

In the past, these grants have been provided recreation for the disabled, repaired swimming pools, resurfaced tennis and basketball courts, purchased picnic tables, created arts and craft areas, fitness trails and bocci courts for senior citizens.

The public knows that this is money that is well spent. They expect money well spent to be appropriated by their government. So I urge support for the Miller amendment.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today also in support of the Miller amendment to fully fund the administration's request of \$2 million for the Urban Parks Recreation and Recovery, or UPARR. This invaluable program provides competitive matching grants for the revitalization of local recreation areas and the improvement of recreation programs and services in low income inner-city neighborhoods. These opportunities are targeted at urban youth and the expansion of pre and after school activities.

Mr. Chairman, in my own district in the City of New Brunswick, which is located in the central part of New Jersey, UPARR grants have been used to renovate jogging paths and playing fields and to construct new playing fields at Buccleuch Park. The park is used as a recreational facility by local high school sports teams, as well as sports teams from Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey.

In addition, a UPARR grant made additional renovations possible so that senior citizens and disabled persons from the senior citizen resource center next door could make use of the park's facilities. Other UPARR grants have facilitated similar activities at Feaster Park, Joyce Kilmer Park and Recreation Park, also located in New Brunswick.

The National Park Service anticipates applications from 100 to 150 urban localities across the country for UPARR grants in fiscal year 1999, requests which will total approximately \$20 million. The \$2 million that we are trying to add to the bill today with this amendment will enable the Park Service to award 10 to 15 grants, only 10 percent of those requested. This, as has been mentioned by my colleagues, is a modestly funded program, but one that has a large impact on those communities that are fortunate enough to receive these grants, as I know from my own City of New Brunswick.

I urge my colleagues to support urban neighborhoods and urban youth by voting for the Miller UPARR amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. MILLER).

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

For expenses necessary in carrying out the Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amend-

ed (16 U.S.C. 470), and the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-333), \$40,812,000, to be derived from the Historic Preservation Fund, to remain available until September 30, 2000, of which \$7,700,000 pursuant to section 507 of Public Law 104-333 shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the National Park Service may hereafter recover all costs of providing necessary services associated with historic preservation tax certification, and such funds shall remain available until expended.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, improvements, repair or replacement of physical facilities, including the modifications authorized by section 104 of the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989, \$149,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Denver Service Center may not levy any assessments against specific construction projects.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND (RESCISSION)

The contract authority provided for fiscal year 1999 by 16 U.S.C. 4601-10a is rescinded.

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

For expenses necessary to carry out the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 4601-4 through 11), including administrative expenses, and for acquisition of lands or waters, or interest therein, in accordance with statutory authority applicable to the National Park Service, \$69,000,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, to remain available until expended, of which \$500,000 is to administer the State assistance program: *Provided*, That any funds made available for the purpose of acquisition of the Elwha and Glines dams shall be used solely for acquisition, and shall not be expended until the full purchase amount has been appropriated by the Congress: *Provided further*, That from the funds made available for land acquisition at Everglades National Park and Big Cypress National Preserve, the Secretary may provide for Federal assistance to the State of Florida for the acquisition of lands or waters, or interests therein, within the Everglades watershed (consisting of lands and waters within the boundaries of the South Florida Water Management District, Florida Bay and the Florida Keys) under terms and conditions deemed necessary by the Secretary, to improve and restore the hydrological function of the Everglades watershed: *Provided further*, That funds provided under this heading to the State of Florida shall be subject to an agreement that such lands will be managed in perpetuity for the restoration of the Everglades.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MCGOVERN:
Page 19, line 7, insert after the dollar amount the following: "(increased by \$30,000,000)".

Page 70, line 17, insert after the dollar amount "(reduced by \$30,000,000)".

The CHAIRMAN. Before recognizing the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), the Committee will rise informally to receive a message.

The Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PAPPAS) assumed the chair.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was commu-

nicated to the House by Mr. Sherman Williams, one of his secretaries.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Committee will resume its sitting.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPRO- PRIATIONS ACT, 1999

The Committee resumed its sitting.

□ 1745

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his amendment.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today along with my colleague from New Jersey (Mr. PAPPAS), in support of an initiative that is vital to our children, our families and our Nation: Reestablishing the Stateside program of the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

I want to thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) for his graciousness as we take up debate on this important issue. He and his staff have always extended every courtesy to me and my office, and I also want to thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. YATES), the ranking member, and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS) and their staff for all of the help that they have provided me.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund has a proven track record and strong bipartisan support. The Land and Water Conservation Fund is a simple idea. It uses money from nonrenewable public resources like offshore oil and gas drilling and reinvests the money into a renewable resource: Public open space.

A trust fund was established over 30 years ago to meet the need for more open space and in that time, over 37,000, over 37,000 park and recreation projects, from neighborhood parks and ballfields to scenic trails, nature reserves and historical sites, have all been developed. This is a real American success story.

Unfortunately, the spirit of this program has been misdirected in recent years. Though Congress has funded the Federal program which has protected Federal lands, the Stateside program has been zeroed out. For those who believe that the Stateside program is better provided by the States, I would respectfully disagree and say that the States cannot do it alone. The Stateside program is already a partnership, as States and towns match every Federal dollar. We can leverage good money on good projects.

The Stateside program acknowledges State leadership on parks and open space projects and works in lock step with what I would say is a Republican philosophy to devolve power back to the States. It is a nonregulatory program that lets States take the lead, a successful program with a successful track record administered at the State level. That is why governors from all over the country support the Stateside fund.

Not funding the Stateside program amounts to a broken promise made to the American people. When we decided to open the Outer Continental Shelf to oil drilling, exploitation of a nonrenewable resource, we pledged to use some of the revenues for the public good, to protect open space. Every year, the Land and Water Conservation Fund takes in \$900 million from oil and gas receipts, but less than 25 percent of this has been appropriated over the last decade. We are breaking our promise to the American people by not spending this money in the way in which it was intended.

This amendment that we are offering today is a step in the right direction toward renewing that promise. It is the perfect time to revitalize the Land and Water Conservation Fund program. Right now, States are developing their own plans to invest in open spaces. With our strategic investment, we can help them fight sprawl, revitalize urban areas, and conserve cherished cultural heritage sites.

In some low-income urban communities, such as Chelsea in Summerville, Massachusetts, the Stateside program is responsible for virtually all parks in the city. Without the Stateside fund, there would literally be no public open space in those communities.

Kids in cities need safe green spaces to play in. Without safe, healthy parks, they go from home to school and back without ever interacting with a natural area: Trees, grass, places to explore. Unused open space in rural areas is natural area. Unused space in a city is a vacant lot with garbage, glass, dirty needles and possibly drug dealing. Vacant lots also increase childhood asthma by increasing airborne dust. Transforming a dangerous vacant lot into a community garden or neighborhood playground gives a neighborhood hope and increases public health and safety.

I have seen some of the great things the Stateside program can do. In my home city of Worcester, Massachusetts there are about 40,000 annual visits to Green Hill Park, an innercity green space which received \$225,000 in the 1980s to revamp a farm zoo in that park. This is the kind of investment we need to save our urban neighborhoods.

Our amendment proposes to take \$30 million from the fossil energy turbine program and redirect it to the National Park Service for the purpose of funding the Stateside program. What will \$30 million do? It gives the States something to work with. They have not seen Stateside funding since 1995. It will help get grant programs back on line, and it will help further demonstrate the need and support for the program by using the \$30 million strategically.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that my colleagues support this bipartisan effort to reinstate the Stateside program with the Land and Water Conservation Fund to ensure we have a better environment for everybody. Please support the McGovern-Pappas amendment.

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment offered by my colleague from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN). This Interior appropriations bill contains within it the appropriations for the Land and Water Conservation Fund. However, only \$139 million is appropriated for this important fund, despite it reaching levels of \$5 billion. Moreover, there are no funds in this bill for the Stateside matching grant program.

In my State of New Jersey, there is much debate about the future of urban sprawl, loss of open space and farmland, and the need recreational opportunities. This fund was originally intended to be a Federal complement to State efforts to provide for parks, recreation and open space. The Federal component, however, is gone.

