

MAJORITY LEADER

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Republican Conference, I am directed by that conference to notify the House officially that the Republican Members have selected as their majority leader the gentleman from Texas, the Honorable RICHARD K. ARMEY.

MINORITY LEADER

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Democratic Caucus, I have been directed to report to the House that the Democratic Members have selected as minority leader the gentleman from Missouri, the Honorable RICHARD A. GEPHARDT.

MAJORITY WHIP

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Republican Conference, I am directed by the conference to notify the House officially that the Republican Members have selected as their majority whip the gentleman from Texas, the Honorable TOM DELAY.

MINORITY WHIP

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Democratic Caucus, I have been directed to report to the House that the Democratic Members have selected as minority whip the gentleman from Michigan, the Honorable DAVID E. BONIOR.

ELECTION OF CLERK OF THE HOUSE, SERGEANT AT ARMS, CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, AND CHAPLAIN

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 1) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1

Resolved, That Jeffrey J. Trandahl of the State of South Dakota, be, and is hereby, chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives;

That Wilson S. Livingood of the Commonwealth of Virginia be, and is hereby, chosen Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives;

That James M. Eagen, III, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and is hereby, chosen Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives; and

That Father Daniel P. Coughlin of the State of Illinois, be, and is hereby, chosen Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment to the resolution, but before offering the amendment, I request that there be a division of the question on the resolution so that we may have a separate vote on the Chaplain.

The SPEAKER. The question will be divided.

The question is on agreeing to that portion of the resolution providing for the election of the Chaplain.

That portion of the resolution was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FROST

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the remainder of the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FROST:

Resolved, That Dan Turton of the District of Columbia be, and is hereby, chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives;

That Steve Elmendorf of the District of Columbia be, and is hereby chosen Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives; and

That Moses Mercado of the District of Columbia be, and is hereby, chosen Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST).

The amendment was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the remainder of the resolution offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS).

The remainder of the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Will the officers-elect present themselves in the well of the House?

The officers-elect presented themselves at the bar of the House and took the oath of office as follows:

Do you solemnly swear that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office of which you are about to enter. So help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations. You have been sworn in as officers of the House.

NOTIFICATION TO SENATE

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 2) to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House has assembled and of the election of the Speaker and the Clerk, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 2

Resolved, That the Senate be informed that a quorum of the House of Representatives has assembled; that J. Dennis Hastert, a Representative from the State of Illinois, has been elected Speaker; and Jeffrey J. Trandahl, a citizen of the State of South Dakota, has been elected Clerk of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Seventh Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 3) author-

izing the Speaker to appoint a committee to notify the President of the assembly of the Congress, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 3

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.

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APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT, PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 3

The SPEAKER. 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).

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO INFORM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE ELECTION OF THE SPEAKER AND THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 4) authorizing the Clerk to inform the President of the election of the Speaker and the Clerk, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 4

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to inform the President of the United States that the House of Representatives has elected J. Dennis Hastert, a Representative from the State of Illinois, Speaker; and Jeffrey J. Trandahl, a citizen of the State of South Dakota, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Seventh Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RULES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the House Republican Conference, I call up a privileged resolution (H. Res. 5) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 5

Resolved, That the Rules of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Sixth

Congress, including applicable provisions of law or concurrent resolution that constituted rules of the House at the end of the One Hundred Sixth Congress, are adopted as the Rules of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Seventh Congress, with amendments to the standing rules as provided in section 2, and with other orders as provided in section 3.

SEC. 2. CHANGES IN STANDING RULES.

(a) PUBLICATION OF DOCUMENTS.—

(1) In clause 2(b) of rule II, strike “printed and”.

(2) In clause 2(c)(3) of rule II, strike “printing and”.

(3) In clause 2(c)(4) of rule II, strike “printing”.

(4) In clause 2(e) of rule II, strike “printed and”.

(5) In clause 2(f)(2) of rule II strike “or mail”.

(6) In clause 2(f)(2) of rule II strike “, in binding of good quality.”.

(b) PREPARATION OF ENROLLED BILLS.—

(1) In clause 2(d) of rule II, designate the existing text as subparagraph (1) and insert thereafter the following new subparagraph:

“(2) The Clerk shall examine all bills, amendments, and joint resolutions after passage by the House and, in cooperation with the Senate, examine all bills and joint resolutions that have passed both Houses to see that they are correctly enrolled and forthwith present those bills and joint resolutions that originated in the House to the President in person after their signature by the Speaker and the President of the Senate, and report to the House the fact and date of their presentment.”.

(2) In clause 4(d)(1) of rule X, strike subdivision (A), redesignate the succeeding subdivisions accordingly (and conform the subdivision-reference in subdivision (C), as redesignated).

(c) RESPONDING TO SUBPOENAS.—In rule VIII, strike “subpoena or other judicial order” in each of the nine places it appears and insert in lieu thereof (in each instance) “judicial or administrative subpoena or judicial order”.

(d) RENAMING OF COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE; ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES.—In clause 1 of rule X—

(1) strike paragraph (d);

(2) redesignate paragraph (e) as paragraph (d);

(3) redesignate paragraph (g) as paragraph (e) and transfer that paragraph before paragraph (f);

(4) in paragraph (f)—

(A) strike “Commerce” and insert in lieu thereof “Energy and Commerce” (and conform the reference in clause 3(c) of rule X); and

(B) strike subparagraph (15) and redesignate the succeeding subparagraph accordingly; and

(5) insert the following new paragraph after paragraph (f):

“(g) Committee on Financial Services.

“(1) Banks and banking, including deposit insurance and Federal monetary policy.

“(2) Economic stabilization, defense production, renegotiation, and control of the price of commodities, rents, and services.

“(3) Financial aid to commerce and industry (other than transportation).

“(4) Insurance generally.

“(5) International finance.

“(6) International financial and monetary organizations.

“(7) Money and credit, including currency and the issuance of notes and redemption thereof; gold and silver, including the coinage thereof; valuation and revaluation of the dollar.

“(8) Public and private housing.

“(9) Securities and exchanges.

“(10) Urban development.”.

(e) ENHANCED OVERSIGHT PLANNING.—In clause 2(d)(1) of rule X, insert after subdivision (A) the following new subdivision (and redesignate the succeeding subdivisions accordingly):

“(B) review specific problems with federal rules, regulations, statutes, and court decisions that are ambiguous, arbitrary, or nonsensical, or that impose severe financial burdens on individuals;”.

(f) INTELLIGENCE OVERSIGHT.—In clause 3 of rule X, add the following new paragraph at the end:

“(1) The Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence shall review and study on a continuing basis laws, programs, and activities of the intelligence community and shall review and study on an exclusive basis the sources and methods of entities described in clause 11(b)(1)(A).”.

(g) OVERSIGHT OF OFFICERS.—

(1) In clause 4(d)(1) of rule X, amend subdivision (A) (as redesignated) to read as follows:

“(A) provide policy direction for the Inspector General and oversight of the Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, Chief Administrative Officer, and Inspector General;”.

(2) In clause 4(a) of rule II strike “policy direction and”.

(h) SIZE OF INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE.—In the second sentence of clause 11(a)(1) of rule X—

(1) strike “not more than 16” and insert in lieu thereof “not more than 18”; and

(2) strike “not more than nine” and insert in lieu thereof “not more than 10”.

(i) PRESERVING MAJORITY QUORUM REQUIREMENTS.—In clause 2(h)(3) of rule XI, strike “the reporting of a measure or recommendation” and insert in lieu thereof “one for which the presence of a majority of the committee is otherwise required”.

(j) CLARIFICATION OF HEARING PROCEDURES.—In clause 2(k) of rule XI—

(1) in the caption, strike “investigative”;

(2) in subparagraph (1)—

(A) strike “an investigative hearing” and insert in lieu thereof “a hearing”; and

(B) strike “investigation” and insert in lieu thereof “hearing”;

(3) in subparagraph (2), strike “to each witness” and insert in lieu thereof “to each witness on request”;

(4) in subparagraph (3) strike “investigative”; and

(5) in subparagraph (5)—

(A) strike “an investigative hearing” and insert in lieu thereof “a hearing”;

(B) strike “asserted” and insert in lieu thereof “asserted by a member of the committee”; and

(C) strike “any person” and insert in lieu thereof “any person, or it is asserted by a witness that the evidence or testimony that the witness would give at a hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate the witness”.

(k) CERTAIN SUPPLEMENTAL REPORTS WITHOUT ADDITIONAL LAYOVER.—In clause 3(a)(2) of rule XIII, add the following new sentence at the end: “A supplemental report only correcting errors in the depiction of record votes under paragraph (b) may be filed under this subparagraph and shall not be subject to the requirement in clause 4 concerning the availability of reports.”.

(l) PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES.—(1) In clause 3(c) of rule XIII, amend subparagraph (4) to read as follows:

“(4) A statement of general performance goals and objectives, including outcome-related goals and objectives, for which the measure authorizes funding.”.

(2) In clause 4(c)(2) of rule X, strike “matter involved” and all that follows and insert in lieu thereof “matter involved.”.

(m) REPORT DETAIL ON UNAUTHORIZED APPROPRIATIONS.—In clause 3(f)(1) of rule XIII, amend subdivision (B) to read as follows:

“(B) a list of all appropriations contained in the bill for expenditures not currently authorized by law for the period concerned (excepting classified intelligence or national security programs, projects, or activities), along with a statement of the last year for which such expenditures were authorized, the level of expenditures authorized for that year, the actual level of expenditures for that year, and the level of appropriations in the bill for such expenditures.”.

(n) CORRECTIONS CALENDAR.—

(1) In clause 4(a)(2) of rule XIII, insert after subdivision (B) the following new subdivision (and redesignate the succeeding subdivisions accordingly):

“(C) a bill called from the Corrections Calendar under clause 6 of rule XV;”.

(2) In clause 6(a) of rule XV, strike “that has been on the Corrections Calendar for three legislative days” and insert in lieu thereof “that is printed on the Corrections Calendar”.

(o) OBJECTIONS TO EXHIBITS.—In clause 6 of rule XVII, strike “its use shall be decided without debate by a vote of the House” and insert in lieu thereof “the Chair, in his discretion, may submit the question of its use to the House without debate”.

(p) POSTPONING REQUESTS FOR RECORDED VOTES ON AMENDMENTS IN COMMITTEE OF WHOLE.—In clause 6 of rule XVIII, add the following new paragraph at the end:

“(g) The Chairman may postpone a request for a recorded vote on any amendment. The Chairman may resume proceedings on a postponed request at any time. The Chairman may reduce to five minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on any postponed question that follows another electronic vote without intervening business, provided that the minimum time for electronic voting on the first in any series of questions shall be 15 minutes.”.

