD—Performance Evaluation and RECORDS Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Glen Rose and Stamford, Texas) [MM Docket No. 97-145, RM-9091] received December 23, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6157. A letter from the AMD—Performance Evaluation and RECORDS Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Windsor, New York) [MM Docket No. 96-218, RM-8912] received December 23, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6158. A letter from the AMD—Performance Evaluation and RECORDS Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's "Major" final rule—Amendment of Part 1 of the Commission's Rules—Competitive Bidding Procedures; Allocation of Spectrum Below 5 GHz Transferred from Federal Government Use [WT Docket No. 97-82; ET Docket No. 94-32] received January 8, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6159. A letter from the AMD—Performance Evaluation and RECORDS Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Revision of the Commission's Rules To Ensure Compatibility with Enhanced 911 Emergency Calling Systems [CC Docket No. 94-102, RM-8143] received January 8, 1998, pursuant to 5

U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6160. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Promoting Wholesale Competition Through Open Access Non-Discriminatory Transmission Services by Public Utilities; Recovery of Stranded Costs by Public Utilities and Transmitting Utilities [Docket Nos. RM95-8-003 and RM94-7-004; Order No. 888-B] received December 2, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6161. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Open Access Same-Time Information System and Standards of Conduct [Docket No. RM95-9-002; Order No. 889-B] received December 2, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6162. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Enforcement Policy Statement on U.S. Origin Claims—received December 1, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6163. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Deceptive Use of "Leakproof," "Guaranteed Leakproof," Etc., as Descriptive of Dry Cell Batteries [16 CFR Part 403] received November 17, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6164. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Disclosures Regarding Energy Consumption and Water Use of Certain Home Appliances and Other Products Required Under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act [16 CFR Part 305] received January 6, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6165. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Office of Policy, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Food Labeling: Health Claims; Dietary Sugar Alcohols and Dental Caries [Docket No. 97P-0206] received November 8, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6166. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Office of Policy, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Medical Devices; Classification/Reclassification; Restricted Devices; Analysis Specific Reagents [Docket No. 96N-0082] (RIN: 0910-ZA03) received November 31, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6167. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Office of Policy, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Food Labeling: Serving Sizes; Reference Amount for Salt, Salt Substitutes, Seasoning Salts [Docket No. 93P-0448] received December 8, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6168. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Office of Policy, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Quality Mammography Standards; Correction [Docket No. 95N-0192] (RIN: 0910-AA24) received November 17, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6169. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Office of Policy, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Irradiation in the Production, Processing and Handling of Food [Docket Nos. 86F-0507 and 86F-0509] received December 3, 1997,

pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6170. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Office of Policy, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Irradiation in the Production, Processing and Handling of Food [Docket No. 94F-0289] received December 3, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6171. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Office of Policy, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Exemption from Preemption of State and Local Cigarette and Smokeless Tobacco Requirements; Applications for Exemption Submitted by Various State Governments [Docket No. 96N-0249] (RIN: 0910-AB19) received December 3, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6172. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Office of Policy, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Carcinogenicity Testing of Compounds Used in Food-Producing Animals [Docket No. 95N-0417] received January 6, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6173. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Office of Policy, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Food Labeling: Statement of Identity, Nutrition Labeling and Ingredient Labeling of Dietary Supplements; Compliance Policy Guide, Revocation; Correction [Docket Nos. 95N-0245 and 94P-0110] (RIN: 0910-AA59) received December 30, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6174. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Office of Policy, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Revocation of Regulation on Positron Emission Tomography Drug Products [Docket No. 94N-0421] received December 22, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6175. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Office of Policy, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Medical Devices; Reclassification of Tumor-Associated Antigen Immunological Test Systems [Docket No. 95P-0136] received December 19, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6176. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Office of Policy, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—New Animal Drugs for Use in Animal Feeds; Decoquinone and Bacitracin Zinc With Roxarsone [21 CFR Part 558] received January 6, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6177. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Office of Policy, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Delegations of Authority and Organization; Center for Devices and Radiological Health [21 CFR Part 5] received December 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6178. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Office of Policy, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Medical Devices; Reports of Corrections and Removals; Stay of Effective Date of Information Collection Requirements [Docket No. 91N-0396] received December 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6179. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Criticality Accident Requirements (RIN: 3150-AF87) received December 8, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6180. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Changes to Nuclear Power Plant Security Requirements (RIN: 3150-AF53) received December 8, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6181. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Exempt Distribution of a Radioactive Drug Containing One Microcurie of Carbon-14 Urea (RIN: 3150-AF70) received December 8, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6182. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Management of Radioactive Material Safety Programs at Medical Facilities [NUREG-1516] received November 17, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6183. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting the 1996 annual report on Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Progress, pursuant to Public Law 99-240, section 7(b); to the Committee on Commerce.

6184. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting the Department's Thirty-Eighth Quarterly Report on the Status of Exxon and Stripper Well Oil Overcharge funds as of March 31, 1997, pursuant to Public Law 100-202; to the Committee on Commerce.

6185. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the ninth annual report of the Department's Council on Alzheimer's Disease, pursuant to Public Law 99-660, section 912(2) (100 Stat. 3805); to the Committee on Commerce.

6186. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule—Quality Mammography Standards (Food and Drug Administration) [Docket No. 95N-0192] (RIN: 0910-AA24) received November 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6187. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule—Application of HIPAA Group Market Rules to Individuals Who Were Denied Coverage Due to a Health Status-Related Factor [45 CFR Subtitle A, Parts 144 and 146] received January 7, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6188. A letter from the Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's "Major" final rule—Technical Revisions to the Rules and Forms Regulating Money Market Funds [Release Nos. 33-7479; IC-22921; S7-29-96] (RIN: 3235-AE17) received December 3, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6189. A letter from the Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Technical Revisions to the Rules and Forms Regulating Money Market Funds [Release Nos. 33-7479; IC-22921; S7-29-96] (RIN: 3235-AE17) received December 3, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

6190. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on developments concerning the national emergency with respect to Burma that was declared in Executive Order 13047 of May 20, 1997, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); (H. Doc.

No. 105—175); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

6191. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting the Department of the Navy's proposed lease of defense articles to the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States (Transmittal No. 04—98), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2796a(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

6192. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting the Department of the Navy's proposed lease of defense articles to the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States (Transmittal No. 02—98), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2796a(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

6193. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting the Department of the Navy's proposed lease of defense articles to the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States (Transmittal No. 03—98), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2796a(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

6194. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. 03—98 for a cooperative agreement with Sweden to develop an Automatic Ground Collision Avoidance System, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on International Relations.

6195. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. 01—98 regarding an amendment to the agreement between the U.S./Israel for the Arrow Deployability Program, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on International Relations.

6196. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Air Force's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) to Israel for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 98—23), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

6197. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. 04—98 constituting a request for final approval for the memorandum of understanding between the U.S. and the United Kingdom concerning cooperation in the development, production and follow-on support of the Armored Scout Reconnaissance Vehicle System, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on International Relations.

6198. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. 05—98 which constitutes a Request for Final Approval for an amendment to the Memorandum of Understanding between the U.S. and Germany concerning cooperative production of the MK—31 Guided Missile Weapon System which is known as the Rolling Airframe Missile (RAM) Block 0, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on International Relations.

6199. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting the listing of all outstanding Letters of Offer to sell any major defense equipment for \$1 million or more; the listing of all Letters of Offer that were accepted, as of September 30, 1997, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

6200. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially to Saudi Arabia (Transmittal No. DTC—3—98), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

6201. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of

State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

6202. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certifications and waivers and their justification under section 565(b) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 of the prohibition against contracting with firms that comply with the Arab League Boycott of the state of Israel contracting with firms that discriminate in the award of subcontracts on the basis of religion, pursuant to Public Law 103—236, section 565(b) (108 Stat. 845); to the Committee on International Relations.

6203. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

6204. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

6205. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

6206. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

6207. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification that three rewards have been paid, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2708(h); to the Committee on International Relations.

6208. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification that a reward has been paid, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2708(h); to the Committee on International Relations.

6209. A letter from the General Counsel, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, transmitting copies of the English and Russian texts of the three joint statements negotiated by the Joint Compliance and Inspection Commission and concluded during JCIC—XVI; to the Committee on International Relations.

6210. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Secretary's determination that eight countries are not cooperating fully with U.S. antiterrorism efforts: Afghanistan, Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Sudan, and Syria, pursuant to section 40A of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on International Relations.

6211. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification that the Government of Egypt has requested that the United States Government permit the use of Foreign Military Financing for the sale and limited coproduction of 50 M88A2 tank recovery vehicle kits, pursuant to section 42(b) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on International Relations.

6212. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendments to the International Traffic in

Arms Regulations [Public Notice 2602] received December 4, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

6213. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the President's determination and certification for fiscal year 1998 concerning Argentina's and Brazil's Ineligibility, pursuant to section 102(a)(2) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on International Relations.

6214. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the "Report on Withdrawal of Russian Armed Forces and Military Equipment"; to the Committee on International Relations.

6215. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report on determination and certification on a chemical weapons proliferation sanctions matter; to the Committee on International Relations.

6216. A letter from the Executive Director, Japan-United States Friendship Commission, transmitting the Commission's annual report for fiscal year 1997, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2904(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

6217. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on Negative Security Assurances; to the Committee on International Relations.

6218. A letter from the Director, Office of Administration, transmitting the White House personnel report for the fiscal year 1997, pursuant to 3 U.S.C. 113; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6219. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the semiannual report of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 1997 through September 30, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6220. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of the Inspector General and the Secretary's semiannual report on final action taken on Inspector General audits for the period from April 1, 1997 through September 30, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6221. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting the semiannual report of the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 1997 through September 30, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6222. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting the semiannual report on activities of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 1997, through September 30, 1997 and the Semiannual Report on Inspector General Audit Reports for the same period, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6223. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the semiannual report of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 1997 through September 30, 1997, and Management Report for the same period, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6224. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the semiannual report of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 1997 through September 30, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6225. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting the Semiannual Report of the

Department of Labor's Inspector General and Management report covering the period April 1, 1997 through September 30, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6226. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General for the period ended September 30, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6227. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 12-189, "Police Officers, Fire Fighters, and Teachers Retirement Benefit Replacement Plan Temporary Act of 1997" received November 21, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6228. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 12-190, "Fiscal Year 1998 Revised Budget Support Temporary Act of 1997" received December 11, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6229. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 12-191, "Fiscal Year 1998 Revised Budget Support Act of 1997" received December 11, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6230. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 12-204, "Comprehensive Merit Personnel Employee Viatical Settlement Amendment Act of 1997" received December 18, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6231. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 12-199, "Check Identification Fraud Prevention Temporary Act of 1997" received December 18, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6232. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 12-211, "District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Federal Conformity Temporary Act of 1997" received December 18, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6233. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 12-210, "Department of Corrections Criminal Background Investigation Authorization Temporary Act of 1997" received December 18, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6234. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 12-209, "Chief Procurement Officer Qualification Temporary Amendment Act of 1997" received December 18, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6235. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 12-205, "Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act Health and Life Insurance Clarification Amendment Act of 1997" received December 18, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6236. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 12-200, "Collateral Reform Temporary Amendment Act of 1997" received December 18, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6237. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 12-198, "Housing Authority Police Amendment Act of 1997" received December 18, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6238. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 12-223, "Child Development Facilities Regulation Temporary Act of 1997" received January 9, 1998, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6239. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 12-224, "Day Care Policy Temporary Amendment Act of 1997" received January 9, 1998, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6240. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 12-219, "TANF and TANF-Related Medicaid Managed Care Program Temporary Amendment Act of 1997" received January 9, 1998, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6241. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 12-194, "Real Property Tax Rates for Tax Year 1998 Temporary Amendment Act of 1997" received January 9, 1998, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6242. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of a report entitled "Evaluation of the Accounts and Operation of the Office of Tourism and Promotions for Fiscal Years 1996 and 1997," pursuant to D.C. Code section 47-117(d); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6243. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting a list of all reports issued or released in October 1997, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 719(h); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6244. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting a list of all reports issued or released in November 1997, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 719(h); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6245. A letter from the Administrator, Agency for International Development, transmitting the semiannual report of the Agency's Inspector General for the period April 1, 1997, through September 30, 1997, and the semiannual report on audit management and resolution, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6246. A letter from the Secretary, American Battle Monuments Commission, transmitting the 1997 annual consolidated report in compliance with the Inspector General Act and the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6247. A letter from the Federal Co-Chairman, Appalachian Regional Commission, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 1997, through September 30, 1997; and the semiannual management report for the same period, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6248. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information