This issue is critical to the Northeast and every region across this country with urban sprawl. I have even introduced my own bill to help further address this problem in my region, H.R. 3566. Open space is critically important to preserve the quality of life for those that live in high-growth areas. The Federal Government can play an important role in providing money to cash-strapped States and local governments that seek to fund efforts to improve their quality of life.

This amendment is a much-needed amendment to provide an additional \$30 million for the Stateside of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Under the formula written in the law, States, through the Stateside program, would receive up to \$2 million each to help improve quality of life for communities and families.

Finally, I want to thank the chairman for crafting an overall good bill. It is a very lean year, I understand, and represents a \$200 million reduction from last year. Offsets such as the one identified in this amendment are harder to find in lean bills. However, I must respectfully state my opinion through this amendment that the Land and Water Conservation Fund in general, and State grant program in specific, must reflect a higher priority of this Congress and administration.

This amendment will help save an important Federal program that helps States. It is consistent with Republican priorities by giving power to States. It does not create more Federal land ownership; it allows flexibility on the local level, and as a former local elected official, this is the type of program that will help existing open space and recreational efforts of local governments.

This is an amendment that this Congress should support, the Stateside program. I strongly urge passage of the McGovern amendment.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

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

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Chairman, I wanted to rise in support of this amendment

and others that seek to enhance the utilization of resources from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The fact is that there is from the offshore oil and gas revenues a commitment until appropriated of \$900 million a year. The measure before us appropriates only a small portion of those dollars.

Now, I understand the limitations that the subcommittee members face, but I think that completely terminating, and it has been done in past Congresses, the funding for the State set-aside for the Land and Water Conservation Fund is the wrong way to go. I think we have a commitment here. I know that this amendment is really only a modest beginning as we try to restore the integrity and the necessity for the funds to the States for these particular programs. I mean the basic tenet is that as we deplete resources from the Outer Continental Shelf, both oil and gas, that the resources of some of the dollars that come from those resources are provided for setting aside and purchasing some lands for the legacy of those that come after us.

So I strongly support this, empowering and providing the States this opportunity.

I want to commend the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAPPAS) for raising this. I just wanted to comment briefly that I recognize our colleague from Illinois' distinguished service and had noted that in my earlier remarks that I put in the RECORD, as well as the continued good work of the chairman of this committee and others that have served here, including the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MCDADE). While over the years we have had our differences about how to proceed with policy, I think that they have been conscientious Members, especially of course the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. YATES), who has left I think an indelible mark on many of the special programs that exist in this subcommittee of appropriations on Interior.

I have concerns about the bill, especially the underfunding, and I think that that needs to be remedied in terms of how we have allocated the dollars so that this subcommittee would have the funding that would reflect the will of the American people in terms of the concerns that they have with these programs. I am concerned about some elements in the rule where some amendments are given favored treatment, others are ruled out of bounds in terms of reaching them, but generally, there is a lot positive in this bill and I am really torn in terms of a decision to support it.

But I am not torn about this amendment. This is a good amendment, and I urge the Members to support it and hope that we can restore some full spending at some time to the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and I again commend the gentleman.

So I rise in support of the amendment offered by my colleagues to increase funding for

the Land and Water Conservation Fund for stateside matching grant program. I do regret the decision to offset the funding from the Energy Conservation Program, but do support the opportunity to discuss the unmet commitment represented in the Conservation Fund.

When Congress first passed the Land and Water Conservation Act in 1965, they recognized the need to "assist in preserving, developing, and assuring accessibility to all citizens of the United States of America of present and future generations To outdoor recreation resources" To insure that access, the Congress pledged to provide funds for States in planning, acquisition, and development of needed areas and facilities. The fund was also to be used for Federal acquisition and development.

While the funding source for LWCF has produced a more than generous level to conduct both portions of the program, the program has been too successful. The \$900 million authorized level has been diverted to fund other programs with minimal funding for the Federal funding and, since 1995, no money for State matching grants.

The State matching programs has been an integral component of State and local recreation programs. I am certain that many of my colleagues have visited recreation centers, wildlife areas, and parks funded in part by LWCF.

Unfortunately the lack of matching Federal funds has created a major backlog in State and local community programs. The McGovern amendment would be a start to address those pressing needs.

While I support the restoration of funding for LWCF, I am concerned about the source of the offset. It is my hope that should this amendment be successful, other options will be considered by a conference committee as offsets.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, how quickly we forget. I can remember not too many years ago when people stood in this well wondering where were we going to get energy, when we had OPEC tying up petroleum, lines at the gasoline stations. We said, let us not let that happen again. We had a special commission meeting all hours of the day and night trying to address the problem. Industries closed down, hospitals and schools were suffering problems. How quickly we forget. We forget we sent soldiers, disrupted families, spent billions of dollars in Desert Storm to protect our energy supply, and now we want to take another hit at energy conservation.

These programs result from the experience of OPEC tying up our energy supply. They result from an understanding that we have to conserve. The gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SKAGGS) not long ago was making a strong case for energy conservation. Here we have a bill that says, let us take another bite out of energy conservation to fund local facilities, golf courses. We remember when the Land and Water Conservation funds went to the States. It was easy money. It came from the "Federal Government."

So they did not worry too much. The State built swimming pools, golf courses, tennis courts. That is not a wise investment when we are threatening the energy security of this Nation. That is what this amendment boils down to.

We have enormous needs in our Federal lands. We are the Federal Government. Forty-seven States advised the National Governors' Association that they have surpluses. If they have surpluses, they should be building the tennis courts, the swimming pools and the golf courses in their communities. We have \$10 billion of backlog maintenance. This is the testimony of the administration. We have land management agencies that are trying to deal with in-holdings. We need whatever funds we can get to buy in-holdings where people are living in the center of parks and forests and other government facilities.

Given the backlog of maintenance of \$10 billion, given the backlog of in-holding purchases that we should make of \$8.6 billion, it certainly makes absolutely no sense to take money out of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. We do not have enough.

See that stack of three looseleaf notebooks? They represent requests from Members of this body, some 2,000 letters we received, many of them are multiple, of course, from Members saying, buy this land, do this project. The gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) is here, and he hears the same thing over in the Committee on Resources.

We are already, woefully short of the funds that we need to meet the needs brought to our attention by Members in testimony. We had an entire day of Members testifying in front of our committee about the needs in their districts on Federal programs, and 47 States with surpluses, and we are proposing to give them money to build golf courses, tennis courts, swimming pools? Forget it. And to take it out of energy conservation?

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REGULA. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I would agree with the gentleman in enforcing accountability in this program, but I would simply say that this is not what we are talking about when we are talking about the importance of this program. We are talking about open spaces for families, we are talking about areas in inner cities that otherwise would be left vacant.

□ 1800

The beauty of this program is, kind of like the State revolving fund, it would leverage more money from the State. It is not just the Federal Government giving money, but we are getting money from the State, and that is in keeping with the spirit that you believe.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, we are talking

about open spaces on Federal lands too. And we are talking about all those millions of visitors that want to go to our Federal lands, and I think it is the responsibility of the cities to fund these programs. Most of them have income tax programs, they have other sources of revenue. And from what I read, many of the cities are doing pretty well and the States are doing well because the economy is strong.

One of the reasons the economy is strong is because energy is cheap. Of course, the gentleman was not here, but if he had been here when we had these debates, when gasoline was \$1.50 a gallon, he would understand that this is an unwise proposal.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman would continue to yield, I appreciate that, and I also appreciate the importance of protecting Federal lands, but I think we can do both. And what we are talking about here is really a very modest investment to try to help leverage State funds to protect open spaces in States all across this country, and I would again urge support of this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. REGULA was allowed to proceed for 1 additional minute.)

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, I think while this is a noble cause, and while it would be nice if we had the money, we do not. We do not have the money to meet the Federal responsibility. We do not have the money to do the backlog. We do not have the money to buy the in-holdings. We do not have enough money to meet Federal needs, as evidenced by those hundreds of requests from all of my colleagues for additional programs.

If we had a great amount of money, it would be different. If we had energy security, it would be different. If we had a stable Middle East, which is an enormous source of petroleum, it would be different. But I hope we have learned our lessons in the past, and I would strongly urge Members to vote "no" on this amendment.

Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN. Mr. Chairman I rise in strong support of the amendment of my fellow Freshman Class colleague, Mr. McGovern and would urge all of my colleagues to support it as well.

Mr. Chairman since its enactment in 1964, over \$3 billion have been appropriated from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for matching grants to the 50 States and U.S. Insular areas for land acquisition and recreation development. Through this program more than 2.3 million acres have been acquired and recreation facilities have been built on some 25,000 sites.

In my own district, LWCF funds have been used for very important land acquisitions at the VI National Park on St. John and hopefully, very soon, to create a National Park Service presence at the recently authorized Salt River National Park on the island of St. Croix.

Equally and vitally important are the funds provided from the LWCF for State and local

recreation programs, known as the Urban Parks and Recreation Program. When the LWCF was enacted over thirty years ago, one of its stated purposes was to assist in the preservation, development and assuring the accessibility to outdoor recreation resources. Using this mandate, the LWCF has been used to build ballparks in urban settings from Oakland, California to Washington, DC to my own area in the Virgin Islands.

In years past, the UPAR program received bipartisan support for increased funding every year, because members on both sides of the isle recognized the importance of recreation in the development of our young people. That is why I strongly support the amendment of my colleague from Massachusetts which would restore funding for the LWCF program to the level requested by the Administration.

Mr. Chairman, I also want to urge my colleagues to again resist efforts to eliminate funding for the National Endowment for the Arts. Every federal dollar spent by the NEA leverages many additional public dollars at the state and local level. Last year, the \$98 million dollars allocated to the NEA helped create a system that supports 1.3 million full time jobs in states, cities, towns and villages across the country, providing \$3.4 billion back to the federal treasury in income taxes.

We must continue to support the NEA not only because of the untold benefits this agency has on our culture but also because of the importance that artistic expression and creativity has on the development of our children.

In closing Mr. Chairman, I want to pay tribute to the Gentleman from Illinois, the Ranking Member on the Interior Appropriation Committee, Mr. YATES. My colleagues, those of us from the U.S. offshore areas are very thankful to Mr. YATES for the support he has given to our needs over the years. Whether it has been for disaster assistance as was the case with Hurricanes Hugo and Marilyn in my district or to our many other important needs, Chairman YATES as he was known for so many years, was always willing to come to our aid.

And so I want to say to Mr. YATES on behalf of the people of the Virgin Islands, whom I am privileged to represent, thank you for your support. You will be sorely missed in this body but we wish you a very enjoyable retirement and come and visit us in the Virgin Islands. God Speed.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN).

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 504, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) will be postponed.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA), as the manager of the bill, to discuss for a moment a program of particular interest to me, the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. BASS), the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE),

the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT), and many others of my colleagues. It is a subject which has broadly been discussed, the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

As the gentleman knows, the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which uses revenue from offshore oil and gas drilling for the protection of recreation, historic and natural resource lands across the country, is of critical importance to the State of New Jersey and other States across the Nation.

I appreciate the historic support offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Chairman REGULA) for this program. Funding levels for the Land and Water Conservation Fund in recent years, however, have resulted in a backlog of unmet acquisition needs at many parks, forests, and wildlife refuges.

I am grateful the Congress finally addressed this need last year by appropriating an additional \$699 million to the Land and Water Conservation Fund funds, and I know that that could not have happened without the support of the gentleman from Ohio.

I would like to ask the gentleman a question related to the \$699 million contained in last year's Interior Appropriations bill. Of the \$699 million appropriated, it is my understanding that \$362 million will be used to address high priority land acquisitions and backlog maintenance needs around the country, but the final decision of what projects will be funded has not yet been made.

Mr. Chairman, I would inquire, is it the gentleman's intention to finalize the list of acquisitions before the end of the fiscal year 1998?

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, I would tell the gentleman that yes, it is. I can assure the gentleman from New Jersey that it would be my intent, and I think my colleague in the Senate feels the same way, to spend these funds this year on high priority land, such as in-holdings, high priority land acquisition and backlog maintenance projects.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, I thank the gentleman, and would ask his indulgence for one more question.

Despite the extraordinary funding for Land and Water Conservation projects, there will continue to be an annual need to address ongoing acquisitions within Federal units. In fiscal year 1999 the administration requested \$270 million, which is in line with regular funding levels in recent years, but the House bill was unable to achieve this level this year.

I realize the chairman of the subcommittee has worked on under strict budgetary constraints and in fact received a lower 302(b) allocation than last year. However, it is my fervent hope that the conferees from this body can work to arrive at a final Land and Water Conservation level that is at

least consistent with the Senate's appropriation.

Is it the gentleman's intention to move in this direction?

Mr. REGULA. Yes, it is. As the gentleman from New Jersey pointed out, there are many competing demands on the limited funds provided in this bill, and I feel that we have done as well as we could.

However, I certainly recognize the importance of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, particularly in meeting the need for purchase of in-holdings and in meeting ongoing acquisition needs, as well as its importance to many Members of this body who support projects in their district. Here is an example, all three of these are Member projects letters.

While we cannot meet every request, the subcommittee will certainly strive to work with the Senate to reach a more adequate funding level in conference. And let me say parenthetically that we imposed moratoria on a great deal of offshore drilling which, of course, substantially reduced the flow of money into the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the commitment of the gentleman from Ohio (Chairman REGULA) and look forward to working with him on this important issue.

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I intended to offer an amendment this afternoon that I believe makes dollars and makes sense. My amendment was based on the simple premise that government agencies responsible for administering programs with similar and complementary purposes can achieve greater success by working together in our urban communities.

Interagency cooperation, the wise use of tax dollars and the development of innovative approaches that employ ideas from a variety of disciplines and sciences, should be promoted more often by this Congress. That is what my amendment sought to accomplish.

Also, I believe that my amendment would have been timely. We are currently in the middle of what scientists predict will be the hottest July in some 600 years. We have never recorded a month hotter than the one we are currently experiencing. In the Midwest and New England, major utility corporations do not have the power to deal with the added costs of cooling urban areas. Rolling burnouts have already occurred and are predicted to occur with more regularity as the summer progresses and the heat rise.

In Chicago, Commonwealth Edison says they are not sure who is going to get electricity at what point. However, the heat wave that currently grips our Nation, raising temperatures above 100 and the heat index above 110 in cities throughout America, is not an anomaly. This decade has witnessed the six hottest summers on record.

We should begin to expect these types of weather effects more often. We

should also note that excessive summer heat is worse in our cities and metropolitan areas. Thus we should focus our attention to our urban communities where dangerous summer heat has become a public health hazard.

Currently, the Department of Energy conducts research into the causes, consequences, and possible solutions to the urban heat-island phenomenon. This research demonstrates that summer temperatures are 5 to 10 degrees higher in central cities than in surrounding areas.

As my colleagues can imagine, the energy costs and air pollution resulting from these heat islands present critical problems for urban communities and their residents. But beyond the higher utility bills and air quality that heat islands foster are serious public health concerns that must also be addressed.

I represent an urban constituency. Asphalt, brick and tar are common in my community. In 1995, in my congressional district alone, 100 people died because of excessive summer heat. Throughout the City of Chicago in mid-July of 1995, nearly 600 people died during the worst heat wave this decade. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration study of heat waves demonstrates that in certain sections of the city the mercury was 10 degrees higher than in the suburbs of the City of Chicago. The heat index, which also factors in humidity as well, was nearly 15 degrees higher.

Now, this year the Dallas area has witnessed the effects of urban heat island. For 15 straight days in Dallas the heat has reached 100 degrees or more. More than 80 people have died as a direct result of heat-related illnesses in the Dallas area and across the South.

DOE research has shown that the heat-island phenomenon is prevalent throughout the country. I believe we should look for solutions to this serious public health concern. The Forest Service currently administers a program that should be integrated with the Energy Department's heat-island research to help lessen the effects of summer heat in urban areas. Between these two agencies, we understand the problem and we can come to an important solution.

The DOE can supply the data that helps local communities plan where urban green space must be improved and expanded. The Forest Service can help local communities plant and maintain trees and flora. By cooperating, sharing, and working together, these agencies can fulfill their missions more effectively.