(q) NAMING OF PUBLIC WORKS.—In rule XXI, add the following new clause at the end:

“Designations of public works”

“6. It shall not be in order to consider a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides for the designation or redesignation of a public work in honor of an individual then serving as a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, or Senator.”.

(r) MOTIONS INSTRUCTING CONFEREES.—

(1) In clause 7 of rule XXII, in subparagraph (c)(1), strike “first legislative”.

(2) In clause 7 of rule XXII, in subparagraph (c)(1)—

(A) strike the dash after “privileged”;

(B) strike the designations of subdivisions (A) and (B); and

(C) strike “; and” and insert in lieu thereof “, but only”.

(3) In clause 7 of rule XXII, redesignate paragraph (d) as paragraph (e) and insert the following new paragraph after paragraph (c):

“(d) Instructions to conferees in a motion to instruct or in a motion to recommit to conference may not include argument.”.

(s) REPEAL OF AUTOMATIC PUBLIC-DEBT MEASURE.—

(1) Strike rule XXIII and redesignate the succeeding rules accordingly.

(2) In clause 4(f)(2) of rule X, strike “budget” and all that follows and insert in lieu thereof “budget.”.

(3) In clause 9(b)(2) of rule X, strike “rule XXIV” and insert in lieu thereof “rule XXIII”.

(4) In clause 3(a)(5) of rule XI, strike “rule XXIV” and insert in lieu thereof “rule XXIII”.

(5) In clause 4 of rule XXIII (as redesignated), strike “rule XXVI” and insert in lieu thereof “rule XXV”.

(6) In clause 5 of rule XXIII (as redesignated), strike "rule XXVI" and insert in lieu thereof "rule XXV".

(7) In clause 12(a) of rule XXIII (as redesignated), strike "rule XXVII" and insert in lieu thereof "rule XXVI".

(t) PROHIBITION ON PAID EMPLOYMENT OF SPOUSE.—In clause 8 of rule XXIII (as redesignated), add the following new paragraph at the end:

"(c)(1) Except as specified in subparagraph (2)—

"(A) a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may not retain his spouse in a paid position; and

"(B) an employee of the House may not accept compensation for work for a committee on which his spouse serves as a member.

"(2) Subparagraph (1) shall not apply in the case of a spouse whose pertinent employment predates the One Hundred Seventh Congress."

(u) OATHS CONCERNING CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—In clause 13 of rule XXIII (as redesignated), add the following new sentence at the end: "The Clerk shall make signatures a matter of public record, causing the names of each Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner who has signed the oath during a week (if any) to be published in a portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose on the last legislative day of the week and making cumulative lists of such names available each day for public inspection in an appropriate office of the House."

(v) ACTIVITIES OF CONSULTANTS.—In clause 14(b) of rule XXIII (as redesignated), add the following new sentences at the end: "An individual whose services are compensated by the House pursuant to a consultant contract may not lobby the contracting committee or the members or staff of the contracting committee on any matter. Such an individual may lobby other Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner or staff of the House on matters outside the jurisdiction of the contracting committee."

(w) CLARIFICATION OF TERMS IN GIFT RULE.—

(1) In clause 4(a)(1) of rule XXV (as redesignated), strike "; and" and insert in lieu thereof a period.

(2) In clause 4(a)(2) of rule XXV (as redesignated), strike "(2) when" and insert in lieu thereof "(2)(A) When".

(3) After clause 4(a)(2)(A) of rule XXV (as redesignated), insert the following new subdivision:

"(B) When used in clause 5 of this rule, the terms 'officer' and 'employee' have the same meanings as in rule XXIII."

(4) In clause 5(e)(1) of rule XXV (as redesignated), strike "and" after subparagraph (1).

(5) At the end of clause 5(e)(2) of rule XXV (as redesignated), strike the period and insert in lieu thereof "; and".

(6) After clause 5(e)(2) of rule XXV (as redesignated), insert the following new subparagraph:

"(3) the terms 'officer' and 'employee' have the same meanings as in rule XXIII."

(x) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS IN RECODIFICATION.—

(1) In clause 3(a) of rule VII, strike "paragraph (b), clause 4," and insert in lieu thereof "clause 4(b)".

(2) In clause 5(a) of rule VII, strike "clause 9" and insert in lieu thereof "clause 11".

(3) In clause 7(b) of rule X, strike "under this paragraph".

(4) In clause 7(d) of rule X, strike "this paragraph" and insert in lieu thereof "this clause".

(5) In clause 7(e) of rule X, strike "this paragraph" and insert in lieu thereof "this clause".

(6) In clause 7(f)(1) of rule X, strike "this paragraph" and insert in lieu thereof "this clause".

(7) In clause 7(f)(2) of rule X, strike "this paragraph" and insert in lieu thereof "this clause".

(8) In clause 9(g) of rule X, strike "paragraph (a) of clause 6" and insert in lieu thereof "clause 6(a)".

(9) In clause 11(d)(1) of rule X, strike "clauses 6(a), (b), and (c) and 8(a), (b), and (c) of this rule" and insert in lieu thereof "clauses 8(a), (b), and (c) and 9(a), (b), and (c) of this rule".

(10) In clause 2(m)(1) of rule XI, strike "subparagraph (2)(A)" and insert in lieu thereof "subparagraph (3)(A)".

(11) In clause 7(a) of rule XII, strike "All other bills" and insert in lieu thereof "Bills".

(12) In clause 1 of rule XIV, strike "clause 9(a)" and insert in lieu thereof "clause 8".

(13) In clause 3 of rule XIV, strike "clause 9" and insert in lieu thereof "clause 8".

(14) In clause 2(c) of rule XV, strike "printed with the signatures" and insert in lieu thereof "published with the signatures".

(15) In clause 8(c) of rule XVIII, strike "this rule" and insert in lieu thereof "this clause".

(16) In clause 8(b) of rule XXIII (as redesignated), strike "clause 7" and insert in lieu thereof "clause 9" in both places where it appears.

SEC. 3. SEPARATE ORDERS.

(a) STANDARDS COMMITTEE RULES.—For the One Hundred Seventh Congress, each provision of House Resolution 168 of the One Hundred Fifth Congress that was not executed as a change in the standing rules is hereby reaffirmed (except that, notwithstanding section 13 of that resolution, the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct may consult with an investigative subcommittee either on their own initiative or on the initiative of the subcommittee, shall have access to information before a subcommittee with which they so consult, and shall not thereby be precluded from serving as full, voting members of any adjudicatory subcommittee).

(b) BUDGET ENFORCEMENT.—

(1) During the One Hundred Seventh Congress, references in section 306 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to a resolution shall be construed in the House of Representatives as references to a joint resolution.

(2) During the One Hundred Seventh Congress, in the case of a reported bill or joint resolution considered pursuant to a special order of business, a point of order under section 303 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 shall be determined on the basis of the text made in order as an original bill or joint resolution for the purpose of amendment or to the text on which the previous question is ordered directly to passage, as the case may be.

(3) During the One Hundred Seventh Congress, a provision in a bill or joint resolution, or in an amendment thereto or a conference report thereon, that establishes prospectively for a Federal office or position a specified or minimum level of compensation to be funded by annual discretionary appropriations shall not be considered as providing new entitlement authority within the meaning of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(c) CERTAIN SUBCOMMITTEES.—Notwithstanding clause 5(d) of rule X, during the One Hundred Seventh Congress—

(1) the Committee on Government Reform may have not more than eight subcommittees;

(2) the Committee on International Relations may have not more than six subcommittees; and

(3) the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure may have not more than six subcommittees.

(d) NUMBERING OF BILLS.—In the One Hundred Seventh Congress, the first 10 numbers for bills (H.R. 1 through H.R. 10) shall be reserved for assignment by the Speaker to such bills as he may designate when introduced during the first session.

Mr. ARMEY (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, for purposes of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), or his designee, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of the resolution, all time yielded is for debate purposes only.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the time allocated to me be controlled by the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER).

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

There was no objection.

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

(Mr. DREIER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks, and include extraneous material.)

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, first of all I would like to extend congratulations, a happy new year, and my appreciation to the majority leader for his fine leadership.

Mr. Speaker, the comprehensive changes we are proposing in H. Res. 5 seek to build on the successful institutional reform accomplishments of the past 6 years, which have helped to make the House more accountable and have strengthened our ability to govern effectively and responsibly.

As you will recall, Mr. Speaker, we streamlined the committee system, made Congress compliant with anti-discrimination and workplace safety laws, established term limits for committee chairmen, completely abolished proxy voting, opened committee meetings to the public and press, modernized the rules of the House to make them more understandable, and consolidated the number of standing rules from 51 to 28, soon to be 27 if H. Res. 5 is adopted.

Also, thanks to the leadership of our colleagues, the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS), our investments in technology are transforming the culture, operations, and responsibilities of Congress in a very positive way.

With that having been said, I want to describe some of the more significant positive rules changes we are proposing to the standing rules of the House, and

those are contained in section 1 of the resolution.

In an effort to reduce printing costs and provide for the more timely distribution of them, section 2(a) of the resolution amends clause 2 of rule II to encourage the electronic publication and distribution of executive branch reports and House Journals and Calendars, while still allowing Members to receive printed copies of these documents.

In what is obviously one of our most significant changes, Mr. Speaker, section 2(d) of the resolution establishes a new Committee on Financial Services, which will have jurisdiction over the following matters:

- (1) banks and banking, including deposit insurance and Federal monetary policy;
- (2) economic stabilization, defense production, renegotiation, and control of the price of commodities, rents, and services;
- (3) financial aid to commerce and industry (other than transportation);
- (4) insurance generally;
- (5) international finance;
- (6) international financial and monetary organizations;
- (7) money and credit, including currency and the issuance of notes and redemption thereof; gold and silver, including the coinage thereof; valuation and revaluation of the dollar;
- (8) public and private housing;
- (9) securities and exchanges; and
- (10) urban development.

Mr. Speaker, jurisdiction over matters relating to securities and exchanges is transferred in its entirety from the Committee on Commerce, which will be redesignated under this rules change to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and it will be transferred from the new Committee on Energy and Commerce to this new Committee on Financial Services. This transfer is not intended to convey to the Committee on Financial Services jurisdiction currently in the Committee on Agriculture regarding commodity exchanges.

Furthermore, this change is not intended to convey to the Committee on Financial Services jurisdiction over matters relating to regulation and SEC oversight of multi-state public utility holding companies and their subsidiaries, which remain essentially matters of energy policy.

