

Rohrabacher	Skeen	Thune
Ros-Lehtinen	Smith (MI)	Tiahrt
Royce	Smith (TX)	Toomey
Ryan (WI)	Souder	Trafficant
Ryun (KS)	Spence	Turner
Salmon	Stearns	Upton
Sandlin	Stenholm	Walden
Sanford	Stump	Walsh
Schaffer	Sununu	Wamp
Sensenbrenner	Sweeney	Watkins
Sessions	Talent	Weldon (FL)
Shadegg	Tancredo	Weller
Shaw	Tanner	Whitfield
Sherwood	Tauzin	Wicker
Shimkus	Taylor (NC)	Wilson
Shuster	Terry	Wolf
Simpson	Thomas	Young (AK)
Sisisky	Thornberry	Young (FL)

**NOT VOTING—14**

Bachus	Jones (NC)	Pitts
Berkley	Jones (OH)	Rush
Brady (TX)	Klink	Spratt
Carson	Lofgren	Watts (OK)
Davis (VA)	Maloney (NY)	

So the amendment was not agreed to. After some further time, The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. KOLBE, assumed the Chair.

When Mr. LAHOOD, Acting Chairman, pursuant to House Resolution 36, reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee.

The previous question having been ordered by said resolution.

The following amendment, reported from the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, was agreed to:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the "Mandates Information Act of 1999".

**SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Before acting on proposed private sector mandates, the Congress should carefully consider the effects on consumers, workers, and small businesses.

(2) The Congress has often acted without adequate information concerning the costs of private sector mandates, instead focusing only on the benefits.

(3) The implementation of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 has resulted in increased awareness of intergovernmental mandates without impacting existing environmental, public health, or safety laws or regulations.

(4) The implementation of this Act will enhance the awareness of prospective mandates on the private sector without adversely affecting existing environmental, public health, or safety laws or regulations.

(5) The costs of private sector mandates are often borne in part by consumers, in the form of higher prices and reduced availability of goods and services.

(6) The costs of private sector mandates are often borne in part by workers, in the form of lower wages, reduced benefits, and fewer job opportunities.

(7) The costs of private sector mandates are often borne in part by small businesses, in the form of hiring disincentives and stunted growth.

**SEC. 3. PURPOSES.**

The purposes of this Act are the following:

(1) To improve the quality of the Congress' deliberation with respect to proposed mandates on the private sector, by—

(A) providing the Congress with more complete information about the effects of such mandates; and

(B) ensuring that the Congress acts on such mandates only after focused deliberation on the effects.

(2) To enhance the ability of the Congress to distinguish between private sector mandates that harm consumers, workers, and small businesses, and mandates that help those groups.

**SEC. 4. FEDERAL PRIVATE SECTOR MANDATES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) ESTIMATES.—Section 424(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 658c(b)(2)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A) by striking "and" after the semicolon; and

(B) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (C), and inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

"(B) when applicable, the impact (including any disproportionate impact in particular regions or industries) on consumers, workers, and small businesses, of the Federal private sector mandates in the bill or joint resolution, including—

"(i) an analysis of the effect of the Federal private sector mandates in the bill or joint resolution on consumer prices and on the actual supply of goods and services in consumer markets;

"(ii) an analysis of the effect of the Federal private sector mandates in the bill or joint resolution on worker wages, worker benefits, and employment opportunities; and

"(iii) an analysis of the effect of the Federal private sector mandates in the bill or joint resolution on the hiring practices, expansion, and profitability of businesses with 100 or fewer employees; and"

(2) POINT OF ORDER.—Section 424(b)(3) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 658c(b)(3)) is amended by adding after the period the following: "If such determination is made by the Director, a point of order under this part shall lie only under section 425(a)(1) and as if the requirement of section 425(a)(1) had not been met."

(3) THRESHOLD AMOUNTS.—Section 425(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 658d(a)) is amended by—

(A) striking "and" after the semicolon at the end of paragraph (1) and redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3); and

(B) inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph:

"(2) any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that would increase the direct costs of Federal private sector mandates (excluding any direct costs that are attributable to revenue resulting from tax or tariff provisions of any such measure if it does not raise net tax and tariff revenues over the 5-fiscal-year period beginning with the first fiscal year such measure affects such revenues) by an amount that causes the thresholds specified in section 424(b)(1) to be exceeded; and"

(4) APPLICATION RELATING TO APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES.—(A) Section 425(c)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 658d(c)(1)(A)) is amended by striking "except".