I do not believe that additional appropriations are required by this amendment. The programs in question also will not have to be changed. What the amendment would have required is coordination and innovation, not dollars and regulation.

Mr. Chairman, I feel strongly that this is a win-win situation for our government and cities. Developing solutions to problems of urban heat and

pollution cannot be put off any longer. Let us get the agencies working together on this.

Mr. Chairman, I will not offer my amendment today, but instead would ask to engage in a colloquy with the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA), chairman of the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GUTIERREZ) has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. GUTIERREZ was allowed to proceed for 30 additional seconds.)

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Chairman, I would ask that the members of the subcommittee work with me to compel the Forest Service and the Department of Energy to sit down and coordinate their efforts to reduce heat and pollution in order to save energy and to save lives. I would urge the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Regula), the manager of the bill, to follow the progress of these agencies towards achieving that goal.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GUTIERREZ. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, we will urge them to do that. I do not know if the gentleman heard my opening statement, but I pointed out that we have pushed all agencies to coordinate wherever possible to gain efficiencies in the expenditure of monies as well as to serve the public better.

So this is an example, I think, where two agencies can coordinate their efforts to meet the needs that the gentleman from Illinois has outlined in his remarks.

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, I thank the gentleman from Ohio, and I look forward to working with him.

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to engage in a colloquy with the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA), chairman of the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations, concerning the proposed National Eagle Center in Wabasha, Minnesota.

Many of my colleagues may recall a CBS report last winter concerning efforts in the City of Wabasha, Minnesota, to construct a National Eagle Center. In his news report, anchorman Harry Smith stated that it makes his heart quicken to see this magnificent symbol of our Nation in its natural environment: Hundreds of bald eagles perched in the cottonwoods and fishing along the banks of the Mississippi River near Wabasha, a community of 2,500 people made famous by the movie, "Grumpy Old Men."

Mr. Chairman, Harry Smith is not unlike millions of Americans who are thrilled to have a rare chance to see a bald eagle in the wild. In fact, CBS News officials said the network received more phone calls requesting copies of this story of Smith's than any other.

For the past 9 years, 70 volunteers from in and around Wabasha, Minnesota, have generously donated their time and talent in order to share this once-in-a-lifetime experience with the thousands of visitors who come each year to see this remarkable bird. These thousands of visitors come to Wabasha because nowhere else in the lower 48 States can one find a better view of this, our national symbol.

□ 1815

Nowhere else can visitors benefit, free of charge, from a trained staff of volunteers who help them spot and learn more about the Bald Eagle.

But as my colleague knows, Minnesota can get very cold in the winter, and that is why the City of Wabasha and the State of Minnesota have joined forces and contributed \$1.9 million, about half the amount necessary, to construct an indoor eagle viewing and educational facility for the benefit of visitors from all over the country.

Mr. Chairman, I have asked the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Regula), the chairman of the subcommittee, if he would lend his support for the National Eagle Center. I understand the chairman will consider this request as the Interior bill is taken up in conference with the Senate.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GUTKNECHT. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Minnesota is correct in his understanding. Recognizing the level of commitment on the part of the State of Minnesota and the community of Wabasha, as well as the national interests served by this center, I will work with the gentleman from Minnesota in his efforts to include supportive language in a statement of managers to accompany the conference report on the Interior bill.

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Chairman, I greatly appreciate the chairman's willingness to work with me on this project, which is so important to my home State, the community of Wabasha, me and, most importantly, to millions of Americans eager to see this remarkably beautiful symbol of our Nation.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the bill through page 55, line 14, be considered as read, printed in the RECORD and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The text of the bill from page 20, line 4 through page 55, line 14 is as follows:

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed 375 passenger motor vehicles, of which 291 shall be for replacement only, including not to exceed 305 for police-type use, 12 buses, and 6 ambulances: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated to the National Park Service may be used to process

any grant or contract documents which do not include the text of 18 U.S.C. 1913: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated to the National Park Service may be used to implement an agreement for the re-development of the southern end of Ellis Island until such agreement has been submitted to the Congress and shall not be implemented prior to the expiration of 30 calendar days (not including any day in which either House of Congress is not in session because of adjournment of more than three calendar days to a day certain) from the receipt by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate of a full and comprehensive report on the development of the southern end of Ellis Island, including the facts and circumstances relied upon in support of the proposed project.

None of the funds in this Act may be spent by the National Park Service for activities taken in direct response to the United Nations Biodiversity Convention.

The National Park Service may distribute to operating units based on the safety record of each unit the costs of programs designed to improve workplace and employee safety, and to encourage employees receiving workers' compensation benefits pursuant to chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, to return to appropriate positions for which they are medically able.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For expenses necessary for the United States Geological Survey to perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topography, geology, hydrology, and the mineral and water resources of the United States, its territories and possessions, and other areas as authorized by 43 U.S.C. 31, 1332, and 1340; classify lands as to their mineral and water resources; give engineering supervision to power permittees and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission licensees; administer the minerals exploration program (30 U.S.C. 641); and publish and disseminate data relative to the foregoing activities; and to conduct inquiries into the economic conditions affecting mining and materials processing industries (30 U.S.C. 3, 21a, and 1603; 50 U.S.C. 98g(1)) and related purposes as authorized by law and to publish and disseminate data; \$774,838,000 of which \$68,096,000 shall be available only for co-operation with States or municipalities for water resources investigations; and of which \$16,400,000 shall remain available until expended for conducting inquiries into the economic conditions affecting mining and materials processing industries; and of which \$150,871,000 shall be available until September 30, 2000 for the biological research activity and the operation of the Cooperative Research Units: *Provided*, That none of these funds provided for the biological research activity shall be used to conduct new surveys on private property, unless specifically authorized in writing by the property owner: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half the cost of topographic mapping or water resources data collection and investigations carried on in cooperation with States and municipalities.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The amount appropriated for the United States Geological Survey shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed 53 passenger motor vehicles, of which 48 are for replacement only; reimbursement to the General Services Administration for security guard services; contracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is administratively determined that

such procedures are in the public interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gauging stations and observation wells; expenses of the United States National Committee on Geology; and payment of compensation and expenses of persons on the rolls of the Survey duly appointed to represent the United States in the negotiation and administration of interstate compacts: *Provided*, That activities funded by appropriations herein made may be accomplished through the use of contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements as defined in 31 U.S.C. 6302 et seq.: *Provided further*, That the United States Geological Survey may contract directly with individuals or indirectly with institutions or nonprofit organizations, without regard to 41 U.S.C. 5, for the temporary or intermittent services of science students or recent graduates, who shall be considered employees for the purposes of chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, relating to compensation for work injuries, and chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, relating to tort claims, but shall not be considered to be Federal employees for any other purposes.

MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE ROYALTY AND OFFSHORE MINERALS MANAGEMENT

For expenses necessary for minerals leasing and environmental studies, regulation of industry operations, and collection of royalties, as authorized by law; for enforcing laws and regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other minerals leases, permits, licenses and operating contracts; and for matching grants or cooperative agreements; including the purchase of not to exceed eight passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; \$116,402,000, of which \$72,729,000 shall be available for royalty management activities; and an amount not to exceed \$100,000,000, to be credited to this appropriation and to remain available until expended, from additions to receipts resulting from increases to rates in effect on August 5, 1993, from rate increases to fee collections for Outer Continental Shelf administrative activities performed by the Minerals Management Service over and above the rates in effect on September 30, 1993, and from additional fees for Outer Continental Shelf administrative activities established after September 30, 1993: *Provided*, That \$3,000,000 for computer acquisitions shall remain available until September 30, 2000: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this Act shall be available for the payment of interest in accordance with 30 U.S.C. 1721(b) and (d): *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$3,000 shall be available for reasonable expenses related to promoting volunteer beach and marine cleanup activities: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, \$15,000 under this heading shall be available for refunds of overpayments in connection with certain Indian leases in which the Director of the Minerals Management Service concurred with the claimed refund due, to pay amounts owed to Indian allottees or Tribes, or to correct prior unrecoverable erroneous payments.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

For necessary expenses to carry out title I, section 1016, title IV, sections 4202 and 4303, title VII, and title VIII, section 8201 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, \$6,118,000, which shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Surface Mining Control and

