

POLICE AND FIRE FIGHTER DISABILITY  
RETIREMENTS

SEC. 143. (a) Up to 50 police officers and up to 50 Fire and Emergency Medical Services members with less than 20 years of departmental service who were hired before February 14, 1980, and who retire on disability before the end of calendar year 1997 shall be excluded from the computation of the rate of disability retirements under subsection 145(a) of the District of Columbia Retirement Reform Act of 1979 (93 Stat. 882; D.C. Code, sec. 1-725(a)), for purposes of reducing the authorized Federal payment to the District of Columbia Police Officers and Fire Fighters' Retirement Fund pursuant to subsection 145(c) of the District of Columbia Retirement Reform Act of 1979.

(b) The Mayor, within 30 days after the enactment of this provision, shall engage an enrolled actuary, to be paid by the District of Columbia Retirement Board, and shall comply with the requirements of section 142(d) and section 144(d) of the District of Columbia Retirement Reform Act of 1979 (Public Law 96-122, approved November 17, 1979; D.C. Code, secs. 1-722(d) and 1-724(d)).

(c) This section shall not go into effect until 15 days after the Mayor transmits the actuarial report required by section 142(d) of the District of Columbia Retirement Reform Act of 1979 (Public Law 96-122, approved November 17, 1979) to the District of Columbia Retirement Board, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President pro tempore of the Senate.

SEC. 144. (a) Section 451(c)(3) of the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act, approved December 24, 1973 (87 Stat. 803; D.C. Code, sec. 1-1130(c)(3)), is amended by striking the word "section" and inserting the word "subsection" in its place.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SCHOOL REFORM

SEC. 145. Section 2204(c)(2) of the District of Columbia School Reform Act of 1995 (Public Law 104-134) is amended to read as follows:

"(2) TUITION, FEES, AND PAYMENTS.—

"(A) PROHIBITION.—A public charter school may not, with respect to any student other than a nonresident student, charge tuition, impose fees, or otherwise require payment for participation in any program, educational offering, or activity that—

"(i) enrolls students in any grade from kindergarten through grade 12; or

"(ii) is funded in whole or part through an annual local appropriation.

"(B) EXCEPTION.—A public charter school may impose fees or otherwise require payment, at rates established by the Board of Trustees of the school, for any program, educational offering, or activity not described in clause (i) or (ii) of subparagraph (A), including adult education programs, or for field trips or similar activities."

Mr. WALSH (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the bill through page 52, line 23, 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 New York?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. TRAFICANT

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TRAFICANT: Page 52, after line 23, insert the following new section:

SEC. 146. (a) COMPLIANCE WITH BUY AMERICAN ACT.—None of the funds made available in this Act may be expended by an entity unless the entity agrees that in expending the funds the entity will comply with the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10a-10c).

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS; REQUIREMENT REGARDING NOTICE.—

(1) PURCHASE OF AMERICAN-MADE EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCTS.—In the case of any equipment or product that may be authorized to be purchased with financial assistance provided using funds made available in this Act, it is the sense of the Congress that entities receiving the assistance should, in expending the assistance, purchase only American-made equipment and products to the greatest extent practicable.

(2) NOTICE TO RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE.—In providing financial assistance using funds made available in this Act, the head of each agency of the Federal or District of Columbia government shall provide to each recipient of the assistance a notice describing the statement made in paragraph (1) by the Congress.

(c) PROHIBITION OF CONTRACTS WITH PERSONS FALSELY LABELING PRODUCTS AS MADE IN AMERICA.—If it has been finally determined by a court or Federal agency that any person intentionally affixed a label bearing a "Made in America" inscription, or any inscription with the same meaning, to any product sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in the United States, the person shall be ineligible to receive any contract or subcontract made with funds made available in this Act, pursuant to the debarment, suspension, and ineligibility procedures described in sections 9.400 through 9.409 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations.

Mr. TRAFICANT (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, this is an amendment that has been offered to all the appropriation bills, and I am going to thank all the appropriators for, over the years, including this language into the bills. I think it encourages people to whenever possible in utilizing the scarce procurement dollars of the U.S. Government, to attempt to buy wherever possible American-made products.

