

to guarantee that a certain percentage of the tires manufactured are recycled.

The tire manufacturer could achieve the goal by using reclaimed rubber in the manufacture of new tires or by purchasing recycling credits from a licensed tire recycler.

By instituting this system we will accomplish the twin goals of reducing the danger from the tire piles and increasing the market for recycled used tires.

This market incentive legislation will also be introduced in the Senate by Senator WIRTH and Senator HEINZ, and I would like to urge the rest of my colleagues to join us as well.

INTRODUCTION OF NATIONAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS INVENTORY ACT

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

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation critical to our Nation's ability to respond to major natural disasters. Last fall, Hurricane Hugo ripped through the Eastern part of the United States and Loma Prieta earthquake devastated northern California leaving behind overwhelmed State and local emergency responders looking to the Federal Government for help.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA], whose charter directs it to provide disaster assistance, was in many cases unable to provide adequate information and resources to these distressed areas.

When I toured northern California with three of my House colleagues and the head of the U.S. Fire Administration, I was amazed to learn that FEMA could not provide local emergency responders with a comprehensive computerized list of the skilled personnel and critical equipment which could be used for time-sensitive urban search and rescue operations.

For this reason, I am offering legislation which will specifically direct FEMA to create an active involvement of the people and resources that can be made available to local emergency responders. Giving these on-site experts the ability to analyze their needs for outside assistance will permit FEMA to provide faster and more beneficial aid.

Mr. Speaker, this bill already has 29 bipartisan cosponsors. For most emergencies, the State and local personnel have the training and equipment necessary. For more serious disasters, such as the ones we saw last fall, FEMA ought to be prepared to step in and provide timely and thorough assistance.

PRESIDENT HAVEL AND HUMAN RIGHTS

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

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, as a number of our previous speakers have mentioned today, we had the great experience of having the President of Czechoslovakia, President Havel, address the body. His speech brought the Members of Congress to their feet as he stirred us with his remarks about democracy and human rights.

Today also, Mr. Speaker, the administration's human rights report on China is being presented to the House Foreign Affairs Committee. It reads as an indictment of Deng Xiaoping. It reads as a description of a massacre that took place in June and the repression that continues and has intensified since then. These two events, President Havel's address about democracy and the human rights report, are related not only by their timing before the House, but also by their relationship to principle.

In his remarks, President Havel said:

If I subordinate my political behavior to this imperative mediated to me by my conscience, I can't go far wrong. If on the contrary I were not guided by this voice, not even ten presidential schools with two thousand of the best political scientists in the world could help me.

When the House voted to support the Chinese students, it brought honor upon this House. In light of President Havel's remarks, I wonder how Members of the Senate who voted against the students can explain in conscience their vote to their children, to their own children.

More will follow on the human rights report when Congress comes into session next week.

HOME RULE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IS A DISASTER

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

Mr. McEWEN. This morning, Mr. Speaker, hundreds of thousands of man-hours were lost because a car sitting on Interstate 395 was there for well over an hour blocking traffic for over 20 miles to get into the District.

Mr. Speaker, we do not expect a great deal out of the D.C. government. We do not expect them to maintain decent roads. We do not expect them to maintain decent order; but the least we could ask of them is the capacity to direct traffic.

The total incompetence of the D.C. government in Washington, DC, has become an embarrassment to our entire Nation. This experiment in home rule is a disaster. All of us who serve in this Chamber, well over 95 percent of us, have held other posi-

tions in government. We have been mayors. We have been township trustees, State legislators, and the rest. I am convinced, Mr. Speaker, that there are well over 2,000 township trustees in my congressional district who with one arm tied behind their backs, could blindfolded do a better job of directing this city than the city council of D.C.

Mr. Speaker, it is high time that this experiment in home rule that has proven to be a disaster for our Nation be terminated, that we return to some sort of logical government whereby the rest of us can function in this city.

CZECH DESCENDANTS IN NEBRASKA HONORED BY PRESIDENT HAVEL'S ADDRESS

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

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that I am among all of us who were very pleased and honored to have the address to the joint session of Congress by President Havel, the President of Czechoslovakia. As a Congressman who represents probably more people of Czech-American ancestry than any Member of the Congress, people who have typically been in our State for four and five generations, it was a particular pleasure to hear those remarks and to recall how through the months of November and December people in my district in small communities and large, gathered in front of television sets to watch the velvet revolution unveiled in Prague and other cities of Czechoslovakia.

I have noted with some interest that the leaders of the new Czech Government have not asked for financial assistance. They have asked for an opportunity to learn from us, an opportunity for trade relations to improve between our two countries.