Reclamation Act of 1977, Public Law 95-87, as amended, including the purchase of not to exceed 10 passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; \$93,074,000, and notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, an additional amount shall be credited to this account, to remain available until expended, from performance bond forfeitures in fiscal year 1999 and thereafter: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to regulations, may use directly or through grants to States, moneys collected in fiscal year 1999 for civil penalties assessed under section 518 of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1268), to reclaim lands adversely affected by coal mining practices after August 3, 1977, to remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That appropriations for the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement may provide for the travel and per diem expenses of State and tribal personnel attending Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement sponsored training: *Provided further*, That beginning in fiscal year 1999 and thereafter, cost-based fees for the products of the Mine Map Repository shall be established (and revised as needed) in Federal Register Notices, and shall be collected and credited to this account, to be available until expended for the costs of administering this program.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out title IV of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Public Law 95-87, as amended, including the purchase of not more than 10 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, \$185,416,000, to be derived from receipts of the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund and to remain available until expended; of which up to \$7,000,000, to be derived from the cumulative balance of interest earned to date on the Fund, shall be for supplemental grants to States for the reclamation of abandoned sites with acid mine rock drainage from coal mines, and for associated activities, through the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative: *Provided*, That grants to minimum program States will be \$1,500,000 per State in fiscal year 1999: *Provided further*, That of the funds herein provided up to \$18,000,000 may be used for the emergency program authorized by section 410 of Public Law 95-87, as amended, of which no more than 25 percent shall be used for emergency reclamation projects in any one State and funds for federally administered emergency reclamation projects under this proviso shall not exceed \$11,000,000: *Provided further*, That prior year unobligated funds appropriated for the emergency reclamation program shall not be subject to the 25 percent limitation per State and may be used without fiscal year limitation for emergency projects: *Provided further*, That pursuant to Public Law 97-365, the Department of the Interior is authorized to use up to 20 percent from the recovery of the delinquent debt owed to the United States Government to pay for contracts to collect these debts: *Provided further*, That funds made available to States under title IV of Public Law 95-87 may be used, at their discretion, for any required non-Federal share of the cost of projects funded by the Federal Government for the purpose of environmental restoration related to treatment or abatement of acid mine drainage from abandoned mines: *Provided further*, That such projects must be consistent with the purposes and priorities of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act: *Provided further*, That the State of Maryland may set aside the greater of \$1,000,000 or 10 percent of the total of the grants made available to the State under title IV of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, as amended (30

U.S.C. 1231 et seq.), if the amount set aside is deposited in an acid mine drainage abatement and treatment fund established under a State law, pursuant to which law the amount (together with all interest earned on the amount) is expended by the State to undertake acid mine drainage abatement and treatment projects, except that before any amounts greater than 10 percent of its title IV grants are deposited in an acid mine drainage abatement and treatment fund, the State of Maryland must first complete all Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act priority one projects: *Provided further*, That hereafter, donations received to support projects under the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative and under the Western Mine Lands Restoration Partnerships Initiative, pursuant to 30 U.S.C. 1231, shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended without further appropriation for projects sponsored under these initiatives, directly through agreements with other Federal agencies, or through grants to States, and funding to local governments, or tax exempt private entities.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

For expenses necessary for the operation of Indian programs, as authorized by law, including the Snyder Act of November 2, 1921 (25 U.S.C. 13), the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.), as amended, the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2001-2019), and the Tribally Controlled Schools Act of 1988 (25 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), as amended, \$1,558,425,000, to remain available until September 30, 2000 except as otherwise provided herein, of which not to exceed \$96,028,000 shall be for welfare assistance payments and notwithstanding any other provision of law, including but not limited to the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975, as amended, not to exceed \$114,881,000 shall be available for payments to tribes and tribal organizations for contract support costs associated with ongoing contracts, grants, compacts, or annual funding agreements entered into with the Bureau prior to or during fiscal year 1999, as authorized by such Act, except that tribes and tribal organizations may use their tribal priority allocations for unmet indirect costs of ongoing contracts, grants, or compacts, or annual funding agreements and for unmet welfare assistance costs, and of which not to exceed \$383,451,000 for school operations costs of Bureau-funded schools and other education programs shall become available on July 1, 1999, and shall remain available until September 30, 2000; and of which not to exceed \$52,256,000 shall remain available until expended for housing improvement, road maintenance, attorney fees, litigation support, self-governance grants, the Indian Self-Determination Fund, land records improvement, the Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, including but not limited to the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975, as amended, and 25 U.S.C. 2008, not to exceed \$42,160,000 within and only from such amounts made available for school operations shall be available to tribes and tribal organizations for administrative cost grants associated with the operation of Bureau-funded schools: *Provided further*, That hereafter funds made available to tribes and tribal organizations through contracts, compact agreements, or grants, as authorized by the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975 or grants authorized by the Indian Education Amendments of 1988 (25 U.S.C. 2001 and 2008A) shall remain available until expended by the contractor or grantee: *Provided further*, That hereafter to provide funding uniformity within a Self-Governance

Compact, any funds provided in this Act with availability for more than two years may be reprogrammed to two year availability but shall remain available within the Compact until expended: *Provided further*, That hereafter notwithstanding any other provision of law, Indian tribal governments may, by appropriate changes in eligibility criteria or by other means, change eligibility for general assistance or change the amount of general assistance payments for individuals within the service area of such tribe who are otherwise deemed eligible for general assistance payments so long as such changes are applied in a consistent manner to individuals similarly situated and, that any savings realized by such changes shall be available for use in meeting other priorities of the tribes and, that any net increase in costs to the Federal Government which result solely from tribally increased payment levels for general assistance shall be met exclusively from funds available to the tribe from within its tribal priority allocation: *Provided further*, That any forestry funds allocated to a tribe which remain unobligated as of September 30, 2000, may be transferred during fiscal year 2001 to an Indian forest land assistance account established for the benefit of such tribe within the tribe's trust fund account: *Provided further*, That any such unobligated balances not so transferred shall expire on September 30, 2001: *Provided further*, That hereafter tribes may use tribal priority allocations funds for the replacement and repair of school facilities in compliance with 25 U.S.C. 2005(a), so long as such replacement or repair is approved by the Secretary and completed with non-Federal tribal and/or tribal priority allocation funds.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, repair, improvement, and maintenance of irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other facilities, including architectural and engineering services by contract; acquisition of lands, and interests in lands; and preparation of lands for farming, and for construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project pursuant to Public Law 87-483, \$121,695,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amounts as may be available for the construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project may be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 6 percent of contract authority available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs from the Federal Highway Trust Fund may be used to cover the road program management costs of the Bureau: *Provided further*, That any funds provided for the Safety of Dams program pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 13 shall be made available on a nonreimbursable basis: *Provided further*, That for fiscal year 1999, in implementing new construction or facilities improvement and repair project grants in excess of \$100,000 that are provided to tribally controlled grant schools under Public Law 100-297, as amended, the Secretary of the Interior shall use the Administrative and Audit Requirements and Cost Principles for Assistance Programs contained in 43 CFR part 12 as the regulatory requirements: *Provided further*, That such grants shall not be subject to section 12.61 of 43 CFR; the Secretary and the grantee shall negotiate and determine a schedule of payments for the work to be performed: *Provided further*, That in considering applications, the Secretary shall consider whether the Indian tribe or tribal organization would be deficient in assuring that the construction projects conform to applicable building standards and codes and Federal, tribal, or State health and safety standards as required by 25 U.S.C. 2005(a), with respect to organizational and financial management

capabilities: *Provided further*, That if the Secretary declines an application, the Secretary shall follow the requirements contained in 25 U.S.C. 2505(f): *Provided further*, That any disputes between the Secretary and any grantee concerning a grant shall be subject to the disputes provision in 25 U.S.C. 2508(e): *Provided further*, That funds appropriated in Public Law 105-18, making emergency supplemental appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the repair of irrigation projects damaged in the severe winter conditions and ensuing flooding, are available on a nonreimbursable basis.