Act for the reporting period January-September 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6249. A letter from the President, Barry M. Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation, transmitting the FY 1997 report pursuant to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6250. A letter from the President, Barry M. Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation, transmitting the 1997 annual report in compliance with the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988, pursuant to Public Law 100-504, section 104(a) (102 Stat. 2525); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6251. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 1997, through September 30, 1997; and the semiannual management report for the same period, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6252. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Census, transmitting the Bureau's final rule—Census County Division Program for Census 2000 [Docket No. 970501104-7271-02] received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6253. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Census, transmitting the Bureau's final rule—Block Group Program for Census 2000 [Docket No. 970408082-7273-02] received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6254. A letter from the Chair, Christopher Columbus Fellowship Foundation, transmitting the FY 1997 report pursuant to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6255. A letter from the Secretary, Commission of Fine Arts, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6256. A letter from the Executive Director, Committee for Purchase from People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled, transmitting the Committee's final rule—Additions to and Deletions from the Procurement List [97-020] received December 11, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6257. A letter from the Executive Director, Committee for Purchase from People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled, transmitting the Committee's final rule—Additions to and Deletions from the Procurement List [98-001] received January 12, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6258. A letter from the Chairman, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 1997, through September 30, 1997; and the semiannual management report for the same period, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6259. A letter from the Chairman, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the FY 1997 report pursuant to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6260. A letter from the Chief Executive Officer, Corporation for National Service, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 1997, through September 30, 1997; and the semiannual management report for the same period, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6261. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting notification of its intent with regard to the D.C. Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority's Resolution and Recommendation Concerning Managed Medical Health Care for District of Columbia Medicaid Recipients, pursuant to Public Law 104—8, section 207; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6262. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary (Civil Works), Department of the Army, transmitting the strategic plan for Arlington National Cemetery and Soldiers' and Airmen's Home National Cemetery, pursuant to Public Law 103—62; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6263. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Program Integration, Department of Defense, transmitting the fiscal year 1996 report on the actuarial status of the Military Retirement System, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9503(a)(1)(B); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6264. A letter from the Director, Administration and Management, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule—Freedom of Information Act Program [DoD 5400.7] received November 17, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6265. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the FY 1997 report pursuant to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6266. A letter from the Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the semiannual report on activities of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 1997, through September 30, 1997, and the Management Report for the same period, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6267. A letter from the Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the FY 1997 report pursuant to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6268. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the semiannual report on activities of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 1997 through September 30, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6269. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General covering the period April 1, 1997 through September 30, 1997, and the semiannual Management report for the same period, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6270. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the FY 1997 report pursuant to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6271. A letter from the Acting Director of Communications and Legislative Affairs, Equal Employment Opportunity Commis-

sion, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for the calendar year 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6272. A letter from the Chairman, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting the FY 1997 report pursuant to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6273. A letter from the Acting Director of Communications and Legislative Affairs, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting a copy of the EEOC's "Annual Report on the Employment of Minorities, Women, and People with Disabilities in the Federal Government, FY 1996," pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 2000e—4(e); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6274. A letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the FY 1997 report pursuant to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6275. A letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the report in compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act for 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6276. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the FY 1997 report pursuant to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6277. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Election Commission, transmitting the Commission's revised strategic plan for fiscal years 1998—2003 and its 1999 performance plan, pursuant to Public Law 103—62; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6278. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Election Commission, transmitting the FY 1997 report pursuant to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6279. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Housing Finance Board, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 1997, through September 30, 1997; and the semiannual management report for the same period, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6280. A letter from the Executive Director, Federal Labor Relations Authority, transmitting the reports in compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act during the calendar years 1995 and 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6281. A letter from the Chair, Federal Labor Relations Authority, transmitting the FY 1997 report pursuant to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6282. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 1997, through September 30, 1997; and the semiannual management report for the same period, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6283. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting the FY 1997 report pursuant to the Federal Man-

agers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6284. A letter from the Director, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, transmitting the FY 1997 report pursuant to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6285. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the FY 1997 report pursuant to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6286. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 1997, through September 30, 1997; and the semiannual management report for the same period, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6287. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting a monthly listing of new investigations, audits, and evaluations; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6288. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting a monthly listing of new investigations, audits, and evaluations; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6289. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting a monthly listing of new investigations, audits, and evaluations; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6290. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting a monthly listing of new investigations, audits, and evaluations; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6291. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting the report on results of the audit of the Custodial Financial Statements of the Internal Revenue Service for fiscal year 1996, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6292. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting the semiannual report on activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 1997, through September 30, 1997, and the management report for the same period, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6293. A letter from the Inspector General, General Services Administration, transmitting the semiannual report on activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 1997, through September 30, 1997, and the management report for the same period, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6294. A letter from the Chairman, Legal Services Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's Strategic Plan for FY 1998—FY 2003, pursuant to Public Law 103—62; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6295. A letter from the General Counsel and Corporate Secretary, Legal Services Corporation, transmitting the report in compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act for 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6296. A letter from the FOIA Administrator, Office of the General Counsel, Legal

Services Corporation, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for the calendar year 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6297. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the semiannual report on activities of the Inspector General for the period ending September 30, 1997, and the semiannual management report on the status of audit followup for the same period, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6298. A letter from the Director, Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and RECORDS Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Prices and Availability of Federal Register Publications; Acceptance of Digital Signatures—received December 1, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6299. A letter from the Director, Policy and Communications Staff, National Archives and RECORDS Administration, transmitting the FY 1997 report pursuant to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6300. A letter from the Chairman, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 1997, through September 30, 1997; and the semiannual management report for the same period, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6301. A letter from the Deputy Financial Officer, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting the FY 1997 report pursuant to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6302. A letter from the Senior Deputy Chairman, National Endowment for the Arts, transmitting the semiannual report of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 1997 through September 30, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 8G(h)(2); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6303. A letter from the Chairman, National Endowment for the Humanities, transmitting the FY 1997 report pursuant to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6304. A letter from the Chairman and General Counsel, National Labor Relations Board, transmitting the FY 1997 report pursuant to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6305. A letter from the Chairman, National Mediation Board, transmitting the FY 1997 report pursuant to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6306. A letter from the Chairman, President & Chief Executive Officer, National Railroad Passenger Corporation, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 1997, through September 30, 1997; and the semiannual management report for the same period, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6307. A letter from the Chairman, National Science Board, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 1997,

through September 30, 1997; and the semiannual management report for the same period, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6308. A letter from the Chairman, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for the calendar year 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6309. A letter from the Chairman, Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board, transmitting the consolidated report in compliance with the Inspector General Act and the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6310. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight, transmitting the FY 1997 report pursuant to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6311. A letter from the Office of Independent Counsel, transmitting the 1997 annual report in compliance with the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988, pursuant to Public Law 100—504, section 104(a) (102 Stat. 2525); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6312. A letter from the Office of Independent Counsel, transmitting the 1997 annual report in compliance with the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988, pursuant to Public Law 100—504, section 104(a) (102 Stat. 2525); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6313. A letter from the Office of Independent Counsel, transmitting the FY 1997 report pursuant to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6314. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting a report entitled "Statistical Programs of the United States Government: Fiscal Year 1998," pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 3504(e)(2); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6315. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for the period January 1, 1997 through September 30, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6316. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule—Pay Under the General Schedule; Locality Pay Areas for 1998 (RIN: 3206-AH65) received December 11, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6317. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule—Reduction in Force and Performance Management (RIN: 3206-AH32) received November 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6318. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the semiannual report on activities of the Inspector General for the period of April 1, 1997, through September 30, 1997, and the Management Response for the same period, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6319. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting notification of an approved proposal for a personnel management demonstration project for the Department of Commerce, pursuant to 5

U.S.C. 4703(b)(4)(B); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6320. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule—Prevailing Rate Systems; Removal of Putnam, Richmond, and Rockland Counties, NY, and Monmouth County, NJ, from the New York, NY, Appropriated Fund Survey Area (RIN: 3206-AI06) received January 5, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6321. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule—Prevailing Rate Systems; Removal of Unatilla County, OR, from Spokane, WA, Unappropriated Fund Wage Area (RIN: 3206-AI10) received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6322. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule—Procedures for Settling Claims (RIN: 3206-AH89) received January 6, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6323. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the FY 1997 report pursuant to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6324. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting notification of an approved proposal for a personnel management demonstration project for the Naval Surface Warfare Center and the Naval Undersea Warfare Center Science and Technology Reinvention Laboratories, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 4703(b)(4)(B); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6325. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule—Cost-of-Living Allowance (Nonforeign Areas); Miscellaneous Changes (RIN: 3206-AH51) received December 3, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6326. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule—Student Educational Employment Program (RIN: 3206-AH82) received December 3, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6327. A letter from the Chairman, Panama Canal Commission, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 1997, through September 30, 1997; and the semiannual management report for the same period, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6328. A letter from the Administrator, Panama Canal Commission, transmitting the FY 1997 report pursuant to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6329. A letter from the Director, Peace Corps, transmitting the FY 1997 report pursuant to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6330. A letter from the Chairman, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 1997, through September 30, 1997; and the semiannual management report for the same period, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6331. A letter from the Chairman, Postal Rate Commission, transmitting the FY 1997 report pursuant to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6332. A letter from the Inspector General, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the semiannual report on activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 1997, through September 30, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6333. A letter from the Board Members, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the Board's Strategic Plan for 1997–2002, pursuant to Public Law 103–62; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6334. A letter from the Chairman, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the semiannual report on activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 1997, through September 30, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6335. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the semiannual report on activities of the Inspector General for the period ending September 30, 1997, and the Secretary's semiannual report for the same period, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6336. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the 1997 annual report in compliance with the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988, pursuant to Public Law 100–504, section 104(a) (102 Stat. 2525); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6337. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the FY 1997 report pursuant to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6338. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting the Seventeenth Semiannual Report to Congress on Audit Follow-Up, covering the period from April 1, 1997 to September 30, 1997, pursuant to Public Law 100–504, section 106(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6339. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the Secretary's Management Report on Management Decisions and Final Actions on Office of Inspector General Audit Recommendations for the period ending September 30, 1997, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6340. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the FY 1997 report pursuant to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6341. A letter from the Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 1997, through September 30, 1997; and the semiannual management report for the same period, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6342. A letter from the Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the FY 1997 report pursuant to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6343. A letter from the Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, transmitting the

semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 1997, through September 30, 1997; and the semiannual management report for the same period, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6344. A letter from the Executive Director, State Justice Institute, transmitting the 1997 annual consolidated report in compliance with the Inspector General Act and the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6345. A letter from the Acting Chairman, Thrift Depositor Protection Oversight Board, transmitting the FY 1997 report pursuant to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6346. A letter from the Chairperson, U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting the FY 1997 report pursuant to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6347. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 1997, through September 30, 1997; and the semiannual management report for the same period, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6348. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting the 1997 annual report in compliance with the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988, pursuant to Public Law 100–504, section 104(a) (102 Stat. 2525); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6349. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting the FY 1997 report pursuant to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6350. A letter from the Administrator, U.S. Small Business Administration, transmitting the FY 1997 report pursuant to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6351. A letter from the Clerk, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, transmitting two opinions of the Court; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6352. A letter from the Public Printer, United States Government Printing Office, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 1997, through September 30, 1997; and the semiannual management report for the same period, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6353. A letter from the Director, United States Information Agency, transmitting the semiannual report on activities of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 1997, through September 30, 1997, also the Management Report for the same period, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6354. A letter from the Director, United States Information Agency, transmitting the FY 1997 report pursuant to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6355. A letter from the President, United States Institute of Peace, transmitting the 1995 and 1996 annual consolidated report in compliance with the Inspector General Act and the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6356. A letter from the Chairman, United States International Trade Commission, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 1997, through September 30, 1997; and the semiannual management report for the same period, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6357. A letter from the Chairman, United States Postal Service, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 1997, through September 30, 1997; and the semiannual management report for the same period, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

6358. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Royalty Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Resources.

