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FOR

COMPOSITION SYSTEM REPLACEMENT

FINAL
March 12, 2007

ideas deal only with humanitarian issues and do not address the question of how best to pursue Iraqi disarmament. He said the United States disagrees with France's approach to arms inspections, which would shift the focus of U.N. efforts away from locating and destroying prohibited weapons in Iraq's existing arsenal.

"The U.S. government does not believe that it is documented that the disarmament process for Iraq has been completed," he said. "It appears that the French proposal makes that assumption—either that Iraq is disarmed or that there is nothing further to be known."

The United States, he added, believes that overseeing Iraqi disarmament should continue to be the responsibility of the U.N. Special Commission (UNSCOM) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the two organizations originally assigned that job by the Security Council. The UNSCOM and IAEA inspectors left Iraq before last month's bombing, and Iraq has vowed that those from UNSCOM, which it charges are American spies, will not be allowed to return.

The U.S. proposals would overhaul aspects of the "oil for food" program designed to allow Iraq to reduce suffering caused by the broad U.N. sanctions on the economy. In addition to liberalizing Iraq's opportunities for oil sales, the U.S. proposals call for streamlining procedures for approving Iraqi contracts to buy food and medicine, and allowing Iraq to borrow money from an escrow account held by the United Nations to finance such purchases on condition the funds are repaid when Iraqi oil sales reach a higher level. The plan also would expand U.N. programs for the health and welfare of Iraqi children and make it easier for Iraqi Muslims to make the pilgrimage to Mecca.

But the most important U.S. proposal was to end restrictions on how much oil Iraq can sell under the oil-for-food exemption. At present, Iraq may sell \$5.25 billion worth of oil every six months under tight U.N. controls. As a practical matter, its oil industry, which is badly in need of repair and modernization, has been barely able to produce and sell about \$3 billion worth of oil each six months.

To help alleviate that problem, Burleigh said, the United States is willing to relax the

scrutiny it has applied to contracts for spare parts and other equipment needed to get the Iraqi industry working better. But he warned that Washington opposes any equipment purchases that would increase Iraq's ability to refine its oil domestically because the refined product could be smuggled out of the country, with the proceeds being pocketed by the regime rather than put to humanitarian purposes.

"Our problem is with the Iraqi government; we have no quarrel with the Iraqi people," Burleigh told reporters. He repeated the frequent U.S. contention that Saddam Hussein's government has failed to take advantage for the oil-for-food program in order to use the propaganda value of the populace's deprivation to win international support for ending sanctions.

The growing sense in many countries that the sanctions have outlived their usefulness seemed a major factor in spurring the U.S. proposals. It is an open secret that a growing majority of countries on the Security Council favor or are leaning toward lifting the sanctions. If the trend continues, many diplomats here believe the United States soon may be so isolated that it would be able to maintain the sanctions only by using its veto. In that case, the same diplomats predict, it would be only a matter of time before Arab countries and possibly France and Russia, which are in line to win concessions in the Iraqi oil industry, start to break the embargo.

By proposing measures that could relieve substantially the shortages and hardships affecting the Iraqi people, the United States hopes to turn aside the mounting pressure for ending sanctions. And if the Iraqi government, which has accepted the oil-for-food program with great reluctance, fails to take advantage of any liberalized opportunities, Washington, would be able to argue that the continued plight of the people is the fault of Saddam Hussein.

Whether the U.S. move will succeed was not immediately clear. Delegates from other council nations said they would have to study the U.S. proposals more closely and consult with their governments before making any judgments. Iraq's ambassador to the United Nations, Nizar Hamdon, was quoted by Reuters as saying the U.S. proposal was

meaningless. "It is a cover up for their entire Iraq policy," he said.

Most attention for the moment was on the French plan, whose elements were made known to council members earlier in the week and have been the subject of informal discussion among various delegations. Delegates said privately that given the strong U.S. opposition to ending sanctions outright and Washington's continued insistence on tough inspections, there seems little chance of the French plan being accepted in anything like its present form.

But as French diplomats said, the potential value of their plan is as "a catalyst" that might stimulate fresh thinking about Iraq and eventually lead to a narrowing of the differences that recently have paralyzed the council.

Iraq	US response
1990:	
Aug.—Iraq invades Kuwait.	UN Resolution 661 bars the export of oil.
1994–1995:	
October—Iraq amasses 80,000 troops on the Iraq/Kuwait border.	April 1995—approved UN Resolution 986. This resolution allows Iraq to sell \$2 billion in oil every six months.
1996:	
March—Iraq blocks inspections.	June—UN Resolution 1060 deplors the refusal of Iraqi authorities to allow access to sites designated by UNSCOM.
Aug.—Iraq launches a campaign against the Kurds.	Sept.—U.S. launches cruise missile attacks.
1997:	
June—Iraq demands UNSCOM finish.	June—UN Resolution 1115 "Demands that Iraq cooperate fully with UNSCOM."
Oct.—Iraq bars American inspector.	Oct.—UN Resolution 1134 condemned Iraq's refusal to allow UNSCOM access to certain sites.
	Nov.—UN Resolution 1137, another condemnation of Iraq's action.
1998:	
Jan.—Iraq continues standoff.	Feb.—UN Resolution 1153 allows Iraq to sell \$5.2 billion in oil every six months.
Aug.—Iraq stops inspections of new facilities.	Sept.—UN Resolution 1194 demands Iraq cooperate.
Oct.—Iraq announces it will no longer cooperate with UNSCOM.	Nov.—UN Resolution 1205 demands Iraq cooperate.
1999:	
No UNSCOM activity ..	Dec.—Three day bombing campaign. Press reports possible removal of oil sale caps.

3.2.3.1.1

The system shall support composition of tables within a text column.

WORLD OIL PRODUCTION: PERSIAN GULF NATIONS, NON-OPEC AND WORLD

[In thousand barrels per day]

	Persian Gulf Nations*	Selected Non-OPEC Producers										Total Non-OPEC	World
		Canada	China	Egypt	Mexico	Norway	Former U.S.S.R.	Russia	United Kingdom	United States			
1973 average	20,668	1,798	1,090	165	465	32	8,324	NA	2	9,208	25,050	55,679	
1974 average	21,282	1,551	1,315	150	571	35	8,912	NA	2	8,774	25,366	55,716	
1975 average	18,934	1,430	1,490	235	705	189	9,523	NA	12	8,375	26,058	52,828	
1976 average	21,514	1,314	1,670	330	831	279	10,060	NA	245	8,132	27,018	57,334	
1977 average	21,725	1,321	1,874	415	981	280	10,643	NA	768	8,245	28,814	59,703	
1978 average	20,606	1,316	2,082	485	1,209	356	11,105	NA	1,082	8,707	30,694	60,158	
1979 average	21,066	1,500	2,122	525	1,461	403	11,384	NA	1,568	8,552	32,094	62,674	
1980 average	17,961	1,435	2,114	595	1,936	528	11,706	NA	1,622	8,597	32,994	59,600	
1981 average	15,245	1,293	2,012	598	2,313	501	11,850	NA	1,811	8,572	33,295	56,076	
1982 average	12,156	1,271	2,045	670	2,748	520	11,912	NA	2,065	8,649	34,703	53,481	
1983 average	11,081	1,356	2,120	727	2,689	614	11,972	NA	2,291	8,688	35,759	53,256	
1984 average	10,784	1,438	2,296	822	2,680	2,229	11,861	NA	2,480	8,873	37,047	54,489	
1985 average	8,630	1,471	2,505	887	2,745	788	11,885	NA	2,530	8,971	37,801	53,982	
1986 average	11,696	1,474	2,620	813	2,435	870	11,895	NA	2,539	8,680	37,952	56,227	
1987 average	12,103	1,535	2,690	898	2,548	1,022	12,050	NA	2,406	8,349	38,149	56,666	
1988 average	13,457	1,616	2,730	848	2,512	1,158	12,053	NA	2,232	8,140	38,413	58,737	
1989 average	14,837	1,960	2,757	865	2,520	1,554	11,715	NA	1,802	7,613	37,792	59,863	
1990 average	15,278	1,553	2,774	873	2,553	1,704	10,975	NA	1,820	7,355	37,371	60,566	
1991 average	14,741	1,548	2,835	874	2,680	1,890	9,992	NA	1,797	7,417	36,332	60,207	
1992 average	15,970	1,654	3,020	920	2,869	3,160	—	7,532	1,825	7,171	35,814	60,212	
1993 average	16,715	1,679	2,890	890	2,673	2,350	—	6,730	1,915	6,847	35,119	60,238	
1994 average	16,964	1,746	2,939	896	2,685	2,521	—	6,135	2,375	6,662	35,482	60,992	
1995 average	17,208	1,805	2,990	920	2,618	2,768	—	5,995	2,489	6,560	36,327	62,331	
1996:													
January	17,265	1,788	3,115	920	2,795	3,085	—	5,839	2,600	6,495	36,964	63,455	
February	17,340	1,718	3,100	920	2,800	3,165	—	5,944	2,625	6,577	37,271	63,856	
March	17,390	1,814	3,050	920	2,870	2,990	—	5,830	2,570	6,571	37,019	63,704	
April	17,180	1,854	3,020	920	2,830	3,160	—	5,839	2,467	6,444	37,104	63,559	
May	17,190	1,768	3,195	920	2,875	2,980	—	5,866	2,512	6,394	37,037	63,558	
June	17,305	1,829	3,205	920	2,880	3,150	—	5,839	2,457	6,458	37,225	63,885	
July	17,395	1,808	3,150	920	2,870	3,201	—	5,813	2,537	6,338	37,236	63,976	

3.2.3.1.2

The system shall support composition of tables across text columns.

WORLD OIL PRODUCTION: PERSIAN GULF NATIONS, NON-OPEC AND WORLD (Continued)
(In thousand barrels per day)

	Persian Gulf Nations ^a	Selected Non-OPEC Producers								Total Non-OPEC	World	
		Canada	China	Egypt	Mexico	Norway	Former U.S.S.R.	Russia	United Kingdom			United States
August	17,325	1,872	3,130	920	2,830	3,022	—	5,857	2,385	6,360	36,886	63,646
September	17,425	1,854	3,140	920	2,850	3,095	—	5,826	2,517	6,482	37,271	64,111
October	17,385	1,936	3,165	920	2,850	3,005	—	5,813	2,642	6,481	37,528	64,468
November	17,355	1,889	3,190	930	2,860	3,210	—	5,909	2,743	6,476	37,966	64,926
December	17,842	1,905	3,115	930	2,900	3,198	—	5,830	2,760	6,506	37,989	65,501
Average	17,367	1,837	3,131	922	2,855	3,104	—	5,850	2,568	6,465	37,290	64,054
1997:												
January	18,040	1,874	3,210	885	2,940	3,268	—	5,789	2,693	6,402	37,941	65,676
February	18,245	1,920	3,240	885	2,970	3,263	—	5,729	2,660	6,514	38,041	65,041
March	18,460	1,900	3,215	890	2,970	3,063	—	5,772	2,638	6,452	37,883	66,018
April	18,615	1,823	3,230	890	2,945	3,388	—	5,893	2,515	6,441	38,171	66,571
May	18,385	1,737	3,275	880	2,990	3,194	—	5,902	2,315	6,474	37,738	65,908
June	17,980	1,835	3,220	870	3,005	3,025	—	5,902	2,135	6,442	37,343	65,128
July	17,965	1,889	3,190	880	3,035	3,194	—	5,923	2,447	6,409	37,786	65,576
August	18,975	1,895	3,190	870	3,080	2,890	—	5,945	2,407	6,347	37,534	66,474
September	19,005	1,930	3,195	860	3,105	2,927	—	5,958	2,483	6,486	37,907	66,827
October	19,045	1,956	3,195	860	3,087	3,209	—	5,954	2,610	6,467	38,301	67,361
November	18,810	1,970	3,158	860	3,085	3,192	—	5,945	2,602	6,459	38,342	67,207
December	18,416	1,985	3,090	860	3,056	3,229	—	5,893	2,700	6,531	38,536	67,007
Average	18,496	1,893	3,200	874	3,023	3,153	—	5,884	2,517	6,452	37,955	66,317
1998:												
January	19,061	1,912	3,240	860	3,085	3,293	—	5,979	2,597	6,438	38,514	67,458
February	19,513	1,944	3,155	860	3,140	3,230	—	5,997	2,583	6,538	38,578	67,989
March	19,380	1,952	3,170	860	3,160	3,123	—	5,962	2,600	6,465	38,468	67,863
April	19,680	1,988	3,140	860	3,140	3,160	—	5,876	2,602	6,484	38,361	67,674
May	19,680	1,943	3,210	870	3,149	2,917	—	5,789	2,499	6,384	37,923	67,168
June	19,225	1,932	3,260	870	3,050	3,140	—	5,928	2,495	6,290	38,188	66,888
July	19,290	2,045	3,200	880	3,120	3,120	—	5,923	2,525	6,322	38,290	66,855
August	19,250	*2,016	*3,180	*870	3,055	2,440	—	5,910	*2,536	*6,276	*37,487	*65,772
September	19,385	2,033	3,160	870	2,906	2,896	—	5,902	2,632	6,069	37,567	65,932
9-Mo. Avg.	19,383	1,974	3,191	867	3,090	3,033	—	5,918	2,563	6,362	38,149	67,059
1997-9 Mo. Avg.	18,408	1,866	3,165	879	3,005	3,129	—	5,869	2,476	6,306	38,022	66,022
1006 9-Mo. Avg.	17,213	1,812	2,122	920	2,840	2,082	—	5,850	2,610	6,457	37,110	62,745