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

For miscellaneous payments to Indian tribes and individuals and for necessary administrative expenses, \$28,396,000, to remain available until expended; of which \$27,530,000 shall be available for implementation of enacted Indian land and water claim settlements pursuant to Public Laws 101-618 and 102-575, and for implementation of other enacted water rights settlements; and of which \$866,000 shall be available pursuant to Public Laws 99-264, and 100-580: *Provided*, That in fiscal year 1999 and thereafter, the Secretary is directed to sell land and interests in land, other than surface water rights, acquired in conformance with section 2 of the Truckee River Water Quality Settlement Agreement, the receipts of which shall be deposited to the Lahontan Valley and Pyramid Lake Fish and Wildlife Fund, and be available for the purposes of section 2 of such agreement, without regard to the limitation on the distribution of benefits in the second sentence of paragraph 206(f)(2) of Public Law 101-618.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of guaranteed loans, \$4,501,000, as authorized by the Indian Financing Act of 1974, as amended: *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That these funds are available to subsidize total loan principal, any part of which is to be guaranteed, not to exceed \$34,615,000.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the guaranteed loan programs, \$500,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Bureau of Indian Affairs may carry out the operation of Indian programs by direct expenditure, contracts, cooperative agreements, compacts and grants, either directly or in cooperation with States and other organizations.

Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except the revolving fund for loans, the Indian loan guarantee and insurance fund, and the Indian Guaranteed Loan Program account) shall be available for expenses of exhibits, and purchase of not to exceed 229 passenger motor vehicles, of which not to exceed 187 shall be for replacement only.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for central office operations or pooled overhead general administration (except facilities operations and maintenance) shall be available for tribal contracts, grants, compacts, or cooperative agreements with the Bureau of Indian Affairs under the provisions of the Indian Self-Determination Act or the Tribal Self-Governance Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-413).

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds available to the Bureau, other than the amounts provided herein for assistance to public schools under 25 U.S.C. 452 et seq., shall be available to support the operation of any elementary or secondary school in the State of Alaska.

Appropriations made available in this or any other Act for schools funded by the Bureau shall be available only to the schools in

the Bureau school system as of September 1, 1996. No funds available to the Bureau shall be used to support expanded grades for any school or dormitory beyond the grade structure in place or approved by the Secretary of the Interior at each school in the Bureau school system as of October 1, 1995.

In the event any tribe returns appropriations made available by the Act to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for distribution to other tribes, this action will not diminish the Federal Government's trust responsibility to that tribe, or the government-to-government relationship between the United States and that tribe, or the tribe's right to future appropriations.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES
INSULAR AFFAIRS
ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

For expenses necessary for assistance to territories under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, \$66,175,000, of which: (1) \$62,326,000 shall be available until expended for technical assistance, including maintenance assistance, disaster assistance, insular management controls, and brown tree snake control and research; grants to the judiciary in American Samoa for compensation and expenses, as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1661(c)); grants to the Government of American Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for construction and support of governmental functions; grants to the Government of the Virgin Islands as authorized by law; grants to the Government of Guam, as authorized by law; and grants to the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands as authorized by law (Public Law 94-241; 90 Stat. 272); and (2) \$3,849,000 shall be available for salaries and expenses of the Office of Insular Affairs: *Provided*, That all financial transactions of the territorial and local governments herein provided for, including such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities established or used by such governments, may be audited by the General Accounting Office, at its discretion, in accordance with chapter 35 of title 31, United States Code: *Provided further*, That Northern Mariana Islands Covenant grant funding shall be provided according to those terms of the Agreement of the Special Representatives on Future United States Financial Assistance for the Northern Mariana Islands approved by Public Law 99-396, or any subsequent legislation related to Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands grant funding: *Provided further*, That of the Covenant grant funding for the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands \$5,000,000 shall be used for the construction of prison facilities and \$500,000 shall be used for construction and equipping of a crime laboratory unless the Secretary determines that acceptable alternative financing for these projects is already in place: *Provided further*, That of the amounts provided for technical assistance, sufficient funding shall be made available for a grant to the Close Up Foundation: *Provided further*, That the funds for the program of operations and maintenance improvement are appropriated to institutionalize routine operations and maintenance improvement of capital infrastructure in American Samoa, Guam, the Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia through assessments of long-range operations maintenance needs, improved capability of local operations and maintenance institutions and agencies (including management and vocational education training), and project-specific maintenance (with territorial participation and cost sharing to be determined by the Secretary based on the individual territory's

commitment to timely maintenance of its capital assets): *Provided further*, That any appropriation for disaster assistance under this heading in this Act or previous appropriations Acts may be used as non-Federal matching funds for the purpose of hazard mitigation grants provided pursuant to section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170c).

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

For economic assistance and necessary expenses for the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands as provided for in sections 122, 221, 223, 232, and 233 of the Compact of Free Association, and for economic assistance and necessary expenses for the Republic of Palau as provided for in sections 122, 221, 223, 232, and 233 of the Compact of Free Association, \$20,545,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized by Public Law 99-239 and Public Law 99-658.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for management of the Department of the Interior, \$58,286,000, of which not to exceed \$8,500 may be for official reception and representation expenses, and of which up to \$1,000,000 shall be available for workers compensation payments and unemployment compensation payments associated with the orderly closure of the United States Bureau of Mines.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor, \$37,304,000.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General, \$24,499,000.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

For operation of trust programs for Indians by direct expenditure, contracts, cooperative agreements, compacts, and grants, \$39,499,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That funds for trust management improvements may be transferred to the Bureau of Indian Affairs: *Provided further*, That funds made available to Tribes and Tribal organizations through contracts or grants obligated during fiscal year 1999, as authorized by the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.), shall remain available until expended by the contractor or grantee: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the statute of limitations shall not commence to run on any claim, including any claim in litigation pending on the date of the enactment of this Act, concerning losses to or mismanagement of trust funds, until the affected tribe or individual Indian has been furnished with an accounting of such funds from which the beneficiary can determine whether there has been a loss: *Provided further*, That hereafter the Secretary shall not be required to provide a periodic statement of performance pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 4011(b), nor to invest pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 161a, any Indian trust account managed by the Secretary that has not had activity for at least eighteen months and has a balance of \$1.00 or less: *Provided further*, That hereafter the Secretary shall maintain a record of any such accounts and amounts in such accounts will remain available upon request to the accountholder.

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUND

To conduct natural resource damage assessment activities by the Department of the

Interior necessary to carry out the provisions of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-380), and Public Law 101-337; \$4,492,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That obligated and unexpended balances in the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund account at the end of fiscal year 1998 shall be transferred to and made a part of the Departmental Offices, Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration, Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund account and shall remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

There is hereby authorized for acquisition from available resources within the Working Capital Fund, 15 aircraft, 10 of which shall be for replacement and which may be obtained by donation, purchase or through available excess surplus property: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, existing aircraft being replaced may be sold, with proceeds derived or trade-in value used to offset the purchase price for the replacement aircraft: *Provided further*, That no programs funded with appropriated funds in the "Departmental Management", "Office of the Solicitor", and "Office of Inspector General" may be augmented through the Working Capital Fund or the Consolidated Working Fund.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft, buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this authority until funds specifically made available to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have been exhausted: *Provided further*, That all funds used pursuant to this section are hereby designated by Congress to be "emergency requirements" pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, and must be replenished by a supplemental appropriation which must be requested as promptly as possible.

SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure or transfer of any no year appropriation in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threatening lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior; for the emergency rehabilitation of burned-over lands under its jurisdiction; for emergency actions related to potential or actual earthquakes, floods, volcanoes, storms, or other unavoidable causes; for contingency planning subsequent to actual oilspills; for response and natural resource damage assessment activities related to actual oilspills; for the prevention, suppression, and control of actual or potential grasshopper and Mormon cricket outbreaks on lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, pursuant to the authority in section 1773(b) of Public Law 99-198 (99 Stat. 1658); for emergency reclamation projects under section 410 of Public Law 95-87; and shall transfer, from any no year funds available to the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, such funds as may be necessary to permit assumption of regulatory authority in the event a primacy State is not carrying out the regulatory provisions of the Surface Mining Act: *Provided*,

That appropriations made in this title for fire suppression purposes shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year, and for reimbursement to other Federal agencies for destruction of vehicles, aircraft, or other equipment in connection with their use for fire suppression purposes, such reimbursement to be credited to appropriations currently available at the time of receipt thereof: *Provided further*, That for emergency rehabilitation and wildfire suppression activities, no funds shall be made available under this authority until funds appropriated to "Wildland Fire Management" shall have been exhausted: *Provided further*, That all funds used pursuant to this section are hereby designated by Congress to be "emergency requirements" pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, and must be replenished by a supplemental appropriation which must be requested as promptly as possible: *Provided further*, That such replenishment funds shall be used to reimburse, on a pro rata basis, accounts from which emergency funds were transferred.

SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity in the same manner as authorized by sections 1535 and 1536 of title 31, United States Code: *Provided*, That reimbursements for costs and supplies, materials, equipment, and for services rendered may be credited to the appropriation current at the time such reimbursements are received.

SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of the Interior in this title shall be available for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, when authorized by the Secretary, in total amount not to exceed \$500,000; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902 and D.C. Code 4-204).

SEC. 106. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for obligation in connection with contracts issued for services or rentals for periods not in excess of twelve months beginning at any time during the fiscal year.

SEC. 107. No funds provided in this title may be expended by the Department of the Interior for the conduct of offshore leasing and related activities placed under restriction in the President's moratorium statement of June 26, 1990, in the areas of northern, central, and southern California; the North Atlantic; Washington and Oregon; and the eastern Gulf of Mexico south of 26 degrees north latitude and east of 86 degrees west longitude.

SEC. 108. No funds provided in this title may be expended by the Department of the Interior for the conduct of offshore oil and natural gas preleasing, leasing, and related activities, on lands within the North Aleutian Basin planning area.

SEC. 109. No funds provided in this title may be expended by the Department of the Interior to conduct offshore oil and natural

gas preleasing, leasing and related activities in the eastern Gulf of Mexico planning area for any lands located outside Sale 181, as identified in the final Outer Continental Shelf 5-Year Oil and Gas Leasing Program, 1997-2002.

SEC. 110. No funds provided in this title may be expended by the Department of the Interior to conduct oil and natural gas preleasing, leasing and related activities in the Mid-Atlantic and South Atlantic planning areas.

SEC. 111. Advance payments made under this title to Indian tribes, tribal organizations, and tribal consortia pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.) or the Tribally Controlled Schools Act of 1988 (25 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.) may be invested by the Indian tribe, tribal organization, or consortium before such funds are expended for the purposes of the grant, compact, or annual funding agreement so long as such funds are—

(1) invested by the Indian tribe, tribal organization, or consortium only in obligations of the United States, or in obligations or securities that are guaranteed or insured by the United States, or mutual (or other) funds registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and which only invest in obligations of the United States or securities that are guaranteed or insured by the United States; or

(2) deposited only into accounts that are insured by an agency or instrumentality of the United States, or are fully collateralized to ensure protection of the Funds, even in the event of a bank failure.

SEC. 112. (a) Employees of Helium Operations, Bureau of Land Management, entitled to severance pay under 5 U.S.C. 5595, may apply for, and the Secretary of the Interior may pay, the total amount of the severance pay to the employee in a lump sum. Employees paid severance pay in a lump sum and subsequently reemployed by the Federal Government shall be subject to the repayment provisions of 5 U.S.C. 5595(i)(2) and (3), except that any repayment shall be made to the Helium Fund.

(b) Helium Operations employees who elect to continue health benefits after separation shall be liable for not more than the required employee contribution under 5 U.S.C. 8905a(d)(1)(A). The Helium Fund shall pay for 18 months the remaining portion of required contributions.

(c) The Secretary of the Interior may provide for training to assist Helium Operations employees in the transition to other Federal or private sector jobs during the facility shut-down and disposition process and for up to 12 months following separation from Federal employment, including retraining and relocation incentives on the same terms and conditions as authorized for employees of the Department of Defense in section 348 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1995.

(d) For purposes of the annual leave restoration provisions of 5 U.S.C. 6304(d)(1)(B), the cessation of helium production and sales, and other related Helium Program activities shall be deemed to create an exigency of public business under, and annual leave that is lost during leave years 1997 through 2001 because of, 5 U.S.C. 6304 (regardless of whether such leave was scheduled in advance) shall be restored to the employee and shall be credited and available in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 6304(d)(2). Annual leave so restored and remaining unused upon the transfer of a Helium Program employee to a position of the executive branch outside of the Helium Program shall be liquidated by payment to the employee of a lump sum from the Helium Fund for such leave.

(e) Benefits under this section shall be paid from the Helium Fund in accordance with section 4(c)(4) of the Helium Privatization Act of 1996. Funds may be made available to Helium Program employees who are or will be separated before October 1, 2002 because of the cessation of helium production and sales and other related activities. Retraining benefits, including retraining and relocation incentives, may be paid for retraining commencing on or before September 30, 2002.

SEC. 113. In fiscal year 1999 and thereafter, the Secretary may accept donations and bequests of money, services, or other personal property for the management and enhancement of the Department's Natural Resources Library. The Secretary may hold, use, and administer such donations until expended and without further appropriation.

SEC. 114. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including but not limited to the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975, as amended, funds available under this title for Indian self-determination or self-governance contract or grant support costs may be expended only for costs directly attributable to contracts, grants and compacts pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination Act and no funds appropriated in this title shall be available for any contract support costs or indirect costs associated with any contract, grant, cooperative agreement, self-governance compact or funding agreement entered into between an Indian tribe or tribal organization and any entity other than an agency of the Department of the Interior.

SEC. 115. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the National Park Service shall not develop or implement a reduced entrance fee program to accommodate non-local travel through a unit. The Secretary may provide for and regulate local non-recreational passage through units of the National Park System, allowing each unit to develop guidelines and permits for such activity appropriate to that unit.

SEC. 116. (a) Denver Service Center employees who voluntarily resign or retire from the National Park Service on or before December 31, 1998, shall receive, from the National Park Service, a lump sum voluntary separation incentive payment that shall be equal to the lesser of an amount equal to the amount the employee would be entitled to receive under section 5595(c) of title 5, United States Code, if the employee were entitled to payment under such section; or \$25,000.

(1) The voluntary separation incentive payment—

(A) shall not be a basis for payment, and shall not be included in the computation of any other type of Government benefit; and

(B) shall be paid from appropriations or funds available for the payment of the basic pay of the employee.

(2) Employees receiving a voluntary separation incentive payment and accepting employment with the Federal Government within five years of the date of separation shall be required to repay the entire amount of the incentive payment to the National Park Service.

(3) The Secretary may, at the request of the head of an Executive branch agency, waive the repayment under paragraph (2) if the individual involved possesses unique abilities and is the only qualified applicant available for the position.

(4) In addition to any other payment which it is required to make under subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, the National Park Service shall remit to the Office of Personnel Management for deposit in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund an amount equal to 15 percent of the final basic pay of each employee of the National Park Service—

(A) who retires under section 8336(d)(2) of title 5, United States Code; and

(B) to whom a voluntary separation incentive payment has been or is to be paid under the provisions of this section.

(b) Employees of the Denver Service Center entitled to severance pay under 5 U.S.C. 5595, may apply for, and the National Park Service may pay, the total amount of severance pay to the employee in a lump sum. Employees paid severance pay in a lump sum and subsequently reemployed by the Federal Government shall be subject to the repayment provisions of 5 U.S.C. 5595(i) (2) and (3), except that any repayment shall be made to the National Park Service.

(c) Employees of the Denver Service Center who voluntarily resign on or before December 31, 1998, or who are separated in a reduction in force, shall be liable for not more than the required employee contribution under 5 U.S.C. 8905a(d)(1)(A) if they elect to continue health benefits after separation. The National Park Service shall pay for 12 months the remaining portion of required contributions.