6359. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Reclamation Projects, Grant of Lands in Reclamation Townsites for School Purposes (RIN: 1004-AC91) received November 19, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6360. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Water and Science, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Adjustments to 1998 Operating Criteria and Procedures for the Newlands Irrigation Project in Nevada (RIN: 1006-AA37) received December 11, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6361. A letter from the Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Belt Use Within the NPS System (RIN: 1024-AC63) received December 5, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6362. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Migratory Bird Hunting: Revised Test Protocol for Nontoxic Approval Procedures for Shot and Shot Coatings (RIN: 1018-AB80) received November 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6363. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Multiple Use, Mining; Mining Claims Under the General Mining Laws [WO-340-1220-00-24 1A] (RIN: 1004-AD05) received December 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6364. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Geological and Geophysical Explorations of the Outer Continental Shelf (RIN: 1010-AC10) received December 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6365. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Surety BONDS for

Outer Continental Shelf Leases (RIN: 1010-AB92) received May 9, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6366. A letter from the Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Determination of Endangered Status for Two Tidal Marsh Plants from the San Francisco Bay Area of California (RIN: 1018-AD14) received November 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6367. A letter from the Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Determination of Endangered Status for the Callippe Silverspot Butterfly and the Behren's Silverspot Butterfly and Threatened Status for the Alameda Whipsnake (RIN: 1018-AC32) received December 9, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6368. A letter from the Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Endangered Status for Brother's Island Tuatara (RIN: 1018-AD06) received January 6, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6369. A letter from the Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Establishment of a Non-essential Experimental Population of the Mexican Gray Wolf in Arizona and New Mexico (RIN: 1018-AD07) received January 8, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6370. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Improved Retention/Improved Utilization [Docket No. 970806191-7279-02; I.D. 072297A] (RIN: 0648-AJ71) received December 11, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6371. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Atlantic Shark Fisheries; Quotas, Bag Limits, Prohibitions, and Requirements [Docket No. 961211348-7065-03; I.D. 0923968] (RIN: 0648-AH77) received December 2, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6372. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic; Trip Limit Reduction [Docket No. 961204340-7087-02; I.D. 112597A] received December 3, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6373. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone off Alaska; Allocations of Pacific Cod in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Area [Docket No. 960815223-6315-02; I.D. 081296A] (RIN: 0648-AI70) received December 3, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6374. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Groundfish of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Area; Electronic Reporting [Docket

No. 950815208-6299-02; I.D. 080295B] received December 3, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6375. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Economic Exclusive Zone Off Alaska; Trawl Gear in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 961126334-7025-02; I.D. 112597C] received December 3, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6376. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries Off West Coast States and in the Western Pacific; West Coast Salmon Fisheries; Inseason Adjustments and Closures from the U.S.-Canadian Border to the U.S.-Mexican Border [Docket No. 970429101-7101-01; I.D. 111097A] received December 3, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6377. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Atlantic Tuna Fisheries; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Effort Controls [Docket No. 970626157-7176-01; I.D. 041697C] (RIN: 0648-AJ65) received December 11, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6378. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Atlantic Tuna Fisheries; Regulatory Adjustments [Docket No. 960816226-7115-02; I.D. 050797B] (RIN: 0648-AJ04) received December 11, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6379. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Atlantic Tuna Fisheries; Regulatory Adjustments [Docket No. 960416112-7026-05; I.D. 020597C] (RIN: 0648-AJ04) received December 11, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6380. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Atlantic Tuna Fisheries; Regulatory Adjustments [Docket No. 960816226-7172-05; I.D. 061897C] (RIN: 0648-AJ04) received December 11, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6381. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Surf Clam and Ocean Quahog Fishery; Minimum Clam Size for 1998 [Docket No. 900124-0127; I.D. 112897E] received December 11, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6382. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries Off West Coast States and in the Western Pacific; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Trip Limit Changes [Docket No. 961227373-6373-01; I.D. 111297A] received November 19, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6383. A letter from the Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Gulf of Alaska; Interim 1998 Harvest Specifications [Docket No. 971208295-7295-01; I.D. 111897A] received December 16,

1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6384. A letter from the Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Area; Interim 1998 Harvest Specifications [Docket No. 971208296-7296-01; I.D. 111997A] received December 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6385. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Scallop Fishery Off Alaska, Scallops in the Northeast District of Registration Area K [Docket No. 970613138-7138-01; I.D. 120297A] received December 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6386. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Improved Retention/Improved Utilization [Docket No. 970611133-7263-02; I.D. 052997B] (RIN: 0648-AJ36) received December 4, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6387. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Amendment 10 to the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Fishery Management Plan [Docket No. 970908229-7277-02; I.D. 082797A] (RIN: 0648-AJ55) received December 4, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6388. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Bycatch Rate Standards for the First Half of 1998 [Docket No. 961107312-7021-02; I.D. 112497E] received December 4, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6389. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Correction [Docket No. 961119321-7071-02; I.D. 110796G] received December 3, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6390. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Individual Fishing Quota Program; Sweep-up Adjustments [Docket No. 960918264-6350-02; I.D. 091296A] (RIN: 0648-AI61) received December 3, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6391. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Final 1998 Fishing Quotas for Atlantic Surf Clams and Ocean Quahogs [Docket No. 980107005-8055-01; I.D. 102997E] received January 12, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6392. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Northeastern United States;

Atlantic Mackerel, Squid, and Butterfish Fisheries; 1998 Specifications [Docket No. 971107264-8001-02; I.D. 102297A] (RIN: 0648-AK47) received January 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6393. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Groundfish of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Area; Apportionment of Reserve [Docket No. 961107312-7021-02; I.D. 120897B] received December 19, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6394. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Individual Fishing Quota Program; Standard Allowances for Ice and Slime; Correction [Docket No. 870520118-7251-02; I.D. 050197A] (RIN: 0648-AJ00) received December 19, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6395. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic; Trip Limit Reduction [Docket No. 961204340-7087-02; I.D. 121297A] received December 19, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6396. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Fisheries [Docket No. 971015246-7293-02; I.D. 100897D] (RIN: 0648-AK44) received December 19, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6397. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic; Closure [Docket No. 961204340-7087-02; I.D. 010698A] received January 12, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6398. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Magnuson-STEVENSON Act Provisions; Essential Fish Habitat [Docket No. 961030300-7238-04; I.D. 120996A] (RIN: 0648-AJ30) received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6399. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Scallop Fishery Off Alaska; Change in Season Dates [Docket No. 971110265-7306-02; I.D. 101797A] (RIN: 0648-AJ98) received January 6, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6400. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Extension of the Interim Groundfish Observer Program through 1998 [Docket No. 970829216-7305-02; I.D. 073097B] (RIN: 0648-

AK15) received January 6, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6401. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Closures of Specified Groundfish Fisheries in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands [Docket No. 971208296-7296-01; I.D. 121997A] received January 6, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6402. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Atlantic Tuna Fisheries; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna [I.D. 121597C] received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6403. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Groundfish of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Area; Prohibited Species Catch Limit for *Chionoecetes opilio* [Docket No. 970801188-7288-02; I.D. 070797C] (RIN: 0648-AJ45) received December 22, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6404. A letter from the Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Magnuson Act Provisions; Foreign Fishing; Fisheries off West Coast States and in the Western Pacific; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Annual Specifications and Management Measures [Docket No. 971229312-7312-01; I.D. 121697C] received January 8, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6405. A letter from the Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Reef Fish Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico; Red Snapper Minimum Size Limit [Docket No. 971205289-7313-02; I.D. 120497C] (RIN: 0648-AK28) received January 8, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6406. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Closures of Specified Groundfish Fisheries in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 961126334-7052-02; I.D. 122297A] received January 6, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6407. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Allocation of Atka Mackerel to Vessels Using Jig Gear [Docket No. 970829216-7305-02; I.D. 080597F] (RIN: 0648-AK14) received January 6, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6408. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Commercial Quota Harvested for Virginia [Docket No. 961210346-7035-02; I.D. 122297F] received January 6, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6409. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Oceanic

and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's "Major" final rule—Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Reef Fish Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico; Amendment 15; OMB Control Numbers; Removal of Expiration Date [Docket No. 971009242-7308-02; I.D. 091997B] (RIN: 0648-AJ14) received January 7, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6410. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Fisheries; Summer Flounder Commercial Quota Transfer from New Jersey to Connecticut [I.D. 122997B] received January 7, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6411. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Financial Assistance for Research and Development Projects in the Gulf of Mexico and Off the U.S. South Atlantic Coastal States; Marine Fisheries Initiative [Docket No. 97-1114270-7270-01; I.D. 111397A] (RIN: 0648-ZA35) received January 6, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6412. A letter from the Director, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, transmitting the Office's final rule—Alabama Regulatory Program [SPATS No. AL-067-FOR] received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6413. A letter from the Director, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, transmitting the Office's final rule—Mississippi Regulatory Program [SPATS No. MS-012-FOR] received January 7, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

6414. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the report on the contribution of bycatch to charitable organizations, pursuant to Public Law 104-297, section 208; to the Committee on Resources.

6415. A letter from the Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the annual listing of all grants awarded pursuant to the DNA Identification Act of 1994, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 3796kk-5; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6416. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the report on the administration of the Foreign Agents Registration Act covering the six months ended December 31, 1996, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 621; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6417. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule—HUD's Regulation on Self-Testing Regarding Residential Real Estate-Related Lending Transactions and Compliance with the Fair Housing Act [FR-4160] received January 7, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6418. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Implementation of the Comprehensive Methamphetamine Control Act of 1996; Possession of List I Chemicals, Definitions, RECORD Retention, and Temporary Exemption from Chemical Registration for Distributors of Combination Ephedrine Products [DEA No. 154F] (RIN: 1117-AA42) received November 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6419. A letter from the Director, Federal Bureau of Prisons, transmitting the Bureau's

final rule—Correspondence: Pretrial Inmates [BOP-1054-F] (RIN: 1120-AA52) received December 8, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6420. A letter from the Director, Federal Bureau of Prisons, transmitting the Bureau's final rule—Correspondence: Restricted Special Mail Procedures [BOP-1048-F] (RIN: 1120-AA48) received December 9, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6421. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Adjustment of Status; Certain Nationals of the People's Republic of China [INS No. 1607-93] (RIN: 1115-AD33) received December 2, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6422. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Administrative Deportation Procedures for Aliens Convicted of Aggravated Felonies Who Are Not Lawful Permanent Residents [INS No. 1827-96] (RIN: 1115-AE69) received December 2, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6423. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Periods of Lawful Temporary Resident Status and Lawful Permanent Resident Status to Establish Seven Years of Lawful Domicile [INS No. 1748-96] (RIN: 1115-AE27) received December 2, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6424. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Prima Facie Review of Form I-360 When Filed by Self-Petitioning Battered Spouse/Child [INS No. 1845-97] (RIN: 1115-AE77) received December 2, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6425. A letter from the Director, Office for Victims of Crime, transmitting a report on the accomplishments of the Justice Department's Office for Victims of Crime during Fiscal Years 1995 and 1996, pursuant to section 1407(g) of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6426. A letter from the Director, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, transmitting the Office's final rule—Implementation of the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 (RIN: 1029-AB90) received November 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6427. A letter from the Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of Thrift Supervision, transmitting the Office's final rule—Civil Monetary Penalty Inflation Adjustment [96-102] (RIN: 1550-AB01) received November 25, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6428. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Branch, U.S. Customs Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Anticounterfeiting Consumer Protection Act: Disposition of Merchandise Bearing Counterfeit American Trademarks; Civil Penalties [T.D. 97-90] (RIN: 1515-AC10) received November 14, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6429. A letter from the Clerk, United States Court of Federal Claims, transmitting the court's report for the year ended September 30, 1997, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 791(c); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6430. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary (Civil Works), the Department of the Army, transmitting a report on the authorization of an environmental restoration project for the Lower Savannah River, Georgia and South Carolina, pursuant to

Public Law 104—303, section 101(a)(11); (H. Doc. No. 105—173); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and ordered to be printed.

6431. A letter from the the Acting Assistant Secretary (Civil Works), the Department of the Army, transmitting a report on the authorization of a deep draft navigation project for Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, pursuant to Public Law 104—303, section 101(a)(27); (H. Doc. No. 105—174); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and ordered to be printed.