Mr. Speaker, as a result of the transfer of jurisdiction over matters relating to securities and exchanges, redundant jurisdiction over matters relating to bank capital markets activities generally and depository institutions securities activities, which were formerly matters in the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, have been removed from clause 1 of rule X.

Matters relating to insurance generally, formerly within the jurisdiction of the redesignated Committee on Energy and Commerce, are transferred to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Financial Services.

The transfer of any jurisdiction to the Committee on Financial Services is not intended to limit the Committee on Energy and Commerce's jurisdiction over consumer affairs and consumer protection matters.

Likewise, existing health insurance jurisdiction is not transferred as a result of this change.

Furthermore, the existing jurisdictions of other committees with respect to matters relating to crop insurance, Workers' Compensation, insurance anti-trust matters, disaster insurance, veterans' life and health insurance, and national social security are not affected by this change.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the changes and legislative history involving the Committee on Financial Services and the Committee on Energy and Commerce do not preclude a future memorandum of understanding between the chairmen of these respective committees.

The reasons for establishing a new Committee on Financial Services are compelling. It reflects the coordinated and comprehensive approach to financial services that is emerging in the wake of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act. It demonstrates and communicates a level of understanding that will increase market confidence in our ability to comprehend the increasingly integrated nature of the financial services market.

It will strengthen congressional oversight of financial regulators and enterprises and will put the House of Representatives in a better position to address the marketplace inequities caused by the Federal Government's slow response to change.

Now, Mr. Speaker, there are a number of other significant positive changes included in H.Res. 5. To enhance oversight planning, section 2(e) of the resolution amends clause 2(d)(1) of rule X to require committees to consider bills that will make candidates for the Corrections Calendar procedure in their initial legislative and oversight planning process.

Section 2(g) amends clause 4(d)(1) of rule X and clause 4(a) of rule II to clarify that the Committee on House Administration provides policy direction only for the Inspector General and not other officers of the House. We have professional officers, and we want to give them more authority over their operations.

In a further attempt to improve policy and programmatic oversight, section 2(l) amends clause 3(c) of rule XIII clause 4(c) of rule X to repeal the requirement that committee reports include a summary of oversight findings and recommendations by the Committee on Government Reform, if timely submitted.

That requirement is replaced with a new requirement that committee reports include a statement of general performance goals and objectives, including outcome-related goals and objectives, for which the measure authorizes funding.

The purpose of this change is to strengthen the existing procedures and rules governing committee reports to ensure the development of more clearly defined performance goals and objectives, including outcome-related goals and objectives for the programs, and to the extent possible, projects or activities authorized under the act.

Consistent with this intent, the statements should be similar to the performance goals model established in the Government Performance and Results Act. More specifically, when applicable, all performance goal statements should: (1) describe goals in an objective, quantifiable, and measurable form; (2) describe the resources required to meet the goals; (3) establish performance indicators to measure outputs or outcomes; and (4) provide a basis for comparing actual program results with performance goals.

As a result of the expanded reporting requirements in section 2(m) of the resolution, the amount and usefulness of information available to Members regarding unauthorized appropriations will be expanded. The amendment to clause 3(f)(1) of rule XIII would apply to all unauthorized appropriations with the exception of programs, projects, or activities that are classified for the purpose of protecting national security.

Section 2(r) amends clause 7 of rule XXII to prohibit the use of argument in the form of a motion to instruct conferees or a motion to recommit a conference report. These motions are instructive motions, not debating motions. Motions to instruct are debatable once they are pending before the House, but not while they are being offered. Motions to recommit with instructions are debatable during the hour allotted on the conference report.

House Rule XXIII regarding the statutory limit on the public debt will be replaced by section 2(s) of the resolution, and the total number of House rules will drop from 28 to 27. This will restore accountability to the budget process by having an up or down vote on any statutory increase in the public debt.

Section 2(u) of the resolution requires the Clerk of the House to release information concerning Members' executions of the oath regarding classified information. Right now there is no way to find out who has or has not signed the secrecy oath.

For the most part, the remaining provisions of the section are technical, conforming, or clarifying in nature.

Section 3 of the resolution consists of "Separate Orders" which do not change any of the standing rules of the House. These are more or less housekeeping provisions which deem certain actions or waive the application of certain rules of the House.

For example, on September 18, 1997, the House adopted the recommendations of a 12-member bipartisan task force on ethics reform with certain amendments, which included not only

changes to the standing rules of the House but also freestanding directives to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

Those freestanding directives address committee agenda, committee staff, meetings and hearings, public disclosure, requirements to constitute a complaint, duties of the chairman and ranking member, investigative and adjudicatory subcommittees, standard of proof for adoption of statement of alleged violation, subcommittee powers, due process rights of respondents, and committee reporting requirements.

In order to have force and effect in the 107th Congress, the freestanding provisions of H. Res. 168 are being carried forward by section 3(a) of the resolution.

However, notwithstanding section 13 of H. Res. 168, the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct may consult with an investigative subcommittee either on their own initiative or on the initiative of the subcommittee, shall have access to information before a subcommittee with which they so consult, and shall not thereby be precluded from serving as full voting members of any adjudicatory subcommittee.

Section 3(c) of the resolution provides a limited number of exemptions to clause 5(d) of rule X regarding the limitation on the number of subcommittees a committee may establish.

On November 13, 1997, the House approved H. Res. 326, which provided an exception for the Committee on Government Reform to temporarily establish an eighth subcommittee for the remainder of the 105th Congress.

H. Res. 5 in the 106th Congress allowed the Committee to again establish an eighth subcommittee to accommodate the need for extensive oversight over the census.

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Section 2(c) of this resolution grants the Committee on Government Reform another waiver of clause 5(d) of rule X to permit an eighth subcommittee for the duration of the 107th Congress.

In addition, section 2(c) allows the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on International Relations to establish six subcommittees notwithstanding the requirement of clause 5(d)(2) of rule X that a committee may have a sixth subcommittee if it maintains a subcommittee on oversight.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I would like to include for the RECORD a more detailed section-by-section summary, although I doubt that that is possible, of H. Res. 5 as well as other relevant material.

SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY OF H. RES. 5—
ADOPTING HOUSE RULES FOR THE 107TH CONGRESS

SECTION 1. RESOLVED CLAUSE

The rules of the House of Representatives for the 106th Congress are adopted as the

rules of the House of the 107th Congress with amendments as provided in section 2, and with other orders provided in section 3.

SECTION 2. CHANGES IN STANDING RULES

(a) Publication of Documents. The rules regarding the responsibilities of the Clerk of the House with respect to the printing or methods of distributing executive branch reports, the House Journal and calendars of the House are modified generically to encompass alternative forms of publication and distribution. [Rule II, clause 2]

(b) Preparation of Enrolled Bills. The responsibility for examining all bills, amendments and joint resolutions after passage by the House, and for examining all bills and joint resolutions that have passed both Houses of Congress to see that they are correctly enrolled and presented to the President will be transferred from the Committee on House Administration to the Clerk of the House. [Rule II, clause 2(d); Rule X, clause 4(d)(1)]

(c) Responding to Subpoenas. The rules addressing responses to the legal process are clarified to reflect the current interpretation that such rules apply to both judicial orders and administrative subpoenas. [Rule VIII]

(d-1) Establishment of Committee on Financial Services. The Committee on Banking and Financial Services is abolished and a new Committee on Financial Services is established consisting of the jurisdiction of the old Committee on Banking and Financial Services, and jurisdiction over securities and exchanges and insurance generally (which is transferred from the Committee on Commerce). [Rule X, clause 1]

(d-2) Renaming of Committee on Commerce. The Committee on Commerce is redesignated as the Committee on Energy and Commerce. [Rule X, clause 1]

(e) Enhanced Oversight Planning. Committees are required to include in the oversight plans they adopt at the beginning of each Congress a review of specific problems with federal rules, regulations, statutes, and court decisions that are ambiguous, arbitrary, or nonsensical, or impose a severe financial burden on individuals. This review would be the basis for the consideration of bills that may be candidates for the Corrections Calendar procedure. [Rule X, clause 2(d)(1)]

(f) Intelligence Oversight. The Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence is to have exclusive oversight responsibility over the sources and methods of the core intelligence agencies. [Rule X, clause 3]

(g) Oversight of Officers. The Committee on House Administration will provide policy direction only for the Inspector General and not for other officers of the House. The Committee will retain all oversight responsibilities over the Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Chief Administrative Officer. [Rule X, clause 4(d)(1)(b); rule II, clause 4(a)]

(h) Size of Intelligence Committee. The size of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence will be increased from not more than 16 Members to not more than 18 Members, of which no more than 10 may be from the same party. [Rule X, clause 11]

(i) Preserving Majority Quorum Requirements. The requirement for a majority quorum for ordering a measure reported, the release of executive session material, the issuance of subpoenas, and determining if evidence or testimony may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person is clarified with conforming language. [Rule XI, clause 2(h)(3)]

(j) Clarification of Hearing Procedures. The procedures for committee hearings are modified to: resolve an unintended implication about hearings labeled as something other than investigative; clarify that a copy

of the committee rules and hearing procedures shall be made available to each witness "upon request;" and clarify that an assertion that evidence or testimony at a hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person must be made either by a Member of the committee or by a witness at a hearing. [Rule XI, clause 2(k)]

(k) Certain Supplemental Reports Without Additional Layover. A committee may file a supplemental report without additional layover to correct errors in the depiction of record votes in committee. [Rule XIII, clause 3(a)(2)]

(l) Performance Goals and Objectives. The requirement that committee reports include a summary of oversight findings and recommendations by the Committee on Government Reform, if timely submitted, is repealed and replaced with a new requirement that committee reports include a statement of general performance goals and objectives, including outcome-related goals and objectives, for which the measure authorizes funding. [Rule XIII, clause 3(c); rule X, clause 4(c)(2)]

(m) Report Detail on Unauthorized Appropriations. The reporting requirements for unauthorized appropriations are expanded to include a statement of the last year for which the expenditures were authorized, the level of expenditures authorized for that year, the actual level of expenditures for that year, and the level of appropriations in the bill for such expenditures. [Rule XIII, clause 3(f)(1)]

(n) Corrections Calendar. On the second and fourth Tuesdays of a month, a bill that is printed in the Corrections Calendar section of the daily calendar may be considered without further layover. [Rule XIII, clause 4(a)(2); rule XV, clause 6(a)]