^aThe Persian Gulf Nations are Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. Production from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is included in "Persian Gulf Nations."
R—Revised. Nk—not available.—not applicable. E—Estimate.
Notes: (1) Crude oil includes lease condensate but excludes natural gas plant liquids. (2) Monthly data are often preliminary figures and may not average to the annual totals because of rounding or because updates to the preliminary monthly data are not available. (3) Data for countries may not sum to World totals due to independent rounding. (4) U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Mr. ABRAHAM addressed the Chair. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.
Mr. ABRAHAM. I thank the Chair. (The remarks of Mr. ABRAHAM pertaining to the introduction of S. 482 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")
Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I yield the floor.
Mr. DORGAN addressed the Chair. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

OPERATION WALKING SHIELD

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, this Congress, now that it will turn its attention to the committee structure and the agenda that will be developed in the authorizing committees and Appropriations Committee, will talk about a lot of different issues, will describe many different priorities. Among those priorities will be, for example, a piece of legislation we just passed in the Senate dealing with military pay. I assume that very soon there will be a national missile defense bill that will come to the floor that will be subject to dramatic and interesting debate, and there are a range of these kinds of issues. I want to raise one issue today that I think we ought to act on with some priority.
There is a program that not many people know of called Walking Shield. It is a program to move houses that are surplus houses scheduled to be demolished on our military bases when those houses are to be replaced with more

modern houses. Instead of demolishing the old houses, they are now moved out increasingly under the project Operation Walking Shield and moved to Indian reservations where there is a desperate need for good housing.
Operation Walking Shield is a wonderful program that takes houses that would have been demolished and moves them to a foundation someplace on an Indian reservation to provide housing for those Americans who do not have housing.
We have a real emergency in this country, particularly on Indian reservations, dealing with housing, health care, and education.
I want to read a few paragraphs from a letter to describe this emergency and why this Congress must respond to it with some priority and why I hope the President will do the same.
I want to read about a woman named Sarah. Her name was Sarah Swift Hawk. Sarah died January 2. Sarah Swift Hawk died on the Rosebud Indian Reservation in South Dakota. She froze to death. Let me read to you a letter that describes the circumstances leading to Sarah's death:
The night of January 2 was truly a dreadful night for the Swift Hawk family. They had run out of propane to heat their house. They also had no wood for their wood stove, although they tried desperately to obtain some wood, but without any success.
The Swift Hawk house is but one of 100,000 terribly substandard houses that exist on our nation's Indian reservations. The house had only thin plastic sheeting covering two large openings where windows were supposed to be. As night fell, and the temperature plummeted from 16 degrees below zero to 45 degrees below zero, Sarah's daughter and her

son-in-law, who live in the same house with their six children, put two blankets on Sarah in an attempt to keep her warm. The mother then took the other two blankets they had, and placed them over her six children who were all huddled together on the floor where she and her husband would also sleep. Since there was only one cot in the house, that bed was given to Sarah who was the grandmother in the family. Everyone else in the Swift Hawk family has to sleep on the floor because the family is too poor to buy any furniture.
When the Sun came up on Sunday morning, January 3rd, the daughter got up from the floor to check on her mother, and she found that her mother had died during the night, frozen to death as a result of exposure to extreme cold. Fortunately, the body heat from the parents and the children, all huddled together on the floor, kept them alive that terrible night.
Sarah Swift Hawk's needless death is repeated again and again on our nation's Indian reservations, particularly those in the Northern Plains States.
This is a letter from Phil Stevens. Phil Stevens runs the program called Walking Shield. I have met with him a number of times, helped them on legislation to try to move some houses to Indian reservations. I have seen the joy on the faces of those who received a home—one put on a foundation for them—a home that they could move into for the first time, a home for their children. But, frankly, there is just a trickle—a few hundred homes here and there to meet the needs that are so desperate of people like Sarah Swift Hawk and her family.
When you hear stories like this you think, well, that happens in a Third World country someplace, someone laying down and freezing to death in

3.2.3.1.7.3

The system shall provide the capability to add continuation indicators to table headings that span multiple pages.

3.2.3.1.4

The system shall support composition of tables across pages.
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3.2.3.1.12

The system shall support table footnotes.

3.2.4.14

The system shall support the use of special characters (e.g., fat dashes, dingbats, symbols).
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Sample Page G

64 Vital Statistics
 c12,i1,s15,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,7
 No. 96. CHILDLESS WOMEN AND CHILDREN EVER BORN, BY AGE OF WOMAN: 1950 TO 1979
 (Prior to 1960, excludes Alaska and Hawaii. 1950, 1960, and 1970 based on sample of decennial census, see source; all other years based on Current Population Survey, see text, p. 1. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series B 49-66)

AGE (years)	1950	1954	1960	1965	1970	1975	1978	1979 (June)			
	(April)	(April)	(April)	(June)	(April)	(June)	(June)	Total ¹	White	Black	Spanish origin ²
PERCENT CHILDLESS AMONG WOMEN EVER MARRIED											
15-44	22.6	18.1	15.0	14.2	16.4	18.0	18.9	18.0	19.7	12.4	15.2
15-19	52.8	47.0	43.6	48.0	50.8	50.6	54.2	48.5	49.6	(8)	35.3
20-24	33.3	24.3	24.2	28.0	35.7	42.3	40.9	40.5	42.4	21.4	26.7
25-29	21.1	16.9	12.6	11.7	15.8	21.1	25.2	26.2	27.4	14.8	19.8
30-34	17.3	13.4	10.4	7.2	8.3	8.8	11.6	13.1	13.4	10.8	6.4
35-39	19.1	15.9	11.1	8.7	7.3	5.3	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.7	6.6
40-44	20.0	17.8	14.1	11.0	6.6	7.0	6.1	6.7	6.6	7.6	8.5
45-49	20.4	19.0	16.1	13.9	10.6	7.3	7.2	7.1	6.9	9.3	12.7
50-59	18.1	(NA)	20.7	19.3	15.6	11.5	9.8	9.7	9.2	15.0	7.5
CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN EVER MARRIED											
15-44	1,859	2,037	2,314	2,477	2,360	2,140	2,040	1,993	1,924	2,624	2,348
15-19	604	667	792	885	636	601	548	649	630	(8)	798
20-24	1,082	1,337	1,441	1,326	1,071	886	908	919	879	1,325	1,319
25-29	1,654	1,930	2,241	2,360	1,984	1,580	1,443	1,411	1,364	1,896	1,770
30-34	2,059	2,247	2,627	2,950	2,806	2,387	2,135	2,029	1,993	2,424	2,708
35-39	2,247	2,334	2,686	3,016	3,170	2,994	2,788	2,678	2,583	3,340	3,350
40-44	2,364	2,335	2,564	2,856	3,097	3,262	3,212	3,108	2,993	4,018	3,253
45-49	2,492	2,436	2,402	2,603	2,854	3,152	3,236	3,249	3,168	3,921	3,634
50-59	2,822	(NA)	2,420	2,350	2,520	2,759	2,944	2,968	2,885	3,685	3,892

B Base less than 75,000. NA Not available. ¹Includes other races not shown separately. ²Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.
 Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Special Report, Fertility*, part 5; *U.S. Census of Population: 1960 and 1970*, vol. 1, *Characteristics of the Population*, part 1, *U.S. Summary*; and *Current Population Reports*, series P-20, No. 358 and earlier issues.

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No. 97. CHILDREN EVER BORN TO SINGLE WOMEN, BY AGE OF WOMAN: 1970 TO 1979

(Refers to women never-married at time of survey. 1970 as of April, based on the enumerated resident population. 1976 and 1979 as of June, based on the civilian noninstitutional population from Current Population Survey. See text, p. 1)

ITEM	ALL SINGLE WOMEN ¹			WHITE SINGLE WOMEN			BLACK SINGLE WOMEN		
	Total, 18-49 years	18-29 years	30-49 years	Total, 18-49 years	18-29 years	30-49 years	Total, 18-49 years	18-29 years	30-49 years
1970									
Single women (1,000)	8,107	6,664	1,443	6,788	5,615	1,173	1,177	933	244
Children ever born (1,000)	1,755	1,024	731	683	407	286	1,021	592	429
Rate per 1,000 women	216	154	506	102	72	244	867	635	1,758
Percent distribution by number born:									
None	90.0	91.1	82.6	94.7	95.7	90.6	60.2	64.1	45.6
One	10.0	8.9	10.8	2.2	1.2	4.9	20.2	15.5	38.6
Two or more									
1976									
Single women (1,000)	10,180	8,823	1,357	8,189	7,157	1,032	1,772	1,476	296
Children ever born (1,000)	2,198	1,425	773	608	405	203	1,544	983	561
Rate per 1,000 women	216	162	570	74	57	197	871	666	1,895
Percent distribution by number born:									
None	88.1	89.5	79.3	95.1	95.7	90.4	56.1	59.3	40.1
One	6.6	6.9	6.8	3.4	3.3	4.2	22.7	24.0	16.2
Two or more	5.0	3.7	13.9	1.5	.9	5.4	21.2	16.7	43.8
1979									
Single women (1,000)	12,004	10,396	1,608	9,477	8,248	1,229	2,253	1,857	396
Children ever born (1,000)	3,044	2,071	973	904	674	230	2,085	1,360	725
Rate per 1,000 women	254	200	583	95	82	187	925	732	1,831
Percent distribution by number born:									
None	85.1	86.6	76.1	93.3	93.8	89.8	50.7	54.4	32.9
One	9.1	8.9	10.1	4.9	4.8	5.9	26.8	27.6	22.9
Two or more	5.8	4.5	13.9	1.9	1.5	4.6	22.6	17.9	44.2

¹Includes races not shown separately.
 Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population: 1970, Women by Number of Children Ever Born*, PC(2)-3A; and *Current Population Reports*, series P-20, Nos. 308 and 358.

3.2.3.1.7

The system shall provide the capability to compose multiple levels of headings and sub-headings for tables.

Galley proof from the *Statistical Abstract of the United States*. This proof is reviewed before final pages are run. When in the proof mode, the system composes the function line of each table.

CONTINUOUS SERVICE OF SENATORS

[Republicans in roman (55); Democrats in *italic* (44); Independents in SMALL CAPS (1); total, 100]

Rank	Name	State	Beginning of present service
1	<i>Byrd, Robert C.</i> †	West Virginia	Jan. 3, 1959.
2	<i>Kennedy, Edward M.</i> ¹	Massachusetts	Nov. 7, 1962. ‡
3	<i>Inouye, Daniel K.</i> †	Hawaii	Jan. 3, 1963.
5	Stevens, Ted ²	Alaska	Dec. 24, 1968.
6	<i>Biden, Joseph R., Jr.</i>	Delaware	Jan. 3, 1973.
	Domenici, Pete V.	New Mexico	
7	<i>Leahy, Patrick J.</i>	Vermont	Jan. 3, 1975.
8	Hatch, Orrin G.	Utah	Dec. 30, 1976.
	Lugar, Richard G.	Indiana	
9	<i>Sarbanes, Paul S.</i> †	Maryland	Jan. 3, 1977.
10	<i>Baucus, Max</i> † ³	Montana	Dec. 15, 1978.
11	Cochran, Thad† ⁴	Mississippi	Dec. 27, 1978.
12	Warner, John W. ⁵	Virginia	Jan. 2, 1979.
13	<i>Levin, Carl</i>	Michigan	Jan. 3, 1979.
14	<i>Dodd, Christopher J.</i> †	Connecticut	Jan. 3, 1981.
	Grassley, Charles E.†	Iowa	
	Specter, Arlen	Pennsylvania	
15	<i>Bingaman, Jeff</i>	New Mexico	Jan. 3, 1983.
16	<i>Kerry, John F.</i> ⁶	Massachusetts	Jan. 2, 1985.
17	<i>Harkin, Tom</i> †	Iowa	
	McConnell, Mitch	Kentucky	
18	<i>Rockefeller, John D., IV</i> ⁷	West Virginia	Jan. 15, 1985.
19	Bond, Christopher S.	Missouri	Jan. 3, 1987.
	<i>Conrad, Kent</i>	North Dakota	
	McCain, John†	Arizona	
	<i>Mikulski, Barbara A.</i> †	Maryland	
	<i>Reid, Harry</i> †	Nevada	
	Shelby, Richard C.†	Alabama	
20	Burns, Conrad	Montana	Jan. 3, 1989.
	JEFFORDS, JAMES M.† ⁸	Vermont	
	<i>Kohl, Herb</i>	Wisconsin	
	<i>Lieberman, Joseph I.</i>	Connecticut	
	Lott, Trent†	Mississippi	
21	<i>Akaka, Daniel K.</i> † ⁹	Hawaii	Apr. 28, 1990.
22	Craig, Larry E.†	Idaho	Jan. 3, 1991.
23	<i>Feinstein, Dianne</i> ¹⁰	California	Nov. 10, 1992. ‡
24	<i>Dorgan, Byron</i> † ¹¹	North Dakota	Dec. 14, 1992.
25	Bennett, Robert F.	Utah	Jan. 3, 1993.
	<i>Boxer, Barbara</i> †	California	
	<i>Feingold, Russell</i>	Wisconsin	
	Gregg, Judd†	New Hampshire	
	<i>Murray, Patty</i>	Washington	
26	Hutchison, Kay Bailey ¹²	Texas	June 5, 1993.
27	Inhofe, James M.† ¹³	Oklahoma	Nov. 16, 1994. ‡
28	DeWine, Mike†	Ohio	Jan. 3, 1995
	Frist, William H. (Bill)	Tennessee	
	Kyl, Jon†	Arizona	
	Santorum, Rick†	Pennsylvania	
	Snowe, Olympia J.†	Maine	
	Thomas, Craig†	Wyoming	
29	<i>Wyden, Ron</i> † ¹⁴	Oregon	Feb. 6, 1996. ‡
30	Brownback, Samuel Dale† ¹⁵	Kansas	Nov. 6, 1996. ‡
31	Hagel, Chuck	Nebraska	Jan. 3, 1997.
	Allard, Wayne†	Colorado	

3.2.3.1.8

The system shall provide the capability to produce columns with headers within tables.