I call the attention of my colleagues to three bills that I have introduced over the last 3 weeks, legislation which would provide for the OPIC Insurance Program to American businesses doing business in Czechoslovakia, eligibility for the Eximbank, and just yesterday a resolution urging Congress to grant, with the assistance of President Bush who has now called for it, most-favored-nation status to Czechoslovakia.

□ 1330

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2570, ARIZONA DESERT WILDERNESS ACT OF 1989

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 338 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 338

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 1(b) of rule XXIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2570) to provide for the designation of certain public lands as wilderness in the State of Arizona, and the first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and which shall not exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs now printed in the bill as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule and each section shall be considered as having been read. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MAZZOLI). The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HALL] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. PASHAYAN], for purposes of debate only, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 338 is an open rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 2570, the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990. The rule provides for 1 hour of general debate to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The rule also makes in order the Interior Committee amendment in the nature of a substitute now printed in the bill as an original text for the purpose of amendment under the 5-minute rule. Each section shall be considered as having been read.

Finally, the rule provides for one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2570 would designate approximately 1.1 million acres of wilderness on Bureau of Land Management [BLM] Lands in Arizona. It would designate 39 wilderness areas, and thereby protect magnificent desert environments in our country. In addition, the bill would release almost 950,000 acres to multiple use management.

The bill, Mr. Speaker, is the result of hearings and careful consultations, I

would urge my colleagues to adopt this rule.

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

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 338 is an open rule under which the House shall consider legislation designating over 1 million acres of wilderness in Arizona.

The bill made in order by this rule, H.R. 2570, is not scheduled to come before the House until next week. The rule provides that the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs amendment, which is printed in the bill, shall be original text for the purpose of amendment. The bill shall be considered by sections, with each section considered as read.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the rule provides for one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The bill made in order by this rule would designate 39 areas as wilderness, would leave two areas in wilderness-study status, and would organize a third area as a national conservation area.

The bill also would release almost 950,000 acres from interim-wilderness management status to multiple use status.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. RHODES] appeared before the Committee on Rules on Tuesday and said that enactment of this bill would be premature because a companion bill, H.R. 2571, is not ready for consideration.

In addition, the administration opposes enactment of H.R. 2570, because many of the areas designated in the bill are still being studied by the Department of the Interior, and the review called for in current law should be completed before final wilderness designations should be made.

Mr. Speaker, the rule is not a matter of controversy and I urge its adoption.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. KOLBE].

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I want to rise today to support the open rule for consideration of H.R. 2570, which is known as the Arizona Wilderness Act. I hope next week when this bill is considered we will not see any exciting theater. I do not believe we will, because I think most of the difficult issues have been resolved in a lot of very careful meetings that have taken place between delegation members, staff, and all interested parties in Arizona have been working so long, literally for the last 3 years, on this piece of legislation, a process leading all the way last week through committee markup.

I want to pay special tribute to the chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. UDALL], for the way he has handled this bill and for his

willingness to listen to the concerns that others among the delegation and people in Arizona have expressed about various aspects of the legislation.

I would express my concern about the need to resolve the water rights language as it is in this bill. That is one of the reasons we have an open rule, so as we work out this disagreement or this language we will be able to offer that on the floor next week.

I would say that a failure to reach an agreement between the committee and members of the Arizona delegation could cause problems on the floor, and more importantly I think it would cause very serious problems for the legislation in the Senate. This legislation has come too far for us to let that kind of failure occur.

Members and staff have been very successful in reaching agreement to preempt the problems. It would be a shame if this one important generic issue causes unfortunate problems for what I think all Members would agree otherwise is a very meritorious bill.

All in all, the bill is a successful effort to preserve the unique character of Arizona's wild heritage for future visitors and residents alike.

In addition to the water issue I would mention just one unresolved issue that affects an area in my part of the State, a difficult question of jurisdiction relating to the Black Rock Wash Road that leads to the North Santa Theresa Wilderness Area included in H.R. 2570.

This road runs through the San Carlos Apache Indian Reservation. It provides the only access to the wilderness area, as well as privately owned ranch lands for approximately three families. I will offer an amendment on the floor which will clarify the rights of private property owners, land managers, visitors and the tribe relative to problems and conflicts arising from access on this road to the area under consideration. I am continuing to work with all the relevant parties to come to an agreement about how access along this road should be managed.

Mr. Speaker, let me say in a more general way that H.R. 2570 sets aside 1.1 million acres of BLM lands as wilderness. These lands consist of dramatic canyons, winding streams, rugged mountains, and unique desert plains. Just as importantly, however, in this legislation we are going to release 900,000 acres of land from the nether-nether land of wilderness study status and return that land to multiple-use management so that better economic use of that land can be made in the future.