SEC. 117. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary is authorized to permit persons, firms or organizations engaged in commercial, cultural, educational, or recreational activities (as defined in section 612a of title 40, United States Code) not currently occupying such space to use courtyards, auditoriums, meeting rooms, and other space of the main and south Interior building complex, Washington, D.C., the maintenance, operation, and protection of which has been delegated to the Secretary from the Administrator of General Services pursuant to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, and to assess reasonable charges therefore, subject to such procedures as the Secretary deems appropriate for such uses. Charges may be for the space, utilities, maintenance, repair, and other services. Charges for such space and services may be at rates equivalent to the prevailing commercial rate for comparable space and services devoted to a similar purpose in the vicinity of the main and south Interior building complex, Washington, D.C. for which charges are being assessed. The Secretary may without further appropriation hold, administer, and use such proceeds within the Departmental Management Working Capital Fund to offset the operation of the buildings under his jurisdiction, whether delegated or otherwise, and for related purposes, until expended.

SEC. 118. The 37 mile River Valley Trail from the town of Delaware Gap to the edge of the town of Milford, Pennsylvania located within the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area shall hereafter be referred to in any law, regulation, document, or record of the United States as the Joseph M. McDade Recreational Trail.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there amendments to the bill through page 55, line 14?

SEQUENTIAL VOTES POSTPONED IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 504, proceedings will now resume on those amendments on which further proceedings were postponed in the following order: the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SKAGGS), the amendment offered by the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), and the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN).

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SKAGGS

The CHAIRMAN. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SKAGGS) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The Clerk designated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 212, noes 213, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 313]

AYES—212

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Ackerman | Greenwood | Owens |
| Allen | Gutierrez | Pallone |
| Andrews | Hastert | Pappas |
| Baessler | Hastings (FL) | Parker |
| Baldacci | Hayworth | Pascrell |
| Barcia | Hilliard | Pastor |
| Barrett (WI) | Hinchey | Paul |
| Bass | Hinojosa | Payne |
| Becerra | Hooley | Pelosi |
| Berman | Hoyer | Peterson (MN) |
| Berry | Hulshof | Petri |
| Bilbray | Jackson (IL) | Pitts |
| Bilirakis | Jefferson | Porter |
| Bishop | Johnson (WI) | Price (NC) |
| Blagojevich | Johnson, E.B. | Quinn |
| Blumenauer | Kasich | Rahall |
| Boehlert | Kelly | Ramstad |
| Bonior | Kennedy (MA) | Rangel |
| Boucher | Kennedy (RI) | Rivers |
| Boyd | Kildee | Rodriguez |
| Brown (FL) | Kilpatrick | Roemer |
| Brown (OH) | Kind (WI) | Rogers |
| Camp | King (NY) | Rothman |
| Campbell | Kleczka | Roybal-Allard |
| Capps | Klug | Rush |
| Cardin | LaFalce | Sabo |
| Carson | LaHood | Salmon |
| Castle | Lantos | Sanchez |
| Clay | Lazio | Sanders |
| Clayton | Leach | Sawyer |
| Clement | Lee | Schumer |
| Clyburn | Levin | Scott |
| Conyers | Lewis (GA) | Serrano |
| Cramer | Lipinski | Shays |
| Cummings | LoBiondo | Sherman |
| Danner | Lofgren | Skaggs |
| Davis (FL) | Lowe | Skelton |
| Davis (IL) | Luther | Slaughter |
| DeFazio | Maloney (NY) | Smith (NJ) |
| DeGette | Manton | Smith, Adam |
| Delahunt | Manzullo | Smith, Linda |
| DeLauro | Markey | Snyder |
| Deutsch | Martinez | Spratt |
| Dingell | Matsui | Stabenow |
| Doggett | McCarthy (MO) | Stark |
| Duncan | McCarthy (NY) | Strickland |
| Ehlers | McDermott | Stupak |
| Emerson | McGovern | Sununu |
| Engel | McHale | Tanner |
| English | McHugh | Tauscher |
| Ensign | McIntyre | Thompson |
| Eshoo | McKinney | Thune |
| Etheridge | Meehan | Tierney |
| Evans | Meeke (FL) | Torres |
| Farr | Meeke (NY) | Towns |
| Fawell | Menendez | Upton |
| Fazio | Metcalf | Velazquez |
| Filner | Millender- | Vento |
| Foley | McDonald | Walsh |
| Forbes | Miller (CA) | Walters |
| Fossella | Minge | Watt (NC) |
| Fox | Mink | Waxman |
| Frank (MA) | Moran (VA) | Weldon (PA) |
| Franks (NJ) | Morella | Weller |
| Furse | Nadler | Wexler |
| Ganske | Neal | Weygand |
| Gekas | Neumann | Whitfield |
| Gephardt | Nussle | Wise |
| Gilman | Oberstar | Woolsey |
| Goode | Obey | Wynn |
| Gordon | Olver | Yates |

NOES—213

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Abercrombie | Gibbons | Northup |
| Aderholt | Gilcrest | Norwood |
| Archer | Gillmor | Ortiz |
| Armey | Goodlatte | Oxley |
| Bachus | Goodling | Packard |
| Baker | Goss | Paxon |
| Ballenger | Graham | Pease |
| Barr | Granger | Peterson (PA) |
| Barrett (NE) | Green | Pickering |
| Bartlett | Gutknecht | Pickett |
| Barton | Hall (OH) | Pombo |
| Bateman | Hall (TX) | Pomeroy |
| Bentsen | Hamilton | Portman |
| Bereuter | Hansen | Poshard |
| Bliley | Hastings (WA) | Pryce (OH) |
| Blunt | Hefley | Radanovich |
| Boehner | Hefner | Redmond |
| Bonilla | Herger | Regula |
| Bono | Hill | Reyes |
| Borski | Hilleary | Riggs |
| Boswell | Hobson | Riley |
| Brady (PA) | Hoekstra | Rogan |
| Brady (TX) | Holden | Rohrabacher |
| Brown (CA) | Horn | Ros-Lehtinen |
| Bryant | Hostettler | Roukema |
| Bunning | Houghton | Royce |
| Burr | Hunter | Ryun |
| Burton | Hutchinson | Sandlin |
| Buyer | Hyde | Sanford |
| Callahan | Inglis | Saxton |
| Calvert | Istook | Scarborough |
| Canady | Jackson-Lee | Schaefer, Dan |
| Cannon | (TX) | Schaffer, Bob |
| Chabot | Jenkins | Sensenbrenner |
| Chambliss | Johnson (CT) | Sessions |
| Chenoweth | Johnson, Sam | Shadegg |
| Christensen | Jones | Shaw |
| Coble | Kanjorski | Shimkus |
| Coburn | Kaptur | Shuster |
| Collins | Kennelly | Sisisky |
| Combest | Kim | Skeen |
| Condit | Kingston | Smith (MI) |
| Cook | Klink | Smith (OR) |
| Cooksey | Knollenberg | Smith (TX) |
| Costello | Kolbe | Snowbarger |
| Cox | Kucinich | Souder |
| Coyne | Lampson | Spence |
| Crane | Largent | Stearns |
| Crapo | Latham | Stenholm |
| Cubin | LaTourette | Stump |
| Cunningham | Lewis (CA) | Talent |
| Davis (VA) | Lewis (KY) | Tauzin |
| Deal | Linder | Taylor (MS) |
| DeLay | Livingston | Taylor (NC) |
| Diaz-Balart | Lucas | Thomas |
| Dickey | Maloney (CT) | Thornberry |
| Dicks | Mascara | Thurman |
| Dooley | McCollum | Tiahrt |
| Doolittle | McCrery | Trafficant |
| Doyle | McDade | Turner |
| Dreier | McInnis | Visclosky |
| Dunn | McIntosh | Wamp |
| Edwards | McKeon | Watkins |
| Ehrlich | Mica | Watts (OK) |
| Everett | Miller (FL) | Weldon (FL) |
| Ewing | Moakley | White |
| Fattah | Mollohan | Wicker |
| Fowler | Moran (KS) | Wilson |
| Frelinghuysen | Murtha | Wolf |
| Frost | Myrick | Young (AK) |
| Gallely | Nethercutt | |
| Gejdenson | Ney | |

NOT VOTING—9

- | | | |
|----------|---------|------------|
| Dixon | Harman | Solomon |
| Ford | John | Stokes |
| Gonzalez | McNulty | Young (FL) |

□ 1839

Messrs. WATKINS, MOAKLEY, LATHAM, SMITH of Michigan, and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. SKELTON and Mr. METCALF changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

□ 1840

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.