

Amendment offered by the Committee on Resources:

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

SECTION 1. TRANSFER OF STEFFENS FAMILY PROPERTY.

(a) CONVEYANCE.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary of the Interior is directed to issue, without consideration, a quitclaim deed to Marie Wambeke of Big Horn County, Wyoming, the personal representative of the estate of Fred Steffens, to the land described in subsection (b): *Provided*, That all minerals underlying such land are hereby reserved to the United States.

(b) LAND DESCRIPTION.—The land referred to in subsection (a) is the approximately 80-parcel known as "Farm Unit C" in the E½NW¼ of Section 27 in Township 57 North, Range 97 West, 6th Principal Meridian, Wyoming.

(c) REVOCATION OF WITHDRAWAL.—The Bureau of Reclamation withdrawal for the Shoshone Reclamation Project under Secretarial Order dated October 21, 1913, is hereby revoked with respect to the lands described in subsection (b).

With the following committee amendment in the nature of a substitute:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

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(b) LAND DESCRIPTION.—The land referred to in subsection (a) is the approximately 80-acre parcel known as "Farm Unit C" in the E½NW¼ of Section 27 in Township 57 North, Range 97 West, 6th Principal Meridian, Wyoming.

(c) REVOCATION OF WITHDRAWAL.—The Bureau of Reclamation withdrawal for the Shoshone Reclamation Project under Secretarial Order dated October 21, 1913, is hereby revoked with respect to the lands described in subsection (b).

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

Motions severally made to reconsider the votes whereby each bill on the Private Calendar was disposed of today were, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

¶43.7 COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK—MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. BURR, laid before the House a communication, which was read as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, April 30, 1999.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted to Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on April 30, 1999 at 10:21 a.m. that the Senate passed S. Res. 88.

Appointment: Advisory Commission on Electronic Commerce

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAHL,
Clerk.

¶43.8 COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SHIMKUS, by unanimous consent, announced that the Speaker, pursuant to section 2(b) of Public Law 98-183 and upon the recommendation of the Minority Leader, appointed to the Commission on Civil Rights, Mr. Christopher F. Edley, Jr. of Cambridge, Massachusetts, from private life, on the part of the House.

Ordered, That the Clerk notify the Senate of the foregoing appointment.

¶43.9 NATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS BOARD

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SHIMKUS, by unanimous consent, announced that the Speaker, pursuant to section 503(b)(3) of the National Skill Standards Act of 1994 (20 U.S.C. 5933) and upon the recommendation of the Minority Leader, reappointed to the National Skill Standards Board, Ms. Carolyn Warner of Phoenix, Arizona, and Mr. George Bliss of Washington, D.C., from private life, on the part of the House.

Ordered, That the Clerk notify the Senate of the foregoing appointments.

¶43.10 INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION

Mr. GOODLING moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 84); as amended:

Whereas all children deserve a quality education, including children with disabilities;

Whereas Pennsylvania Association for Retarded Children v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 334 F. Supp. 1247 (E. Dist. Pa. 1971), and Mills v. Board of Education of the District of Columbia, 348 F. Supp. 866 (Dist. D. C. 1972), found that children with disabilities are guaranteed an equal opportunity to an education under the 14th amendment to the Constitution;

Whereas the Congress responded to these court decisions by passing the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975 (enacted as Public Law 94-142), now known as the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.), to ensure a free, appropriate public education for children with disabilities;

Whereas the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act provides that the Federal, State, and local governments are to share in the expense of educating children with disabilities and commits the Federal Government to pay up to 40 percent of the national average per pupil expenditure for children with disabilities;

Whereas the Federal Government has provided only 9, 11, and 12 percent of the maximum State grant allocation for educating children with disabilities under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act in the last 3 years, respectively;

Whereas the national average cost of educating a special education student (\$13,323) is more than twice the national average per pupil cost (\$6,140);

Whereas research indicates that children who are effectively taught, including effective instruction aimed at acquiring literacy skills, and who receive positive early interventions demonstrate academic progress,

and are significantly less likely to be referred to special education;

Whereas the high cost of educating children with disabilities and the Federal Government's failure to fully meet its obligation under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act stretches limited State and local education funds, creating difficulty in providing a quality education to all students, including children with disabilities;

Whereas, if the appropriation for part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1411 et seq.) exceeds \$4,924,672,200 for a fiscal year, the State funding formula will shift from one based solely on the number of children with disabilities in the State to one based on 85 percent of the children ages 3 to 21 living in the State and 15 percent based on children living in poverty in the State, enabling States to undertake good practices for addressing the learning needs of more children in the regular education classroom and reduce over identification of children who may not need to be referred to special education;

Whereas the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act has been successful in achieving significant increases in the number of children with disabilities who receive a free, appropriate public education;

Whereas the current level of Federal funding to States and localities under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act is contrary to the goal of ensuring that children with disabilities receive a quality education; and

Whereas the Federal Government has failed to appropriate 40 percent of the national average per pupil expenditure per child with a disability as required under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to assist States and localities to educate children with disabilities: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) the Congress and the President—

(A) should, working within the constraints of the balanced budget agreement, give programs under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.) the highest priority among Federal elementary and secondary education programs by meeting the commitment to fund the maximum State grant allocation for educating children with disabilities under such Act prior to authorizing or appropriating funds for any new education initiative; and

(B) should meet the commitment described in subparagraph (A) while retaining the commitment to fund existing Federal education programs that increase student achievement; and

(2) if a local educational agency chooses to utilize the authority under section 613(a)(2)(C)(i) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to treat as local funds up to 20 percent of the amount of funds the agency receives under part B of such Act that exceeds the amount it received under that part for the previous fiscal year, then the agency should use those local funds to provide additional funding for any Federal, State, or local education program.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SHIMKUS, recognized Mr. GOODLING and Mr. KILDEE, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, viva voce,
Will the House suspend the rules and agree to said concurrent resolution, as amended?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SHIMKUS, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.