The wilderness decisions we have reached are intended to reflect our respect for the local land managers and for the difficulties they face in manag-

ing hundreds of thousands of acres of lands.

These individuals, the ones who actually walk and work the land that we are discussing, are the best qualified to make the difficult management decisions, in consultation with the citizens who have a stake in how that land is to be used.

We should be grateful those lands in and out of wilderness are both being supervised by experts with a deep and abiding interest in promoting the utilization and protection of our public lands.

Mr. Speaker, I support the content of the wilderness bill, the bill that will be considered next week on the floor of the House, and I support this open rule which allows for consideration of as yet unresolved matters.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. UDALL].

□ 1340

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the rule on H.R. 2570, the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990. This legislation is of great importance to me personally, the State of Arizona and to the Nation. H.R. 2570 is one-half of a package of wilderness bills that, when enacted, will make Arizona the first State other than Alaska to have substantially completed all its major wilderness reviews.

The other component, H.R. 2571, deals with wilderness on four wildlife refuges in Arizona. Jointly referred to the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, it will be ready for House consideration in the near future.

I introduced H.R. 2570 last June, after the Arizona State office of the Bureau of Land Management had completed its job under section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act by reviewing and making recommendations on all its roadless lands for possible designation as wilderness.

BLM had studied more than 2 million acres and recommended about half the total. As introduced, my bill would have designated about 1.4 million acres. The entire Arizona congressional delegation, however, has worked together and worked hard on this most difficult subject to produce a compromise that is fair and balanced. After field hearings in Arizona, an additional hearing in Washington and countless hours of consultations and discussions, we reached agreement on a package that designates about 1.1 million acres of wilderness on BLM lands in Arizona.

The Interior Committee endorsed this package on February 7 by voice vote. The bill protects some of the most magnificent desert environments anywhere in the world, Mr. Speaker.

For a long time, these were considered the leftovers, the trash lands nobody thought were good enough for the national forests, parks, and wildlife refuges. Those of us who love the desert always cringed at this notion. Now, more and more people understand how special these lands are. The witnesses at our hearings and the mail from our constituents is overwhelming testimony that Arizonans value these lands and want them protected. Nowhere is the pageant of life more intriguing, the solitude more inspiring and the beauty of nature more impressive.

Contrary to what many believe, however, wilderness does not exclude man. So we have provided in this legislation language that protects grazing rights and provides for the modern management of wildlife. We have made many, many boundary adjustments and deletions to accommodate mining and other commercial interests. We also have extended, with the help of Representative JIM KOLBE, the very successful model of the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area to the controversial Gila Box and associated streams. This classification provides, I think, an excellent blueprint for strong conservation management under the particular circumstances of the Gila River.

We have one very important matter, Mr. Speaker, that we have not been able to resolve and that is the question of Federal reserved water rights for the wilderness set-aside by H.R. 2570. The delegation is not debating whether there should be such rights—we all agree that there should be—but rather how to insure that they be properly adjudicated and quantified. We are continuing to discuss this very important issue and I hope that we will be able to work this out. But in the event that we cannot, an open rule would fully protect everyone's rights.

So we are happy to support this bill and happy to support an open rule on H.R. 2570.

Mr. PASHAYAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. RHODES].

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, I want to speak mostly to the rule and to the situation that faces us next week when we bring the bill to the floor. I want to thank the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. UDALL], chairman of the full committee for requesting this open rule, and the Rules Committee itself for agreeing that an open rule is appropriate for consideration of this bill.

As has been noted, the sole reason for needing an open rule is because we do have an issue outstanding. I along with my colleague from Arizona [Mr. KYL] have been working with the chairman and other members of the committee on resolving this issue.

I think at the suggestion of the chairman we may have worked too hard on this, and we may have worked

so hard in trying to cover every conceivable eventuality that we have gotten ourselves all messed up in minutia and perhaps it is time for us to go back to the drawing board and come up with some language that we know will address the issues, and yet does not leave itself open to wondering what would happen in the next scenario.

So I am looking forward to continuing to work with the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. UDALL], in coming up with a proposal that we can bring to the floor next Wednesday, and have the full support of most of the delegation and certainly of the committee and of the House.