In addition, anybody who would, in fact, place a false, fraudulent made-in-America label on any product that is sold to our Government through any of these contracted agreements would be prohibited from bidding on further contracts.

So I appreciate the fact the appropriators have included this language. It is that standard language that has been on other appropriation bills.

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] for yielding. We have examined the amendment, Mr. Chairman, find it to be in perfectly good order, find it to be consistent with the wishes of the subcommittee, and have no objections to the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the support of the subcommittee Chair.

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. I yield to the gentleman from California, the distinguished ranking member.

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Chairman, the minority has no objection to this amendment. It is a good amendment.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Chairman, with that I hope wherever possible when we expend U.S. taxpayer dollars it is on American-made products from American workers who pay our taxes.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT].

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further amendments?

If not, the Clerk will read the last two lines of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

This Act may be cited as the District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 1997.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WALSH) having assumed the chair, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3845), making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

## RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1731

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. GUTKNECHT] at 5 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of Thursday, July 18, 1996, and rule XXIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 3845.

□ 1732

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 further consideration of the bill (H.R. 3845) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes, with Mr. HASTINGS of Washington in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee of the Whole House rose earlier today, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICENT] had been disposed of, and the bill had been read through page 52, line 25.

Are there further amendments to the bill?

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GUTKNECHT

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GUTKNECHT: Page 52, after line 23, insert the following new section:

SEC. 146. The amount otherwise provided under the heading "Federal Payment to the District of Columbia" for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, is hereby reduced by 1.9 percent.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes and that the time be equally divided.

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

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. GUTKNECHT] for 10 minutes.

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

Mr. Chairman, this is the next installment of the amendments that I have been offering to all of the appropriation bills since the House passed the joint budget conference committee report, and as my colleagues will probably recall, under that report this House for the first time in the last 4 years is actually going to allow the deficit of the United States to go up in the next fiscal year, and many of us who were upset upon learning that went back to our offices and tried to figure out what it was that perhaps we could do on a constructive basis to recover that fumble. And what we came up with was the notion that if we offered a 1.9 percent across-the-board reduction on the balance of the appropriation bills that were still out there, we could recover \$4.1 billion in additional Federal spending.

So I offer this amendment in good faith even though I serve in the District of Columbia Oversight Subcommittee, and I appreciate the work that the gentleman from New York [Mr. WALSH] and his subcommittee

have done in terms of controlling the level of spending and trying to get the fiscal house in order not only for the District of Columbia, but for all of the taxpayers of the United States.

But, Mr. Chairman, I think, in fairness, if we are going to offer this to one appropriation bill, we have to offer it to all of them. This amendment that I am offering today affects the \$660 million that goes to the District of Columbia in the way of a Federal payment. It does not affect the Federal contributions to employees' retirement accounts, it does not affect the rest of the \$5 billion which flows through the District of Columbia general fund, and it does not unfairly pick on the District of Columbia.

We have offered this same amendment to all appropriation bills since the approval of the joint budget resolution conference committee report. We are asking the District of Columbia government to make the same kind of sacrifice that we have asked the rest of the Federal Government to make, a simple 1.9 percent reduction.

As I said earlier, I serve on the District of Columbia Subcommittee, I appreciate the work that that District of Columbia Subcommittee has done, and I appreciate the work that the financial oversight board has been doing to try and put the District of Columbia back on a financial path toward solvency. But I believe that if we are going to be fair and if we are going to be honest and if we are going to be consistent in what we do around here, I have to offer this amendment in good faith.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment. While I know it is with the best of intentions, looking toward reducing our deficit by reducing our Federal spending, I want to assure him that we have made every effort to do so, in fact, have been accused of asking for too many spending cuts of the District of Columbia.

The Federal payment to the District of Columbia is a contribution that is made in lieu of taxes to the District government. The Federal Government occupies roughly 45 percent of the land area of this city. This payment is our contribution to the local community for the police, fire, and other services that are provided not only to Congress, but to the Federal offices and foreign embassies and various groups that have received congressionally chartered tax exemptions, not to mention the millions and millions of tourists and other visitors who come here either to see the beauty of our Nation's Capital or to participate in government or in business.