CONTINUOUS SERVICE OF SENATORS—CONTINUED

[Republicans in roman (55); Democrats in *italic* (44); Independents in SMALL CAPS (1); total, 100]

Rank	Name	State	Beginning of present service
	Collins, Susan	Maine	
	<i>Durbin, Richard J.</i> †	Illinois	
	Enzi, Michael B.	Wyoming	
	<i>Johnson, Tim</i> †	South Dakota	
	<i>Landrieu, Mary</i>	Louisiana	
	<i>Reed, Jack</i> †	Rhode Island	
	Roberts, Pat †	Kansas	
	Sessions, Jeff	Alabama	
	Smith, Gordon	Oregon	
32	<i>Bayh, Evan</i>	Indiana	Jan. 3, 1999.
	Bunning, Jim †	Kentucky	
	Crapo, Michael D. †	Idaho	
	<i>Lincoln, Blanche L.</i> †	Arkansas	
	<i>Schumer, Charles E.</i> †	New York	
	Voinovich, George V.	Ohio	
33	Chafee, Lincoln D. ¹⁶	Rhode Island	Nov. 2, 1999.
35	Allen, George †	Virginia	Jan. 3, 2001.
	<i>Cantwell, Maria</i> †	Washington	
	<i>Carper, Thomas</i> †	Delaware	
	<i>Clinton, Hillary Rodham</i>	New York	
	<i>Corzine, Jon S.</i>	New Jersey	
	<i>Dayton, Mark</i>	Minnesota	
	Ensign, John †	Nevada	
	<i>Nelson, Ben</i>	Nebraska	
	<i>Nelson, Bill</i> †	Florida	
	<i>Stabenow, Debbie</i> †	Michigan	
36	Talent, James M. † ¹⁷	Missouri	Nov. 6, 2002. ‡
37	Cornyn, John ¹⁸	Texas	Dec. 2, 2002.
38	Murkowski, Lisa ¹⁹	Alaska	Dec. 20, 2002.
39	Alexander, Lamar	Tennessee	Jan. 3, 2003.
	Chambliss, Saxby †	Georgia	
	Coleman, Norm	Minnesota	
	Dole, Elizabeth H.	North Carolina	
	Graham, Lindsey †	South Carolina	
	<i>Lautenberg, Frank R.</i> ²⁰	New Jersey	
	<i>Pryor, Mark</i>	Arkansas	
	Sununu, John †	New Hampshire	
40	Burr, Richard M. †	North Carolina	Jan. 3, 2005.
	Coburn, Tom †	Oklahoma	
	DeMint, Jim †	South Carolina	
	Isakson, Johnny †	Georgia	
	Martinez, Mel	Florida	
	<i>Obama, Barack</i>	Illinois	
	<i>Salazar, Ken</i>	Colorado	
	Thune, John †	South Dakota	
	Vitter, David †	Louisiana	

3.2.3.1.7.1

The system shall provide the capability to compose repeating headings and sub-headings for tables that continue across pages.

3.2.3.1.8.1

The system shall provide the capability to produce columns with repeating headers within tables.

3.2.3.1.4

The system shall support composition of tables across pages.
Shown: table across pages 322 & 323

† Served in the House of Representatives previous to service in the Senate.

‡ Senators elected to complete unexpired terms begin their terms on the day following the election.

¹ Senator Kennedy was elected Nov. 6, 1962, to complete the unexpired term caused by the resignation of Senator John F. Kennedy.

² Senator Stevens was appointed Dec. 23, 1968 by the Governor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Edward L. Bartlett.

³ Senator Baucus was elected Nov. 7, 1978, for the 6-year term commencing Jan. 3, 1979; subsequently appointed Dec. 15, 1978, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Paul Hatfield.

⁴ Senator Cochran was elected Nov. 6, 1978, for the 6-year term commencing Jan. 3, 1979; subsequently appointed Dec. 27, 1978, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator James Eastland.

Continuous inspection for both fresh and processed fruits is a special service of USDA. Under this program, fruit is inspected by highly trained experts throughout all phases of its processing or packing. When fresh fruits are packed under continuous inspection, the package may show the USDA shield if the product is U.S. No. 1 or better. When processed fruits are packed under continuous inspection, the package may contain a grade name with the prefix, "U.S.", or may show the USDA shield, or both.

Another type of inspection on a lot basis is offered to packers of fruits. Inspection of fresh and processed fruits may be done at shipping points, in warehouses, during the packing operations, and at terminal markets.

Buying Fresh Fruit. Selection of fresh fruit is easy if you follow a few basic pointers.

Buy in season. You get the best quality and prices when you do this. Read the newspapers for information on plentiful foods, a list of foods selected by USDA that are in good supply.

Don't buy just because the price is low. Remember to buy only what you can use and hold without spoilage.

If you don't plan to use fruit for decorative purposes, consider fruit with only superficial blemishes. This kind of fruit suffers no loss of eating quality and may be less expensive. For example, light brown coloration on grapefruit skin and lack of red color on apples or peaches do not detract from the good taste of the fruit.

Select the size of fruit that best meets your needs.

Don't pinch the produce. This causes spoilage, and the consumer pays in the long run. When you do handle fruit to check ripeness, do so carefully to prevent injury.

Look for helpful information on packaged fruit. You may find a grade-mark, weight or measure, or size of fruit.

Buying Canned Fruit. For canned fruit, the following buying information will be helpful:

Read the label. Federal regulations

AVAILABILITY OF FRESH FRUIT

G = Good Supply F = Fair Supply S = Small Supply

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Apples	G	G	G	G	F	S	S	S	G	G	G	G
Apricots					S	G	G	S				
Avocados	G	G	G	G	G	F	F	F	F	F	G	G
Bananas	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
Berries (Misc.)					S	G	G	G	S	S	S	
Blueberries					S	G	G	G	S			
Cantaloups		S	S	S	F	G	G	G	S	S		
Cherries				S	G	G	S	S				
Cranberries	S								F	F	G	G
Dates	G	F	F	S	S	S	S	S	S	G	G	G
Figs						F	G	G	F			
Grapefruit	G	G	G	G	G	F	S	S	S	G	G	G
Grapes	S	S	S	S	S	F	G	G	G	G	G	F
Honeydews		F	G	F	F	G	G	G	G	S	S	
Lemons	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
Limes	S	S	S	S	G	G	G	F	F	F	S	G
Mangoes			S	F	G	G	G	F	S			
Nectarines	S	S				F	G	G	G	S		
Oranges	G	G	G	G	G	F	S	S	S	F	G	G
Papayas	S	S	S	S	F	S	S	S	S	F	S	S
Peaches					S	G	G	G	G	S		
Pears	F	F	F	F	F	S	S	G	G	G	G	F
Pineapple	S	F	G	G	G	G	F	F	S	F	F	F
Plums-Prunes						G	G	G	G	S		
Strawberries	S	S	F	G	G	G	G	S	S	S	S	S
Tangelos	F	S							S	F	G	G
Tangerines	G	S	S	S	S	S				S	G	G
Watermelons	S	S	S	S	F	G	G	G	S	S	S	S

NOTE: Each year's production will vary. This chart is an estimate of probable availability.

3.2.3.1.8.3

The system shall provide the capability to rotate table headers to read vertically or at an angle with a horizontal table.

Shown: vertically

require that a label have the name of the product, the contents, the name and address of the packer or distributor, and the kind of packing liquid. Sometimes the number of servings is put on the label.

There are three basic can sizes for fruits that are approximately equal to half pint, pint, and quart sizes. These are:

- half pint . . . 8 to 8¾ oz. . . . makes 2 servings, ½ cup each
- pint . . . 15 to 17 oz. . . . makes 4 servings, ½ cup each
- quart . . . 28 to 30 oz. . . . makes 7 to 8 servings, about ½ cup each

PAIRS

[The word *with* must always be used in pairs in the House, not *and*; and copy must be altered to conform thereto, as Mr. Smith with Mr. Jones—not Mr. Smith and Mr. Jones. Note use of lowercase for names in list of pairs in House.]

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Hefner for, with Mr. Richmond against.

Until further notice:

- Mr. Biaggi with Mr. Jeffords.
- Mr. Florio with Mr. Horton.
- Mr. Bartlett of Maryland with Mr. Coyne.
- Mr. Rangel with Mr. Simon.
- Mr. Fascell with Mr. Minish.
- Mr. Volkmer with Mr. Borski.
- Mr. Andrews with Mr. Gibbons.

Messrs. EMERSON, EVANS of Georgia, and MARLENEE changed their votes from “nay” to “yea.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I voted, but, being paired with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. COX, I withdraw my vote.

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I have a pair with the gentleman from Mississippi, Mr. TAYLOR, who, if present, would have voted “yea.” I voted “nay.” I withdraw my vote and vote “present.”

[In House pairs do not use brackets when Members are referred to by name. In Senate pairs observe following use of brackets:]

Mr. THOMAS (when his name was called). I am paired on this question with the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY]. If he were here, I should vote “yea.”

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

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

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Flippo | Ford (MI) | Fountain |
| Foglietta | Ford (TN) | Fowler |
| Foley | Forsythe | |

[No reference will be made of the names of those not voting.]

□ 1840

- | | | |
|-----------|--------------|---------------|
| Addabbo | Applegate | Coyne, |
| Akaka | Ashbrook | William |
| Albosta | Conte | Craig |
| Alexander | Courter | Crane, Daniel |
| Anderson | Coyne, James | Crane, Philip |
| Annunzio | | Crockett |

The CHAIRMAN. Three hundred ninety-three Members have answered to their names, a quorum is present, and the Committee will resume its business.

FORMS OF TITLES

[Always in roman lowercase, flush and hang 1 em, if more than two lines.]

H.J. RES. 2

Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 2 per centum bonds or certificates, etc.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the * * **

H.R. 4487

A bill to authorize the Rock Island and Southwestern Railway Company to construct a bridge, etc.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the Rock Island and Southwestern Railway Company, a corporation organized under the general incorporations, etc.

3.2.3.2.1.3

The system shall provide the capability to span headings across columns.

