

H. Res. No. (Date rept.)	Rule type	Bill No.	Subject	Disposition of rule
H. Res. 197 (7/21/95)	0	H.R. 70	Exports of Alaskan Crude Oil	A: voice vote (7/24/95)
H. Res. 198 (7/21/95)	0	H.R. 2076	Commerce, State Approps. FY 1996	

Codes: O-open rule; MO-modified open rule; MC-modified closed rule; C-closed rule; A-adoption vote; D-defeated; PQ-previous question vote. Source: Notices of Action Taken, Committee on Rules, 104th Congress.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I include the following letter for the RECORD:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE,  
Washington, DC, July 25, 1995.

Hon. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON,  
Chairman, Committee on Rules, The Capitol,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: H.R. 2076, the Departments of Commerce, Justice and State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1996, contains a provision that falls within the jurisdiction of the Commerce Committee. Specifically, H.R. 2076 raises the fee rate under Section 6(b) of the Securities Act of 1933 from the authorized level of 1/50th of one percent to 1/29th of one percent. Because the fee is raised to a level beyond that which is authorized by statute, this provision of H.R. 2076 would be in violation of clause 2 of Rule XXI of the Rules of the House.

Increases in this fee, coupled with difficulty in funding the SEC's operation, have been an ongoing problem, inherited from past Congresses. The Commerce Committee has been concerned that this situation not be allowed to continue indefinitely. Chairman Rogers, Chairman Archer and I have forged a permanent solution to the problem of SEC fees and funding. This agreement will be codified in the statutory reauthorization of the SEC; this agreement will, over a five year period, step down the 6(b) fee, together with other SEC fees, to a level approximately equivalent to the cost of running the Agency. At that point, the SEC will be funded entirely by means of an appropriation.

Based on the agreement I have with Chairman Rogers and Chairman Archer to work out this problem, I would not oppose a waiver of Rule XXI clause 2, with respect to a one-year extension of the 6(b) fee. This action is taken with the understanding that the Commerce Committee will be treated without prejudice as to its jurisdictional prerogatives during further consideration of this and any similar legislation.

I would appreciate inclusion of this letter as part of the RECORD during the consideration of this bill by the House.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter. With best regards,

Sincerely,

THOMAS J. BLILEY, JR.,  
Chairman.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill (H.R. 2076) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other

purposes, and that I may be permitted to include tabular and extraneous materials.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE,  
JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY,  
AND RELATED AGENCIES  
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 198 and rule XXIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 2076.

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IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2076) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes, with Mr. GUNDERSON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS] will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. MOLLAHAN] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS].

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, on August 26, 1994, the President signed into law the fiscal year 1995 Commerce-Justice-State appropriations bill and said this: "This Act marks a bold first step in our effort to combat violent crime in America."

Today, Mr. Chairman, we bring to the floor the second, even bolder, step in our effort to combat violent crime in America, a step that adds over \$2 billion in Federal, State and local resources to the fight against crime.

We have done that in the context of a bill that, first, reduces general discretionary spending by some \$700 million in budget authority and more than \$1.1 billion in outlays from the current year; second, reduces the Commerce Department to basic programs; third, supports the State Department; fourth, provides funding for over 20 other independent agencies.

Overall, this bill provides \$23.1 billion in regular discretionary budget authority, which is \$722 million below the current year and \$3.4 billion below the President's request.

For the crime trust fund, the bill provides almost \$4 billion in budget authority, which is \$1.7 billion above the current year, and \$28 million below the budget request.

For law enforcement, one of the prime responsibilities of the Federal Government, this bill provides \$14.5 billion, an increase of \$2.2 billion over the current fiscal year, an 18 percent increase, to support key programs, Federal, State, and local, to fight violent crime.

Of that, \$4 billion is from the violent crime reduction trust fund, an increase of \$1.7 billion over the current year, to provide substantial new resources to our local communities, including: \$2 billion for the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant, passed by this House on February 14, 1995, to reach 39,000 law enforcement agencies around the country. This program provides funding for local officials to decide what they need to fight crime—cops, equipment, drug courts, prevention programs, whatever they believe important—not Washington telling them what they need, rather local officials tell us what they need. Mr. Chairman, this program has come to be known as the "COP-TION" program, "COPS" with a local option.

It also provides \$525 million for the Byrne State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Grants, very popular with our local officials; \$500 million for the Truth-in-Sentencing Grants for State prison construction, to help States lock away violent criminals, a brand new program; and other programs providing more than \$3 billion in resources to State and local communities to aid in their fight against crime.

The bill also provides major new funding initiatives for immigration, anti-terrorism and Federal law enforcement.

For enforcing our Nation's immigration laws, the bill provides \$2.3 billion, an increase of \$730 million, including a \$378 million increase for the Immigration and Naturalization Service to hire 3,000 more employees. It means 1,000 more Border Patrol agents and 400 more inspectors on the border, and doing that with no new border fee as the administration has proposed. It means over 1,450 more investigators and detention and deportation personnel to locate, apprehend and remove illegal aliens from the United States.

Spending on Federal law enforcement and the Judiciary will increase by 4 percent, up \$438 million, including