pointed under section 610(b)(1)(A) of such Act or paragraph (1)(A) of this subsection.

''(c) DUTIES.—The duties described in this subsection are as follows:

''(1) Advise the Secretary of State on the negotiations of Tropical Forest Agreements.

''(2) Ensure, in consultation with—

''(A) the government of the beneficiary country;

''(B) nongovernmental organizations of the beneficiary country;

''(C) nongovernmental organizations of the region (if appropriate);

''(D) environmental, scientific, indigenous, and academic leaders of the beneficiary country; and

''(E) environmental, scientific, indigenous, and academic leaders of the region (as appropriate),

that a suitable administering body is identified for each Fund.

''(3) Review the programs, operations, and fiscal audits of each administering body.

''SEC. 812. CONSULTATIONS WITH THE CONGRESS.

''The President shall consult with the appropriate congressional committees on a periodic basis to review the operation of the Facility under this part and the eligibility of countries for benefits from the Facility under this part.

''SEC. 813. ANNUAL REPORTS TO THE CONGRESS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than December 31 of each fiscal year, the President shall prepare and transmit to the Congress an annual report concerning the operation of the Facility for the prior fiscal year. Such report shall include—

''(1) a description of the activities undertaken by the Facility during the previous fiscal year;

''(2) a description of any Agreement entered into under this part;

''(3) a report on any Funds that have been established under this part and on the operations of such Funds; and

''(4) a description of any grants that have been provided by administering bodies pursuant to Agreements under this part.

''(b) SUPPLEMENTAL VIEWS IN ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than December 15 of each fiscal year, each member of the Board shall be entitled to receive a copy of the report required under subsection (a). Each member of the Board may prepare and submit supplemental views to the President on the implementation of this part by December 31 for inclusion in the annual report when it is transmitted to Congress pursuant to this section.''.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read a third time by title.

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House pass said bill?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. QUINN, announced that the yeas had it.

Mr. GILMAN demanded a recorded vote on passage of said bill, which demand was supported by one-fifth of a quorum, so a recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device.

It was decided in the affirmative ..... { Yeas ..... 356 / Nays 61

¶22.15 [Roll No. 63]

AYES—356

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baesler
Baker
Baldacci
Ballenger
Barcia
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berman
Berry
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Bliley
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant
Bunning
Burr
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Capps
Cardin
Carson
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Christensen
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Condit
Conyers
Cook
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crapo
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Dreier
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Engel
English
Ensign
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Ewing
Farr
Fattah
Fawell
Fazio
Filner
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fowler
Fox
Frank (MA)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Furse
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green
Greenwood
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Harman
Hastert
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefley
Hefner
Hill
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Hooley
Horn
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (WI)
Johnson, E. B.
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kim
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kleczka
Klink
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Linder
Lipinski
Livingston
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manton
Manzullo
Markey
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McDermott
McGovern
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Metcalf
Mica
Millender-McDonald
Miller (CA)
Miller (FL)
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Neal
Nethercutt
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Pappas
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Rahall
Ramstad
Redmond
Regula
Reyes
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Sabo
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Schumer
Scott
Serrano
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith, Adam
Snyder
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stabenow
Stark
Stenholm
Stokes
Strickland
Stupak
Sununu
Talent
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Thomas
Thompson
Thune
Thurman
Tierney
Torres
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Upton
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Walsh
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Weygand
Whitfield
Wicker
Wise
Wolf
Woolsey
Wynn
Yates
Young (FL)

NOES—61

Aderholt
Barr
Bartlett
Bonilla
Brady
Burton
Cannon
Chenoweth
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Crane
Cubin
Danner
DeLay
Doolittle
Duncan
Emerson
Everett
Fossella
Gekas
Hansen
Herger
Hilleary
Hostettler
Jenkins
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Lewis (KY)
Lucas
Neumann
Ney
Parker
Paul
Paxon
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pombo
Radanovich
Riley
Ryun
Salmon
Sanford
Schaefer, Dan
Schaffer, Bob
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Smith (OR)
Snowbarger
Solomon
Stearns
Stump
Taylor (NC)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Wamp
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—14

Bonior
Doyle
Frost
Gallegly
Gephardt
Gonzalez
Lewis (GA)
Martinez
Poshard
Rangel
Riggs
Schiff
Smith, Linda
White

So the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said bill was passed was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said bill.

¶22.16 ADJOURNMENT OVER

On motion of Mr. TIAHRT, by unanimous consent,

Ordered, That when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet on Monday, March 23, 1998, at 2:00 p.m.

¶22.17 HOUR OF MEETING

On motion of Mr. TIAHRT, by unanimous consent,

Ordered, That when the House adjourns on Monday, March 23, 1998, it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday, March 24, 1998 for ''morning-hour debate''.

¶22.18 CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS DISPENSED WITH

On motion of Mr. TIAHRT, by unanimous consent,

Ordered, That business in order for consideration on Wednesday, March 25, 1998, under clause 7, rule XXIV, the Calendar Wednesday rule, be dispensed with.

¶22.19 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE AMENDMENTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. GILLMOR, laid before the House a message from the President, which was read as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit for your immediate consideration and enactment

the ''National and Community Service Amendments Act of 1998.'' This legislative proposal extends and amends national service law, including the National and Community Service Act of 1990 and the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973. It builds upon the long, bipartisan tradition of service in our country, which was renewed in 1993 when I signed the National and Community Service Trust Act creating the Corporation for National Service.