(o) Objections to Exhibits. When the use of an exhibit in debate is objected to, the requirement that the question of its use be decided without debate by a vote of the House is modified to provide discretion to the Chair to submit the question of its use to the House without debate. [Rule XVII, clause 6]

(p) Postponing Requests for Recorded Votes on Amendments in Committee of the Whole. The current practice of providing authority, through special rules, to the Chair to postpone votes on amendments in the Committee of the Whole, and to reduce voting time to five minutes on a postponed question if the vote follows a fifteen minute vote, is made permanent. [Rule XVIII, clause 6]

(q) Naming of Public Works. It shall not be in order to consider a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides for the designation or redesignation of a public work in honor of an individual then serving as a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, or Senator. [Rule XXI]

(r) Motions Instructing Conferees. The intended operation of the rule to avoid noticing a 20-day motion to instruct on the first legislative day of a week is restored, and the elements of privilege are restated to clarify that they operate in tandem and not independently. Further, instructions to conferees in any motion may not include argument. [Rule XXII, clause 7]

(s) Repeal of Automatic Public-Debt Measure. The rule regarding the statutory limit on the public debt is repealed, and the succeeding rules are redesignated accordingly. [Rule XXIII]

(t) Prohibition on Paid Employment Spouse. The application of the provisions of section 3110 of Title V of the U.S. Code as it relates to Members of the House is prospectively strengthened. [Rule XXIV, clause 8 (redesignated as rule XXIII, clause 8)]

(u) Oaths Concerning Classified Information. The requirement that a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner sign a secrecy oath before having access to classified

information is modified to require the Clerk of the House to make such signatures a matter of public record, publish new signatures, if any, in the Congressional Record on the last legislative day of the week, and make cumulative lists of such names available each day for public inspection in an appropriate office of the House. [Rule XXIV, clause 13 (redesignated as rule XXIII)]

(v) Activities of Consultants. The prohibition against representing a third party or interest by individuals whose services are compensated by the House pursuant to a consultant contract is limited to the contracting office or committee, including its staff. Such individuals will continue to be considered employees of the House for purposes of other applicable provisions of the Code of Conduct. [Rule XXIV, clause 14 (redesignated as rule XXIII)]

(w) Clarification of Terms in Gift Rule. In the gift rule, the definition of "employee" is clarified to cover all employees of the House, not the narrower meaning assigned for purposes of the limitations on outside earned income. [Rule XXVI, clause 4(a) and 5(e) (redesignated as rule XXV)]

(x) Technical Corrections in Recodification. Technical and grammatical changes are made throughout the rules of the House to correct changes that were made as a result of the recodification of the House rules at the beginning of the 106th Congress.

SECTION 3. SEPARATE ORDERS.

(a) Standards Committee Rules. The freestanding directives of H. Res. 168 of the 105th Congress (sections 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, and 21) regarding ethics reform shall be carried forward in the 106th Congress. However, notwithstanding section 13 of that resolution, the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct may consult with an investigative subcommittee either on their own initiative or on the initiative of the subcommittee, shall have access to information before a subcommittee with whom they so consult, and shall not thereby be precluded from serving as full, voting members of any adjudicatory subcommittee.

(b) Budget Enforcement. During the 107th Congress, references in section 306 of the

Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to a resolution shall be construed in the House of Representatives as references to a joint resolution. In the case of reported bill or joint resolution considered pursuant to a special order of business, a point of order under section 303 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 shall be determined on the basis of the text made in order as an original bill or joint resolution for the purpose of amendment or to the text on which the previous question is ordered directly to passage, as the case may be. During the 107th Congress, a provision in a bill or joint resolution, or in an amendment thereto or a conference report thereon, that establishes prospectively for a Federal office or position a specified or minimum level of compensation to be funded by annual discretionary appropriations shall not be considered as providing new entitlement authority within the meaning of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(c) Certain Subcommittees. Notwithstanding clause 5(d) of rule X, during the 107th Congress the Committee on Government Reform may have not more than eight subcommittees; the Committee on International Relations may have not more than six subcommittees; and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure may have not more than six subcommittees.

(d) Numbering of Bills. In the 107th Congress, the first 10 numbers for bills (H.R. 1 through H.R. 10) shall be reserved for assignment by the Speaker to such bills as he may designate when introduced during the first session.

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

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

Happy new year, and happy new year to my chairman.

Mr. Speaker, last fall's election was a record breaker. Votes for everything from President down to State legislators were closer than ever before. If the voters told us anything on November 7, it was we have to work together. The only mandate this Congress and the

White House have is to put aside our differences and get things done. But, Mr. Speaker, that mandate of cooperation is not reflected in this Republican rules package.

This rules package skews committee ratios so much in favor of the Republicans that you would think they had won by a landslide while in fact, Mr. Speaker, their majority in the House is less than 2 percent. Many Americans believe that if the Republicans in Congress have barely more than 50 percent of the vote, then the Republicans should get no more than 51 percent of the committee slots and resources. But one look at this rules package shows that that is not the case.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following two charts detailing the skewed committee ratios.

If Republicans, with a 51.3 percent majority in the House, maintain the same committees at the same size they were in the 106th Congress but use a committee ratio reflecting the ratio in the House (and keep all Republicans currently on each committee), the following numbers of additional Democrats would have committee seats:

Committee	New ratio	Added Democratic seats
Agriculture	27-26	+2
Appropriations	34-33	+6
Armed Services	32-31	+3
Banking	32-31	+3
Budget	24-23	+4
Commerce	29-28	+4
Education	27-26	+4
Government Reform	24-23	+4
House Administration	6-5	+2
International Relations	26-25	+2
Judiciary	21-20	+4
Resources	28-27	+3
Science	25-24	+2
Small Business	19-18	+1
Transportation	41-40	+6
Veterans	17-16	+2
Ways and Means	23-22	+6

House Committee Party Ratios

106th Congress	Total	Seat Edge	Distribution of seats				Independent	Difference in % Committee majority compared to % House majority
			Members		Percentage			
			Majority (R)	Minority (D)	Majority (R)	Minority (D)		
Total House Members	435	12	223	211	51.26	48.51	1	
Total Committee Seats	835	83	458	375	54.85	44.91	2	3.59
COMMITTEE								
Agriculture	51	3	27	24	52.94	47.06		1.68
Appropriations	61	7	34	27	55.74	44.26		4.47
Armed Services	60	4	32	28	53.33	46.67		2.07
Banking and Financial Services	60	5	32	27	53.33	45.00	1	2.07
Budget	43	5	24	19	55.81	44.19		4.55
Commerce	53	5	29	24	54.72	45.28		3.45
Education and the Workforce	49	5	27	22	55.10	44.90		3.84
Government Reform	44	5	24	19	54.55	43.18	1	3.28
House Administration	9	3	6	3	66.87	33.33		15.40
International Relations	49	3	26	23	53.06	46.94		1.80
Judiciary	37	5	21	16	56.76	43.24		5.49
Resources	52	4	28	24	53.85	46.15		2.58
Rules	13	5	9	4	69.23	30.77		17.97
Science	47	3	25	22	53.19	46.81		1.93
Small Business	36	2	19	17	52.78	47.22		1.51
Standards of Official Conduct	10	0	5	5	50.00	50.00		-1.26
Transportation and Infrastructure	75	7	41	34	54.67	45.33		3.40
Veterans' Affairs	31	3	17	14	54.84	45.16		3.57
Ways and Means	39	7	23	16	58.97	41.03		7.71
Permanent Select on Intelligence	16	2	9	7	56.25	43.75		4.99

Source for data are Congressional Yellow Book, and Vital Statistics on Congress, 1999-2000. Delegates and Resident Commissioner are included in the committee ratios. For consistency, vacancies are counted in overall total and party totals. Percentages were calculated by computer, and reflect rounding. In some instances, published source may indicate unfilled vacancy. Ratios do not reflect post-election resignations.

Last Congress when the majority party was entitled to 51 percent of the seats, my Republican colleagues took 59 percent of the seats on Ways and Means, they took 57 percent of the

seats on Judiciary, and they took almost 56 percent of the seats on the Committee on the Budget.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to being unfair, those committee ratios denied millions of Americans their right to representation on specific congressional committees. And my Republican colleagues are about to do that again in this Congress when the majority is even slimmer than it was last year. But I think it is better to put it this way, Mr. Speaker: If the ratios on the committees were to reflect the ratio in the House this Congress, 58 more Democratic districts would have their representatives seated at the committee tables. Even my dear friend, my chairman, the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER) signed a joint committee report saying, and I quote, committee seats should be allocated to reflect the overall ratio of the House. Of course, that was a different time and a different place.

Up until 6 years ago, my Republican colleagues regularly included requirements for fair committee ratios in their rules packages. That is, Mr. Speaker, until they became the majority. Mr. Speaker, while millions of Americans will lose their voice first in congressional committees, millions more lost their voices during this past presidential election. Perhaps more important than anything else we do in Washington would be to restore America's confidence in the election process. But, Mr. Speaker, that too is missing from this Republican rules package.

Nowhere is there a mention of what happened during this Presidential election. Nowhere is there a call on Congress to fix our flawed election process. Nowhere is there a recognition of the urgent need to restore people's confidence in American elections. Mr. Speaker, in just 3 days, a joint session of Congress will count the votes of the Presidential electors and declare the winner of the Presidential election. Millions of Americans are questioning that election and demanding action. Mr. Speaker, this rules package fails to take any action on their behalf.

That is why, Mr. Speaker, I am urging my colleagues to support the Democratic rules package. Our rules package includes the Republican proposals for committee ratios from the 102nd and the 103rd Congresses. Our rules package also takes steps to reform our election process. It gives the Committee on the Judiciary until March 1 to recommend ways to ensure that all eligible Americans who vote shall have their votes counted, especially our military personnel who vote by absentee ballots.

Mr. Speaker, even though the next set of Federal elections is 2 years off, we really need to get started right away making sure that everyone's vote is counted and counted fairly. Fair elections are the foundation on which our democracy is built and there is nothing more important than ensuring that this process be as fair as possible.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the motion to commit. If the motion to commit passes, we will have adopted the Democratic amendments to the rules of the 107th Congress. Our amendments will improve the way we conduct elections and ensure more fair committee ratios.

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

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the very distinguished chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE).

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, the pending rules package proposes to amend clause 3 of rule X to give the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence the "exclusive" authority to "review the sources and methods of entities described in clause 11(b)(1)(A)." Included in that list is the National Foreign Intelligence Program as defined in section 3(6) of the National Security Act of 1947. The term National Foreign Intelligence Program, as defined by the 1947 Act, "refers to all programs, projects, and activities of the intelligence community, which includes the Treasury Department, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and other governmental agencies that impact matters within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary." See 50 U.S.C. 401a(4). As you know, pursuant to House rule X, the House Committee on the Judiciary has jurisdiction over all provisions of criminal law, espionage, and subversive activities affecting the internal security of the United States.