The second point I want to make is that the amount we are recommending

in this bill for fiscal year 1997 is exactly the same amount that was appropriated in each of the last 2 years. In other words, this will make it 3 years in a row with no increase—a flat Federal payment appropriation for the past 3 years for the District of Columbia.

Third, the Constitution places the responsibility for the District under the Congress, and it is our duty to provide a fair contribution for the operation of the seat of our national Government.

Mr. Chairman, the District is in the midst of a financial crisis. In response to that crisis, this Congress last year passed legislation to create a financial control board. That board has been in place a little over a year and is making some progress in grappling with the situation.

I would say to my good friend and colleague from Minnesota that we are appropriating exactly the amount authorized by his committee. The authorizers told us this is the amount that we should spend, and in respect to that committee and in respect to the process, we are appropriating at exactly that level. If the gentleman wishes to change that authorization, he is on the committee that can make that change.

So, Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on the gentleman's amendment. We should not shirk our responsibility to our Nation's Capital by reducing the Federal payment to a level below what it was 3 years ago.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SOUDER].

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Chairman, first off I want to congratulate the gentleman from New York [Mr. WALSH] and the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. DAVIS] also in the authorizing committee, for their hard work. Washington, DC, is our national Capital. It is seen across this country as a symbol of our Nation, it is seen throughout the world as a symbol of our Nation, and its efforts to try to improve the situation there and to shepherd it are to be commended, and as my colleagues well know, as we go through this amendment process, these amendments are not aimed at any particular committee or any particular approach.

I also serve on the authorizing committee, the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, and as my colleagues know, authorizing numbers are a cap, they are not the actual amount. That is up to the appropriating committee what they spend, and when we got our authorizing cap, we did not realize that the budget was going to have a bump up in the second year. That came later in the whole negotiating process, and some of the appropriating numbers got bumped up in dealing with the President and with the Senate, and we did not come to Congress to watch the deficit go up our second year here. We made a commitment to the American people that that deficit was going

to go down. And we did better than expected last year. Now we have a challenge to meet.

One of our concerns as fellow Republicans is that some of the rhetoric that has been used against our 1.9 percent amendment is potentially digging our party into a trap. Next year our discretionary spending is supposed to go down 4 percent in actual dollars. Non-defense spending is supposed to go down 4 percent in our own budget that we voted for, yet we constantly hear every time we bring up this amendment, "Oh, there's nothing that can be cut, there's nothing that can be reduced." If there is nothing that can be reduced, how in the world are we going to reduce things 4 percent next year?

Every time we bring this up, we hear over and over that, oh, we are going to wipe out this, we are going to wipe out that, and if we are not careful, we are going to hoist ourselves on our own rhetoric and dig ourselves into a hole. The fact is that the budget deficit goes up, I wish we could target it more precisely, I wish we could have worked it out through the different appropriating committees to be fair and rather than doing a 1.9 percent, but at this point since we do not have a lockbox that works, this is our only way to have the budget deficit not go up the second year.

Any my friends on the Democratic side of the aisle, this is not aimed at the District of Columbia. I commend not only the delegate from the District of Columbia [Ms. NORTON] and many of the others for their efforts, but quite frankly we did not control the House for 40 years. We have a terrible deficit that we have to get control of, that we were making progress, and we are very nervous that this step backward that we are doing, ever so slight a step, but nevertheless a step, is in the wrong direction, and the American people sent many of us here because they were tired of hearing "tomorrow, tomorrow, tomorrow." They want to see it happen now, and this is our only way we have to express our frustration not only with our own leadership, but our frustration with the way Congress works.

Every program has some benefits, every spending has some benefits, but we do not have any money. Even at the extreme it will take 7 years to balance our budget on an annual basis. Households do not have that choice, businesses do not have that choice, State governments do not have that choice, local governments do not have that choice, yet every time we try to reduce it just 1.9 percent it is always too much.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume to comment on my colleague's remarks.