Service to one's community is an integral part of what it means to be an American. The Presidents' Summit for America's Future held in Philadelphia last April reinforced the role of programs supported by the Corporation for National Service as key vehicles to provide young people with the resources to maximize their potential and give back to their communities. Citizens service is also at the heart of our efforts to prepare America for the 21st century, as we work to ensure that all Americans have the opportunity to make the most of their own lives and to help those in need.

My Administration's most important contribution to citizen service is AmeriCorps, the national service program that already has given more than 100,000 young Americans the opportunity to serve their country. By tying opportunity to responsibility, we have given them the chance to serve and, in return, earn money for post-secondary education. In community after community, AmeriCorps members have proven that service can help us meet our most pressing social needs. For example, in Simpson County, Kentucky, AmeriCorps members helped second graders jump three grade levels in reading. In Boys and Girls Clubs, AmeriCorps members are mentors for at-risk young people. Habitat For Humanity relies upon AmeriCorps members to recruit more volunteers and build more houses. In communities beset by floods, tornadoes, and hurricanes, AmeriCorps members have helped to rebuild lives and restore hope. AmeriCorps members are helping to mobilize thousands of college students from more than 800 college campuses in our America Reads program. In all of these efforts, AmeriCorps brings together people of every background to work toward common goals.

Independent evaluators have reviewed AmeriCorps, National Senior Service Corps programs, and Learn and Service America programs and have concluded that national service yields a positive return on investment. The proposed legislation that I am transmitting builds on our experiences with national service to date and improves national service programs in four ways: (1) by codifying agreements with the Congress and others to reduce costs and streamline national service; (2) strengthening partnerships with traditional volunteer organizations; (3) increasing States' flexibility to administer national service programs; and (4) expanding opportunities for Americans to serve.

Since the enactment of the National and Community Service Trust Act in 1993, and particularly since 1995, my Administration has worked with constructive critics of national service to address their concerns and improve the overall program. This proposed legislation continues that process by reducing the Corporation's average budgeted cost per AmeriCorps member, repealing authority for redundant or obsolete national service programs, and making other improvements in the efficiency of national service programs.

National service has never been a substitute for the contributions made by the millions of Americans who volunteer their time to worthy causes every year. Rather, as leaders of volunteer organizations have often expressed, national service has proven that the presence of full-time, trained service participants enhances tremendously the effectiveness of volunteers. This proposed legislation will strengthen the partnership between the national service programs and traditional volunteer organizations; codify the National Service Scholarship program honoring exemplary service by high school students; and expand the AmeriCorps Challenge Scholarships, through which national service participants can access education awards. It also will authorize appropriations for the Points of Light Foundation through the year 2002.

The National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993 explicitly conceived of national service as a Federal-State partnership. The Act vested significant authority in bipartisan State Commissions appointed by the Governors. I promised that we would accelerate the process of devolution as the newly created State Commissions expanded their capacities. This proposed legislation fulfills that promise in a variety of ways, including providing authority for the Corporation for National Service to enter into Service Collaboration Agreements with Governors to provide a means for coordinating the planning and administration of national service programs in a State.

This proposed legislation will also provide additional service opportunities. By reducing the cost per AmeriCorps member, it will enable more people to serve; it will broaden the age and income guidelines for National Senior Service Corps participants, expanding the pool of older Americans who can perform results-oriented service in their communities; and it will simplify the administration of Learn and Serve America, so States and communities will more easily be able to provide opportunities for students to learn through service in their schools and neighborhoods.

This past January, I had the opportunity to honor the memory of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., by engaging in service on the holiday commemorating his birth. I joined 65 AmeriCorps members and more than 300 community volunteers in repairing and repainting Cardozo High School in the Shaw neighborhood of Washington, DC. Thirty-one years ago, Dr. King came to that very neighborhood and urged the people there to engage in citizen service to rebuild their lives, their community, and their future. That is what those national service participants, and the thousands more who were participating in similar projects across the country, were doing—honoring the legacy of Dr. King and answering the high calling of citizenship in this country.

Each of the more than 500,000 participants in the programs of the National Senior Service Corps and the 750,000 participants in programs supported by Learn and Serve America, and every AmeriCorps member answers that high calling of citizenship when they make and fulfill a commitment to service in their communities. This proposed legislation builds on the successes of these programs and improves them for the future.

I urge the Congress to give this proposed legislation prompt and favorable consideration.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *March 19, 1998.*

By unanimous consent, the message, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Education and the Workforce and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 105–231).

¶22.20 LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted—

To Mr. UNDERWOOD, for today through 12 noon on March 25; and

To Mr. MARTINEZ, for today.

And then,

¶22.21 ADJOURNMENT

On motion of Mr. DELAY, pursuant to the special order heretofore agreed to, at 3 o'clock and 21 minutes p.m., the House adjourned until 2 o'clock p.m. on Monday, March 23, 1998.

¶22.22 PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. POMEROY (for himself, Mr. KOLBE, Mrs. KENNELLY of Connecticut, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. LEVIN, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. GREEN, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. FROST, Mr. YATES, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. TORRES, Mr. EVANS, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. SESSIONS):

H.R. 3503. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to enhance the portability of retirement benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for condition of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SHUSTER (for himself and Mr. OBERSTAR) (both by request):

H.R. 3504. A bill to amend the John F. Kennedy Center Act to authorize appropriations