Will the adoption of these proposed changes alter in any way the oversight jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary?

I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER).

Mr. DREIER. I thank the gentleman for his inquiry. The House should know that this change is not meant to circumscribe in any way, shape, or form the oversight or legislative jurisdiction of the House Committee on the Judiciary. As an ardent supporter of programmatic oversight, it is my intention that the Committee on the Judiciary continue to vigorously and fully pursue those matters within its oversight jurisdiction. The proposed rules change will not hamper your oversight efforts in this regard.

Mr. HYDE. I thank the gentleman for his explanation.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL), the dean of the House, and the ranking member of the Committee on Commerce.

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

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I have heard a great deal of talk about how this is going to be a new and a different and a better Congress. I have heard a lot of people tell me about how we are going to proceed to have bipartisanship and cooperation and conciliation. I

would observe to the Members of this body that the system will work if we have cooperation, conciliation, and compromise. I would add to that one thing more: Consultation. It would be nice if the majority would talk to the minority about their plans and about what they are doing. It would be even nicer if they would let us talk to them about what we are doing here and to be consulted and to have an actual discussion about what rules are going to obtain.

These rules are interesting. I have been writing rules in this place for a long time. I would note to my colleagues that in these rules are a number of interesting things, massive changes in the jurisdiction of the Committee on Commerce. No discussion with the minority on that matter whatsoever. No justification for what has been done here. We are simply informed, "This is what we are going to do to you."

I would observe that the jurisdiction that is being transferred from the Committee on Commerce is jurisdiction which was created by Sam Rayburn 60 or 70 years ago and that has been exercised vigorously and well by the Committee on Commerce all during those times. And that never has there been a scandal in that particular line of jurisdiction because the Committee on Commerce has always seen to it that the interests of the American investors were protected.

I would note that the committee across the hall, the Banking Committee, has presided over some splendid scandals in the area of banking and savings and loans and has never understood what was going on. Taxpayers have ponied up at least \$500 billion because of the incompetence and indifference of that committee. And now we are transferring the jurisdiction over securities to the Banking Committee so that they may conduct the business of the securities industry in precisely the same way they have supervised the business of the banking and the savings and loan industries.

I would simply tell my colleagues, you have created the opportunity for splendid scandals and you have created something else: You have made your choice of fools, and I should say that you should now look forward to a splendid disaster. It is coming.

The other things which have been done which I think are noteworthy here are that you have changed the rules on motions to recommit. I do not know whether you have done this for the same reason that you have made the changes in the jurisdiction of the Committee on Commerce. You did that to take care of one Member. One Member. Not the interests of the House, not the interests of the banking industry or the securities industry or indeed the interests of the investors of the United States. I hope there is a good reason you have done this other than to make it more difficult for the minority to express its will or to have this House

have votes on matters of important questions.

You have also done some other things. You have continued to constrain the minority in its ability to write reports critical of what they conceive to be wrongdoing or failures in legislation by saying to it that only 2 days will exist for the minority to come forward with complaints with the content of legislation. Is this the kind of good will? Is this the kind of cooperation, conciliation, and is it the kind of action that we are hearing when we are talking about having compromise and cooperation and bipartisanship? I think not. If we are to work together, and I would remind my colleagues on the majority side, there are only a few seats' difference between the Members on this side and on the other side. If you want to have a President who was elected by the narrowest margin in history and whose tenure as a legitimate President is, in fact, open to question because of the curious manipulations of the Supreme Court and because of the way in which the election in Florida was conducted and counted and handled to succeed and to be able to talk about bipartisanship and cooperation, this is not the way that you begin the affairs of this Congress.

I did not intend to make an angry speech, and I would like my colleagues to know this is not an angry speech. This is a speech of sorrow and sadness because the majority is throwing away the good will that they are going to need to have a bipartisan Congress run with cooperation, conciliation, and compromise which the American people both need and want.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE).

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask some questions, perhaps in the form of a colloquy, of the chairman of the Committee on Rules about the changes which we are facing between committees. I am a member of the Banking Committee and the details elude me. First about the insurance question. In establishing the question on financial services, this resolution adds a term, and I quote, "insurance generally" to the jurisdiction of that committee. However, no such jurisdiction existed in rule X in the 106th Congress.

Can you describe for me what the term "insurance generally" is intended to convey?

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

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

Mr. DREIER. Let me say, and I thank the gentleman for his question, matters relating to insurance generally are intended to include matters, for example, that have an impact on the policy holder, the solvency of insurers or financial institutions that are underwriting or selling insurance, activities

that are financial in nature or incidental to a financial activity; the national treatment of insurance companies, auto insurance, life insurance and property and casualty insurance.

However, as I mentioned previously in my statement, existing health insurance jurisdiction is not transferred as a result of this change. Furthermore, the existing jurisdiction of other committees with respect to matters relating to crop insurance, worker's compensation, insurance antitrust matters, veterans' life and health insurance and national social security are not affected by this change.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, let me ask next about some securities issues. Regarding securities and exchanges, does the transfer of this jurisdiction to the Committee on Financial Services include underwriting, dealing, and market making?

Mr. DREIER. Yes, that is correct.

Mr. CASTLE. Another question. Does it include accounting standards applicable to capital raising under applicable securities laws and the Securities Act of 1933?

Mr. DREIER. Once again, the gentleman is correct.

Mr. CASTLE. Does it include exchanges, investment companies, and investment advisors?

Mr. DREIER. Yes, that is correct.

Mr. CASTLE. Does it include jurisdiction over the Public Utilities Holding Company Act?

Mr. DREIER. As I mentioned previously in my statement, this change is not intended to convey to the Committee on Financial Services jurisdiction over matters relating to regulation and SEC oversight of multistate public utility holding companies and their subsidiaries which remain essentially matters of energy policy.

Mr. CASTLE. I thank the gentleman very much for clarification on these issues.

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

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the co-chair of the Democratic Steering Committee and the ranking member on the Committee on House Administration.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, as all of us know, this House is now divided by its narrowest margin since the 83rd Congress when Republicans held 221 seats and Democrats 213. Today, our Republican friends hold a bare five-seat majority, 221 to 212. Thus, if we are to accomplish anything, bipartisanship, as President-elect Bush talked ad nauseam about in the campaign, is a sine qua non. It cannot be mere rhetorical window dressing.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, I regret to say the first day of the 107th Congress we have missed an opportunity to demonstrate our commitment to bipartisanship. Since the Republicans regained the majority in 1995, there has been a growing disparity between the minority's representation in this House

and the committee slots available to its Members elected by the American public, Republicans and Democrats, to represent them. Simply put, there are not enough committee slots available to the minority party, which now controls 49 percent of this body. Nevertheless, the allocation of committee slots has remained unchanged, 55 percent for the majority, 45 percent for the minority.

Now let me call attention to this chart. It is probably a little difficult to understand, but what it tracks is minority representation, not majority; whether Democrats were in the majority or Republicans were in the majority. One will note, up to the 104th Congress, when Democrats were in control, the percentage of committee slots allocated and the percentages in the House tracked one another. One will note that when the minority got more slots in the House, they went up. When they got less, they went down.

The point is, it was fair. It was representative and it gave to minority members the opportunity to do what they said they wanted to do, represent Americans.

Now I would call the attention of my colleagues, and I would hope the former governor of Delaware, who is one of the fairest members in this House, would look at this stark contrast; and I would say here is the 104th Congress, the 105th, the 106th, the 107th. One will note that the minority line has been flat lined, notwithstanding the fact that we have picked up in each of the last four elections additional seats and made the difference between the majority and minority parties smaller; but the line has not changed.

The majority line has gone up in terms of their percentage, and the variance. That is not fair. It is also, I would say to the chairman of the Committee on Rules, the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER), contrary to his representations when he was in the minority. In my calculations, we would need an additional 64 seats in order for us to be allocated the number of seats that we are entitled to as a result of our percentage in the minority.

What is being done is contrary to the rhetoric. It will not further bipartisanship, and I would ask that that be corrected as we move ahead in the next few days.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Thibodaux, Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN).

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, let me first acknowledge, as did the ranking minority member of the Committee on Commerce, our extraordinary disappoinment in the jurisdictional transfer from the Committee on Commerce to this new Committee on Financial Services. It is important, as the chairman has said, to know, however, that memorandums of understanding regarding that transfer are now being negotiated so that there is clarity in the transfer.

Like the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE), we too had similar questions about the meaning of the jurisdictional changes; and I would first ask my friend, the chairman of the Committee on Rules, the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER), a simple question. The rules changes being considered today will clearly transfer jurisdiction over securities and exchanges from the Committee on Commerce to the new Committee on Financial Services, and the Committee on Financial Services will also be accorded insurance, generally. But there is not any intent on the part of the Committee on Rules to transfer or otherwise affect the jurisdiction of the Committee on Commerce; is that correct?

Mr. DREIER. That is correct.

Mr. TAUZIN. Indeed, the gentleman pointed out very clearly that health care insurance and Public Utility Holding Company Act jurisdiction still resides with the Committee on Commerce; is that correct?

Mr. DREIER. Correct.

Mr. TAUZIN. Is the chairman also in agreement that further memorandums of understanding are being worked out regarding issues?

Mr. DREIER. Yes, I know discussions are underway right now in dealing with some of these questions.

Mr. TAUZIN. Some of the questions like FASB and ECNs?

Mr. DREIER. That is correct.

Mr. TAUZIN. Let me say on behalf of many members of the Committee on Commerce we, of course, are extremely disappointed in this transfer. While we would, of course, like to retain that jurisdiction, we would like to retain it for a simple reason and that is because the Committee on Commerce has done, as the ranking minority member has stated, an extraordinary job in representing good policy for the stock market and the security industries in general, as well as for the insurance industry of this country, and the record will demonstrate, I think, that the extraordinary care and concern the Committee on Commerce has given to these issues has created an extraordinarily stable environment for financial trading and for insurance.

While we regret this transfer, we appreciate the cooperation of the chairman of the Committee on Rules in the memorandum and in further clarifications of jurisdictional shifts.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

(Ms. NORTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY) yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I welcome the Members back as the Member who represents the jurisdiction where the House sits. Members may know that I sought return of my vote in the Committee of the Whole this Congress. I appreciate

that the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS) and the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) offered an amendment in the majority rules that was rejected that would have granted the tax-paying residents I represent a vote in the Committee of the Whole. I appreciate that there were other Members of the majority that supported this amendment.