We have made, I think, tremendous progress in reducing our deficit spending. This Congress reduced discretionary spending by \$56 billion last year, a remarkable and astounding feat, given past performance, and no one in this body is more committed to

reducing deficit spending or reducing our deficits than I. We have, I think, made great effort here to reduce the projected deficit by an additional \$59 million or 60 percent to bring this budget closer to balance. It may take another year before we get there, but we are heading in the right direction.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. DIXON], the ranking member of the committee.

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from New York for yielding this time to me, and I rise in opposition to this amendment.

Every day we open the newspaper or turn on TV we see a problem that needs to be fixed in the District of Columbia. We need to restore the infrastructure to the water system here. Public health, in my personal view, is in a crisis in the District of Columbia. And public safety, even 60 Minutes is now paying attention to it.

The gentleman from Minnesota seems to say that because he offered this amendment on 12 other bills that he must offer it on this bill. I would suggest to the body that we respond to him the same way that we did on the other 12 bills and reject this amendment.

□ 1745

Mr. Chairman, as I said earlier, I do have some regrets about having to offer this amendment, but I think it needs to be put in perspective in terms of how much money is actually spent here in the District of Columbia.

The per capita total spending, for example, in States like Nevada, is \$4,900. Here in the District it is \$9,954. There is waste. They could reduce spending by 1.9 percent without dramatically affecting public safety and the waterworks and so forth.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Ms. HOSTETTLER], my freshman colleague.

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

Mr. HOSTETTLER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of this amendment to the fiscal year 1997 District of Columbia appropriations bill to decrease funding in the bill by 1.9 percent across the board. I believe that this is the seventh time we have come to the floor to offer this amendment. While we have not been successful with our previous efforts, we are not discouraged. When it comes to protect the financial future of this country's children, we must be tireless.

While many come to the Chamber and criticized the budget resolution for increasing the deficit, few of us supported these efforts to regain that extra spending. Before we decide that we just can't resist the temptation to spend these few extra dollars—those few extra dollars that represent the thousands of hours of hard work performed by hard working folks in my district—we should think about the fi-

nancial burden we are placing on our children.

This amendment will trim less than 2 percent—just two pennies from every dollar of discretionary spending in this appropriations bill. The District receives approximately \$717 million in the form of a Federal payment, a payment to the teachers', firefighters', police, and judges' retirement fund, and a payment for this 1997 inauguration. Included among the reasons that the District receives the Federal payment is the notion that a large percentage of the city's land is owned by the Federal Government. In actuality, just over 26 percent of the city's property is owned by the Federal Government. However, 68 percent of Alaska is owned by the Federal Government, 64 percent of Utah is owned by the Federal Government, and a whopping 83 percent of the State of Nevada is owned by the Federal Government. At the same time, Alaskans receive \$1,755 per capita in Federal revenues; Utah residents receive \$634 in per capita Federal revenues; and Nevada residents receive just \$547. District residents, on the other hand, receive \$3,898 per capita in Federal revenues. When we consider these facts, a 1.9 percent decrease in the Federal payment seems like a small amount to ask for. I can assure you, Mr. Chairman, that I do not believe this is the most perfect solution for cutting \$4 billion from the appropriations bills, and I can assure you that this is not being done to target any specific appropriations bill or any specific program—but this is a solution that will be shared by all. I asked everybody in this body—from both sides of the aisle—who is serious about staying on that real path toward a balanced budget to support our amendment.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia [Ms. NORTON].

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

I am inclined to simply say, "Enough already." Mr. Chairman, look at this week's U.S. News and World Report. The National Capital, the gentleman's capital, has become a national daily controversy. You cannot separate yourself from that.

There is a reason why the chairman of the committee on which you serve and the chairman of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations oppose this bill. This is not an appropriation we are dealing with; this is a city we are dealing with. It is a city that is insolvent.

These across-the-board cuts have been offered before in the Congress, but never for the District of Columbia appropriation. There is a reason for it. It is a complicated organism we are dealing with here. It is down on its knees, going, going, gone.