6432. A letter from the Executive Director, Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board, transmitting the Board's final rule—Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities; State and Local Government Facilities [Docket No. 92-2] (RIN: 3014-AA12) received January 23, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6433. A letter from the Director, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, transmitting the Transportation Statistics Annual Report 1997, pursuant to Public Law 102—240, section 6006 (105 Stat. 2174); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6434. A letter from the Commandant, Coast Guard, transmitting the Addendum to the Report to Congress on the International Private-Sector Tug-of-Opportunity System for the waters of the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary and the Strait of Juan de Fuca, pursuant to Public Law 104—58, section 401(a); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6435. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; British Aerospace BAe Model ATP Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-NM-189-AD; Amdt. 39-10220; AD 97-24-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 11, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6436. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier Model CL-44 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-NM-37-AD; Amdt. 39-10236; AD 97-25-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 11, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6437. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of VOR Federal Airway; CA (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 97-AWP-17] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received December 11, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6438. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier Model CL-600-2B16 Series Airplanes Modified in Accordance with Supplemental Type Certificate SA6003NM (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-NM-286-AD; Amdt. 39-10235; AD 97-25-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 11, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6439. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Allison Engine Company Model 250-C40B Turboshift Engines (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-ANE-31-AD; Amdt. 39-10233; AD 97-25-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 11, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6440. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney JT9D Series Turbofan Engines (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-ANE-04; Amdt. 39-10234; AD 97-25-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 11, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6441. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Robinson Helicopter Company Model R22 Helicopters (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-SW-04-AD; Amdt. 39-10228; AD 97-25-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 11, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6442. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Pasquotank River, Elizabeth City, North Carolina (Coast Guard) [CGD05-97-009] (RIN: 2115-AE47) received December 11, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6443. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Los Angeles Harbor-San Pedro Bay, CA (Coast Guard) [COTP Los Angeles-Long-Beach, CA; 97-007] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received November 17, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6444. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 29055; Amdt. No. 1834] (RIN: 2120-AA65) received November 17, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6445. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 29054; Amdt. No. 1833] (RIN: 2120-AA65) received November 17, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6446. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 29053; Amdt. No. 1832] (RIN: 2120-AA65) received November 17, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6447. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Fairchild Model F-27 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-NM-35-AD; Amdt. 39-10204; AD 97-23-15] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 17, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6448. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Fairchild Model FH-227 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-NM-34-AD; Amdt. 39-10203; AD 97-23-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 17, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6449. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Avions Pierre Robin Model R3000 Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-CE-89-AD; Amdt. 39-10196; AD 97-23-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 17, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6450. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A320 and A321 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-NM-167-AD; Amdt. 39-10201; AD 97-23-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 17, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6451. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Fokker Model F28 Mark 0100 and 0070 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-NM-165-AD; Amdt. 39-10200; AD 97-23-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 17, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6452. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Dornier Model 328-100 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-NM-115-AD; Amdt. 39-10198; AD 97-23-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 17, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6453. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Dornier Model 328-100 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-NM-219-AD; Amdt. 39-10199; AD 97-23-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 17, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6454. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace, Jefferson City, MO (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-ACE-17] November 17, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6455. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace, Eagle Grove, IA (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-ACE-19] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received November 17, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6456. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Mandatory Participation in Qualified One-Call Systems by Pipeline Operators (Research and Special Programs Administration) [Docket No. PS-101A, Amdt. 192-82, 195-60] (RIN: 2137-AC57) received November 17, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6457. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Pipeline Safety: Regulations Implementing Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of the Interior (Research and Special Programs Administration) [Docket No. RSPA 97-2096; Amdt. Nos. 191-12; 192-81; 195-59] (RIN: 2137-AC99) received November 17, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6458. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class E Airspace; Guntersville, AL (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 97-ASO-13] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received November 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6459. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revocation of Class E Airspace; Marietta Dobbins ARB (NAS Atlanta), GA (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 97-ASO-14] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received November 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6460. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 777-200 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-NM-55-AD; Amdt. 39-10205; AD 97-23-16] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6461. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Helicopter Systems MD900 Helicopters (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-SW-17-AD; Amdt. 39-10206; AD 97-12-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6462. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Allison Engine Company Model 250-C47B Turboshift Engines (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-ANE-40-AD; Amdt. 39-10162; AD 97-21-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6463. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Dornier Model 328-100 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-NM-284-AD; Amdt. 39-10208; AD 97-24-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6464. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier Model CL-600-1A11, -2A12, and -2B16 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-NM-285-AD; Amdt. 39-10209; AD 97-24-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6465. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Truck Size and Weight; Office of Management and Budget Control Number and Expiration Date (Federal Highway Administration) (RIN: 2125-AE20) received November 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6466. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France (Eurocopter) Model SE 3130, SE 313B, SA 3180, SA 318B, and SA 318C Helicopters (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-SW-22-AD; Amdt. 39-10211; AD 97-24-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 2, 1997, pursuant to 5

U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6467. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Dassault Model Falcon 2000 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-NM-198-AD; Amdt. 39-10210; AD 97-24-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 2, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6468. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revision of Class E Airspace; New Mexico, NM (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-ASW-28] received December 2, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6469. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revision of Class D and E Airspace; McKinney, TX (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 97-ASW-22] received December 2, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6470. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Jetstream Aircraft Limited Jetstream Models 3101 and 3201 Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 92-CE-46-AD; Amdt. 39-10214; AD 97-24-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 2, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6471. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Aerospace Technologies of Australia Pty Ltd. (formerly Government Aircraft Factory) Models N22B, N22S, and N24A Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-CE-34-AD; Amdt. 39-10212; AD 97-24-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 2, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6472. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Burkhart Grob, Luft-und Raumfahrt, GmbH. Model G102 Astir CS Sailplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 95-CE-95-AD; Amdt. 39-10215; AD 97-24-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 2, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6473. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Burkhart Grob, Luft-und Raumfahrt, Model G 103 C Twin III SL Sailplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-CE-37-AD; Amdt. 39-10216; AD 97-24-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 2, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6474. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Burkhart Grob Luft-und Raumfahrt, GmbH. Model G 103 Twin Astir Sailplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 95-CE-96-AD; Amdt. 39-10217; AD 97-24-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 2, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6475. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting

the Department's final rule—Primary Category Seaplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 27641; Amdt. No. 21-75] (RIN: 2120-AG39) received December 2, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6476. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 29065; Amdt. No. 1837] (RIN: 2120-AA65) received December 5, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6477. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 29064; Amdt. No. 1836] (RIN: 2120-AA65) received December 5, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6478. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 29063; Amdt. No. 1835] (RIN: 2120-AA65) received December 5, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6479. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; British Aerospace BAe Model ATP Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-NM-189-AD; Amdt. 39-10220; AD 97-24-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 5, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6480. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Fokker Model F28 Mark 0070 and 0100 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 95-NM-29-AD; Amdt. 39-10223; AD 97-24-16] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 5, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6481. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; British Aerospace Model BAC 1-11 200 and 400 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-NM-187-AD; Amdt. 39-10219; AD 97-24-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 5, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6482. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-NM-271-AD; Amdt. 39-10230; AD 97-25-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 5, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6483. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Fair Displays of Airline Services in Computer Reservations Systems [Docket OST-96-1639] (RIN: 2105-AC56) received December 5, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6484. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Removal of

Class D Airspace, Marshall Army Airfield, Ft. Riley, KS (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-ACE-05] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received December 8, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6485. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; St. Louis, MO (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-ACE-22] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received December 8, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6486. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Crete, NE (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-ACE-23] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received December 8, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6487. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Atchison, KS (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 97-ACE-26] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received December 8, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6488. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Lexington, NE (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 97-ACE-27] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received December 8, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6489. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Belleville Municipal Airport; Belleville, KS (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 97-ACE-7] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received December 8, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6490. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class E Airspace; Encino, TX (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 97-ASW-16] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received December 8, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6491. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment of Class E Airspace; Camden, AR (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 97-ASW-20] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received December 8, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6492. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment of Class E Airspace; New Braunfels Municipal, TX (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 97-ASW-21] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received December 8, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6493. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Alliance, NE (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 97-ACE-29] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received December 8, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6494. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Fokker Model F28 Mark 0100 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-NM-185-AD; Amdt. 39-10218; AD 97-24-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 8, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6495. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Raytheon Aircraft Company 58, 60, 90, 100, 200, and 300 Series and Model 2000 Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-CE-33-AD; Amdt. 39-10224; AD 97-25-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 8, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6496. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Mitsubishi Heavy Industries MU-2B Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-CE-22-AD; Amdt. 39-10225; AD 97-25-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 8, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6497. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Cessna Aircraft Company Models 208, 208A, 208B, 425, and 441 Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-CE-19-AD; Amdt. 39-10227; AD 97-25-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 8, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6498. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Raytheon Aircraft Company 65, 90, 99, 100, 200, 300, 1900, and 2000 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-CE-20-AD; Amdt. 39-10226; AD 97-25-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 8, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6499. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; The Don Luscombe Aviation History Foundation Models 8, 8A, 8B, 8C, 8D, 8E, 8F, T-8F Airplanes; Correction (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 95-CE-99-AD; Amdt. 39-10229; AD 96-24-17 R1] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 8, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6500. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Dassault Model Falcon 2000 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-NM-198-AD; Amdt. 39-10210; AD 97-24-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 8, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6501. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Annual Adjustment of Monetary Threshold for Reporting Rail Equipment Accidents/Incidents (Federal Railroad Administration) [FRA Docket No. RAR-5, Notice No. 1] (RIN: 2130-AB21) received December 8, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6502. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Advance Notice

of Arrival: Vessels bound for ports and places in the United States (Coast Guard) [CGD 97-067] (RIN: 2115-AF54) received December 8, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6503. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone Regulations; Bellingham Bay; Bellingham, WA (Coast Guard) [CGD13-96-028] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received December 8, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6504. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-NM-295-AD; Amdt. 39-10250; AD 97-26-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6505. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 727 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-NM-282-AD; Amdt. 39-10239; AD 97-25-15] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6506. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter Deutschland Model EC135 P1 and T1 Helicopters (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-SW-46-AD; Amdt. 39-10240; AD 97-20-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6507. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; British Aerospace BAe Model ATP Airplanes and Model HS 748 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-NM-104-AD; Amdt. 39-10237; AD 97-25-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6508. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; de Havilland Model DHC-8-100, -200, and -300 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-NM-120-AD; Amdt. 39-10238; AD 97-25-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6509. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Flight Rules in the Vicinity of Grand Canyon National Park (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 28537; Amdt. Nos. 91-255, 93-75, 121-267, 135-71] (RIN: 2120-AG54) received December 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6510. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revisions to Digital Flight Data RECORDER Rules; Correction (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 28109; Amdt. No. 121-266] (RIN: 2120-AF76) received December 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6511. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of the Legal Description of Class E Airspace;

Akron, OH (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 97-AGL-39] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received December 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6512. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Change Controlling Agency for Restricted Area R-5301, Albemarle Sound, NC; and Restricted Areas R-5302A, R-5302B, and R-5302C, Harvey Point, NC (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 97-ASO-24] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received December 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6513. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revision to Chicago Midway Airport Class C Airspace Area; IL (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 97-AGL-40] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received December 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6514. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class E Airspace; Coshocton, OH (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 97-AGL-36] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received December 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6515. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of the Legal Description of Class E Airspace; Dickinson, ND (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 97-AGL-38] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received December 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6516. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of the Legal Description of Class E Airspace; Hancock, MI (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 97-AGL-41] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received December 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6517. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment of Legal Description of Jet Routes and Federal Airways in the Vicinity of Indianapolis, IN (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 97-AGL-31] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received December 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6518. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modifications of the Legal Descriptions of Federal Airways in the Vicinity of Colorado Springs, CO (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 97-ANM-9] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received December 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6519. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Name Change for Restricted Area 4007A (R-4007A); Patuxent River, MD (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 97-AEA-38] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received December 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6520. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Jet Route J-46 (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 95-ASO-21] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received December 16, 1997,

pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6521. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Computer Reservations System Regulations (Part 255) [Docket No. OST-97-3057] (RIN: 2105-AC67) received December 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6522. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Hazardous Materials: Cargo Tank Motor Vehicles in Liquefied Compressed Gas Service; Response to Petitions for Reconsideration; Editorial Revisions; and Rules Clarification (Research and Special Programs Administration) [Docket No. RSPA-97-2133 (HM-225)] (RIN: 2137-AC97) received December 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6523. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of VOR Federal Airway V-204; Yakima, WA (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 97-ANM-22] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6524. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Change of Using Agency for Restricted Areas R-4105A and R-4105B; No Man's Land Island, MA [Airspace Docket No. 97-ANE-101] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6525. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Realignment of Jet Routes; TX (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 97-ASW-4] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6526. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Realignment of VOR Federal Airway; Dallas/Fort Worth, TX (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 97-ASW-13] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6527. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 29074; Amdt. No. 1840] (RIN: 2120-AA65) received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6528. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 29073; Amdt. No. 1839] (RIN: 2120-AA65) received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6529. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Reduced Vertical Separation Operations (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 28870; Amdt. No. 91-254] (RIN: 2120-AE51) received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6530. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment of Legal Descriptions of Federal Airways; Porterville, CA (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 97-AWP-2] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6531. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 29072; Amdt. No. 1838] (RIN: 2120-AA65) received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6532. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica S.A. (EMBRAER) Model EMB-120 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-NM-299-AD; Amdt. 39-10265; AD 97-26-22] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 5, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6533. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747-100, 747-200, 747-300, 747SR, and 747SP Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-NM-294-AD; Amdt. 39-10264; AD 97-26-21] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6534. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Fokker Model F27 Mark 050 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-NM-255-AD; Amdt. 39-10267; AD 98-01-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6535. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; British Aerospace Model HS 748 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-NM-224-AD; Amdt. 39-10269; AD 98-01-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6536. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Aviat Aircraft Inc. Models S-2A, S-2B, and S-2S Airplanes (formerly Pitts Models S-2A, S-2B, and S-2S airplanes) (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-CE-17-AD; Amdt. 39-10263; AD 97-26-20] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6537. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model MD-90-30 Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-NM-201-AD; Amdt. 39-10036; AD 97-11-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6538. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier Model CL-415 Series

Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-NM-31-AD; Amdt. 39-10037; AD 97-11-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6539. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace, Staunton, VA [Airspace Docket No. 96-AEA-11] received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6540. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Raytheon Aircraft Company Model 1900D Airplanes (Formerly Beech Aircraft Corporation) (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-CE-27-AD; Amdt. 39-10026; AD 97-10-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6541. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Puritan BENNETT Aero Systems Company Series 174290 Constant Flow Airline Portable Oxygen Masks, Part Numbers 174290-14, 174290-24, 174290-34, 174290-44, and 174290-54 (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-CE-31-AD; Amdt. 39-10039; AD 97-11-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6542. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Fairchild Aircraft, Inc. SA226 and SA227 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-CE-65-AD; Amdt. 39-10025; AD 97-10-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6543. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revision of Class E Airspace; Perry, OK (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-ASW-22] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6544. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revision of Class E Airspace; Socorro, NM (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-ASW-23] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6545. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revision of Class E Airspace; Jasper, TX (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-ASW-24] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6546. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-100 and -200 Series Airplanes, and Model 747-100, -200, -300, and -SP Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-NM-36-AD; Amdt. 39-9799; AD 96-22-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6547. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting

the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Bell Helicopter Textron, A Division of Textron Canada, Ltd. Model 206L-1 Helicopters (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 95-SW-35-AD; Amdt. 39-9806; AD 96-23-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6548. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class D Airspace, Knob Noster, MO (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-ACE-13] received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6549. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; AlliedSignal Inc. GTCP85 Series Auxiliary Power Units (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-ANE-15; Amdt. 39-9927; AD 97-04-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6550. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class E Airspace; Dexter, ME (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-ANE-23] received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6551. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Diamond Aircraft Industries, Inc. Model DA 20-A1 Airplanes, serial numbers 10002 through 10287 (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-CE-36-AD; Amdt. 39-10062; AD 97-13-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6552. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class E Airspace; Oxford, ME (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-ANE-22] received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6553. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC-9-80 Series Airplanes, Model MD-88 Airplanes, and Model MD-90 Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-NM-217-AD; Amdt. 39-9934; AD 97-04-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6554. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 727 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-NM-32-AD; Amdt. 39-9952; AD 97-05-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6555. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-NM-153-AD; Amdt. 39-9925; AD 97-04-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6556. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting

the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McCauley Propeller Systems 1A103/TCM Series Propellers (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-ANE-06; Amdt. 39-9973; AD 97-06-16] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6557. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Flight Rules in the Vicinity of Grand Canyon National Park; Correction [Docket No. 28537; Amdt. No. 93-74, and SFAR No. 50-2] (RIN: 2120-AF93) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6558. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-NM-249-AD; Amdt. 39-9842; AD 96-25-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6559. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Raytheon Aircraft Company (formerly Beech Aircraft Corporation) Model 1900 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-CE-47-AD; Amdt. 39-10074; AD 97-14-16] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6560. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Lockheed Model 382 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-NM-35-AD; Amdt. 39-9951; AD 97-05-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6561. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney Canada PT6 Series Turboprop Engines (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-ANE-01; Amdt. 39-9936; AD 97-04-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6562. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; AlliedSignal Avionics, Inc. Models GNS-XLS or GNS-XL Flight Management Systems (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-CE-07-AD; Amdt. 39-9947; AD 97-05-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6563. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 28785; Amdt. 1779] (RIN: 2120-AA65) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6564. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Hudson, NY [Airspace Docket No. 96-AEA-12] received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6565. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting

the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Glasflugel Models H301 "Libelle," H301B "Libelle," Standard "Libelle," Standard Libelle 201B, Club Libelle 205, and Kestrel Sailplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-CE-38-AD; Amdt. 39-9908; AD 97-03-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6566. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A300-600 and A310 Series Airplanes Equipped with Pre-Modification 5844D4829 Rudders (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-NM-65-AD; Amdt. 39-9931; AD 97-04-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6567. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Air Tractor, Inc. AT-300, AT-400, and AT-500 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-CE-55-AD; Amdt. 39-9823; AD 96-23-19] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6568. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 757 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-NM-73-AD; Amdt. 39-10002; AD 97-09-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6569. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Fokker Model F28 Mark 0070 and 0100 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-NM-262-AD; Amdt. 39-9825; AD 96-23-16] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6570. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment of Class D Airspace; Jacksonville, CRAIG Municipal Airport, FL (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-ASO-21] received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6571. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Dornier Model 328-100 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 96-NM-118-AD; Amdt. 39-9930; AD 97-04-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6572. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Aerospatiale Model ATR42-200, -300, and -320 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-NM-30-AD; Amdt. 39-9939; AD 97-04-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6573. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation Model G-159 (G-1) Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-NM-19-AD; Amdt. 39-10069; AD 97-14-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6574. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revision of Class E Airspace; Ardmore, OK (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-ASW-07] received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6575. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Jetstream Aircraft Limited HP137 Mk1, Jetstream Series 200, and Jetstream Models 3101 and 3201 Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 95-CE-44-AD; Amdt. 39-10017; AD 97-10-05] received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6576. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; CFM International CFM56-5C Series Turbofan Engines (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 95-ANE-64; Amdt. 39-9998; AD 97-09-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6577. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revision of Class E Airspace; Klawock, AK (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-AAL-31] received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6578. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class E Airspace; Manilla, AR (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-ASW-11] received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6579. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Helicopter Systems Model 369D, E, F, FF, 500N, AH-6, and MH-6 Helicopters (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-SW-02-AD; Amdt. 39-10081; AD 97-15-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6580. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Fokker Model F27 Mark 050, 100, 200, 300, 400, 600, and 700 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 96-NM-32-AD; Amdt. 39-9932; AD 97-04-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6581. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Prohibition Against Certain Flights Within the Territory and Airspace of Iraq (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 28691; SFAR No. 77] (RIN: 2120-AG25) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6582. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class E Airspace; Nuiqsut, AK [Airspace Docket No. 96-AAL-10] received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6583. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting

the Department's final rule—Removal of Class D Airspace, Marshall Army Airfield, Ft. Riley, KS (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-ACE-5] received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6584. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; HOAC Austria Model DV-20 Katana Airplanes [Docket No. 95-CE-62-AD; Amdt. 39-9832; AD 96-24-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6585. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Realignment of Jet Route J-522 [Airspace Docket No. 95-AGL-16] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6586. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Sturgeon Bay, WI (Coast Guard) [CGD09-94-029] (RIN: 2115-AE47) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6587. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Temporary Drawbridge Regulations: Mississippi River, Iowa and Illinois (Coast Guard) [CGD08-96-062] (RIN: 2115-AE47) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6588. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Uniform Procedures for State Highway Safety Programs (Federal Highway Administration) [NHTSA Docket No. 93-55, Notice 5] (RIN: 2127-AG69) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6589. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Lamps, Reflective Devices and Associated Equipment (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration) [Docket No. 95-28; Notice 10] (RIN: 2127-AF73) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6590. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revision of Miscellaneous Hazardous Materials Regulations; Regulatory Review; Responses to Petitions for Reconsideration [Docket HM-222B; Amdt. No. 172-149] (RIN: 2137-AC76) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6591. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Control of Drug Use and Alcohol Misuse in Natural Gas, Liquefied Natural Gas, and Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Operations Alcohol Misuse Prevention Program (Research and Special Programs Administration) [Docket PS-150, Notice No. 6] received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6592. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Hazardous Materials: Radiation Protection Program Requirement (Research and Special Programs Administration) [Docket No. RSPA-97-2850 (HM-169B)] (RIN: 2137-AD14) received Decem-

ber 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6593. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Hazardous Materials: Radiation Protection Program Requirement (Research and Special Programs Administration) [Docket No. RSPA-97-2850 (HM-169B)] (RIN: 2137-AD14) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6594. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Alcohol/Drug Regulations: Technical Amendments; Qualifications for Locomotive Engineers; Correction (Federal Railroad Administration) [Docket No. RSOR-6, Notice No. 45; Docket No. RSOR-9, Notice No. 9] (RIN: 2130-AA63) received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6595. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Aerospaiale Model ATR42-300 and ATR42-320 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-NM-283-AD; Amdt. 39-10262; AD 97-26-19] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 29, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6596. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class D Airspace; Hickory, NC (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 97-ASO-22] received December 29, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6597. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment of Class E Airspace; Covington, KY (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 97-ASO-20] received December 29, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6598. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revocation and Modification of Restricted Areas; FL (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 97-ASO-8] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received December 29, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6599. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Time of Designation for Restricted Areas; GA (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-ASO-5] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received December 29, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6600. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Pilot, Flight Instructor, Ground Instructor, and Pilot School Certification Rules (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 25910; Amdt. Nos. 91-255, 121-267, and 142-2] (RIN: 2120-AE71) received December 29, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6601. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class E Airspace; Grand Rapids, MI (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 97-AGL-44] received December 29, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Com-

mittee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6602. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment of Class E Airspace; Birmingham, AL (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 97-ASO-15] received December 29, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6603. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—International Management Code for the Safe Operation of Ships and for Pollution Prevention (Coast Guard) [CGD 95-073] (RIN: 2115-AF44) received December 29, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6604. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Regattas and Marine Parades (Coast Guard) [CGD 95-054] (RIN: 2115-AF17) received December 29, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6605. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-100, -200, -300, -400, and -500 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-NM-147-AD; Amdt. 39-10244; AD 97-26-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 23, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6606. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Aerospaiale Model ATR42-200, -300, and -320 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 95-NM-140-AD; Amdt. 39-10254; AD 97-26-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 23, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6607. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Raytheon Model Hawker 1000 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-NM-140-AD; Amdt. 39-10253; AD 97-26-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 23, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6608. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-100, -200, -300, -400, and -500 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-NM-259-AD; Amdt. 39-10247; AD 97-26-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 23, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6609. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Agusta S.p.A. Model A109K2 Helicopters (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-SW-54-AD; Amdt. 39-10252; AD 97-26-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 23, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6610. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; British Aerospace (Jetstream) Model HS 748 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-NM-222-AD; Amdt. 39-10248; AD 97-26-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 23, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6611. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; The New Piper Aircraft, Inc. Models PA-31T, PA-31T1, PA-31T2, PA-31T3, PA-42, PA-42720, and PA-42-1000 Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-CE-41-AD; Amdt. 39-10255; AD 97-26-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 23, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6612. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica S.A. Models EMB-110P1 and EMB-110P2 Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-CE-39-AD; Amdt. 39-10256; AD 97-26-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 23, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6613. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; MAULE Models MX-7-420 and MXT-7-420 Airplanes and Models M-7-235 and M-7-235A Airplanes Modified in Accordance With Maule Supplemental Type Certificate SA2661SO (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-CE-40-AD; Amdt. 39-10257; AD 97-26-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 23, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6614. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Raytheon Aircraft Company Models 1900, 1900C, and 1900D Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-CE-13-AD; Amdt. 39-10258; AD 97-26-15] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 23, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6615. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Cessna Aircraft Company Models 402C and 414A Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 90-CE-28-AD; Amdt. 39-10259; AD 97-26-16] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 23, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6616. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Teledyne Continental Motors IO-360, TSIO-360, LTSIO-360, IO-520, LIO-520, TSIO-520, LTSIO-520 Series, and Rolls-Royce plc IO-360 and TSIO-360 Series Reciprocating Engines (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 93-ANE-08; Amdt. 39-10260; AD 97-26-17] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 23, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6617. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Mooney Aircraft Corporation Models M20F, M20J, and M20L Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-CE-51-AD; Amdt. 39-10251; AD 97-26-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 23, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6618. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Model SA-360C Helicopters (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-SW-50-AD; Amdt. 39-10261; AD 97-26-18] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received

December 23, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6619. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; British Aerospace (Jetstream) Model 4101 Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-NM-146-AD; Amdt. 39-10241; AD 97-25-16] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 23, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6620. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Aerospatiale Model ATR42 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-NM-161-AD; Amdt. 39-10243; AD 97-25-18] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 23, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6621. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A320 and A321 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-NM-183-AD; Amdt. 39-10242; AD 97-25-17] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 23, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6622. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter Deutschland GmbH (ECD) Model BO-105A, BO-105C, BO-105S, BO-105LS A-1, and BO-105LS A-3 Helicopters and Eurocopters Canada Ltd. Model BO-105LS A-3 Helicopters (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-SW-44-AD; Amdt. 39-10245; AD 97-26-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 23, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6623. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment of Class E Airspace; Birmingham, AL (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 97-ASO-15] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received December 23, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6624. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Change Controlling Agency for Restricted Areas R-6412A and R-6412B; Camp Williams, UT (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 97-ANM-10] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received December 23, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6625. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revision of Class E Airspace; Gallup, NM (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 97-ASW-25] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received December 23, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6626. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class E Airspace; Mason, MI (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 97-AGL-27] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received December 23, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6627. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Marine Sanitation Device Standard—Establishment of

Drinking Water Intake No Discharge Zone(s) Under Section 312(f)(4)(B) of the Clean Water Act [FRL-5942-4] (RIN: 2040-AC61) received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6628. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's report entitled "The Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program, Annual Report to Congress FY 1996," pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 9604; to the Committee on Science.