(B) Section 425(c)(1)(B) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 658d(c)(1)(B)) is amended—

(i) in clause (i) by striking "intergovernmental";

(ii) in clause (ii) by striking "intergovernmental";

(iii) in clause (iii) by striking "intergovernmental"; and

(iv) in clause (iv) by striking "intergovernmental".

(5) THRESHOLD BURDEN.—(A) Section 426(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 658e(b)(2)) is amended by inserting "legislative" before "language".

(B) Section 426(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 658e(b)(2)) is amended by striking "section 425 or subsection (a) of this section" and inserting "part B".

(6) QUESTION OF CONSIDERATION.—(A) Section 426(b)(3) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 658e(b)(3)) is amended by striking "section 425 or subsection (a) of this section" and inserting "part B".

(B) Section 426(b)(3) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 658e(b)(3)) is amended by inserting " , except that not more than one point of order shall be recognized by the Chair under section 425(a)(1) or (a)(2)" before the period.

(7) APPLICATION RELATING TO CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE.—Section 427 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 658f) is amended by striking "intergovernmental".

(b) RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Clause 11(b) of rule XVIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives is amended by striking "intergovernmental" and by striking "section 424(a)(1)" and inserting "section 424 (a)(1) or (b)(1)".

(c) EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.—This section is enacted by Congress—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such it shall be considered as part of the rules of such House, respectively, and shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent therewith; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change such rules (so far as relating to such House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of each House.

**SEC. 5. FEDERAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL MANDATE.**

Section 421(5)(B) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 658(5)(B)) is amended—

(1) by striking "the provision" after "if";

(2) in clause (i)(I) by inserting "the provision" before "would";

(3) in clause (i)(II) by inserting "the provision" before "would"; and

(4) in clause (ii)—

(A) by inserting "that legislation, statute, or regulation does not provide" before "the State"; and

(B) by striking "lack" and inserting "new or expanded".

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. KOLBE, announced that the yeas had it.

Mr. LINDER 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 { Yeas ..... 274 affirmative ..... } Nays ..... 149

¶ 8.8 [Roll No. 17] AYES—274

Aderholt	Bentsen	Bryant
Archer	Bereuter	Burr
Armey	Berry	Burton
Bachus	Biggart	Buyer
Baker	Bilirakis	Callahan
Ballenger	Bishop	Calvert
Barcia	Bliley	Camp
Barr	Blunt	Campbell
Barrett (NE)	Boehner	Canady
Bartlett	Bonilla	Cannon
Barton	Bono	Capps
Bass	Boswell	Castle
Bateman	Boyd	Chabot

Chambliss  
Chenoweth  
Clement  
Coble (TX)  
Coburn  
Collins  
Combest  
Condit  
Cook  
Cooksey  
Costello  
Cramer  
Crane  
Cubin  
Cunningham  
Danner  
Davis (FL)  
Davis (VA)  
Deal  
DeLay  
DeMint  
Deutsch  
Dickey  
Dooley  
Doolittle  
Doyle  
Dreier  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Ehlers  
Ehrlich  
Emerson  
English  
Etheridge  
Everett  
Ewing  
Fletcher  
Foley  
Ford  
Fossella  
Fowler  
Franks (NJ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Gallegly  
Ganske  
Gekas  
Gibbons  
Gillmor  
Gilman  
Goode  
Goodlatte  
Goodling  
Gordon  
Goss  
Graham  
Green (TX)  
Green (WI)  
Gutknecht  
Hall (TX)  
Hansen  
Hastert  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayes  
Hayworth  
Hefley  
Herger  
Hill (IN)  
Hill (MT)  
Hilleary  
Hinojosa  
Hobson  
Hoekstra  
Holden  
Hoolley  
Hostettler  
Houghton  
Hulshof  
Hunter  
Hutchinson