I had hoped, after 10 years in the Congress, to get the return of the vote I won in 1993. The Members know me very well. They know the city I represent very well. So much of its business comes before this body. They have seen the city through tough times, a city that is doing very well. They know me to be a cheerleader for its rights and no apologist for my city when it is not doing its best.

When a vote is won for the first time in 200 years and then it is lost, it hurts. May I say that I feel no personal injury. I am always treated with respect in this body. I have almost all of the rights of this body. I feel I belong to this club, but the people I represent do not. They have paid the price of admission, however. They are third per capita in Federal income taxes. I have the full vote in committee which I cast in their name. I had thought that the limited vote would be forthcoming, particularly since there is a revote if my vote decides an issue. Yet even this limited vote meant everything to D.C. residents because it is the first time they have ever had a vote on the House floor since the city was established.

The limited vote, the revote provision, meant that the majority had nothing to lose by granting these taxpayers a vote in the Committee of the Whole. The people I represent, however, lost everything when they lost the vote because they lost the only vote they had ever had.

What entitles each Member to cast their vote more than anything else are the taxes their constituents pay. The limited vote I sought, with a remote provision, would have meant some modicum of that respect to the tax-paying Americans I represent.

I hope in the years to come, while I am still a Member of this House, that it will be found within the hearts of the Members and within their understanding of our country's principles first to grant District residents the limited vote I sought in the 107th Congress and then to see to it that no Americans who pay taxes to their government are left without full representation in the Congress of the United States.

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

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), the Democratic leader in the House.

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

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the rules changes pro-

posed by the majority, which I believe contradict the promise of working together in a truly bipartisan spirit because they undermine the rights of Democratic Members. They also fail to address what I think is the most pressing issue that comes out of this troubled national election, and I urge all Members to support the Democratic alternative to give Democrats fair representation on committees, to accurately reflect the closeness of the margin in the House and to give this House the impetus to move forward quickly on electoral reforms to ensure that every citizen's vote in this country counts in every election from now.

In the last few weeks, we have heard a lot of talk about bipartisanship and about compromise, about finding consensus and common ground. We applaud the verbal commitment to bipartisanship, but we also believe that bipartisanship must be more than just words. It must be backed up with deeds and actions. The Republican proposal that changed the rules, we think, does not meet this test. It does not change the ratios on committees to reflect the true makeup of the House and the will of the voters, and it does not begin to address the issue of electoral reform, which I think is one of the top priorities of the American people.

We hope for a bipartisan atmosphere in this new Congress, and I hope the closeness of the margin between our parties will be viewed as an opportunity, not a hindrance. This is the people's House. It is not a Republican House; it is not a Democratic House. To advance progress, we must recognize and practice that principle, and the first step is to allow the committees who do the work of the Congress to reflect the way people voted in this election.

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We must have electoral reform. Our alternative makes electoral reform a top national priority for our country to reflect the will of the American people. Our proposal calls for swift action to make sure that every vote cast gets counted, including military votes.

Voices were stifled on election day. This is completely unacceptable. We should not have unequal voting procedures in any part of the country or ever hear again about voter intimidation. It is wrong, and we should do everything in our power to right those wrongs by working together to expand the franchise and to make sure that every vote cast gets counted.

This is a great democracy, and in our democracy voting is the most important right, so let us pledge today to make every effort to protect the rights of every American.

In closing, let me urge all of our colleagues to support the truly bipartisan, truly fair, truly just package that the Democratic Party puts before the House. I appeal to have a discussion of all the rules changes that affect this House, including the unilateral decision to reconstitute the Committee on

Banking and Financial Services and to diminish the jurisdiction of the Committee on Commerce and the decision to narrowly draw the minority's ability to offer motions to recommit.

So, vote yes on the Democratic motion. Let us begin the process of electoral reform and achieve true parity on all of the committees of the House. Let us reflect in the House the decision of the American people.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. OXLEY).

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

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Resolution and the creation of a new Committee on Financial Services, which incorporates the jurisdiction over the nations securities laws and the regulation of the business of insurance with the jurisdiction of the former Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

With the enactment of the landmark Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act in the 106th Congress, consumers enjoy the promise of greater competition in the financial services industry, leading to the development of innovative new products, services, and giving the institutions offering those services the ability to provide them at lower costs and with greater convenience for the consumer.

The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act created a new regulatory framework for companies providing these services. It only makes sense that the House modernize its committees to provide the kind of oversight needed in the modern marketplace.

Under the Resolution before us, jurisdiction relating to securities and exchanges is transferred in its entirety from the former Committee on Commerce to the new Committee on Financial Services, including securities dealing, underwriting, and market making. Matters relating to the Securities and Exchange Commission, including accounting standards, investor protection, equities exchanges, broker-dealers, investment companies, and investment advisors also are included under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Financial Services.

Similarly, jurisdiction over the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act has its root in the Securities Act of 1934 and would also fall under the new Committee's jurisdiction over securities and exchanges. Regulation of stock market quote data also would fall under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Financial Services, as would legislation to regulate its publication and sale as part of computerized databases.

Jurisdiction over matters relating to insurance generally also is transferred to the new Committee on Financial Services, including matters relating to the business of insurance, the solvency of insurers and institutions underwriting or selling insurance, the protection of insurance policyholders, the national treatment of insurance companies, auto insurance, life insurance, and property and casualty insurance.

These are matters that are directly related to the regulation of the nation's markets for securities and insurance, and it is my belief and understanding that they will be referred to the Committee on Financial Services in the future.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. TOWNS).

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong objection to the transfer of jurisdiction over finance issues from the Committee on Commerce to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services. I must say that the policy arguments behind this watershed change are very suspect.

The Committee on Banking and Financial Services has no expertise in terms of oversight of legislation in the area of securities or insurance. I mean none, zip, none. And, if it is not broken, why fix it? There is no problem, so why are we fixing it? I will tell you, it is strictly politics and nothing else.

Serious legislative issues which were unresolved in the Committee on Commerce during the last Congress will now be turned over to a committee with no background or understanding of these important matters at all. I am speaking specifically here of the question of pay equity for the Securities and Exchange Commission, Section 31 fee reduction. Whether these issues will ever be addressed in the 107th Congress remains an open question.

As a Member from New York where these issues are of paramount importance, I must stress the fact that these issues will not be addressed by a committee with the appropriate background, and, therefore, I tell you now, this is pure bare knuckle politics. It is nothing else. It is bad policy.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE).

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the changes in the House rules proposed by the Republican leadership.

For months now, the American people have been hearing an abundance of talk from the Republican side about the new era of bipartisanship. Well, in their first act, the Republicans have brought forth a set of changes in the House rules, with no consultation from the Democratic side, and will attempt to ram these changes through on a partisan vote. Democrats only heard about the changes after the decision was made.

Mr. Speaker, in a move to appease and reward just one of the conservative Members, the House leadership has abolished one full committee, the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, and has stripped another, the Committee on Commerce, of its long-standing jurisdiction over securities issues.

Mr. Speaker, you claim that this move is rooted in substantive changes and not politics, but this does not pass the straight-face test. For what substantive reasons have you placed the jurisdiction of our financial markets in the hands of the committee that wrote the laws which brought us the savings and loan debacle? For what substantive reason are you hurting the career of the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Mrs. ROUKEMA), the rightful heir to the chairmanship of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services? Is it

because she is a woman? Is it because she is a moderate? Or is the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Mrs. ROUKEMA) being passed over because she has not raised enough money for your campaign coffers?

I would say to my colleagues, it is politics as usual for the Republican leadership and the 107th Congress. By their own hand they have written a document to govern this institution which rewards conservative politics and political fund raising at the expense of diversity and bipartisanship. I would urge my colleagues to oppose these rule changes. Vote no on the resolution.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN).

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

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, the 107th Congress is barely 3 hours old, and I must tell you, I am very disappointed by the first action we are being asked to vote on. The rules package does not reflect the ground rules to bringing about a bipartisan Congress.

I listened very carefully to the Speaker's comments just an hour ago where he called upon all of us to listen to each other and to work together in a bipartisan way. I am prepared to continue to work with my Republican colleagues in an effort to deal with the important issues of this Congress. But I must tell you, Mr. Speaker, it starts with fairness. It starts with fairness in the process, fairness in the rules.

The rules package being presented by the Republicans does not represent fairness. First, there was no consultation with the Democrats. That is wrong. One cannot justify that. Secondly, the committee ratios are unfair. We have one of the smallest majority margins in the history of this Congress, less than 51 percent of the membership are Republicans, and yet when you look at the number of Republicans on the committees, the Democrats should have almost 60 more seats in order to equal their number. That is wrong.

Mr. Speaker, I remember the first day that I was on the Committee on Ways and Means and how proud I was to be appointed to that committee. The chairman welcomed both the Democratic and Republican members and said that we now have a seat at the table. Well, the Committee on Ways and Means in the 107th Congress will be 60 percent membership on the Republican side of the aisle. Three Democrats should be more on that committee. Three of my colleagues on the Democratic side of the aisle are being denied their fair opportunity to represent the views of their constituents. That is wrong. That needs to be corrected.

It starts with fairness in the committees. The Committee on Ways and Means will be considering tax legislation, Social Security reform, Medicare reform. I listened very carefully as the

President-elect called upon bipartisan cooperation on each of these issues, yet the committee that will consider it in this body will not be fairly represented by the views of this House. That is wrong, and needs to be corrected.

Mr. Speaker, there is still time to correct this injustice. The Speaker said to us just an hour ago we should be judged by our actions, and I agree. Now is the time to be judged by our actions. The Republicans control the vote on the rules of the House. We on the Democratic side understand that. But we call upon the Republicans to understand what they have done on committee ratios is just wrong and cannot be defended. There is still time to correct this injustice.

The American people are watching our actions. Let us start off on the right path, not the wrong one. I urge my colleagues to support the Democratic substitute, the Democratic motion to instruct, for it provides for the basic fairness, so we all can work together in a truly bipartisan way.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Democratic substitute to the rules package before us. Earlier today, over 430 Members of this House swore an oath of office to uphold the Constitution of the United States. That Constitution calls for a democratic form of government, ensuring the right to vote to all eligible people in our country.

However, the Republican package does nothing to address the election that we have just gone through, and I commend our Democratic leader, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), for making the Democratic substitute have swift action by the Committee on the Judiciary to report by March 1 on urgent election reform measures to correct the problems that occurred in the last election. Implicit in the right to vote is the fact that your vote will be counted. We must remove obstacles to participation in voting and counting before the next election.