6629. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulations Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule—Veterans Education: Approval of Correspondence Programs or Courses (RIN: 2900-AH91) received December 3, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

6630. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulations Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule—Loan Guaranty: Electronic Payment of Funding Fee (RIN: 2900-AH73) received November 19, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

6631. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulations Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule—Guidelines for Furnishing Sensori-neural Aids (RIN: 2900-AI60) received December 8, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

6632. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulations Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule—Schedule for Rating Disabilities; The Cardiovascular System (RIN: 2900-AE40) received December 8, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

6633. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulations Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule—Loan Guaranty: Requirements for Interest Rate Reduction Refinancing Loans (RIN: 2900-AI92) received November 31, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

6634. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulations Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule—Active Military Service Certified Under Section 401 of Public Law 95-202 (RIN: 2900-AI91) received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

6635. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting the combined third and fourth quarter reports on the expenditure and need for worker adjustment assistance training funds under the Trade Act of 1974, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2296(a)(2); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6636. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Determination of Interest Rate [Rev. Rul. 97-53] received December 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6637. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Adoption Assistance [Notice 97-70] received November 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6638. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—IRS Adoption Taxpayer Identification Numbers [TD 8739] (RIN: 1545-AV09) received November 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6639. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Determination of Issue Price in the Case of Certain Debt Instruments Issued for Property [Rev. Rul. 97-49] received November 20, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6640. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Special Rules for Certain Transactions Where Stated Principal Amount Does Not Exceed \$2,800,000 [Rev. Rul. 97-56] received December 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6641. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Simplified Exclusion Ratio [Notice 98-2] received December 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6642. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Treatment of Loans with Below-Market Interest Rates [Rev. Rul. 97-57] received December 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6643. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Tax forms and instructions [Rev. Proc. 97-57] received December 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6644. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—General Business Credit [Rev. Rul. 97-51] received December 8, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6645. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Minimum Distribution Requirements [Notice 97-75] received December 8, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6646. A letter from the Assistant Commissioner (Examination), Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Market Segment Specialization Program Audit Techniques Guides—received December 17, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6647. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Income Tax Return Preparer Penalties—1997 Federal Income Tax Returns Due Diligence Requirements for Earned Income Credit [Notice 97-65] received December 4, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6648. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Tax Forms and Instructions [Rev. Proc. 97-60] received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6649. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Methods of Signing [TD 8689] (RIN: 1545-AT23) received November 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6650. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Presidentially Declared Disasters in North Dakota and Minnesota [Notice 97-62] received November 25, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6651. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Guidance on Making Payments for Charitable Remainder Trusts

[Notice 97-68] received November 17, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6652. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Grace Period Interest [Notice 97-67] received November 17, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6653. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Electronic Funds Transfer—Temporary Waiver of Failure to Deposit Penalty for Certain Taxpayers and Request for Comments on Future Guidance [Notice 97-43] received November 17, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6654. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Foreign Base Company Income [Rev. Rul. 97-48] received November 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6655. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Contracts with reserves based on segregated asset accounts [Rev. Rul. 97-46] received November 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6656. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Permitted disparity with respect to employer-provided contributions or benefits [Rev. Rul. 97-45] received November 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6657. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Tax forms and instructions [Rev. Proc. 97-61] received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6658. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Determination of Issue Price in the Case of Certain Debt Instruments Issued for Property [Rev. Rul. 98-4] received December 18, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6659. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Partnership Magnetic Media Filing Requirements [Notice 97-77] received December 17, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6660. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Weighted Average Interest Rate Update [Notice 97-69] received December 2, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6661. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Taxation of DISC Income to Shareholders [Rev. Rul. 97-49] received December 2, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6662. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Interest on underpayments [Rev. Proc. 98-15] received January 9, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6663. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Rules and regulations [Rev. Proc. 98-14] received January 9, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6664. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting

the Service's final rule—Rulings and determination letters [Rev. Proc. 98-11] received January 9, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6665. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Rulings and determination letters [Rev. Proc. 98-12] received January 9, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6666. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Consolidated returns—limitations on the use of certain losses and credits; overall foreign loss accounts [TD 8751] (RIN: 1545-AV30) received January 9, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6667. A letter from the Assistant Commissioner (Examination), Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Petroleum Industry Coordinated Issue: Replacement of Underground Storage Tanks at Retail Gasoline Stations—received January 9, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6668. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Imposition and rates of tax; bows and arrows [Rev. Rul. 98-5] received January 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6669. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Low-Income Housing Credit [Rev. Rul. 98-3] received January 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6670. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Election Not to Apply Look-Back Method in De Minimis Cases [TD 8756] (RIN: 1545-AV78) received January 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6671. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's "Major" final rule—Interim Rules for Mental Health Parity [T.D. 8741] (RIN: 1545-AV53) received December 22, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6672. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Rulings and determination letters [Rev. Proc. 98-4] received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6673. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Cash or Deferred Arrangements; Nondiscrimination [Notice 98-1] received December 30, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6674. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Returns Relating to Interest on Education Loans [Notice 98-7] received December 33, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6675. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Limitations on Benefits and Contributions under Qualified Plans [Rev. Rul. 98-1] received December 33, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6676. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—SIMPLE IRA Plan

Guidance [Notice 98-4] received December 33, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6677. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Foreign Tax Credit Abuse [Notice 98-5] received December 33, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6678. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Rulings and determination letters [Rev. Proc. 98-8] received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6679. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Rulings and determination letters [Rev. Proc. 98-5] received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6680. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Rulings and determination letters [Rev. Proc. 98-7] received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6681. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Requirements Respecting the Adoption or Change of Accounting Method; Extensions of Time to Make Elections [TD 8742] (RIN: 1545-AU42 and 1545-AV20) received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6682. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Gasoline and Diesel Fuel Excise Tax; Special Rules for Alaska; Definitions [TD 8748] (RIN: 1545-AU53) received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6683. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Funding Method for Defined Benefit Pension Plan [Rev. Proc. 98-10] received December 33, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6684. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Disclaimer of Interest and Powers [TD 8744] (RIN: 1545-AR52) received December 30, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6685. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Weighted Average Interest Rate Update [Notice 97-74] received December 22, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6686. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Publicly Traded Partnerships [Notice 98-3] received December 22, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6687. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Examination of returns and claims for refund, credit, or abatement; determination of correct tax liability [Rev. Proc. 98-13] received January 8, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6688. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—*Pacific Enterprises and Subsidiaries v. Commissioner* [T.C. Dkt. No. 5295-91] received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6689. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—*William R. Jackson v. Commissioner* [T.C. Dkt. No. 23558-94] received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6690. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Rulings and determination letters [Rev. Proc. 98-1] received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6691. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Qualified Funeral Trusts [Notice 98-6] received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6692. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—*Transwestern Pipeline Co. v. United States*—received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6693. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Deposits of Excise Taxes [TD 8740] (RIN: 1545-AV03) received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6694. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Examination of returns and claims for refund, credit, or abatement; determination of correct tax liability [Rev. Proc. 98-2] received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6695. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Qualified Small Business Stock (RIN: 1545-AU34) received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6696. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Application of HIPAA Group Market Rules to Individuals Who Were Denied Coverage Due to a Health Status-Related Factor [26 CFR Part 54] received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6697. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Application of HIPAA Group Market Portability Rules to Health Flexible Spending Arrangements [26 CFR Part 54] received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6698. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—General Rules for Making and Maintaining Qualified Electing Fund Elections [TD 8750] (RIN: 1545-AV40) received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6699. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Rulings and determination letters [Rev. Proc. 97-55] received December 22, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6700. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Sale of Residence from Qualified Personal Residence Trust [TD 8743] (RIN: 1545-AU12) received December 22, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6701. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting

the Service's final rule—IRS Reassures Nursery Growers about Farming Exception [Announcement 97-120] received November 28, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6702. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Interim Guidance on Roth IRAs [Announcement 97-122] received December 3, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6703. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Last-in, first-out inventories [Rev. Rul. 97-52] received December 3, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6704. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Substantial Modification of Rental Agreements [Notice 97-72] received December 3, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6705. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Returns Relating to Higher Education Tuition and Related Expenses [Notice 97-73] received December 3, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6706. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Rulings and determination letters [Rev. Proc. 98-6] received January 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6707. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Reorganizations/Treatment of Warrants as Securities [TD 8752] (RIN: 1545-AU67) received January 7, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6708. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Reorganizations; Nonqualified Preferred Stock [TD 8753] (RIN: 1545-AV85) received January 7, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6709. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Debt Instruments with Original Issue Discount; Annuity Contracts [TD 8754] (RIN: 1545-AS76) received January 7, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6710. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Definition of structure [TD 8745] (RIN: 1545-AR63) received December 29, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6711. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Rulings and determination letters [Rev. Proc. 98-3] received December 29, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6712. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Rulings and determination letters [Rev. Proc. 98-10] received December 29, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6713. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Certain Cost-sharing Payments [Rev. Rul. 97-55] received December 29, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6714. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Amortizable Bond Premium [TD 8746] (RIN: 1545-AU09) received December 30, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6715. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Empowerment Zone Employment Credit [TD 8747] (RIN: 1545-AU30) received December 29, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6716. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Qualified Zone Academy Bonds [TD 8755] (RIN: 1545-AV74) received January 6, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6717. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Rules and regulations [Rev. Proc. 98-9] received January 6, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6718. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Social Security Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Definition of United States Resident; Religious Record of Birth or Baptism as Evidence of Citizenship; Plan to Help Blind and Disabled Individuals Achieve Self-Support [Regulations No. 16] (RIN: 0960-AE05) received November 26, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6719. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Branch, U.S. Customs Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Technical Change Regarding Duty Free Entry of Metal Articles [T.D. 98-4] received December 31, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6720. A letter from the Acting Associate Chief, Forest Service, transmitting annual report covering major accomplishments of the Forest Service for fiscal year 1996, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 1674(c); jointly to the Committees on Agriculture and Resources.

6721. A letter from the Administrator, U.S. Agency for International Development, transmitting the Agency's annual report on activities under the Denton Program for the period July 1, 1996 through June 30, 1997; jointly to the Committees on National Security and International Relations.

6722. A letter from the Chairperson, United States Commission on Civil Rights, transmitting the Commission's report entitled "Equal Educational Opportunity and Non-discrimination for Students with Disabilities: Federal Enforcement of Section 504," pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1975; jointly to the Committees on Education and the Workforce and the Judiciary.