FIRST CONGRESS

MARCH 4, 1789, TO MARCH 3, 1791

FIRST SESSION—*March 4, 1789,¹ to September 29, 1789*

SECOND SESSION—*January 4, 1790, to August 12, 1790*

THIRD SESSION—*December 6, 1790, to March 3, 1791*

VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—JOHN ADAMS, of Massachusetts

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE—JOHN LANGDON,² of New Hampshire

SECRETARY OF THE SENATE—SAMUEL A. OTIS,³ of Massachusetts

DOORKEEPER OF THE SENATE—JAMES MATHERS,⁴ of New York

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—FREDERICK A. C. MUHLENBERG,⁵ of Pennsylvania

CLERK OF THE HOUSE—JOHN BECKLEY,⁶ of Virginia

SERGEANT AT ARMS OF THE HOUSE—JOSEPH WHEATON,⁷ of Rhode Island

DOORKEEPER OF THE HOUSE—GIFFORD DALLEY

CONNECTICUT

SENATORS

Oliver Ellsworth
William S. Johnson

REPRESENTATIVES AT LARGE

Benjamin Huntington
Roger Sherman
Jonathan Sturges
Jonathan Trumbull
Jeremiah Wadsworth

DELAWARE

SENATORS

Richard Bassett
George Read

REPRESENTATIVE AT LARGE

John Vining

GEORGIA

SENATORS

William Few
James Gunn

REPRESENTATIVES

Abraham Baldwin

James Jackson
George Mathews

MARYLAND

SENATORS

John Henry
Charles Carroll, *of Carrollton*

REPRESENTATIVES

Daniel Carroll
Benjamin Contee
George Gale
Joshua Seney
William Smith
Michael Jenifer Stone

MASSACHUSETTS

SENATORS

Tristram Dalton
Caleb Strong

REPRESENTATIVES

Fisher Ames
Elbridge Gerry
Benjamin Goodhue

Jonathan Grout
George Leonard
George Partridge⁸
Theodore Sedgwick
George Thacher

NEW HAMPSHIRE

SENATORS

John Langdon
Paine Wingate

REPRESENTATIVES AT LARGE

Abiel Foster
Nicholas Gilman
Samuel Livermore

NEW JERSEY

SENATORS

Jonathan Elmer
William Paterson⁹
Philemon Dickinson¹⁰

¹Neither a quorum of the Senate nor of the House of Representatives appeared in their respective chambers on Wednesday, March 4, 1789. Eight Senators appeared and the minority adjourned from day to day until Monday, April 6, when a quorum of the Senate was first present. Thirteen Members of the House of Representatives appeared on March 4, and a quorum was not present until April 1, when the body proceeded to the transaction of business. When both Houses were organized on April 6, they met in joint convention in the hall of the Senate and proceeded to open and count the electoral votes for President and Vice President. John Adams, the Vice Presi-

dent-elect, appeared in the Senate Chamber and assumed the duties of the chair on Tuesday, April 21, 1789. On May 15, 1789, the Senate determined by lot the classes into which the membership should be divided agreeably to paragraph 2, section 3, of Article I of the Constitution, as follows: Class 1, term expires March 3, 1791 - Messrs. Carroll, Dalton, Ellsworth, Elmer, Maclay, Read, and Grayson. Class 2, term expires March 3, 1793 - Messrs. Bassett, Butler, Few, Lee, Strong, Paterson, and Wingate. Class 3, term expires March 3, 1795 - Messrs. Gunn, Henry, Johnson, Izard, Langdon, and Morris.

²Elected April 6, 1789.

³Elected April 8, 1789.

⁴Elected April 7, 1789.

⁵Elected April 1, 1789.

⁶Elected April 1, 1789.

⁷Elected May 12, 1789.

⁸Resigned August 14, 1790.

⁹Resigned November 13, 1790, having been elected gov-

ernor.
¹⁰Elected to fill vacancy caused by resignation of William Paterson, and took his seat December 6, 1790.

3.2.3.3

The system shall support composition of footnotes in columns of text.

3.2.3.3.7

The system shall provide the capability to compose footnotes that continue from one column to another column.

3.2.3.3.13

The system shall provide the capability to evenly distribute footnotes in all columns on a page (i.e. to take up the least amount of space at the bottom of the page).

§ 2. Motions, Resolutions, and Requests for Conference

Motion for Conference

§ 2.1 In the 89th Congress, Rule XX clause 1 was amended to make in order a motion to send a bill to conference.

On Jan. 4, 1966, (9) Mr. Carl Albert, of Oklahoma, called up House Resolution 8.

MR. ALBERT: Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 8

Resolved, That the Rules of the House of Representatives of the Eighty-eighth Congress, together with all applicable provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, be, and they are hereby adopted as the Rules of the House of Representatives of the Eighty-ninth Congress, with the following amendments therein as a part thereof, to wit . . .

In rule XX, strike out clause 1 and insert:

"1. Any amendment of the Senate to any House bill shall be subject to the point of order that it shall first be considered in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, if, originating in the House, it

would be subject to that point: *Provided, however,* That a motion to disagree with the amendments of the Senate to a House bill or resolution and request or agree to a conference with the Senate, or a motion to insist on the House amendments to a Senate bill or resolution and request or agree to a conference with the Senate, shall always be in order if the Speaker, in his discretion, recognizes for that purpose and if the motion is made by direction of the committee having jurisdiction of the subject matter of the bill or resolution." . . .

MR. ALBERT: . . . [N]ow I yield to our distinguished Speaker, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCormack].

MR. [JOHN W.] MCCORMACK: . . . Certainly when a bill is going to conference the regular procedure is for the Member in charge to ask unanimous consent for the bill to go to conference. In 19 cases out of 20 or even 29 cases out of 30 unanimous consent is granted. It is very seldom unanimous consent is not granted for a bill to go to conference. This proposed rule would permit the will of the House to be ascertained and the majority of the Members present and voting then could send the bill to conference.

Raising Question of Consideration Against Motion To Send to Conference

§ 2.2 A Member may raise the question of consideration (Rule XVI clause 3) against a motion to send a bill to conference under Rule XX clause 1; but since the question of consideration is not subject

3.2.5.2.2

The system shall provide the capability to generate rules (e.g., vertical lines, horizontal lines, bordering lines) for columns.

Shown: vertical line

3.2.3.3.3

The system shall provide the capability to begin a footnote in the column in which its reference occurs.

9. 111 CONG. REC. 21-25, 89th Cong. 1st Sess.

TITLES OF UNITED STATES CODE

- | | |
|--|---|
| *1. General Provisions. | 27. Intoxicating Liquors. |
| 2. The Congress. | *28. Judiciary and Judicial Procedure; and Appendix. |
| *3. The President. | 29. Labor. |
| *4. Flag and Seal, Seat of Government, and the States. | 30. Mineral Lands and Mining. |
| *5. Government Organization and Employees; and Appendix. | *31. Money and Finance. |
| †6. [Surety Bonds.] | *32. National Guard. |
| 7. Agriculture. | 33. Navigation and Navigable Waters. |
| 8. Aliens and Nationality. | ‡34. [Navy.] |
| *9. Arbitration. | *35. Patents. |
| *10. Armed Forces; and Appendix. | *36. Patriotic and National Observances, Ceremonies, and Organizations. |
| *11. Bankruptcy; and Appendix. | *37. Pay and Allowances of the Uniformed Services. |
| 12. Banks and Banking. | *38. Veterans' Benefits; and Appendix. |
| *13. Census. | *39. Postal Service. |
| *14. Coast Guard. | 40. Public Buildings, Property, and Works; and Appendix. |
| 15. Commerce and Trade. | 41. Public Contracts. |
| 16. Conservation. | 42. The Public Health and Welfare. |
| *17. Copyrights. | 43. Public Lands. |
| *18. Crimes and Criminal Procedure; and Appendix. | *44. Public Printing and Documents. |
| 19. Customs Duties. | 45. Railroads. |
| 20. Education. | *46. Shipping; and Appendix. |
| 21. Food and Drugs. | 47. Telegraphs, Telephones, and Radiotelegraphs. |
| 22. Foreign Relations and Intercourse. | 48. Territories and Insular Possessions. |
| *23. Highways. | *49. Transportation. |
| 24. Hospitals and Asylums. | 50. War and National Defense; and Appendix. |
| 25. Indians. | |
| 26. Internal Revenue Code; and Appendix. | |

*This title has been enacted as positive law. However, any Appendix to this title has not been enacted as positive law.

†This title was repealed by the enactment of Title 31.

‡This title was eliminated by the enactment of Title 10.

3.2.3.3.6

The system shall provide the capability to compose footnotes that span across multiple columns.

“depressed level of political participation,” there was a lack of “interaction between Indians and whites, and there was “overt and subtle discrimination in the community.”¹⁷⁷

In another case brought by residents of the Crow and Northern Cheyenne Reservations in Montana, the court found¹⁷⁸ “recent interference with the rights of Indians to vote, ” “the polarized nature of campaigns,” “official acts of discrimination that have interfered with the rights of Indian citizens to register and to vote,” “a strong desire on the part of some white citizens to keep Indians out of Big Horn county government,” polarized “voting patterns,” the continuing “effects on Indians of being frozen out of county government,” and a depressed socioeconomic status that makes it “more difficult for Indians to participate in the political process.”¹⁷⁹

As is apparent,¹⁸⁰ the “inequalities in political opportunities that exist due to vestigial effects of past purposeful discrimination,” and which the Voting Rights Act was designed to eradicate, still persist throughout the West.¹⁸¹ The Voting Rights Act, including the special preclearance requirement of Section 5, is still urgently needed in Indian Country.¹⁸² Of all the modern legislation enacted to redress the problems facing American Indians,¹⁸³ the Voting Rights Act provides the most effective means of advancing the goals of self-development and self-determination that are central to the survival and prosperity of the Indian community in the United States.

¹⁷⁷ *Stabler*, 129 F. 3d at 1023.

¹⁷⁸ See the following table:

**Table C-1:
Jurisdictions Covered by Section 203 for Spanish Heritage
ARIZONA**

Covered Jurisdiction	Number LEP (N)	Percent LEP (P)	Illiteracy Rate	Coverage Basis
Cochise County	4325	5.36	14.34	P
Greenlee County	315	5.52	14.76	P
Maricopa County	53385	2.70	12.71	N
Pima County	23220	3.97	12.36	N
Santa Cruz County	5585	29.68	8.59	P
Yuma County	7440	8.23	15.79	P

¹⁷⁹ *Windy Boy*, 647 F. Supp. at 1016, 1022.

¹⁸⁰ See the following equation:

$$+14c_4 \frac{\tan(2\psi_4 - \psi_3)}{\cos(2\psi_5 - \psi_4)} + \dots$$

¹⁸¹ *Gingles*, 478 U.S. at 69.

¹⁸² See the following graphic:

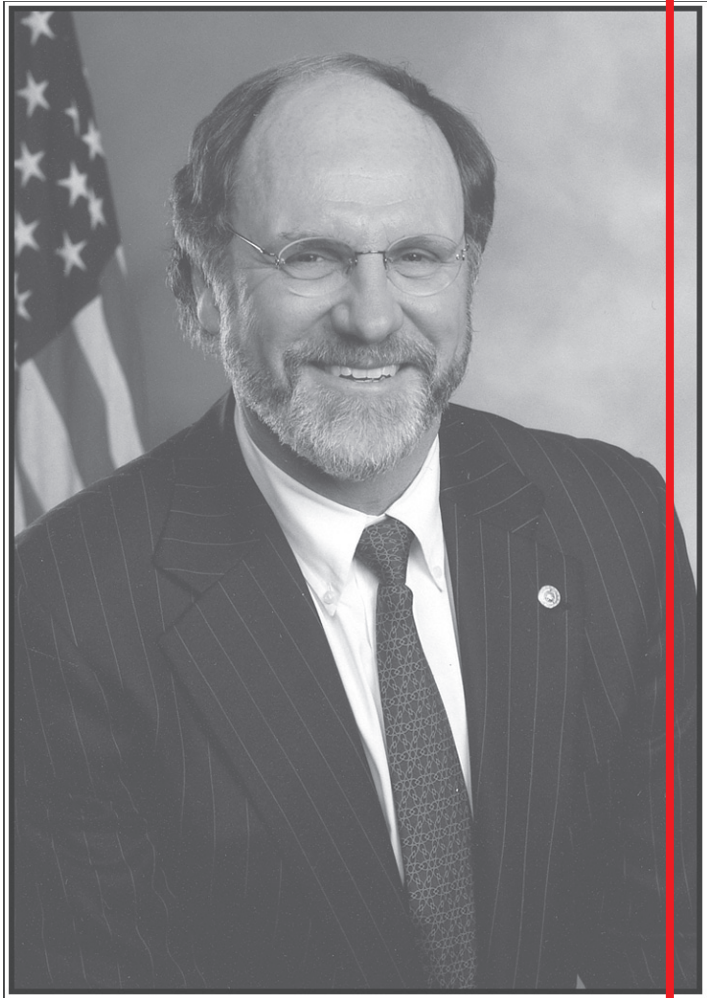


¹⁸³ See e.g., Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, Pub. L. No. 93-638, 88 Stat. 2203 (1975); Indian Health Care Improvement Act, Pub. L. No. 94-437, 90 Stat. 1400(1976); American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Pub. L. No. 95-341, 92 Stat. 469 (1978); Indian Child Welfare Act, Pub. L. No. 95-608, 92 Stat. 3069 (1978).

3.2.3.3.10

The system shall provide the capability to include tables, equations, and graphics within footnotes.

Shown: table, equation, and graphic



3.2.3.4.14

The system shall provide the capability of applying scotch rules (e.g., border around a graphic or equation).

Shown: scotch rule around a graphic

Isaac Bassett

(1819–1895)

Isaac Bassett began his Senate career in December 1831, at the age of 12, when he was appointed by Daniel Webster to serve as the institution's second page. Bassett's father, Simeon Bassett, was a Senate messenger at the time, and young Isaac frequently accompanied him to the U.S. Capitol. Isaac Bassett later recalled, "on one of these visits . . . Daniel Webster called me to him and took me up in his lap and . . . said to me: 'My little man, would you like to be made a page?'"

Promoted to messenger in 1838 and to assistant doorkeeper in 1861, Bassett worked in the Senate Chamber, attending nearly every legislative session until his death in 1895. He was deeply esteemed by senators and fellow employees alike for his discreet, faithful, and dedicated service. "I have tried to do my duties and act honestly," he wrote, and for this the Senate honored him with gifts and testimonials on several occasions. By the 1880s the elderly Bassett, with his long gray beard and dignified bearing, had become an icon of the gentlemanly, statesmanlike qualities that represented the Senate at its best. He was a willing subject for newspaper reporters, cartoonists, and photographers, always ready to regale anyone who would listen with stories of the Senate in "olden times" and of the great men who had served then.