Again, I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

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

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

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 386, nays 0, not voting 45, as follows:

[Roll No. 15]

YEAS—386

Ackerman	Burton	Dorgan (ND)
Akaka	Bustamante	Dornan (CA)
Alexander	Byron	Douglas
Anderson	Callahan	Downey
Andrews	Campbell (CA)	Dreier
Annuzio	Campbell (CO)	Duncan
Anthony	Cardin	Dwyer
Applegate	Carper	Dymally
Archer	Carr	Dyson
Arniey	Chapman	Early
Aspin	Clarke	Eckart
Atkins	Clay	Edwards (CA)
AuCoin	Clement	Edwards (OK)
Ballenger	Clinger	Emerson
Barnard	Coble	Engel
Bartlett	Coleman (MO)	English
Barton	Coleman (TX)	Erdreich
Bateman	Collins	Evans
Bates	Combest	Fascell
Bellenson	Condit	Fawell
Bennett	Conte	Fazio
Bentley	Conyers	Feighan
Bereuter	Cooper	Fields
Berman	Costello	Fish
Bevill	Coughlin	Flake
Bilbray	Courter	Flippo
Billey	Coyne	Foglietta
Boehlert	Craig	Ford (MI)
Boggs	Crane	Frank
Bonior	Crockett	Frost
Borski	Dannemeyer	Gallo
Bosco	Darden	Gaydos
Boucher	Davis	Gejdenson
Brennan	de la Garza	Gekas
Broomfield	DeFazio	Gephardt
Browder	DeLay	Geren
Brown (CO)	DeWine	Gillmor
Bruce	Dickinson	Gilman
Bryant	Dicks	Gingrich
Buechner	Dingell	Glickman
Bunning	Dixon	Goodling

Gordon	McCandless	Sawyer
Grandy	McCloskey	Saxton
Grant	McCollum	Schaefer
Green	McCrery	Scheuer
Guarini	McCurdy	Schneider
Gunderson	McDade	Schroeder
Hall (OH)	McDermott	Schuette
Hall (TX)	McEwen	Schumer
Hamilton	McGrath	Sensenbrenner
Hammerschmidt	McHugh	Sharp
Hancock	McMillan (NC)	Shays
Hansen	McMillen (MD)	Shumway
Harris	McNulty	Shuster
Hastert	Meyers	Sikorski
Hatcher	Mfume	Sisisky
Hawkins	Michel	Skaggs
Hayes (IL)	Miller (CA)	Skeen
Hayes (LA)	Miller (OH)	Slattery
Hefley	Mineta	Slaughter (NY)
Hefner	Mollohan	Slaughter (VA)
Henry	Montgomery	Smith (FL)
Herger	Moody	Smith (IA)
Hertel	Moorhead	Smith (NE)
Hiler	Morella	Smith (NJ)
Hoagland	Morrison (CT)	Smith (TX)
Hochbrueckner	Morrison (WA)	Smith (VT)
Holloway	Mrazek	Smith, Denny
Hopkins	Murphy	(OR)
Horton	Murtha	Smith, Robert
Houghton	Myers	(NH)
Hoyer	Nagle	Smith, Robert
Hubbard	Natcher	(OR)
Huckaby	Neal (MA)	Snowe
Hughes	Neal (NC)	Solarz
Hunter	Nelson	Solomon
Hutto	Nielson	Spence
Hyde	Nowak	Spratt
Ireland	Oakar	Staggers
Jacobs	Oberstar	Stallings
James	Obey	Stangeland
Jenkins	Olin	Stark
Johnson (CT)	Owens (NY)	Stearns
Johnson (SD)	Owens (UT)	Stenholm
Jones (GA)	Oxley	Stokes
Jones (NC)	Packard	Studds
Kanjorski	Pallone	Stump
Kaptur	Panetta	Sundquist
Kasich	Parker	Swift
Kastenmeier	Farris	Synar
Kennedy	Pashayan	Tallon
Kennelly	Patterson	Tanner
Kildee	Paxon	Tauke
Klecicka	Payne (NJ)	Taylor
Koibe	Payne (VA)	Thomas (CA)
Kolter	Pease	Thomas (GA)
Kostmayer	Pelosi	Torres
Kyl	Penny	Torricelli
LaFalce	Perkins	Towns
Lagomarsino	Petri	Trafficant
Lancaster	Pickett	Udall
Lantos	Pickle	Unsoeld
Laughlin	Porter	Upton
Leach (IA)	Poshard	Valentine
Leath (TX)	Price	Vander Jagt
Lehman (CA)	Rahall	Visclosky
Lehman (FL)	Rangel	Volkmer
Levin (MI)	Ravenel	Vucanovich
Levine (CA)	Ray	Walgren
Lewis (CA)	Regula	Walker
Lewis (FL)	Rhodes	Walsh
Lewis (GA)	Richardson	Washington
Lightfoot	Ridge	Watkins
Lipinski	Rinaldo	Waxman
Livingston	Roberts	Weber
Long	Robinson	Weiss
Lowery (CA)	Roe	Weldon
Luken, Thomas	Rogers	Wheat
Lukens, Donald	Rohrabacher	Whittaker
Machtley	Ros-Lehtinen	Whitten
Madigan	Rose	Williams
Manton	Roth	Wise
Markey	Roukema	Wolf
Marlenee	Rowland (CT)	Wolpe
Martin (IL)	Rowland (GA)	Wyden
Martin (NY)	Roybal	Yates
Martinez	Russo	Yatron
Matsui	Sabo	Young (AK)
Mavroules	Saiki	Young (FL)
Mazzoli	Sangmeister	