6723. A letter from the Chairman, National Transportation Safety Board, transmitting a copy of the Board's request for supplemental appropriations, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. app. 1903(b)(7); jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Appropriations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

[Pursuant to the order of the House on November 13, 1997 the following report was filed on December 19, 1997]

Mr. LEACH: Committee on Banking and Financial Services. H.R. 217. A bill to amend

title IV of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act to consolidate the Federal programs for housing assistance for the homeless into a block grant program that ensures that States and communities are provided sufficient flexibility to use assistance amounts effectively; with an amendment (Rept. 105-407). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of Rule X and clause 4 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. NETHERCUTT:

H.R. 3089. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the submission to Congress and the public of the identity of any individual for whom a waiver of the eligibility requirements for interment in Arlington National Cemetery is granted, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PAUL (for himself, Mrs. CHENOWETH, and Mr. ROHRBACHER):

H.R. 3090. A bill to require the withdrawal of the United States from the International Monetary Fund; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 3091. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to require a two-thirds vote on the passage of legislation that repeals, increases, or waives the discretionary spending limit or repeals or waives the pay-as-you-go provisions of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 if the current year budget was not in surplus or the budget for the fiscal year immediately preceding such year was not in surplus; to the Committee on Rules, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BARR of Georgia:

H.R. 3092. A bill to repeal authority for administration of an au pair program by the United States Information Agency; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. BARR of Georgia:

H.R. 3093. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to add the drug flunitrazepam to schedule I of the schedules of control substances; to the Committee on Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GIBBONS (for himself and Mr. ENSIGN):

H.R. 3094. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of the Interior from promulgating certain regulations relating to Indian gaming activities; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. ARCHER (for himself and Mr. KASICH):

H.R. 3095. A bill to establish the Bipartisan Panel to Design Long-Range Social Security Reform; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GREENWOOD:

H.R. 3096. A bill to correct a provision relating to termination of benefits for convicted persons; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. LARGENT (for himself, Mr. PAXON, Mr. KASICH, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland,

Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CANNON, Mr. CHABOT, Mrs. CHENOWETH, Mr. COOKSEY, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. DUNCAN, Ms. DUNN of Washington, Mr. EHRlich, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. FORBES, Mrs. FOWLER, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina, Mr. ISTOOK, Mr. JONES, Mr. LINDER, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. MCINTOSH, Mr. METCALF, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. PAUL, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. REDMOND, Mr. RIGGS, Mr. RILEY, Mr. SANFORD, Mr. SCARBOROUGH, Mr. BOB SCHAFFER, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SHADEGG, Mrs. LINDA SMITH of Washington, Mr. SNOWBARGER, Mr. STUMP, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. TALENT, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. THORBERRY, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. WAMP, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. WICKER, Mr. PITTS, Mr. MCKEON, and Mr. BONILLA):

H.R. 3097. A bill to terminate the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON:

H.R. 3098. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to terminate public financing of Presidential election campaigns; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MCNULTY (for himself, Mr.

ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. FORD, Mr. PAUL, Mr. NADLER, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. FROST, Mrs. MYRICK, and Mr. BALDACCIO):

H.R. 3099. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to require that recipients of Federal payments have the option to receive such payments by electronic funds transfer or by check; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

By Mr. BONIOR (for himself, Mr. GEP-

HARDT, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. DELAURO, Mrs. KENNELLY of Connecticut, Mr. CLAY, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COYNE, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. FILNER, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. GEJENSON, Mr. GREEN, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. JACKSON-LEE, Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. KLINK, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. LANTOS, Ms. LOFGREN, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. MANTON, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. MILLER of California, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. NADLER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. OLVER, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. RAHALL, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. STARK, Mr. TORRES, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Ms. WATERS, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. FURSE, Mr. JACKSON, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. MCKINNEY, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. SABO, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. STOKES, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr.

TIERNEY, Mr. VENTO, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. WYNN):

H.R. 3100. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase the Federal minimum wage; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts:

H.R. 3101. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require faster vesting of employer contributions to defined benefit plans, to require employer plans to permit rollovers to individual retirement accounts on an employee's separation from service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts:

H.R. 3102. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an inflation adjustment for the maximum amount which may be contributed to an individual retirement plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PITTS (for himself, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. HULSHOF, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. COOK, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. BOB SCHAFFER, Mr. SNOWBARGER, Mr. BRADY, Mr. COOKSEY, Mr. ROGAN, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. CANNON, Mr. PEASE, Mr. REDMOND, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. HUTCHINSON, and Mr. RYUN):

H.R. 3103. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the standard deduction for married individuals, to exclude certain amounts of interest and dividends from gross income, to increase the deduction for the health insurance costs of self-employed individuals, and to allow private colleges to establish prepaid tuition plans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RILEY (for himself, Mr. SALMON, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. MCINTOSH, Mr. CANNON, Mr. ISTOOK, Mr. PAUL, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. ADERHOLT, and Mr. DELAY):

H.R. 3104. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that married couples may file a combined return under which each spouse is taxed using the rates applicable to unmarried individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROHRABACHER:

H.R. 3105. A bill to provide that the President may not waive the prohibitions on providing to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam financing and other forms of assistance by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation or the Export-Import Bank; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on International Relations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. ROHRABACHER, and Mr. PAUL):

H.R. 3106. A bill to restrict the use of the exchange stabilization fund; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

By Mr. SAXTON:

H.R. 3107. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for termination of a military retiree's required contributions to the military Survivor Benefit Plan after the retiree has made contributions for 30 years and has attained age 70; to the Committee on National Security.

By Mr. SAXTON (for himself and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey):

H.R. 3108. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to correct inequities in

payments to home health agencies for home health services under the interim payment system; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SOLOMON:

H.R. 3109. A bill to establish the THOMAS Cole National Historic Site in the State of New York, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. TALENT (for himself, Mr. LATOURETTE, and Mr. PAUL):

H.R. 3110. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow small employers a credit against income tax for certain expenses for long-term training of employees in highly skilled metalworking trades; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VISCLOSKY:

H.R. 3111. A bill to assure that the services of a non-emergency department physician are available to hospital patients 24-hours-a-day, seven days a week in all non-Federal hospitals with at least 100 licensed beds; to the Committee on Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. WATERS:

H.R. 3112. A bill to authorize funds for the use by the United States Customs Service of high energy container x-ray systems and automated targeting systems for inspection of cargo at major checkpoints along the borders of the United States that are contiguous with other countries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 3113. A bill to reauthorize the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. LEACH (for himself, Mr. LAFALCE, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. VENTO, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mr. JACKSON):

H.R. 3114. A bill to authorize United States participation in a quota increase and the New Arrangements to Borrow of the International Monetary Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

By Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD:

H.R. 3115. A bill to establish professional development partnerships to improve the quality of America's teachers and the academic achievement of students in the classroom, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. ARMEY:

H. Con. Res. 201. Concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment of the two Houses; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. GOODLING (for himself, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. COOK, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. WOLF, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. PITTS, Mr. SNOWBARGER, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. LARGENT, and Mr. BUNNING of Kentucky):

H. Con. Res. 202. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the Federal Government should acknowledge the importance of at-home parents and should not discriminate against families who forego a second income in order for a mother or father to be at home with their children; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. MASCARA (for himself, Mr. EVANS, Mr. MURTHA, and Mr. KILDEE):

H. Con. Res. 203. Concurrent resolution requesting that the United States Postal Serv-

ice issue a commemorative postage stamp honoring the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

By Mr. RYUN:

H. Con. Res. 204. Concurrent resolution honoring the members of the United States Armed Forces who served, and the families of members of the United States Armed Forces who lost their lives or were injured, during the Tet Offensive of the Vietnam War; to the Committee on National Security.

By Mr. DREIER:

H. Res. 335. A resolution providing for a committee to notify the President of the assembly of the Congress; which was considered and agreed to.

By Mr. ARMEY:

H. Res. 336. A resolution to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House has assembled; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. ARMEY:

H. Res. 337. A resolution providing for the hour of meeting of the House; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. LEWIS of California:

H. Res. 338. A resolution expressing the condolences of the House on the death of late Representative Bono; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. BARR of Georgia:

H. Res. 339. A resolution expressing the sense of the House that sections 3345 through 3349 of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as the "Vacancies Act"), relating to the appointment of certain officers to fill vacant positions in Executive agencies, apply to all Executive agencies, including the Department of Justice; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H. Res. 340. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that any budgetary surplus achieved by the end of fiscal year 2002 be saved for investment in the Social Security Program; to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

232. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, relative to House Resolution No. 75 memorializing the Congress of the United States to redirect some military spending, not to include reductions in veterans programs or benefits or to compromise our national security, to the states to enable them to meet domestic needs; to the Committee on National Security.

233. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Florida, relative to a resolution urging the United States Department of the Navy to take actions necessary to enable the continued operation of the Navy Exchange located at the site of the former Orlando Naval Training Center; to the Committee on National Security.

234. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 21

memorializing the Congress of the United States to make changes in the Ready Reserve Mobilization Income Insurance Program; to the Committee on National Security.

235. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, relative to House Resolution No. 94 memorializing Congress, the President, and the Federal Trade Commission to maintain existing standards for the use of the "Made in USA" label; to the Committee on Commerce.

236. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relative to Senate Resolution No. 89 memorializing the Congress of the United States and the EPA to halt the imposition of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ground-level ozone and particulate and reconsider its decision to impose even more stringent standards upon this Commonwealth until the required studies and impact analyses are completed; to the Committee on Commerce.

237. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Texas, relative to Senate Resolution 55 requesting the Congress of the United States to continue its efforts to determine the location and status of all United States military personnel still missing in Southeast Asia; to the Committee on International Relations.

238. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Ohio, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 18 memorializing the Congress of the United States to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to protect the integrity of and prohibit the physical desecration of the American flag; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

239. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relative to House Resolution No. 304 memorializing the President and Congress of the United States to direct both the FTC and the Department of Justice to examine the proposed actions of Westinghouse Electric Corporation to determine whether the sales would stifle competition, significantly raise consumer and supplier prices or detrimentally impact suppliers of the nuclear and non-nuclear power generation market; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 12: Mr. GUTIERREZ and Mr. MANTON.
 H.R. 44: Mr. EVANS, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mrs. EMERSON, and Mr. SAXTON.
 H.R. 45: Mr. TURNER, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Mr. REYES.
 H.R. 59: Mr. ROGAN, Mr. ENSIGN, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. REDMOND, Mr. GANSKE, Mr. GOSS, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. CAMP, Mr. COX of California, Mrs. EMERSON, and Mr. RILEY.
 H.R. 65: Mr. JOHN.
 H.R. 80: Mr. QUINN.
 H.R. 96: Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon.
 H.R. 107: Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. OLVER, and Mr. NEY.
 H.R. 130: Mr. KLINK.
 H.R. 131: Mr. HALL of Texas.
 H.R. 132: Mr. ARCHER, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. HALL of Texas, and Ms. RIVERS.
 H.R. 133: Mr. KLUG.
 H.R. 165: Mr. BONILLA and Mr. RAHALL.
 H.R. 192: Mr. LUTHER.
 H.R. 219: Mr. METCALF and Mrs. EMERSON.
 H.R. 298: Ms. LOFGREN.
 H.R. 303: Mr. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. GOODE, Mr. FORBES, Mrs. LINDA SMITH of Washington, Mr. COOK, and Mr. JOHN.