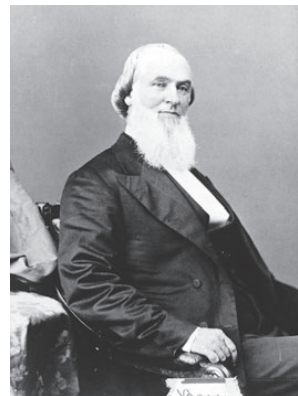
Bassett's most abiding legacy to the Senate is the manuscript he left behind at his death, which provides an unparalleled view into the institution during the 19th century. Hoping to have a memoir of his Senate experiences published posthumously "to give the public the benefit of these years of observation among public men," he made copious notes and compiled a rich array of newspaper clippings describing the Senate's people, traditions, and procedures. The book was never published. However, the manuscript survived, faithfully preserved by Bassett's descendants and eventually donated to the U.S. Senate.

In 1876 members of the Senate commissioned artist Freeman Thorp to paint a portrait of Isaac Bassett as a "testimonial of their personal regard and of their high appreciation of the intelligence, the promptness, the accuracy, and the conscientious fidelity" that had exemplified Bassett's 45 years of service up to that point. In his memoirs Bassett himself describes the simple, touching presentation ceremony:

Soon after the adjournment of the Senate on the 3rd day of August 1876, Mr. Ferry, the President of the Senate, came up to me and said, "Captain, I want to see you for a few minutes in the Marble Room." I, in my usual way, said, "Certainly, sir," and made a polite bow. He then put his arm in mine and led me to the Marble Room, and to my surprise, I saw quite a crowd. He turned my attention to a portrait that had been covered over and made this remark, "Look at that picture and see if you can recognize it." I must confess that I never was so embarrassed in my life before. . . . I knew not what to say, for I was taken by surprise, not knowing that any such thing was in contemplation; it was kept a perfect secret from me. . . . How can I express my kindness to all of the senators? Words cannot do it; my heart overflows with gratitude to them all.

Exactly how Thorp completed the painting without arousing Bassett's suspicions is unknown. Perhaps the artist worked from a photograph, because there is an existing image of Bassett that resembles the painting. In 1991 Elizabeth Rummel Crosby, Isaac Bassett's great-granddaughter, donated the painting of Bassett to the U.S. Senate.

Thorp was born in Ohio and worked extensively in photography before turning to oil painting. Over the years he executed a number of portraits of prominent individuals, including the Senate's painting of Abraham Lincoln (p. 262). Seven of Thorp's works are also located in the House wing of the Capitol.



Isaac Bassett was photographed at Mathew Brady's Pennsylvania Avenue studio, date unknown.

(U.S. Senate Collection, Gift of Ms. Anjanette Vail Van Horn)

3.2.3.4.15

The system shall provide the capability to wrap text around a graphic or equation.

Shown: around a graphic

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued

CLASS 2

Congress	Name of Senator	Commencement of term	Expiration of term	Remarks
72d-74th	Marcus A. Coolidge	Mar. 4, 1931	Mar. 3, 1937	Res. Feb. 3, 1944. By gov., to fill vac.
75th-80th	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.	Jan. 3, 1937	Jan. 2, 1949	
78th	Sinclair Weeks	Feb. 8, 1944	Dec. 19, 1944	
78th-89th	Leverett Saltonstall ¹	Jan. 4, 1945	Jan. 2, 1967	
90th-95th	Edward W. Brooke	Jan. 3, 1967	Jan. 2, 1979	
96th-98th	Paul Tsongas	Jan. 3, 1979	Jan. 2, 1985	
99th-107th	John F. Kerry	Jan. 3, 1985	Jan. 2, 2003	

¹ Resigned Dec. 22, 1960, having been elected President of the United States for the 44th term on Nov. 8, 1960. Vacancy from Dec. 23 to 26, 1960.

² Elected Nov. 7, 1962 to fill vacancy in term ending Jan. 2, 1965.

³ Elected Nov. 7, 1944. Took oath Jan. 10, 1945. Governor during interim.

1326 1327

MICHIGAN

CLASS 1

Congress	Name of Senator	Commencement of term	Expiration of term	Remarks
24th-25th	Lucius Lyon	Jan. 26, 1837	Mar. 3, 1839	Res. May 29, 1848. By gov., to fill vac.
26th-28th	Augustus S. Porter	Jan. 20, 1840	Mar. 3, 1845	
29th-31st	Lewis Cass	Mar. 4, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	
30th	Thomas Fitzgerald	June 8, 1848	Mar. 3, 1849	Res. Feb. 10, 1879. Died Nov. 1, 1879. By gov., to fill vac.
30th-34th	Lewis Cass	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1857	
35th-43d	Zachariah Chandler	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1875	Res. Feb. 10, 1879. Died Nov. 1, 1879. By gov., to fill vac.
44th-46th	Isaac P. Christiancy	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	
46th	Zachariah Chandler	Feb. 19, 1879	Do.	
Do	Henry P. Baldwin	Nov. 17, 1879	Jan. 18, 1881	Died Apr. 30, 1894. By gov., to fill vac.
Do	.....do	Jan. 19, 1881	Mar. 3, 1881
47th-49th	Omar D. Conger	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	Died Dec. 26, 1976.
50th-55th	Francis B. Stockbridge	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 3, 1899	
53d	John Patton, Jr.	May 5, 1894	Jan. 14, 1895	
53d-61st	Julius C. Burrows	Jan. 23, 1895	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d-67th	Charles E. Townsend	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1923	
68th-70th	Woodbridge N. Ferris	Mar. 4, 1923	Mar. 3, 1929	
70th	Arthur H. Vandenberg	Mar. 31, 1928	Nov. 5, 1928	
.....do	.....do	Nov. 6, 1928	Jan. 2, 1953
70th-82d	Blair Moody	Apr. 22, 1951	Nov. 4, 1952	
82d	Charles E. Potter ¹	Nov. 5, 1952	Jan. 2, 1959	
82d-85th	Phillip A. Hart	Jan. 3, 1959	Jan. 2, 1977	
86th-94th	Donald W. Riegler, Jr. ²	Dec. 30, 1976	Jan. 2, 1995	
94th-103d	Spencer Abraham	Jan. 3, 1995	Jan. 2, 2001	
104th-106th	Debbie Stabenow	Jan. 3, 2001	Jan. 2, 2007	

CLASS 2

24th-26th	John Norvell	Jan. 26, 1837	Mar. 3, 1841	Died Oct. 5, 1861.
27th-29th	William Woodbridge	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	
30th-32d	Alpheus Felch	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	
33d-35th	Charles E. Stuart	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	
36th-38th	Kinsley S. Bingham	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1865	
37th-41st	Jacob M. Howard	Jan. 4, 1862	Mar. 3, 1871	
42d-47th	Thomas W. Ferry	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1883	
48th-50th	Thomas W. Palmer	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1889	
51st-59th	James McMillan	Mar. 4, 1889	Mar. 3, 1907	
57th	Russell A. Alger	Sept. 27, 1902	Jan. 19, 1903	
.....dodo	Jan. 20, 1903	Mar. 3, 1907	Died Aug. 10, 1902. By gov., to fill vac. Died Jan. 24, 1907.
57th-59th	.....do	.....do	.....do
59th-65th	William Alden Smith	Feb. 6, 1907	Mar. 3, 1919	Res. Nov. 18, 1922. By gov., to fill vac.
66th-68th	Truman H. Newberry	Mar. 4, 1919	Mar. 3, 1925	
67th-68th	James Couzens	Nov. 29, 1922	Nov. 3, 1924	
68th-74th	James Couzens ³	Nov. 4, 1924	Jan. 2, 1937	
74th	Prentiss M. Brown	Nov. 19, 1936	Do.	
.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do
75th-77thdododo	Died Apr. 30, 1966.
78th-83d	Homer Ferguson	Jan. 3, 1937	Jan. 2, 1943	
84th-89th	Patrick V. McNamara	Jan. 3, 1943	Jan. 2, 1955	
84th-89th	Patrick V. McNamara	Jan. 3, 1955	Jan. 2, 1967	
89th-95th	Robert P. Griffin ⁴	May 11, 1966	Jan. 2, 1979	
96th-107th	Carl Levin	Jan. 3, 1979	Jan. 2, 2003	

¹ Elected Nov. 4, 1952, to fill vacancy in term ending Jan. 2, 1953, and also to fill term ending Jan. 2, 1959.

Footnotes continued on next page.

3.2.3.5.4

The system shall provide the capability of generating continuation indicators for footnotes (e.g., the word "continued") that continue from page to page.

DEFENSE ACTS

PUBLIC LAW 107-107—DEC. 28, 2001

Navy: Inside the United States—Continued

State	Installation or location	Amount
Mississippi	Naval Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technology Center, Indian Head ..	\$1,250,000
	Naval Air Station, Meridian	\$3,370,000
	Naval Construction Battalion Center, Gulfport	\$21,660,000
Missouri	Naval Station, Pascaguola	\$4,680,000
	Marine Corps Support Activity, Kansas City	\$9,010,000
Nevada	Naval Air Station, Fallon	\$6,150,000
New Jersey	Naval Weapons Station, Earle	\$4,370,000
North Carolina	Marine Corps Air Station, New River	\$4,050,000
	Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune ..	\$67,070,000
Pennsylvania	Naval Foundry and Propeller Center, Philadelphia	\$14,800,000
	Naval Station, Newport	\$15,290,000
Rhode Island	Naval Underwater Warfare Center, Newport	\$9,370,000
	Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort	\$8,020,000
South Carolina	Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island	\$5,430,000
	Naval Support Activity, Millington ..	\$3,900,000
Tennessee	Marine Corps Air Facility, Quantico	\$3,790,000
Virginia	Marine Corps Combat Dev Com	\$9,390,000
	Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek	\$9,090,000
Washington	Naval Station, Norfolk	\$139,270,000
	Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island ..	\$7,370,000
	Naval Station, Everett	\$6,820,000
	Strategic Weapons Facility, Bangor	\$3,900,000
Total:		\$1,058,750,000

(b) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2204(a)(2), the Secretary of the Navy may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the locations outside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Navy: Outside the United States

Country	Installation or location	Amount
Greece	Naval Support Activity Joint Headquarters Command, Larissa	\$12,240,000
	Naval Support Activity, Souda Bay ..	\$3,210,000
Guam	Naval Station, Guam	\$9,300,000
	Navy Public Works Center, Guam	\$14,800,000
Iceland	Naval Air Station, Keflavik	\$2,820,000
Italy	Naval Air Station, Sigonella	\$3,060,000
Spain	Naval Station, Rota	\$2,240,000
Total:		\$47,670,000

SEC. 2202. FAMILY HOUSING.

(a) CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2204(a)(5)(A), the Secretary of the Navy may construct or acquire family housing units (including land acquisition) at the installations, for the purposes, and in the amounts set forth in the following table:

Navy: Family Housing

State	Installation or location	Purpose	Amount
Arizona	Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma	51 Units	\$9,017,000

3.2.3.5.6

The system shall provide the capability of generating continuation indicators for table titles (e.g., the word “continued”) that continue from page to page.

3.2.5.2.3.2

The system shall provide the capability to generate rules (e.g., vertical lines, horizontal lines, bordering lines) around a table.

Shown: bordering lines around a table

Clause 8. Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

OATH OF OFFICE

What is the time relationship between a President's assumption of office and his taking the oath? Apparently, the former comes first, this answer appearing to be the assumption of the language of the clause. The Second Congress assumed that President Washington took office on March 4, 1789,¹⁰¹ although he did not take the oath until the following April 30.

That the oath the President is required to take might be considered to add anything to the powers of the President, because of his obligation to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution," might appear to be rather a fanciful idea. But in President Jackson's message announcing his veto of the act renewing the Bank of the United States there is language which suggests that the President has the right to refuse to enforce both statutes and judicial decisions on his own independent decision that they were unwarranted by the Constitution.¹⁰² The idea next turned up in a message by President Lincoln justifying his suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* without obtaining congressional authorization.¹⁰³ And counsel to President Johnson during his impeachment trial adverted to the theory but only in passing.¹⁰⁴ Beyond these isolated instances, it does not appear to be seriously contended that the oath adds anything to the President's powers.

SECTION 2. Clause 1. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Serv-

to be paid to him which, in the case of the President, would be unconstitutional if the act of Congress levying the tax was passed during his official term.

¹⁰¹ Act of March 1, 1792, 1 Stat. 239, § 12.

¹⁰² 2 J. RICHARDSON, *op. cit.*, n. 42, 576. Chief Justice Taney, who as a member of Jackson's Cabinet had drafted the message, later repudiated this possible reading of the message. 2 C. WARREN, *THE SUPREME COURT IN UNITED STATES HISTORY* (New York: 1926), 223-224.

¹⁰³ 6 J. Richardson, *op. cit.*, n. 42, 25.

¹⁰⁴ 2 TRIAL OF ANDREW JOHNSON (Washington: 1868), 200, 293, 296.

The system shall provide the capability to generate running headers (i.e. headers identical to multiple pages).