Hyde  
Istook  
Jackson-Lee  
Jenkins  
John  
Johnson (CT)  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones (NC)  
Kasich  
Kelly  
Kind (WI)  
King (NY)  
Kingston  
Knollenberg  
Kolbe  
Kuykendall  
LaHood  
Largent  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Lazio  
Leach  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (KY)  
Linder  
Lipinski  
Livingston  
LoBiondo  
Lucas (KY)  
Lucas (OK)  
Luther  
Maloney (CT)  
Manzullo  
McCarthy (MO)  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCollum  
McCrery  
McHugh  
McInnis  
McIntosh  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
Metcalf  
Mica  
Miller (FL)  
Miller, Gary  
Minge  
Moore  
Moran (KS)  
Moran (VA)  
Murtha  
Myrick  
Nethercutt  
Ney  
Northup  
Norwood  
Nussle  
Ortiz  
Ose  
Oxley  
Packard  
Paul  
Pease  
Peterson (MN)  
Peterson (PA)  
Petri  
Pickering  
Pickett  
Pitts  
Pombo  
Pomeroy  
Porter  
Portman  
Price (NC)  
Pryce (OH)  
Quinn  
Radanovich  
Ramstad

Regula  
Reyes  
Reynolds  
Riley  
Rivers  
Roemer  
Rogan  
Rogers  
Rohrabacher  
Roukema  
Royce  
Ryan (WI)  
Ryun (KS)  
Salmon  
Sanchez  
Sandlin  
Sanford  
Scarborough  
Schaffer  
Sensenbrenner  
Sessions  
Shadegg  
Shaw  
Sherwood  
Shimkus  
Shows  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Sisisky  
Skeen  
Skelton  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith (WA)  
Snyder  
Souder  
Spence  
Stabenow  
Stearns  
Stenholm  
Strickland  
Stump  
Sununu  
Sweeney  
Talent  
Tancredo  
Tanner  
Tauscher  
Tauzin  
Taylor (MS)  
Taylor (NC)  
Terry  
Thomas  
Thompson (CA)  
Thornberry  
Thune  
Thurman  
Tiahrt  
Toomey  
Traficant  
Turner  
Upton  
Walden  
Walsh  
Wamp  
Watkins  
Watts (OK)  
Weldon (FL)  
Weldon (PA)  
Weller  
Weygand  
Whitfield  
Wicker  
Wilson  
Wise  
Wolf  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)

Hilliard  
Hinchey  
Hoeffel  
Holt  
Horn  
Hoyer  
Insee  
Jackson (IL)  
Jefferson  
Johnson, E. B.  
Jones (OH)  
Kanjorski  
Kaptur  
Kennedy  
Kildee  
Kilpatrick  
Kleczka  
Klink  
Kucinich  
LaFalce  
Lampson  
Lantos  
Larson  
Lee  
Levin  
Lewis (GA)  
Lowe  
Markey  
Martinez  
Mascara  
Matsui

McDermott  
McGovern  
McKinney  
McNulty  
Meehan  
Meek (FL)  
Meeks (NY)  
Menendez  
Millender  
McDonald  
Miller, George  
Mink  
Moakley  
Mollohan  
Morella  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Olver  
Owens  
Pallone  
Pascrell  
Pastor  
Payne  
Pelosi  
Phelps  
Rahall  
Rangel  
Rodriguez

Ros-Lehtinen  
Rothman  
Roybal-Allard  
Sabo  
Sanders  
Sawyer  
Saxton  
Schakowsky  
Scott  
Serrano  
Shays  
Sherman  
Slaughter  
Stark  
Stupak  
Thompson (MS)  
Tierney  
Townes  
Udall (CO)  
Udall (NM)  
Velazquez  
Vento  
Visclosky  
Waters  
Watt (NC)  
Waxman  
Weiner  
Wexler  
Woolsey  
Wu  
Wynn

NOT VOTING—11

Andrews  
Brady (TX)  
Carson  
Cox

Edwards  
Granger  
Lofgren  
Maloney (NY)

Rush  
Smith (MI)  
Spratt

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.

8.9 ORDER OF BUSINESS—  
CONSIDERATION OF S. CON. RES. 7

On motion of Mr. GILMAN, by unanimous consent,  
*Ordered*, That it may be in order to consider Senate Concurrent Resolution 7 in the House and that the previous question be considered as ordered on the concurrent resolution to final adoption without intervening motion except for one hour of debate, equally divided and controlled by Mr. Gilman and Mr. Gejdenson.