The Federal payment has not increased in 5 years. For the third year in a row the chairman has required a cut in the District's payment. Mr. Chairman, the PILOT we have here,

PILOT, the payment in lieu of taxes, keeps us from building on the most valuable and most useful land in the city, right in the middle of the city.

Let me tell the Members something: Congress has not paid its taxes recently, because the PILOT has not been increased in 5 years. Before that, until 1991, it had not been increased in 5 years.

Mr. Chairman, we have been using a monolithic strategy to downsize the District of Columbia. We have been using that even before the 104th Congress came into place. It is going down so fast that the taxpayers are picking up and leaving at a rate that should make your hair stand on end.

I have not called for an end of downsizing or an end of cuts, but after a control board and a Committee on Appropriations have looked closely at a city that is on the verge of dying and cut and said no more cuts, it ill behooves any of us to come to this floor and, shall we say, third-guess them on what should be done.

The 1.9-percent cut, you are not selling anything, I do not know why you do not say 2 percent cut and round off this figure, the 2-percent cut I think is sincerely offered, and it is sincerely received.

I ask Members to note the difference between an ordinary appropriation and a city in the deepest possible trouble. I ask Members to realize that the 2-percent cut has more than been made by, first, the control board, then the subcommittee, then the Committee on Appropriations, and now, it would appear, by the full body here. Please vote against this amendment.

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to my colleague, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. NEUMANN].

Mr. NEUMANN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Chairman, I serve on this committee, and I have the greatest respect for our committee chairman and for the ranking minority member and for all the work that has been done here. However, when we get done looking at all of these priorities individually, we have to come back to the fact that we have a higher priority, and that is to do what is right for the future of our country.

We are \$5.2 trillion in debt. The time has come for us to do what is right for future generations of Americans and get to a balanced budget. This is simply a small step in the right direction for the future of this great country of ours. That is what this is all about.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. HORN].

Mr. HORN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Chairman, I particularly praise the chairman of the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia of the Committee on Appropriations and the chairman of the authorizing commit-

tee, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. DAVIS]. Both are doing an outstanding job, and are the hardest workers in this Congress.

I have a high regard for my friend, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. GUTKNECHT], on the committee on which I serve, but I must oppose his amendment. I think enough. We have cut budgets as much as we reasonably can.

Washington must remain a beautiful world capital. It is a beautiful world capital, but there are a couple of things I would like to ask a question of the chairman about, to see if we could change. That is, driving around town yesterday, I found numerous stoplights never replaced, crossing walk lights never replaced, potholes never filled. I think that is the impression every single visitor to Washington gets.

If we are going to put in this Federal contribution, can we at least get the District Department of Public Works to do something about simple matters like that, that do affect life and death?

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

Mr. HORN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, in response to the gentleman's questions, we are all very much aware of all of these problems in the city. I would remind my colleague that these did not just happen overnight. The bridges and roads and infrastructure and police cars and fire engines have been running on basically empty for years. There has been no investment in the schools. The city's capital program basically does not exist.

The fact is, the District of Columbia's budget is over \$5 billion for a city of 550,000 people. The State of South Carolina, with 3½ million people, has a budget of \$4 billion. So it would seem that there is enough money.

We have discussed this with the city officials and have urged them to spend money on these public works projects. Basically the funds in this bill are at their discretion to spend, but we do strongly urge them to make these structural repairs and changes to turn the District around from its downward spiral.

Mr. HORN. If I might suggest to the chairman of the Committee, if he would condition the Federal payment, I think they would move a lot faster.

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance on my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. GUTKNECHT] is recognized for 1½ minutes.

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Chairman, I will end this debate the way I began. I do respect the work that is done on the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia of Committee on Appropriations for the District of Columbia. This is a very serious problem. But I would have to agree with my colleague, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HOSTETTLER], who spoke earlier. The problem is not necessarily that there is

not enough tax money flowing through the District of Columbia.

On a per capita basis, if we compare the schools, for example, how much we spend back in Minnesota on our public schools, something like \$5,600. Here in the District of Columbia, by some estimates, it is almost \$10,000. The problem is not that we are not spending enough money, but the District and the Federal Government, as oversight, have not been ensuring that those moneys are spent properly.