Public Law 108–175
108th Congress

An Act

Dec. 12, 2003
[H.R. 1828]

Syria
Accountability
and Lebanese
Sovereignty
Restoration Act
of 2003.
22 USC 2151
note.
22 USC 2151
note.

To halt Syrian support for terrorism, end its occupation of Lebanon, and stop its development of weapons of mass destruction, and by so doing hold Syria accountable for the serious international security problems it has caused in the Middle East, and for other purposes.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Syria Accountability and Lebanese Sovereignty Restoration Act of 2003”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) On June 24, 2002, President Bush stated “Syria must choose the right side in the war on terror by closing terrorist camps and expelling terrorist organizations”.

(2) United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373 (September 28, 2001) mandates that all states “refrain from providing any form of support, active or passive, to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts”, take “the necessary steps to prevent the commission of terrorist acts”, and “deny safe haven to those who finance, plan, support, or commit terrorist acts”.

(3) The Government of Syria is currently prohibited by United States law from receiving United States assistance because it has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism, as determined by the Secretary of State for purposes of section 6(j)(1) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)(1)) and other relevant provisions of law.

(4) Although the Department of State lists Syria as a state sponsor of terrorism and reports that Syria provides “safe haven and support to several terrorist groups”, fewer United States sanctions apply with respect to Syria than with respect to any other country that is listed as a state sponsor of terrorism.

(5) Terrorist groups, including Hizballah, Hamas, Palestinian Islamic Jihad, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—General Command, maintain offices, training camps, and other facilities on Syrian territory, and operate in areas of Lebanon occupied by the Syrian armed forces and receive supplies from Iran through Syria.

3.2.3.11.1

The system shall provide the capability to vertically align side notes with reference data (e.g., in public laws).

without kerning
Move Away from the Edge
with kerning
Move Away from the Edge

3.2.4.10
The system shall provide the capability
of character kerning.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

9:45 a.m., Friday, July 14

Senate Chamber

Program for Friday: Senate will be in a period of morning business.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

12:30 p.m., Monday, July 17

House Chamber

Program for Monday: To be announced.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| Bishop, Timothy H., N.Y., E1409 | Ehlers, Vernon J., Mich., E1408 | Miller, Jeff, Fla., E1404 |
| Boozman, John, Ark., E1410 | Everett, Terry, Ala., E1409 | Moran, Jerry, Kans., E1404 |
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| | Meek, Kendrick B., Fla., E1414 | |



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3.2.4.11

The system shall provide the capability of supporting Drop Caps.



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 109th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 152

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 2006

No. 9

House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m.

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer: "Devote your hearts and souls to seeking the Lord your God."

To the leaders of the nations, to those who were about to help Solomon build one of the wonders of the ancient world, the great temple of Jerusalem, King David addressed these words.

To prepare themselves for the great task they were about to undertake, David exhorted: "Devote your hearts and souls to seeking the Lord, your God."

As Members of Congress, before you undertake your tasks for this Nation, before your discussions which will affect this country and have reactions around the world, before you try to help people of your district with any lasting effect, I plead with you: "Devote your hearts and your souls to seeking the Lord, your God."

Do not presume you know God or the Lord's plan or purpose for you or for this Nation. To seek the Lord is your first task, now and forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Michigan (Ms. KILPATRICK) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to five 1-minute requests on each side.

IMMIGRATION REFORM

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, this country has a long history of accepting immigrants from all over the world and offering them the potential to pursue a better life. America offers the rights, liberties, and dignity not seen anywhere else in the world.

Now the need for immigration reform has come to the forefront of our country and it is time to remove a carrot that dangles in front of the faces of illegal immigrants. As long as there is the promise of easy illegal employment, immigrants will continue to disregard our laws and penetrate our borders. We must enforce strict laws on employers who use illegal labor in order to discourage illegals coming to America looking for a free ride.

Mr. Speaker, we must do all that is possible to stop illegal immigration, and I remain committed to enacting measures that will effectively solve this problem.

VOTING RIGHTS REAUTHORIZATION ACT

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

Mr. JEFFERSON. Mr. Speaker, today this body will take up reauthorizing critical provisions of the historic Voting Rights Act for another 25 years.

Every year new cases of voter intimidation are reported to the Department of Justice, and every year changes to

voting laws threaten to curtail the power of minority voters. In my home State of Louisiana, the State legislature has faced objections to proposed election law changes every year since this historic bill was signed.

Mr. Speaker, my own mother had to pass a literacy test to vote just a few years before the Voting Rights Act became law, so it has special personal meaning for me. Yet, since its passage, challenges to minority voting rights continue in my home State and across the South.

It has been 41 years since President Johnson signed the original legislation that restored faith in our democracy and gave truth to President Lincoln's demand for a government of the people. After Hurricane Katrina, minorities in Louisiana face new obstacles in exercising our right to vote. The Voting Rights Act is just as relevant today as it was in 1965.

The struggle is not over, and we must not stop now. I urge my colleagues to reauthorize the Voting Rights Act now and in the spirit in which it was intended.

DHS CUTS ANTITERRORISM FUNDS FOR NEW YORK CITY

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

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise once again in opposition to the recent decision by the Department of Homeland Security to cut antiterrorism funds for New York City and Washington by 40 percent, while increasing spending for many smaller cities that are far less prone to terrorist attacks.

This week's revelation by the DHS Inspector General about the serious flaws in the National Asset Database

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

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



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H5131

3.2.4.12

The system shall provide the capability of supporting Raised Caps.

occur and remind us again of our vulnerability and fragility as human beings.

Our hearts and prayers go out to both families, and certainly to Senator Kennedy in his leadership role in the Kennedy family. We will be remembering them as this week passes and as we address our concern and sympathy on the floor of the Senate.



The Honorable Russell D. Feingold of Wisconsin

Mr. President, it is with deep sadness that I come to the floor today to speak of the tragedy that struck the Kennedy family last Friday night. I offer my condolences to the Kennedy family, and in particular to my friend and colleague, Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts, who has lost a beloved nephew.

My thoughts and prayers are with the Kennedy and Bessette families as they struggle to cope with the loss of JOHN F. KENNEDY JR., his wife Carolyn Bessette Kennedy, and her sister Lauren Bessette. While we as a Nation mourn the loss of a young man who had so much yet to offer the world, these families must suffer the private pain of the loss of their beloved brother or sisters, their children, their cousins, their friends.

The late John F. Kennedy was a genuine inspiration to me and so many of my generation. I am grateful for the hope and the direction that President Kennedy gave so many of us when we were young, and I know that in his own way JOHN F. KENNEDY JR., carried on his father's work to inspire young people to public service, or to otherwise serve the public good, throughout his lifetime.

There can perhaps be no comparison to the contributions the Kennedy family has made to our country, or the sacrifices the family has endured, and sadly continues to endure with the death of JOHN F. KENNEDY JR. Like his father and his uncle Bobby, JOHN F. KENNEDY JR.'s life was cut tragically short, but like them he lived his life to the fullest, with the vigor and dedication that marks the Kennedy legacy.

Recently I had the honor of receiving the Profile in Courage Award from the late President Kennedy's family, and had the pleasure of meeting and spending time with JOHN F. KENNEDY JR. I was impressed by his kindness, his dignity, and the keen grasp of both politics and policy which he so often displayed as editor of *George* magazine. JOHN reflected all the best hopes we have for our country, as did his father before him.

In a speech I gave at that time, I chose one of the many beautiful memorials I have heard about President Kennedy to express my own feelings. The following passage from *Romeo and Juliet* was

3.2.4.14

The system shall support the use of special characters (e.g., fat dashes, dingbats, symbols).

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3.2.4.18

The system shall support automatic placement of leaders within text columns and tables.

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50110 Federal Register / Vol. 17, No. 165 / Monday, August 20, 1980 / Rules and Regulations

filed a similar Petition for Review and Motion for Stay Pending Review in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.³

II. Discussion

A. Asserted Grounds For Relief

Petitioner AOPL asserts that a stay of the final rule, as clarified in Order No. 225-A, is warranted on several grounds. These grounds are basically the same as those argued earlier by AOPL in seeking rehearing of the final rule.

First, AOPL asserts that, contrary to the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act, they (and the oil pipeline industry) had no opportunity to comment on existing rules which the Commission renumbered and made applicable to oil pipelines.⁴ This primarily refers to Subparts H, S, U, and V of new Part 385 of the revised Rules of Practice and Procedure.

Second, AOPL claims the Commission failed to account for the "unique history" of the oil pipelines industry and the differences between the Interstate Commerce Act and other jurisdictional statutes of the Commission, citing *Farmers Union Central Exchange v. FERC*, 584 F.2d 408 (D.C. Cir. 1978), cert. denied 439 U.S. 995 (1978).⁵ AOPL complains that the Commission failed to heed *Farmers Union* by applying Rule 203 (content of pleadings and tariff or rate filings) to oil pipelines. Among the alleged shortcomings of Rule 203 are the requirements for the contents of tariffs that are filed, the failure to identify inconsistencies between Rule 203 and other applicable ICC rules, and other vagueness in Rule 203.

Third, AOPL renews its claim that the Commission has been arbitrary and capricious in failing to promulgate, at this time, special rules for the Oil Pipeline Board (OPB).⁶ AOPL points specifically to the supposed absence of rules governing appeals from suspension orders of the OPB⁷ and governing contents of and filing periods for protests.⁸

After further consideration of the assertions made by AOPL almost all of which were recently considered during rehearing of the final rule at issue here,

³ FR 35852 (Aug. 18, 1982). That rehearing order also clarified certain parts of the final rule and made three corrections to the rule. These corrections were to Rules 212, 217, and 508, which are not at issue here.

⁴ Docket No. 82-1971.

⁵ Petition of AOPL for a Stay of Order No. 225 Pending Judicial Review (hereinafter "AOPL Petition"), at 3.

⁶ AOPL Petition, at 4-5.

⁷ *Id.* at 6-7.

⁸ ICC Rule 200, 49 CFR 1100.200 (Oct. 1, 1977).

⁹ ICC Rule 40, 49 CFR 100.40 (Oct. 1, 1977).

the Commission finds that AOPL has not met its burden to demonstrate that the extraordinary action of a stay is warranted.⁹ AOPL has not shown significant harm will be incurred absent such a stay and that the equities favor granting a stay.¹⁰ In this regard, the Commission makes the following observations and determinations.

B. Assessment of Potential Harm

The burden is on AOPL to show how significant harm will be incurred by applying the revised Rules of Practice and Procedure to the oil pipeline industry. At the outset, it is difficult to see how these procedural rules will cause such a degree of harm to the oil pipeline industry, given that no other company in either the natural gas or electric utility industry has raised similar claims. In addition, nothing in the Interstate Commerce Act, the Court of Appeals decision in *Farmers Union*,¹¹ or other non-specific references by AOPL to the "unique history" of the oil pipeline industry provides any basis to conclude that the final rule will substantially injure the oil pipeline industry. In this regard, a few points raised by AOPL merit brief discussion.

First, the Commission afforded a sufficient opportunity for comment on the rules to be applied to the oil pipeline industry. The Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPR) clearly identified which ICC rules were going to be replaced and which FERC procedural rules would become applicable in their place.¹² Even though the NPR limited comments on the substance of rules that were only being renumbered while stating that future rulemakings would consider substantive revisions to some of these provisions, there was no limitation whatsoever on comments

⁹ Because virtually all of the arguments raised by AOPL have already been considered and discussed on rehearing of the final rule, the Commission reaffirms and incorporates the discussion and conclusions reached in Order No. 225-A.

¹⁰ Contrary to petitioner's assertion, the standards for judicial stays in *Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Comm'n v. Holiday Tours, Inc.*, 559 F.2d 841 (D.C. Cir. 1977), and in *Virginia Petroleum Jobbers Ass'n v. FPC*, 259 F.2d 921 (D.C. Cir. 1958), are not mandatory for the Commission in determining whether to stay a final rule pending judicial review. Under the Administrative Procedure Act, the Commission may grant such a stay when it determines that "justice so requires." 5 U.S.C. 705.

¹¹ *Farmers Union* involved allegations by a group of oil producers and refiners against an unreasonably excessive pipeline rate and a discriminatory and illegally preferential joint pipeline rate for the transportation of oil. Therefore, substantive aspects of oil pipeline rate-making and rate-making methodologies were at issue in *Farmers Union*. As noted in the rehearing order in this rulemaking, these rules of practice and procedure simply do not involve substantive matters of the type before the court in *Farmers Union*.

¹² 46 FR 17023-25 (March 17, 1981).

from AOPL or the oil pipeline industry on the issues of whether the ICC rules should be replaced with FERC procedures and what effect that replacement would have on the oil pipeline industry. AOPL, in fact, has commented extensively on rules that were only renumbered in new Subparts H, S, U, and V.¹³

Second, the current language in Rule 203 does not create the kind of substantial injury needed to support a request for a stay. Rule 203 defines, in some detail, the contents of an oil pipeline tariff but does not require, as AOPL claims, the initial presentation of a case-in-chief or speculation about future challenges of the FERC staff or a protesting party. One genesis of AOPL's assertion appears to be Rule 203(a)(7). Since that subsection only applies to "pleadings," which are clearly different from tariff filings in that Rule, AOPL's claim of harm to oil pipelines and their counsel seems misplaced.