Also implicit is representation in Congress. That means representation on committees as well. Nothing is more American than a sense of fairness. That sense of fairness is absent in this Committee on Rules package put forth.

Mr. Speaker, I urge our colleagues to support the Democratic substitute.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ), the Vice Chairman of the Democratic Caucus.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, this is the first test of bipartisanship, the first test of leadership, and the Republican leadership has

failed it. They seem to look at the rules package as a way to settle political debts, to gain strategic advantage and work out intra-party struggles, and they are wrong. A rules package should have one central and overriding concern, how the American people are represented in the people's House.

So when the representation on committees does not fairly reflect the makeup of the House as decided by the people, the rules package fails this test; and when we fail to take advantage of an historic opportunity to address the problems in our election system, the rules package fails this test.

We all know that tens of thousands of voters were disenfranchised in this past election. We have a responsibility to make sure that never happens again. Democrats are fighting for these voters; Republicans are ignoring them.

I urge our colleagues to give us on this first day bipartisanship, by fairness in the committee assignments, fairness in the opportunity for the Nation's voters, and voting for the Democratic alternative.

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

Mr. Speaker, I will inform the gentleman from California (Chairman DREIER) that I will, at the end of the speeches, put in a motion to recommit, which will deal with committee ratios and election reform.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I obviously believe that we have been able to successfully craft a very good package of rules changes for the 107th Congress. As I have listened over the last few minutes to the statements from my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, it really is a misunderstanding of what it is that we are doing here and of what the process is.

You have to go back over 120 years before Speaker Reed was Speaker of the House to find a time when we did not enjoy majority rule where the party in the majority actually set forth the rules under which the House was governed.

That is exactly what has happened this year. We have just over the last few minutes seen a vote for Speaker of the House. The Democrats voted for the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), the Republicans voted for the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT). There were more votes for the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT) than there were for the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT). Was that a partisan vote? Well, yes, it was a partisan vote.

Did we, in fact, see a crafting of the rules done in a bipartisan way? Well, we certainly took into consideration minority proposals. I am always willing to listen to the thoughts of our colleagues from the other side of the aisle. But I served for 14 years in the minor-

ity here, and sometimes we did not even get that much from those who were in the majority.

I am not saying we should do it exactly the same way, because we learned some things from you that I have to admit were good, and there are other things that we learned that we have not proceeded with. That is why if one looks at the proposals that we have had come forth beginning with the Republicans becoming the majority, the Republican takeover in 1994, to today, I believe we have done an awful lot to recognize minority rights.

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It has been my experience, having served 14 years in the minority, that led me to say that we wanted to do things, like ensure that the minority has a right to offer that motion to recommit, and we have done that. We have continued it. I know that there was consideration to this issue of reinstating proxy voting, and it is no secret that there was a discussion on our side about it, and we decided to keep the ban on proxy voting, and that, of course, ensures that committee chairmen do not simply use the proxy vote without other members of the majority being there, often at the expense of the minority.

The other thing that I think is very important for us to note is the question of committee funding. I am very proud, and I have worked closely with the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY) on the issue of committee funding on the Committee on Rules, and I know that other committees have been able to put together a package, and under the leadership of our Committee on House Administration and the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS), we have increased the funding level for the minority for their committee staffs.

The other question that was raised during this debate had to do with committee ratios. By tradition, Mr. Speaker, the way this works is, the Speaker of the House and the minority leader work out an agreement on committee ratios, and that is exactly what is taking place now, and that is what has taken place here.

Then, on this issue of the jurisdictional change, I will say that I am very proud of the fact that going back 7 years to what was called the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, one that I cochaired, along with Senator DOMENICI and former Senator Boren and former Congressman Lee Hamilton, a committee which spent a great deal of time looking at reforms of this institution. At that time, 7 years ago, 1993, I offered a proposal which dealt with this exact jurisdictional shift, which we are finally including today, 7 years later. I did not quite make it then. My proposal then died on a 6-6 tie vote. We are doing it today, and obviously, it is controversial in the eyes of many, but it is being done for the same policy reasons that I proposed back in 1993.

Now, it is even more important than it was then because of the passage of the very important Financial Services Modernization Act that we were able to pass in the 106th Congress. That is the reason we are doing this, and I believe that it will enhance our ability to deal with a wide range of very important public policy questions that are on the horizon.

So let me just say that this is a fair package; it is a balanced package. I think it deserves bipartisan support. While I doubt that we will have too many Members on the other side of the aisle who will join in support of the rules package, I do not believe that it, in any way, undermines the commitment that the Speaker of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT), made just a few minutes ago here in this Chamber to our goal of working to bring about solutions to the challenges that we will face in this very important new year.

So with that, I will say that I look forward to working with my colleagues as we move ahead on a number of important issues, and I urge strong support of this package.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I have mixed feelings about our new rules package.

We have a new president, new House, and new Senate, but we are beginning the new millennium with some of the same partisan divisions.

My friends in the Majority want to pass a new rules package for the 107th Congress that does little to address the views and concerns of the Minority.

Specifically, Mr. Speaker, despite all the talk about bipartisanship, little has been done in the House to modify committee ratios to reflect the Minority's gains in the last election, or even the gains made by Democrats in 1998.

I believe all committees in the House should reflect the 51–49 percent split between Democrats and Republicans.

While I was pleased to see that the Republicans are considering adding a seat for each party to Appropriations, Commerce, and Ways and Means, this will do nothing to achieve parity on these committees.

In fact, if one member is added to both sides of the Commerce Committee, on which I serve, the ratio will still be 55–45. While I welcome new colleagues to these committees, the addition does nothing to achieve the parity the minority is seeking.

The reality is that the House now has one of the smallest majorities in the history of our country. Committee ratios should reflect that small majority.

Mr. Speaker, I do not want to stand up here today and throw cold water on the 107th Congress.

In fact, I was pleased to see that the Republicans rejected efforts to bring back proxy voting. I approved of this reform when it was instituted in the 104th Congress, and I am pleased to see that the majority has chosen to keep it.

Nevertheless, I have concerns about this rules package, and hope that the majority recognizes the gains made by Democrats during the electoral process.

We are all going to remember the unfulfilled potential of the 106th Congress, I do not want the same fate to befall the 107th Congress.

I do not want to feel like Tom Hanks, stranded on an island talking to a volley ball.

This body must learn to communicate and allow input in the decision making process.

I have great hopes for the 107th Congress, but the success or failure of the legislative agenda rests solely with the majority.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

MOTION TO COMMIT OFFERED BY MR. MOAKLEY

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to commit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MOAKLEY moves to commit the resolution H. Res. 5 to a select committee comprised of the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader with instructions to report back the same to the House forthwith with the following amendments.

Strike section 2 of the resolution and in lieu thereof, add the following:

“SEC. 2. CHANGE IN STANDING RULES.—

COMMITTEE RATIOS.—Clause 5(a)(1) of Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives is amended by adding the following new sentence: “The membership of each committee (and each subcommittee or other subunit thereof) shall reflect the ratio of majority to minority party members of the House at the beginning of the Congress. This requirement shall not apply to the Committee on Rules and the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.”

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

(e) “ELECTION REFORM.—The Committee on the Judiciary is directed to report to the House no later than March 1, 2001 legislation comprising its recommendations to ensure that all eligible Americans who vote (including military personnel who vote by absentee ballot) shall have their votes counted.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to commit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to commit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 199, nays 213, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 3]

YEAS—199

Abercrombie	Bonior	Crowley
Ackerman	Borski	Davis (CA)
Allen	Boswell	Davis (FL)
Andrews	Boucher	Davis (IL)
Baca	Boyd	DeFazio
Baird	Brady (PA)	DeGette
Baldacci	Brown (OH)	Delahunt
Baldwin	Capps	DeLauro
Barcia	Capuano	Deutsch
Barrett	Cardin	Dicks
Becerra	Carson (OK)	Dingell
Bentsen	Clay	Doggett
Berkley	Clayton	Dooley
Berman	Clement	Doyle
Berry	Clyburn	Edwards
Bishop	Condit	Engel
Blagojevich	Costello	Eshoo
Blumenauer	Cramer	Etheridge

Evans	Levin	Rahall
Farr	Lewis (GA)	Rangel
Fattah	Lofgren	Reyes
Filner	Lowey	Rivers
Ford	Lucas (KY)	Rodriguez
Frank	Luther	Roemer
Frost	Maloney (CT)	Ross
Gephardt	Maloney (NY)	Rothman
Gonzalez	Markey	Royal-Allard
Gordon	Mascara	Sabo
Green (TX)	Matheson	Sanchez
Hall (OH)	Matsui	Sanders
Hall (TX)	McCarthy (MO)	Sandlin
Harman	McCarthy (NY)	Sawyer
Hastings (FL)	McCollum	Schakowsky
Hill	McDermott	Schiff
Hilliard	McGovern	Scott
Hinchey	McIntyre	Serrano
Hinojosa	McKinney	Sherman
Hoeffel	McNulty	Shows
Holden	Meehan	Sisisky
Holt	Meek (FL)	Skelton
Honda	Meeks (NY)	Slaughter
Hooley	Menendez	Smith (WA)
Hoyer	Millender	Solis
Inslee	McDonald	Spratt
Israel	Miller, George	Stenholm
Jackson (IL)	Mink	Stupak
Jackson-Lee	Moakley	Tanner
(TX)	Mollohan	Tauscher
Jefferson	Moore	Taylor (MS)
John	Moran (VA)	Thompson (CA)
Johnson, E. B.	Nadler	Thompson (MS)
Jones (OH)	Napolitano	Thurman
Kanjorski	Neal	Tierney
Kaptur	Oberstar	Towns
Kennedy (RI)	Obey	Turner
Kildee	Olver	Udall (CO)
Kilpatrick	Ortiz	Udall (NM)
Kind (WI)	Owens	Velazquez
Klecza	Pallone	Visclosky
Kucinich	Pascrell	Waters
LaFalce	Pastor	Watt (NC)
Lampson	Payne	Waxman
Langevin	Pelosi	Weiner
Lantos	Peterson (MN)	Wexler
Larsen (WA)	Phelps	Woolsey
Larson (CT)	Pomeroy	Wu
Lee	Price (NC)	Wynn