Mr. Chairman, what this amendment is really about is keeping our promises of last year. As the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SOUDER] said, if we cannot cut 1.9 percent this year, how are we going to cut 4 percent next year? Balancing the budget is not what you do next year, it is not what you do 2 years from now, it is what you do this year.

I think we have to keep faith with what we told the voters 2 years ago. I think we have to keep faith with our children. This is about generational equity, it is not about whether potholes are going to be filled in Washington, DC. They have not been filled in the past and perhaps they will not be filled in the future. But we can balance the Federal budget, if everybody is willing to tighten their belts just a little bit.

If we take 1.9 percent across-the-board and we compare it to a haircut, and what we are talking about is giving the bureaucracy a slight haircut, it is like cutting your hair about one-eighth of an inch. Most people would not even notice the difference.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. WALSH] is recognized for 1 minute.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, just to sum up, we certainly have worked very hard to try to get this bill to where it is today. Basically it is a bipartisan bill. Not everyone is happy with it.

Is it the right amount of Federal funds? I believe it is. If we were to reduce another \$12 million, \$13 million, the District could take that from wherever they decide to take it. We just put \$15 million back in for the fire department. I would hate to think that is where it would come from.

The fact is this \$660 million Federal payment is the amount that was authorized, and is the amount included in our 602(b) allocation. I think it is the right amount, and I would strongly urge a "no" vote on the Gutknecht amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. GUTKNECHT].

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

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

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of Thursday, July 18, 1996, further proceedings on the

amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. GUTKNECHT] will be postponed.

Are there further amendments?

SEQUENTIAL VOTES POSTPONED IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of Thursday, July 18, 1996, proceedings will now resume on those amendments on which further proceedings were postponed in the following order: First, the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia [Ms. NORTON], followed by the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota, [Mr. GUTKNECHT].

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. NORTON

The CHAIRMAN. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia [Ms. NORTON] on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes 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 176, noes 223, not voting 34, as follows:

[Roll No. 332]

AYES—176

Abercrombie	Doggett	Kennedy (MA)
Ackerman	Dooley	Kennedy (RI)
Andrews	Dunn	Kennelly
Baesler	Edwards	Klecicka
Baldacci	Engel	Klug
Balenger	Eshoo	Kolbe
Barrett (WI)	Evans	Lantos
Bass	Farr	Lazio
Bateman	Fattah	Levin
Becerra	Fawell	Lewis (GA)
Beilenson	Fields (LA)	Lofgren
Bentsen	Filner	Lowe
Berman	Foglietta	Luther
Bilbray	Franks (CT)	Maloney
Bishop	Franks (NJ)	Markey
Blumenauer	Frelinghuysen	Martinez
Boehlert	Frost	Martini
Bonilla	Furse	McCarthy
Boucher	Gejdenson	McDermott
Brown (CA)	Gibbons	McHale
Brown (OH)	Gilchrist	McKinney
Bryant (TX)	Gilman	Meehan
Campbell	Gonzalez	Meek
Cardin	Gordon	Menendez
Castle	Green (TX)	Meyers
Chapman	Greenwood	Millender-
Clay	Harman	McDonald
Clayton	Hastings (FL)	Miller (CA)
Clyburn	Hefner	Minge
Coleman	Hilliard	Moakley
Collins (IL)	Hinche	Molinari
Collins (MI)	Hobson	Moran
Condit	Horn	Nadler
Conyers	Houghton	Obey
Coyne	Hoyer	Olver
Cramer	Jackson (IL)	Pallone
Cummings	Jackson-Lee	Pastor
Davis	(TX)	Payne (NJ)
DeFazio	Jacobs	Payne (VA)
DeLauro	Johnson (CT)	Pelosi
Dellums	Johnson (SD)	Peterson (FL)
Deutsch	Johnson, E. B.	Pickett
Dicks	Johnston	Pomeroy
Dingell	Kaptur	Ramstad
Dixon	Kelly	Rangel