Third, AOPL appears to base its claim of substantial injury on lack of precision in Rule 203. Rule 203, in our reading, presents a relatively straightforward exposition of requirements, which contains neither clouded nor "unknowable" standards. As stated in Order No. 225-A, if some provision in the ICC rules (for example, in 49 CFR Part 1300) contains a requirement inconsistent with Rule 203, the other ICC rules govern.¹⁴

Finally, the Commission has repeatedly indicated that it intends to consider whether to promulgate special rules for the Oil Pipeline Board (OPB). These rules will be taken up when Commission resources permit and in a suitable manner. This particular rulemaking is not viewed as the appropriate time or vehicle in which to consider OPB rules.¹⁵

In light of the above, the Commission finds that AOPL's petition has not demonstrated, in concrete and convincing terms, that significant or irreparable harm would occur from the continued effectiveness of these procedural rules. Absent a more substantial showing by AOPL, the Commission cannot conclude that the unusual step of granting a stay of the final rule is warranted.

¹³ See AOPL Petition for Rehearing, Reconsideration, and Clarification, at 6-10, 26, 27 (May 27, 1982).

¹⁴ See rules 101(a)(2), (b)(3), 18 CFR 385.101(a)(2), (b)(3).

¹⁵ In this regard, the Commission wishes to note that appeals from suspension orders of the OPB would be governed by Rule 1802, contrary to AOPL's claim that no rule would apply. Similarly, Rules 206 and 210 govern protests and the times in which protests are to be filed.

3.2.5.2.2.4

The system shall provide the capability to span rules across multiple columns.

1 dential election which represents the true choice of
2 the Ukrainian people;

3 (3) congratulates Viktor Yushchenko on his
4 election as President of Ukraine;

5 (4) applauds the Ukrainian presidential can-
6 didates, the European Union and other European
7 representatives and the United States Government

8 for the role they played in helping to find a peaceful
9 resolution of the crisis;

10 (5) acknowledges and welcomes the strong rela-
11 tionship formed between the United States and
12 Ukraine and expresses its strong and continuing
13 support for the efforts of the Ukrainian people and
14 the new Government of Ukraine to establish a full
15 democracy, the rule of law, and respect for human
16 rights; and

17 (6) pledges its assistance to the strengthening
18 of a fully free and open democratic system in
19 Ukraine, the creation of a prosperous free market
20 economy in Ukraine, the reaffirmation of Ukraine's
21 independence and territorial sovereignty, and
22 Ukraine's full integration into the international com-
23 munity of democracies.

○

3.2.5.3

The system shall provide the capability to generate line numbering for lines of text (e.g., as required by House and Senate Bills). (NOTE: Non text elements such as tables, graphics, and equations are not line numbered.)

3.2.5.3.6

The system shall provide the capability to right align line numbering within its column.

Mr. NOTE: Sec. 283. Rules as related to the privileges of minorities. On slow, ablest among the Speakers of the House of Commons, used to say, It was a maxim he had often heard when he was a young man, from old and experienced Members, that nothing tended more to throw power into the hands of administration, and those who acted with the majority of the House of Commons, than a neglect of, or departure from, the rules of proceeding; that these forms, as instituted by our ancestors, operated as a check and control on the actions of the majority, and that they were, in many instances, a shelter and protection to the minority, against the attempts of power." So far the maxim is certainly true, and is founded in good sense, that as it is always in the power of the majority, by their numbers, to stop any improper measures proposed on the part of their opponents, the only weapons by which the minority can defend themselves against similar attempts from those in power are the forms and rules of proceeding which have been adopted as they were found necessary, from time to time, and are become the law of the House, by a strict adherence to which the weaker party can only be protected from those irregularities and abuses which these forms were intended to check, and which the wantonness of power is but too often apt to suggest to large and successful majorities, 2 Hats., 171, 172.

Jefferson's Manual was prepared by Thomas Jefferson for his own guidance as President of the Senate in the years of his Vice Presidency, from 1797 to 1801. In 1837 the House, by rule which still exists, provided that the provisions of the Manual should "govern the House in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the House and joint rules of the Senate and House of Representatives." Rule XXVIII, Sec. 1105, infra. In 1880 the committee which revised the Rules of the House declared in their report that the Manual, "compiled as it was for the use of the Senate exclusively and made up almost wholly of collations of English parliamentary practice and decisions, it was never especially valuable as an authority in the House of Representatives, even in its early history, and for many years past has been rarely quoted in the House" (V, 6757). This statement, although sanctioned by high authority, is extreme, for in certain parts of the Manual are to be found the foundations of some of the most important portions of the House's practice.

Sec. 284. The Manual as a statement of parliamentary law. The Manual is regarded by English parliamentarians as the best statement of what the law of Parliament was at the time Jefferson wrote it. Jefferson himself says, in the preface of the work: "I could not doubt the necessity of quoting the sources of my information, among which Mr. Hatsel's most valuable book is preminent; but as he has only treated some general heads, I have been obliged to recur to other authorities in support of a number of common rules of practice, to which his plan did not descend. Sometimes each authority cited supports the whole passage. Sometimes it rests on all taken together. Sometimes the authority goes

3.2.5.7

The system shall support customization of hyphenation settings and rules.

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UNFINISHED BUSINESS

2006

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3.2.5.8

The system shall provide the capability to generate bleed tabs.

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Matthew Clay, *Halifax*
John Clopton, *Tunstall*
John Dawson

3.2.3.2.5

The system shall provide the capability to vertically justify columns such that all the columns within a common container (e.g., page body) start and end at the same horizontal position of the page.

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²⁰Elected to fill vacancy in the term beginning March 4, 1811, caused by failure of legislature to elect, and took his seat June 29, 1811; vacancy in this class from March 4, 1811, to June 7, 1811.

²¹Resigned in 1812, never having qualified.

²²Elected to fill vacancy caused by failure of Barzillai Gannett to qualify; took his seat June 3, 1812.

²³Resigned June 29, 1811, before Congress assembled, having been elected Senator.

²⁴Elected to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Joseph B. Varnum, and took his seat January 22, 1812.

²⁵Resigned May 6, 1812.

²⁶Elected to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Robert Le Roy Livingston, and took his seat January 29, 1813.

²⁷Died February 7, 1812.

²⁸Elected to fill vacancy caused by death of Thomas Blount, and took his seat January 30, 1813.

²⁹Reelected to the Thirteenth Congress, but resigned, having been elected Senator.

³⁰Died December 30, 1812, before the commencement of the Thirteenth Congress, to which he had been re-elected.

³¹Resigned October 2, 1811.

³²Elected to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Christopher G. Champlin, and took his seat November 25, 1811.

³³Resigned October 8, 1811.

³⁴Elected to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Jenkin Whiteside, and took his seat November 4, 1811.

The Reform Act leaves in place the existing statutory provision allowing the FDIC to "establish separate risk-based assessment systems for large and small members of the Deposit Insurance Fund."⁸ Under the Reform Act, however, separate systems are subject to a new requirement that "[n]o insured depository institution shall be barred from the lowest-risk category solely because of size."⁹

II. Overview of the Proposal

The Reform Act provides the FDIC with the authority to make substantive improvements to the risk-based assessment system. In this notice of proposed rulemaking, the FDIC proposes to improve risk differentiation and pricing by drawing upon established measures of risk and existing best practices of the industry and federal regulators for evaluating risk. The FDIC believes that the proposal will make the assessment system more sensitive to risk. The proposal should also make the risk-

based assessment system fairer, by limiting the subsidization of riskier institutions by safer ones.

The FDIC's proposals are set out in detail in ensuing sections, but are briefly summarized here.

At present, an institution's assessment rate depends upon its risk category. Currently, there are nine of these risk categories. The FDIC proposes to consolidate the existing nine categories into four and name them Risk Categories I, II, III and IV. Risk Category I would replace the current 1A risk category.

Within Risk Category I, the FDIC proposes one method of risk differentiation for small institutions, and another for large institutions. Both methods share a common feature, namely, the use of CAMELS component ratings. However, each method combines these measures with different sources of information. For small institutions within Risk Category I, the FDIC proposes to combine CAMELS component ratings with current financial ratios to determine an

institution's assessment rate. For large institutions within Risk Category I, the FDIC proposes to combine CAMELS component ratings with long-term debt issuer ratings, and, for some large institutions, financial ratios to assign institutions to initial assessment rate subcategories. These initial assignments, however, might be modified upon review of additional relevant information pertaining to an institution's risk.

The FDIC proposes to define a large institution as an institution that has \$10 billion or more in assets. Also, the FDIC proposes to treat all new institutions (established within the last seven years) in Risk Category I the same, regardless of size, and assess them at the maximum rate applicable to Risk Category I institutions.

The FDIC proposes to adopt a base schedule of rates. The actual rates that the FDIC may put into effect next year and in subsequent years could vary from the base schedule. The proposed base schedule of rates is as follows:

	Risk category				
	I*		II	III	IV
	Minimum	Maximum			
Annual Rates (in basis points)	2	4	7	25	40

* Rates for institutions that do not pay the minimum or maximum rate would vary between these rates.

The FDIC proposes that it continue to be allowed, as it is under the present system, to adjust rates uniformly up to a maximum of five basis points higher or lower than the base rates without the necessity of further notice-and-comment rulemaking, provided that any single adjustment from one quarter to the next could not move rates more than five basis points.

III. General Framework

The FDIC proposes to consolidate the number of assessment risk categories from nine to four. The four new categories would continue to be defined based upon supervisory and capital evaluations, both established measures of risk.

The existing nine categories are not all necessary. Some of the categories contain few, if any, institutions at any given time. Table 1 shows the total number of institutions in each of the nine categories of the existing risk matrix as of December 31, 2005:

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS BY ASSESSMENT CATEGORY AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2005

Capital group	Supervisory subgroup		
	A	B	C
1	8,358	373	50
2	54	7	1
3	0	0	2

Five of the nine categories contain among them a total of only 10 institutions. Table 2 shows the average percentage of BIF-member institutions that were (or, for the period before the risk-based system began, that would have been) in each of the nine categories of the existing risk matrix from 1985 to 2005:¹⁰

TABLE 2.—PERCENTAGE OF INSTITUTIONS BY ASSESSMENT CATEGORY, 1985–2005*

[BIF-member institutions]

Capital group	Supervisory subgroup		
	A	B	C
1	83.72	6.08	0.91
2	1.46	3.17	1.30
3	0.05	0.21	2.55

* Approximately 0.56 percent of institutions could not be classified because CAMELS data are unavailable.

Several of the categories contain very small percentages of institutions. In fact, for any given year from 1985 to 2005, the number of BIF-member institutions rated 3A (or, for the period before the risk-based system began, that would have been rated 3A) never exceeded 10 and the number of BIF-member institutions rated 3B (or, for the period before the risk-based system began, that

percent and 1.5 percent, it also generally requires dividends of one-half of any amount in the fund in excess of the amount required to maintain the reserve ratio at 1.35 percent when the insurance fund reserve ratio exceeds 1.35 percent at the end

of any year. The Board can suspend these dividends under certain circumstances: 12 U.S.C. 1817(e)(2).
⁸ 12 U.S.C. 1817(b)(1)(D).
⁹ Section 2104(a)(2) of the Reform Act (to be codified at 12 U.S.C. 1817(b)(2)(D)).

¹⁰ Comparable data on SAIF-member (prior to August 1989, FSLIC-insured) institutions are not readily available back to 1985.

3.2.3.1.12

The system shall support table footnotes.

3.2.3.1.12.1

The system shall support both table and text footnotes within the same page.

motion shall be received, unless it be for the previous question, or to postpone, commit, or amend the main question, the term postponement must be understood according to their broad use of it, and not in its parliamentary sense. Their rule, then, establishes as privileged questions the previous question, postponement, commitment, and amendment.

The House governs these motions by clause 4 of rule XVI.

But it may be asked: Have these questions any privilege among themselves? or are they so equal that the common principle of the "first moved first put" takes place among them? This will need explanation. Their competitions may be as follows:

§ 448. Obsolete provision as to priority of privileged motions.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|----------------|
| 1. Previous question and postpone | } | In the first, |
| commit | | |
| | } | second, and |
| amend | | |
| 2. Postpone and previous question | } | third classes, |
| commit | | |
| | } | and the first |
| amend | | |
| 3. Commit and previous question | } | member of |
| postpone | | |
| | } | the fourth |
| amend | | |
| 4. Amend and previous question | } | class, the |
| postpone | | |
| | } | rule "first |
| commit | | |
| | } | moved first |
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3.2.4.13

The system shall provide the capability of supporting Brackets.

tee has authority to report, to a general appropriation bill, an amendment proposing general legislation, even though a bill in identical language has been favorably reported from a standing committee,²⁵⁰ nor is any committee empowered to report an amendment legislative in character to a general appropriation bill.²⁵¹

No amendment which proposes general legislation shall be received to any general appropriation bill²⁵² — even if covered by a budget estimate,²⁵³ or reported from a committee and referred to the Committee on Appropriations,²⁵⁴ or reported by the Committee on Appropriations,²⁵⁵ or offered from the floor,²⁵⁶ as ruled by the Chair,²⁵⁷ as voted by the Senate,²⁵⁸ and as determined by the Senate on an appeal from a decision of the Chair²⁵⁹ in numerous instances.