NAYS—213

Aderholt	Doolittle	Issa
Akin	Dreier	Istook
Armey	Duncan	Jenkins
Bachus	Dunn	Johnson (CT)
Baker	Ehlers	Johnson (IL)
Ballenger	Ehrlich	Johnson, Sam
Bartlett	Emerson	Jones (NC)
Barton	English	Kelly
Bass	Everett	Kennedy (MN)
Bereuter	Ferguson	Kerns
Biggart	Flake	King (NY)
Bilirakis	Fletcher	Kingston
Blunt	Foley	Knollenberg
Boehler	Fossella	Kolbe
Boehner	Frelinghuysen	LaHood
Bonilla	Galleghy	Largent
Bono	Ganske	Latham
Brady (TX)	Gekas	LaTourette
Brown (SC)	Gibbons	Leach
Bryant	Gilchrest	Lewis (CA)
Burr	Gillmor	Lewis (KY)
Burton	Gilman	Linder
Buyer	Goode	LoBiondo
Callahan	Goodlatte	Lucas (OK)
Calvert	Goss	Manzullo
Camp	Graham	McCrery
Cannon	Granger	McHugh
Cantor	Graves	McInnis
Capito	Green (WI)	McKeon
Castle	Greenwood	Mica
Chabot	Grucci	Miller (FL)
Chambliss	Gutknecht	Miller, Gary
Coble	Hansen	Moran (KS)
Collins	Hart	Morella
Combest	Hastings (WA)	Myrick
Cooksey	Hayes	Nethercutt
Cox	Hayworth	Ney
Crane	Herger	Northup
Crenshaw	Hilleary	Norwood
Cubin	Hobson	Nussle
Cunningham	Hoekstra	Osborne
Davis, Jo Ann	Horn	Ose
Davis, Thomas	Hostettler	Otter
M.	Houghton	Oxley
Deal	Hulshof	Paul
DeLay	Hutchinson	Pence
DeMint	Hyde	Peterson (PA)
Diaz-Balart	Isakson	Petri

Pickering	Schrock	Taylor (NC)	Fletcher	LaHood	Royce	Moakley	Rodriguez	Strickland
Pitts	Sensenbrenner	Terry	Foley	Largent	Ryan (WI)	Mollohan	Roemer	Stupak
Platts	Sessions	Thornberry	Fossella	Latham	Ryun (KS)	Moore	Ross	Tanner
Pombo	Shadegg	Thune	Frelinghuysen	LaTourrette	Saxton	Moran (VA)	Rothman	Tauscher
Portman	Shaw	Tiahrt	Gallegly	Leach	Scarborough	Nadler	Roybal-Allard	Taylor (MS)
Pryce (OH)	Shays	Tiberi	Ganske	Lewis (CA)	Schaffer	Napolitano	Rush	Thompson (CA)
Putnam	Sherwood	Toomey	Gekas	Lewis (KY)	Schrock	Neal	Sabo	Thompson (MS)
Quinn	Shimkus	Traficant	Gibbons	Linder	Sensenbrenner	Oberstar	Sanchez	Thurman
Radanovich	Shuster	Upton	Gilchrest	LoBiondo	Sessions	Obey	Sanders	Tierney
Ramstad	Simmons	Vitter	Gillmor	Lucas (OK)	Shadegg	Olver	Sandlin	Towns
Regula	Simpson	Walden	Gilman	Manzullo	Shaw	Ortiz	Sawyer	Turner
Rehberg	Skeen	Walsh	Goode	McCrery	Shays	Owens	Schakowsky	Udall (CO)
Reynolds	Smith (MI)	Wamp	Goodlatte	McHugh	Sherwood	Pallone	Schiff	Udall (NM)
Rogers (KY)	Smith (NJ)	Watkins	Goss	McInnis	Shimkus	Pascrell	Scott	Velazquez
Rogers (MI)	Smith (TX)	Weldon (FL)	Graham	McKeon	Shuster	Pastor	Serrano	Visclosky
Rohrabacher	Snyder	Weldon (PA)	Granger	Mica	Simmons	Payne	Sherman	Waters
Ros-Lehtinen	Souder	Weller	Graves	Miller (FL)	Simpson	Pelosi	Shows	Watt (NC)
Roukema	Spence	Whitfield	Green (WI)	Miller, Gary	Skeen	Peterson (MN)	Sisisky	Waxman
Royce	Stearns	Wicker	Greenwood	Moran (KS)	Smith (MI)	Phelps	Skelton	Weiner
Ryan (WI)	Stump	Wolf	Grucci	Morella	Smith (NJ)	Pomeroy	Slaughter	Wexler
Ryun (KS)	Sununu	Young (AK)	Gutknecht	Myrick	Smith (TX)	Price (NC)	Smith (WA)	Woolsey
Saxton	Sweeney	Young (FL)	Hansen	Nethercutt	Souder	Rahall	Snyder	Wu
Scarborough	Tancredo		Hart	Ney	Spence	Rangel	Solis	Wynn
Schaffer	Tauzin		Hastings (WA)	Northup	Stearns	Reyes	Spratt	
			Hayes	Norwood	Stump	Rivers	Stenholm	
			Hayworth	Nussle	Sununu			
			Herger	Osborne	Sweeney			
			Hilleary	Ose	Tancredo			
			Hunter	Otter	Tauzin			
			Hoekstra	Oxley	Taylor (NC)			
			Horn	Paul	Terry			
			Hostettler	Pence	Thornberry			
			Houghton	Peterson (PA)	Thune			
			Hulshof	Petri	Tiahrt			
			Hunter	Pickering	Tiberi			
			Hutchinson	Pitts	Toomey			
			Hyde	Platts	Traficant			
			Isakson	Pombo	Upton			
			Issa	Portman	Vitter			
			Istook	Pryce (OH)	Walden			
			Jenkins	Putnam	Walsh			
			Johnson (CT)	Quinn	Wamp			
			Johnson, Sam	Radanovich	Watkins			
			Jones (NC)	Ramstad	Weldon (FL)			
			Kelly	Regula	Weldon (PA)			
			Kennedy (MN)	Rehberg	Weller			
			Kerns	Reynolds	Whitfield			
			King (NY)	Rogers (KY)	Wicker			
			Kingston	Rogers (MI)	Wilson			
			Kirk	Rohrabacher	Wolf			
			Knollenberg	Ros-Lehtinen	Young (AK)			
			Kolbe	Roukema	Young (FL)			

NOT VOTING—18

Barr	Cummings	Riley
Brown (FL)	Hefley	Rush
Carson (IN)	Hunter	Strickland
Conyers	Keller	Thomas
Coyne	Kirk	Watts (OK)
Culberson	Murtha	Wilson

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Messrs. SIMMONS, RYAN of Wisconsin, GUTKNECHT, and TERRY, Mrs. GRANGER, Ms. DUNN, and Messrs. POMBO, JONES of North Carolina, GILCHREST, DOOLITTLE, TANCREDO, SCARBOROUGH, WELLER, BURTON of Indiana, SHAD-EGG and GRAHAM changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. LARSON of Connecticut, SAWYER, and TIERNEY, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. NADLER, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. WEINER, and Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion to commit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 215, nays 206, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 4]

YEAS—215

Aderholt	Bryant	Cubin
Akin	Burr	Culberson
Army	Burton	Cunningham
Bachus	Buyer	Davis, Jo Ann
Baker	Callahan	Davis, Thomas
Ballenger	Calvert	M.
Barr	Camp	Deal
Bartlett	Cannon	DeLay
Barton	Cantor	DeMint
Bass	Capito	Diaz-Balart
Bereuter	Castle	Diolittle
Biggert	Chabot	Dreier
Bilirakis	Chambliss	Duncan
Blunt	Coble	Dunn
Boehlert	Collins	Ehlers
Boehner	Cornest	Ehrlich
Bonilla	Cooksey	Emerson
Bono	Cox	English
Brady (TX)	Crane	Everett
Brown (SC)	Crenshaw	Flake

Abercrombie	DeGette	Johnson, E.B.
Ackerman	Delahunt	Jones (OH)
Allen	DeLauro	Kanjorski
Andrews	Deutsch	Kaptur
Baca	Dicks	Kennedy (RI)
Baird	Dingell	Kildee
Baldacci	Doggett	Kilpatrick
Baldwin	Dooley	Kind (WI)
Barcia	Doyle	Kleccka
Barrett	Edwards	Kucinich
Becerra	Engel	LaFalce
Bentsen	Eshoo	Lampson
Berkley	Etheridge	Langevin
Berman	Evans	Lantos
Berry	Farr	Larsen (WA)
Bishop	Fattah	Larson (CT)
Blagojevich	Filner	Lee
Blumenauer	Ford	Levin
Bonior	Frank	Lewis (GA)
Borski	Frost	Lofgren
Boswell	Gephardt	Lowe
Boucher	Gonzalez	Lucas (KY)
Boyd	Gordon	Luther
Brady (PA)	Green (TX)	Maloney (CT)
Brown (FL)	Hall (OH)	Maloney (NY)
Brown (OH)	Hall (TX)	Markey
Capps	Harman	Mascara
Capuano	Hastings (FL)	Matheson
Cardin	Hill	Matsui
Carson (OK)	Hilliard	McCarthy (MO)
Clay	Hinche	McCarthy (NY)
Clayton	Hinojosa	McCollum
Clement	Hoefel	McDermott
Clyburn	Holden	McGovern
Condit	Holt	McIntyre
Conyers	Honda	McKinney
Costello	Hooley	McNulty
Coyne	Hoyer	Meehan
Cramer	Inslee	Meek (FL)
Crowley	Israel	Meeks (NY)
Cummings	Jackson (IL)	Menendez
Davis (CA)	Jackson-Lee	Millender-
Davis (FL)	(TX)	McDonald
Davis (IL)	Jefferson	Miller, George
DeFazio	John	Mink

NAYS—206

NOT VOTING—9

Carson (IN)	Johnson (IL)	Riley
Ferguson	Keller	Thomas
Hefley	Murtha	Watts (OK)

1615

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELECTION OF MAJORITY MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Republican Conference, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 6) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 6

Resolved, That the following named Members be, and they are hereby, elected to the following standing committee of the House of Representatives:

Committee on Rules: Mr. Dreier, Chairman, Mr. Goss, Mr. Linder, Ms. Pryce of Ohio, Mr. Diaz-Balart, Mr. Hastings of Washington, Mrs. Myrick, Mr. Sessions and Mr. Reynolds.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELECTION OF MINORITY MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Democratic Caucus, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 7) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 7

Resolved, That the following named Members be, and are hereby, elected to the following standing committee of the House of Representatives:

Committee on Rules: Mr. Moakley of Massachusetts, Mr. Frost of Texas, Mr. Hall of Ohio, and Mrs. Slaughter of New York.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.