8.10 HONORING THE LIFE OF THE LATE  
KING HUSSEIN IBN TALAL AL-HASHEM

Mr. GILMAN, pursuant to the order of the House heretofore agreed to, called up the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 7):

Whereas King Hussein ibn Talal al-Hashem was born in Amman on November 14, 1935; Whereas he was proclaimed King of Jordan in August of 1952 at the age of 17 following the assassination of his grandfather, King Abdullah and the abdication of his father, Talal;

Whereas King Hussein became the longest serving head of state in the Middle East, working with every United States President since Dwight D. Eisenhower;

Whereas under King Hussein, Jordan has instituted wide-ranging democratic reforms; Whereas throughout his life, King Hussein survived multiple assassination attempts, plots to overthrow his government and attacks on Jordan, invariably meeting such attacks with fierce courage and devotion to his Kingdom and its people;

Whereas despite decades of conflict with the State of Israel, King Hussein invariably maintained a dialogue with the Jewish state, and ultimately signed a full-fledged peace treaty with Israel on October 26, 1994;

Whereas King Hussein has established a model for Arab-Israeli coexistence in Jor-

dan's ties with the State of Israel, including deepening political and cultural relations, growing trade and economic ties and other major accomplishments;

Whereas King Hussein contributed to the cause of peace in the Middle East with tireless energy, rising from his sick bed at the last to assist in the Wye Plantation talks between the State of Israel and the Palestinian Authority;

Whereas King Hussein fought cancer with the same courage he displayed in tirelessly promoting and making invaluable contributions to peace in the Middle East;

Whereas on February 7, 1999, King Hussein succumbed to cancer in Amman, Jordan; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That the Congress—

(1) extends its deepest sympathy and condolences to the family of King Hussein and to all the people of Jordan in this difficult time;

(2) expresses admiration for King Hussein's enlightened leadership and gratitude for his support for peace throughout the Middle East;

(3) expresses its support and best wishes for the new government of Jordan under King Abdullah;

(4) reaffirms the United States commitment to strengthening the vital relationship between our two governments and peoples.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate is directed to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the family of the deceased.

When said concurrent resolution was considered.

After debate,  
Pursuant to the order of the House heretofore agreed to, the previous question was ordered.

The question being put, *viva voce*,  
Will the House agree to said concurrent resolution?

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

Mr. CAMPBELL objected to the vote on the ground that a quorum was not present and not voting.

A quorum not being present,

The roll was called under clause 6, rule XX, and the call was taken by electronic device.

When there appeared { Yeas ..... 420  
Nays ..... 0

8.11 [Roll No. 18]  
YEAS—420

Abercrombie	Bishop	Capps
Ackerman	Blagojevich	Capuano
Aderholt	Bliley	Cardin
Allen	Blumenauer	Castle
Andrews	Blunt	Chabot
Archer	Boehler	Chambliss
Armey	Boehner	Chenoweth
Bachus	Bonilla	Clay
Baird	Bonior	Clayton
Baker	Bono	Clement
Baldacci	Borski	Clyburn
Baldwin	Boswell	Coble
Ballenger	Boucher	Coburn
Barcia	Boyd	Collins
Barr	Brady (PA)	Combest
Barrett (NE)	Brady (TX)	Condit
Barrett (WI)	Brown (CA)	Conyers
Bartlett	Brown (FL)	Cook
Bass	Brown (OH)	Cooksey
Bateman	Bryant	Costello
Becerra	Burr	Cox
Bentsen	Burton	Coyne
Bereuter	Buyer	Cramer
Berkley	Callahan	Crane
Berman	Calvert	Crowley
Berry	Camp	Cubin
Biggart	Campbell	Cummings
Bilbray	Canady	Cunningham
Bilirakis	Cannon	Danner

NOES—149

Abercrombie  
Ackerman  
Allen  
Baird  
Baldacci  
Baldwin  
Barrett (WI)  
Becerra  
Berkley  
Berman  
Bilbray  
Blagojevich  
Blumenauer  
Boehler  
Bonior  
Borski  
Boucher  
Brady (PA)  
Brown (CA)

Brown (FL)  
Brown (OH)  
Capuano  
Cardin  
Clay  
Clayton  
Clyburn  
Conyers  
Coyne  
Crowley  
Cummings  
Davis (IL)  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
Delahunt  
DeLauro  
Diaz-Balart  
Dicks  
Dingell

Dixon  
Doggett  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Evans  
Farr  
Fattah  
Filner  
Forbes  
Frank (MA)  
Frost  
Gejdenson  
Gephardt  
Gilchrest  
Gonzalez  
Greenwood  
Gutierrez  
Hall (OH)  
Hastings (FL)