June 23, 1976, 94-2, *Record*, pp. 19861-66; Sept. 13, 1975, 94-1, *Record*, pp. 29257-58; May 20, 1975, 94-1, *Record*, p. 15245; Mar. 19, 1975, 94-1, *Record*, pp. 7465-68; July 19, 1971, 92-1, *Record*, pp. 25902-11; May 7, 1974, 93-2; *Record*, pp. 13515, 13520; May 7, 1974, 93-2, *Record*, p. 13528; May 1, 1972, 92-2, *Record*, pp. 15155-57; June 22, 1970, 91-2, *Record*, pp. 20800, 20818; Dec. 14, 1970, 91-2, *Record*, p. 41340; Feb. 21, 1939, 76-1, *Journal*, p. 122; Aug. 21, 1967, 90-1, *Record*, pp. 23430-31; July 19, 1967, 90-1, *Record*, p. 18176; July 31, 1971, 92-1, *Record*, p. 28478; Nov. 23, 1971, 92-1, *Record*, pp. 42950-51; July 8, 1970, 91-2, *Record*, pp. 23316, 23319-20; June 22, 1970, 91-2, *Record*, pp. 20800, 20813-15, 20818, 20824-25, 20828; Sept. 19, 1967, 90-1, *Record*, pp. 25966-67; Nov. 14, 1967, 90-1, *Record*, pp. 32488-89; May 29, 1968, 90-2, *Record*, p. 15545; July 23, 1968, 90-2, *Record*, pp. 22876, 22888; Dec. 15, 1969, 91-1, *Record*, pp. 39202, 39145-72; Sept. 6, 1968, 90-2, *Record*, pp. 25667, 25910, 25918-19; June 30, 1969, 91-1, *Record*, pp. 17751-52; July 7, 1969, 91-1, *Record*, pp. 18477-81; Nov. 4, 1969, 91-1, *Record*, p. 32866; Dec. 18, 1969, 91-1, *Record*, pp. 39903, 39923-24; July 25, 1949, 81-1, *Record*, pp. 10077-78; July 2, 1884, 48-1, *Record*, p. 5912; June 30, 1884, 48-1, *Record*, pp. 5791-92; June 28, 1884, 48-1, *Record*, pp. 5728-29; see also Aug. 9, 1978, 95-2, *Record*, p. 25087; June 24, 1977, 95-1, *Record*, pp. 20857-61; June 27, 1980, 96-2, *Record*, pp. 17423-32; June 28, 1980, 96-2, *Record*, pp. 17638-40.

²⁵⁰ July 6, 1916, 64-1, *Record*, pp. 10490-96.

²⁵¹ May 8, 1930, 71-2, *Journal*, p. 338, *Record*, pp. 8600-07; Feb. 26, 1891, 51-2, *Record*, p. 3336; June 12, 1962, 87-2, *Record*, pp. 10250-52.

²⁵² Rule XVI, par. 4; June 11, 1932, 72-1, *Journal*, pp. 584-85, *Record*, p. 12680; June 8, 1937, 75-1, *Journal*, p. 332, *Record*, p. 5426; June 23, 1919, 66-1, *Record*, pp. 1557-76; see also Apr. 15, 1937, 75-1, *Journal*, p. 224, *Record*, pp. 3508-09; Feb. 2, 1937, 75-1, *Journal*, p. 80, *Record*, p. 706; Mar. 18, 1936, 74-2, *Journal*, p. 161, *Record*, pp. 3914-19; Mar. 16, 1936, 74-2, *Journal*, p. 153, *Record*, p. 3760; Mar. 2, 1885, 48-2, *Record*, p. 2375; June 25, 1970, 91-2, *Record*, pp. 21229, 21476.

²⁵³ Aug. 4, 1939, 76-1, *Record*, pp. 11034-35.

²⁵⁴ May 31, 1900, 56-1, *Record*, p. 6281.

²⁵⁵ May 29, 1884, 48-1, *Record*, pp. 4671, 4675; Jan. 31, 1887, 49-2, *Record*, p. 1199; June 25 and 26, 1884, 48-1, *Record*, pp. 5580-81, 5617, 5630-31; June 20, 1960, 86-2, *Record*, pp. 12474-76; June 22, 1960, 86-2, *Record*, p. 12730.

²⁵⁶ Feb. 16, 1885, 48-2, *Record*, p. 1749; June 22, 1960, 86-2, *Record*, pp. 12738-39; Feb. 3, 1965, 89-1, *Record*, p. 1968.

²⁵⁷ Mar. 2, 1903, 57-2, *Record*, pp. 2871, 2877; May 27, 1914, 63-2, *Record*, p. 8299; Mar. 27, 1961, 87-1, *Record*, p. 4892; Sept. 12, 1959, 86-1, *Record*, pp. 19326-28, 19340-41; June 24, 1959, 86-1, *Record*, p. 11767; July 14, 1959, 86-1, *Record*, pp. 13318, 13320-21; June 3, 1959, 86-1, *Record*, pp. 9662-67; Aug. 23, 1958, 85-2, *Record*, pp. 19435-43; Mar. 11, 1958, 85-2, *Record*, pp. 3953-59; May 20, 1957, 85-1, *Record*, p. 7214; Feb. 10, 1956, 84-2, *Record*, p. 2504; July 29, 1955, 84-1, *Record*, p. 11972; Aug. 3, 1954, 83-2, *Record*, pp. 13092-93; June 17, 1954, 83-2, *Record*, pp. 8425, 8431; Mar. 15, 1954, 83-2, *Record*, pp. 3232-33; July 30, 1953, 83-1, *Record*, pp. 10451-53; July 24, 1953, 83-1, *Record*, pp. 9766-68; July 24, 1953, 83-1, *Record*, p. 9764; June 26, 1953, 83-1, *Record*,

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Jan. 21, 1931, 71-3, *Journal*, p. 113, *Record*, p. 2786; May 28, 1930, 71-2, *Journal*, p. 396, *Record*, pp. 9708-09; May 8, 1930, 71-2, *Journal*, p. 338, *Record*, pp. 8600, 8607; Apr. 10, 1930, 71-2, *Journal*, p. 271, *Record*, p. 6834; Apr. 4, 1930, 71-2, *Journal*, p. 256, *Record*, pp. 6518-19; Feb. 28, 1929, 70-2, *Journal*, p. 237, *Record*, pp. 4670-71, 4673, 4695; Jan. 22, 1929, 70-2, *Record*, p. 2060; Dec. 13, 1928, 70-2, *Journal*, p. 35, *Record*, p. 517; May 24, 1928, 70-1, *Journal*, p. 533, *Record*, p. 9689; Feb. 1, 1928, 70-1, *Journal*, p. 145, *Record*, p. 2326; Feb. 1, 1927, 69-2, *Journal*, p. 128, *Record*, pp. 2699, 2700; Jan. 28, 1927, 69-2, *Journal*, p. 112, *Record*, p. 2409; Jan. 26 and 27, 1927, 69-2, *Journal*, pp. 110, 112, *Record*, pp. 2306, 2355; Jan. 26, 1927, 69-2, *Journal*, p. 110, *Record*, p. 2281; Jan. 4, 1927, 69-2, *Journal*, p. 61, *Record*, p. 1053; Dec. 15, 1926, 69-2, *Journal*, p. 39, *Record*, pp. 496-502; Mar. 20 and 22, 1926, 69-1, *Journal*, pp. 246-47, *Record*, pp. 5974-75, 5987; 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3.2.3.3.8

The system shall provide the capability to compose footnotes that continue from one page to another page.

3.2.3.3.9

The system shall provide the capability to compose footnotes that occupy an entire page or column.

STATES ADMITTED INTO THE UNION SINCE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION—Continued

State	Date of admission	Population at time of admission	Population, 2000 census	Area in square miles	Formation
Oregon	Feb. 14, 1859	52,465	3,421,399	97,073	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by the Treaty with France of Apr. 30, 1803, the Treaty with Spain of Feb. 22, 1819, and the Treaty with Great Britain of June 15, 1846.
Kansas	Jan. 29, 1861	107,206	2,688,418	82,277	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by France by the Treaty of Paris of Apr. 30, 1803, and by the State of Texas, in the settlement of her boundaries, in 1850.
West Virginia	June 20, 1863	376,683	1,808,344	24,232	Formed from a portion of the territory of the State of Virginia.
Nevada	Oct. 31, 1864	*40,000	1,998,257	110,561	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by Mexico by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of Feb. 2, 1848.
Nebraska	Mar. 1, 1867	*60,000	1,711,263	77,365	Formed from a petition of the territory ceded to the United States by France by the Treaty of Paris of Apr. 30, 1803.
Colorado	Aug. 1, 1876	*150,000	4,301,261	104,091	Formed from portions of the territory ceded to the United States by France by the Treaty of Paris of Apr. 30, 1803 and of that ceded by Mexico by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of Feb. 2, 1846.
South Dakota	Nov. 2, 1889	*460,000	754,844	77,116	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by France by the Treaty of Paris of Apr. 30, 1803.
North Dakota	Nov. 2, 1889	*112,000	642,200	70,702	Do.
Montana	Nov. 8, 1889	*273,000	902,195	147,046	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by France by Treaty of Paris of Apr. 30, 1803.
Washington	Nov. 11, 1889	*273,000	5,894,121	68,139	The northern boundary of the territory was settled by a treaty with Great Britain, known as the "Oregon Treaty" of June 15, 1846.
Idaho	July 3, 1890	84,385	1,293,953	83,564	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by France by the Treaty of Paris of Apr. 30, 1803.
Wyoming	July 10, 1890	60,705	493,782	97,809	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by France by the Treaty of Paris of Apr. 30, 1803.
Utah	Jan. 4, 1896	*241,000	2,233,169	84,899	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by Mexico by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of Feb. 2, 1848.
Oklahoma	Nov. 16, 1907	*1,414,177	3,450,654	69,956	Formed by the union of Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory.
New Mexico	Jan. 6, 1912	*338,470	1,819,046	121,593	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by Mexico by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of Feb. 2, 1848.
Arizona	Feb. 14, 1912	*216,639	5,130,632	114,000	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by Mexico, part by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of Feb. 2, 1848, and part by what is known as the "Gadsden Purchase," Dec. 30, 1853.
Alaska	Jan. 3, 1959	*211,000	626,982	591,004	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by Russia by treaty of Mar. 30, 1867.
Hawaii	Aug. 21, 1959	*595,000	1,211,537	6,471	Formed from the territory of the Republic of Hawaii, annexed to the United States by act of Congress of July 7, 1898.

* Estimated.
¹ By Public Law 204 of the 83d Cong., approved Aug. 7, 1953 (67 Stat. 407), Congress corrected an oversight of one-and-one-half centuries and formally admitted the State of Ohio to the Union, setting Mar. 1, 1803, as the effective date of admission.

3.2.3.1.6

The system shall provide the capability to automatically rotate (portrait, landscape) tables based on table properties (e.g., column widths) and document properties (e.g., page layout).
 Shown: landscape

amendments to bills are taken up as soon as the House is clear of a question, unless they require to be printed, for better consideration. Orders of the day may be called for, even when another question is before the House.

In Jefferson's time the principles of this comment would have applied to both House and Senate; but in the House the pressure of business has become so great that the order of business may be interrupted at the will of the majority only by certain specified matters (see annotations following rule XIV). For matters not thus specified, interruption of the order takes place only by unanimous consent. For a discussion of the Speaker's policy of conferring recognition for such unanimous-consent requests, see § 956, *infra*.

SEC. XV—ORDER

* * * * *

In Parliament, "instances make order," per Speaker Onslow. *2 Hats., 141*. But what is done only by one Parliament, cannot be called custom of Parliament, by Prynne. *1 Grey, 52*.

§ 351. Precedent in Parliament and the House.

In the House the Clerk is required to note all questions of order and the decisions thereon and print the record thereof as an appendix to the Journal (clause 2 of rule II). The Parliamentarian has the responsibility for compiling and updating the precedents (2 U.S.C. 28). The Committee Reform Amendments of 1974 gave the Speaker the responsibility to prepare an updated compilation of such precedents every two years (H. Res. 988, 93d Cong., Oct. 8, 1974, p. 34470). The Speaker feels constrained in his rulings to give precedent its proper influence (II, 1317), since the advantage of such a course are undeniable (IV, 4045). But decisions of the Speakers on questions of order are not like judgments of courts which conclude the rights of parties, but may be reexamined and reversed (IV, 4637), except on discretionary matters of recognition (II, 1425). It is rare, however, that such a reversal occurs.

3.2.3.4.16

The system shall provide the capability to wrap text around a heading (i.e. cut-in).

List of CFR Sections Affected

All changes in this volume of the Code of Federal Regulations that were made by documents published in the FEDERAL REGISTER since January 1, 2001, are enumerated in the following list. Entries indicate the nature of the changes effected. Page numbers refer to FEDERAL REGISTER pages. The user should consult the entries for chapters and parts as well as sections for revisions.

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