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—45

Baker	Brooks	Cox
Billrakis	Brown (CA)	Dellums
Boxer	Chandler	Derrick

Donnelly	Johnston	Sarpallus
Durbin	Jontz	Savage
Espy	Lent	Schiff
Ford (TN)	Lloyd	Schulze
Frenzel	Lowey (NY)	Shaw
Galleghy	Miller (WA)	Skelton
Gibbons	Moakley	Tauzin
Gonzalez	Ortiz	Thomas (WY)
Goss	Pursell	Traxler
Gradison	Quillen	Vento
Gray	Ritter	Wilson
Inhofe	Rostenkowski	Wylie

□ 1404

Mr. ROSE and Mr. COMBEST changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the resolution was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I asked for this 1 minute to proceed for the purpose of receiving the schedule.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished Democratic caucus chairman, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER] for the purpose of receiving the schedule.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GINGRICH], the distinguished minority whip for yielding.

Monday, February 26, the House will meet at 12 noon. There will be no legislative business scheduled.

On Tuesday, February 27, the House will meet at 12 noon. There will be 8 suspensions scheduled:

H.R. 3910, requires the U.S. Department of Education to conduct a comprehensive assessment of programs aided by chapter 1;

H.R. 3315, authorizes funds in fiscal years 1991 and 1992 for the Taft Institute;

H.R. 2544, Public Service Education Assistance Act;

H. Con. Res. 87, concerning Iranian persecution of the Baha'is;

H.R. 4010, provides the Secretary of Agriculture authority regarding the sale of sterile screwworms;

S. 1016, regarding Marion Lake in Marion, KS;

H. Con. Res. 226, acceptance of a statute of Philo T. Farnsworth; and

H. Con. Res. 251, authorizing the use of the rotunda for a dedication ceremony concerning Lajos Kossuth.

On Wednesday, February 28, the House will also meet at 12 noon for the consideration of H.R. 2570, the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act, which will be under an open rule, 1 hour of debate. The rule, of course, has already been adopted.

On Thursday, March 1, the House will meet at 11 a.m. The legislative schedule has not been set for Thurs-

day, but we do have expectations of legislative business on the floor that day. If that is not the case, sufficient notice will be given to apprise Members so that they can plan for Thursday.

On Friday, March 2, the House will not be in session. Conference reports may be brought up at any time, and any further program will be announced later.

Mr. GINGRICH. Let me ask my friend, the gentleman from Maryland, first of all, on February 27, do we expect votes late in the day, and by what time should our colleagues expect to be back here?

I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, we do expect votes late in the day, following all of the consideration of those bills. I would say that probably 3 o'clock would be a safe bet. We will make sure that there are no votes before 3 o'clock on the bills themselves. We obviously cannot protect Members against such procedural votes that may be asked.

Mr. GINGRICH. For the purpose of our colleagues, as long as they plan to be back on Tuesday by 3 o'clock, from work in their district.

Let me also ask the gentleman, as I understand, there is a Price-Fixing Prevention Act, H.R. 1236. There is some curiosity on our side as to when it might be brought up, and whether it will be under suspension.

Mr. HOYER. If the gentleman will continue to yield, with respect to the Price-Fixing Act to which the gentleman referred, that has not yet been scheduled, and I cannot answer the mode in which it will be considered when it is, because I do not believe that has been decided.

Mr. GINGRICH. Also I might ask, as the gentleman knows, March will start next Thursday, and we were curious on our side when the Democratic leadership might be releasing a schedule of dates for March, or when planning might be completed for the month which begins a week from tomorrow.

Mr. HOYER. If the gentleman will continue to yield, the leadership expects to have, as soon as we arrive in March, a March schedule for Members' consideration. We think that is reasonable, and we will have it available.

Mr. GINGRICH. Sometime before the end of next week?

Mr. HOYER. Yes, that is correct.

□ 1310

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, let me raise one other issue. I want to do so in part not to put my friend, the gentleman from Maryland, on the spot, but to say to the Democratic leadership that I believe this will be