H.R. 306: Mr. POSHARD, Mr. WEYGAND, Mrs. KENNELLY of Connecticut, and Mr. SISISKY.
 H.R. 332: Mr. SHERMAN.
 H.R. 337: Mr. OLVER.
 H.R. 339: Mr. GREEN.
 H.R. 399: Mr. PAXON.
 H.R. 402: Mr. PAUL.
 H.R. 419: Ms. RIVERS.
 H.R. 444: Mr. TIERNEY.
 H.R. 498: Ms. RIVERS.
 H.R. 612: Mr. COSTELLO and Mr. ENGEL.
 H.R. 614: Mr. PAXON, Mr. BACHUS, and Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi.
 H.R. 633: Mr. HINCHEY.
 H.R. 634: Mr. MCCRERY.
 H.R. 635: Mr. ACKERMAN.
 H.R. 676: Mr. WALSH, Mr. HALL of Ohio, and Mr. ABERCROMBIE.
 H.R. 744: Mr. KUCINICH.
 H.R. 758: Mr. COOK and Ms. DUNN of Washington.
 H.R. 766: Mr. YATES and Mr. ENGEL.
 H.R. 778: Mr. HINCHEY.
 H.R. 779: Mr. HINCHEY.
 H.R. 780: Mr. HINCHEY.
 H.R. 859: Mr. STEARNS, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. JOHN.
 H.R. 871: Mr. MCGOVERN.
 H.R. 872: Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Mr. MATSUI, and Mr. SNYDER.
 H.R. 934: Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi.
 H.R. 950: Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. OLVER, and Ms. KILPATRICK.
 H.R. 964: Mr. POSHARD.
 H.R. 979: Mr. KLINK, Mr. BUNNING of Kentucky, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, Mrs. MYRICK, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. COOK, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. WAXMAN, Mrs. FOWLER, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, and Mr. POMEROY.
 H.R. 980: Mr. HUTCHINSON.
 H.R. 1038: Ms. KILPATRICK and Mr. MORAN of Virginia.
 H.R. 1059: Mr. HASTINGS of Washington and Mr. BILBRAY.
 H.R. 1111: Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. MATSUI, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. DIXON, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. BERRY, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. FILNER, Mr. WISE, Mr. COOK, Mrs. CLAYTON, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. FORD, and Mr. PASCRELL.
 H.R. 1126: Mr. ENSIGN, Mrs. EMERSON, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. HAYWORTH, and Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut.
 H.R. 1130: Mr. OBEY, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, and Mr. WEXLER.
 H.R. 1134: Mr. GEJDENSON.
 H.R. 1146: Mr. BURTON of Indiana and Mr. COMBEST.
 H.R. 1147: Mr. SESSIONS.
 H.R. 1165: Mr. BISHOP, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, and Mr. RUSH.
 H.R. 1205: Mr. HOUGHTON.
 H.R. 1215: Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mr. DEFazio.
 H.R. 1231: Mr. PEASE, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. ALLEN, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mrs. THURMAN.
 H.R. 1242: Mr. BAKER.
 H.R. 1261: Mr. LATHAM.
 H.R. 1266: Mr. PAUL.
 H.R. 1301: Mr. BORKSI.
 H.R. 1302: Mr. GUTIERREZ.
 H.R. 1334: Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, and Mr. ENGEL.
 H.R. 1415: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. CLAY, Mr. SKELTON, Ms. CARSON, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SHERMAN, and Ms. JACKSON-LEE.
 H.R. 1425: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts and Mr. KILDEE.
 H.R. 1453: Mr. HINCHEY.
 H.R. 1500: Mrs. KELLY and Mr. MANTON.
 H.R. 1507: Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts and Mr. FORD.
 H.R. 1521: Mr. ROHRABACHER and Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi.

H.R. 1531: Ms. ESHOO, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. ENSIGN.
 H.R. 1592: Mr. PAUL.
 H.R. 1595: Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. CANADY of Florida, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. NUSSLE, and Mr. HILLEARY.
 H.R. 1601: Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. FROST, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. MANTON, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mrs. KELLY.
 H.R. 1614: Mr. LUTHER.
 H.R. 1679: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. MOLLOHAN.
 H.R. 1682: Mr. PAUL.
 H.R. 1689: Mrs. KENNELLY of Connecticut, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. GOSS, Mrs. KELLY, Mrs. NORTUP, and Mr. GALLEGLY.
 H.R. 1698: Mr. KUCINICH.
 H.R. 1706: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. WEYGAND, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. MANTON, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, and Mr. HORN.
 H.R. 1715: Mr. ENGEL, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. BENTSEN, and Ms. WOOLSEY.
 H.R. 1763: Mr. PAUL.
 H.R. 1788: Mr. VENTO.
 H.R. 1812: Mr. BACHUS.
 H.R. 1813: Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. LANTOS, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. KIND of Wisconsin, and Mr. ENGEL.
 H.R. 1858: Mr. MCNULTY.
 H.R. 1864: Mr. GOODLING.
 H.R. 1874: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.
 H.R. 1915: Ms. LOFGREN.
 H.R. 1970: Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. ANDREWS, and Mr. SNYDER.
 H.R. 2021: Mr. NETHERCUTT.
 H.R. 2094: Ms. PELOSI, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.
 H.R. 2130: Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. STARK, Mr. YATES, Mr. PASCRELL, and Ms. FURSE.
 H.R. 2154: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. FILNER, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. OWENS.
 H.R. 2175: Mr. BAESLER.
 H.R. 2202: Mr. CHABOT, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. FILNER, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. DELAHUNT, and Mr. WELDON of Florida.
 H.R. 2212: Mr. STARK and Ms. LOFGREN.
 H.R. 2221: Mr. CANADY of Florida and Mr. BOYD.
 H.R. 2224: Mr. LAMPSON, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MCNULTY, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. STUPAK, Mrs. EMERSON, and Mr. MANTON.
 H.R. 2228: Mr. FATTAH, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. LAFALCE, and Mr. SAWYER.
 H.R. 2281: Mr. MCCOLLUM.
 H.R. 2313: Mr. STUMP, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, and Mr. FRELINGHUSEN.
 H.R. 2351: Mr. FORD, Mr. FORBES, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut.
 H.R. 2365: Mr. FORBES.
 H.R. 2408: Mr. WYNN, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. WEYGAND, and Mr. DELLUMS.
 H.R. 2454: Mr. FORD, Mr. FORBES, Mrs. CLAYTON, and Mr. WEXLER.
 H.R. 2456: Mr. ENGEL and Mr. ROEMER.
 H.R. 2457: Mr. FORD, Mr. FORBES, Mrs. CLAYTON, and Mr. WEXLER.
 H.R. 2477: Mr. LATOURETTE.
 H.R. 2478: Mr. LATOURETTE.
 H.R. 2481: Mr. COYNE and Mr. ALLEN.
 H.R. 2495: Mr. DIAZ-BALART and Ms. ROSELEHTINEN.
 H.R. 2504: Mr. PAYNE, Mr. COYNE, Mr. VENTO, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. FROST, and Mr. NEY.
 H.R. 2509: Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. NORWOOD, Ms.

LOFGREN, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. HEFLEY.

H.R. 2523: Mr. MCHUGH.

H.R. 2527: Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. SHAYS.

H.R. 2547: Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. KILPATRICK, and Mr. UNDERWOOD.

H.R. 2563: Mr. ANDREWS.

H.R. 2567: Mr. WELDON of Florida.

H.R. 2568: Mr. BLUNT and Mr. BOYD.

H.R. 2586: Mr. LUTHER and Mr. VISLOSKEY.

H.R. 2591: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. FOLEY, and Mrs. MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 2625: Mr. SKEEN, Mr. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. DELAY, Mr. REGULA, Mrs. NORTHUP, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. KASICH, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. STUMP, Mr. WHITE, Mr. BACHUS, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. SNOWBARGER and Mr. BLUNT.

H.R. 2652: Mrs. MORELLA.

H.R. 2667: Mr. PAXON.

H.R. 2693: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 2695: Mr. FATTAH, Mr. SANDLIN, and Mr. UNDERWOOD.

H.R. 2714: Mr. BERMAN.

H.R. 2723: Mr. WELDON of Florida.

H.R. 2734: Mr. CANNON, Mr. NEY, and Mr. CAMP.

H.R. 2741: Mr. COX of California.

H.R. 2748: Mr. GANSKE.

H.R. 2754: Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 2760: Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. STUMP, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, and Mr. LUTHER.

H.R. 2786: Mr. BACHUS.

H.R. 2807: Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. CALVERT, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. DEGETTE, and Mr. FARR of California.

H.R. 2821: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. CANADY of Florida, Mr. BOYD, and Ms. STABENOW.

H.R. 2828: Ms. NORTON, Mr. SANDLIN, and Mr. UNDERWOOD.

H.R. 2846: Mr. SAM JOHNSON, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. CANNON, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. GOODE, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. LAHOOD, Mrs. LINDA SMITH of Washington, Mr. SALMON, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. GIBBONS, and Mr. NETHERCUTT.

H.R. 2868: Mr. STUMP.

H.R. 2870: Mr. KLUG, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. STOKES, Mr. SAWYER, and Mr. PAS-TOR.

H.R. 2874: Mr. WELDON of Florida.

H.R. 2900: Mrs. THURMAN and Mr. FORD.

H.R. 2908: Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, Mr. EWING, Mr. LEACH, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. BUNNING of Kentucky, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, and Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 2912: Mr. FORD, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. WAMP, Mr. COBLE, Mr. HEFNER,

Mr. TURNER, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. COOK, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. MAS-CARA, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. RILEY, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. GORDON, Mr. RUSH, Mr. PICK-ERING, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. JOHN, Mr. EVANS, Mr. WHITFIELD, and Mr. STRICK-LAND.

H.R. 2921: Mr. CAMP, Mr. COBURN, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. DAN SCHAEFER of Colorado, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. KLINK, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. BERRY, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, Mr. TANNER, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. PETERSON of Min-nesota, Mr. STUMP, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. BOYD, Mr. GOSS, Mr. TAYLOR of North Caro-lina, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. ROGAN, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. UPTON, Mr. YOUNG of Alas-ka, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. WISE, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. HORN, Mr. PARKER, Mrs. MYRICK, Ms. ESHOO, Mrs. CHENOWETH, Mr. KIND of Wisconsin, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. COOK, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, and Mr. MORAN of Kansas.

H.R. 2936: Mr. BLILEY, Mr. GOODE, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, and Mr. HOEKSTRA.

H.R. 2943: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. FORD, Mr. MOAKLEY, and Mr. HILLIARD.

H.R. 2944: Mr. OLVER.

H.R. 2955: Mr. HOLDEN and Mr. METCALF.

H.R. 2985: Mr. HAYWORTH and Mr. GOOD-LATTE.

H.R. 3014: Mr. HORN.

H.R. 3033: Ms. WATERS, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. BROWN of California, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. BISHOP, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. WYNN, Mr. FORD, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. RA-HALL, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. CON-YERS, Mr. SPRATT, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. SAW-YER, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. CLY-BURN, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. SCOTT, Ms. SANCHEZ, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. NADLER, Mr. OWENS, Mr. BOYD, Mr. FILNER, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. BERMAN, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. ESHOO, Mrs. KENNELLY of Connecticut, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. PASTOR, Ms. JACK-SON-LEE, Ms. FURSE, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN, Ms. NOR-TON, Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. DIXON, Mr. ENGEL, and Ms. MCKINNEY.

H.R. 3043: Mr. GUTIERREZ and Mr. GEJDEN-SON.

H.R. 3050: Mr. KLECZKA.

H.R. 3051: Mr. CARDIN.

H.R. 3081: Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. FROST, Mr. GREEN, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MANTON, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. NORTON, Ms. RIVERS, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. STARK.

H.J. Res. 98: Mr. ENGEL.

H.J. Res. 102: Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. QUINN, Mr.

PAPPAS, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mrs. KELLY, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. WICKER, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. SNOWBARGER, Mr. HAMILTON, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. WELLER, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. PORTER, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. OWENS, and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.

H. Con. Res. 52: Mr. SESSIONS.

H. Con. Res. 55: Mr. HORN.

H. Con. Res. 68: Mr. STARK.

H. Con. Res. 80: Mr. GALLEGLY and Mr. COOK.

H. Con. Res. 106: Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. NADLER, Mr. BERMAN, and Mr. ENGEL.

H. Con. Res. 112: Mr. ADAM SMITH of Wash-ington and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

H. Con. Res. 114: Mr. BACHUS and Mr. SAND-ERS.

H. Con. Res. 121: Mr. SHAW.

H. Con. Res. 148: Ms. SANCHEZ and Mr. MEE-HAN.

H. Con. Res. 152: Mr. ENGEL and Mr. OLVER.

H. Con. Res. 184: Mr. BARRETT of Wiscon-sin, Mr. PORTER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. FORD, Mr. CASTLE, Mrs. MORELLA, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. STARK, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. MEEHAN.

H. Res. 37: Mr. THOMPSON and Mr. FORD.

H. Res. 211: Mr. COBLE and Mr. LIVINGSTON.

H. Res. 246: Ms. SLAUGHTER and Mr. POR-TER.

H. Res. 304: Mr. ROHRBACHER and Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolu-tions as follows:

H.R. 1500: Mr. MEEHAN.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the clerk's desk and referred as follows:

29. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the Broward County Board of County Com-missioners, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, rela-tive to supporting the passage of H.R. 1858 and S. 869, both entitled "Employment Non-Discrimination Act of 1997" currently pend-ing before the United States Congress or, in the alternative, the passage of such other federal legislation that would prohibit em-ployment discrimination based on sexual ori-entation; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

30. Also, a petition of the Essex County Board of Supervisors, Elizabethtown, New York, relative to supporting Federal Legisla-tion designating English as the official lan-guage of the United States of America; to the Committee on Education and the Work-force.

31. Also, a petition of the City of North Wildwood, New Jersey, relative to opposing H.R. 1534, known as the Private Property Rights Implementation Act of 1997; to the Committee on the Judiciary.