Reed	Shays
Regula	Sisisky
Richardson	Skaggs
Rivers	Slaughter
Rose	Spratt
Roukema	Stark
Roybal-Allard	Stokes
Sabo	Studds
Sanders	Tanner
Sawyer	Thompson
Schiff	Thurman
Schroeder	Torkildsen
Schumer	Torres
Scott	Trafigant
Serrano	Velazquez

NOES—223

Archer	Gillmor
Armey	Goodlatte
Bachus	Goodling
Baker (CA)	Goss
Baker (LA)	Graham
Barcia	Greene (UT)
Barr	Gunderson
Barrett (NE)	Gutknecht
Bartlett	Hall (OH)
Barton	Hall (TX)
Bereuter	Hamilton
Bevill	Hancock
Bilirakis	Hansen
Bliley	Hastert
Blute	Hastings (WA)
Boehner	Hayes
Bonior	Hayworth
Bono	Hefley
Borski	Heineman
Brewster	Herger
Browder	Hilleary
Bryant (TN)	Hoekstra
Bunn	Hoke
Bunning	Holden
Burr	Hostettler
Burton	Hunter
Buyer	Hutchinson
Callahan	Hyde
Calvert	Inglis
Camp	Istook
Canady	Johnson, Sam
Chabot	Jones
Chambliss	Kanjorski
Chenoweth	Kasich
Christensen	Kildee
Chrysler	Kim
Clinger	King
Coble	Kingston
Coburn	Klink
Collins (GA)	Knollenberg
Combest	LaFalce
Cooley	LaHood
Costello	Largent
Cox	Latham
Crane	LaTourette
Crapo	Laughlin
Creameans	Leach
Cubin	Lewis (CA)
Cunningham	Lewis (KY)
Danner	Lightfoot
Daniel	Linder
DeLay	Lipinski
Diaz-Balart	Livingston
Dickey	LoBiondo
Doolittle	Longley
Dornan	Lucas
Doyle	Manton
Dreier	Mascara
Duncan	McCollum
Ehlers	McCrery
Ehrlich	McHugh
English	McInnis
Ensign	McIntosh
Ewing	McKeon
Flanagan	McNulty
Foley	Metcalf
Forbes	Mica
Fowler	Miller (FL)
Fox	Mollohan
Frisa	Montgomery
Funderburk	Moorhead
Galleghy	Murtha
Ganske	Myers
Gekas	Myrick
Geren	Neumann

Vento	Lincoln
Visclosky	Manzullo
Ward	Matsui
Waters	McDade
Watt (NC)	Mink
Waxman	Morella
White	Neal
Williams	Nethercutt
Wise	Norwood
Woolsey	Owens
Wynn	Pryce
Yates	Quillen
Zimmer	Rush
	Smith (MI)

Nethercutt	Thornton
Norwood	Torricelli
Owens	Towns
Pryce	Wilson
Quillen	Young (FL)
Rush	
Smith (MI)	

□ 1818

This Clerk announced the following pair: On this vote:

Mrs. Morella for, with Mr. Everett against. Mr. MURTHA changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

Messrs. VENTO, BASS, and BOEHLERT changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was rejected. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GUTKNECHT

The CHAIRMAN. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. GUTKNECHT] on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes 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 170, noes 229, not voting 34, as follows:

[Roll No 333]

AYES—170

Archer	Edwards	Laughlin
Bachus	English	Leach
Baker (CA)	Ensign	Lewis (KY)
Barcia	Ewing	Linder
Barr	Foley	LoBiondo
Barrett (WI)	Fowler	Lofgren
Bartlett	Fox	Lucas
Barton	Funderburk	Luther
Bilbray	Ganske	Martini
Bilirakis	Geren	Mascara
Blute	Gillmor	McCollum
Brewster	Goodlatte	McHale
Browder	Gordon	McInnis
Bryant (TN)	Goss	McIntosh
Bunning	Graham	Metcalf
Burton	Green (TX)	Meyers
Buyer	Gutknecht	Mica
Callahan	Hamilton	Miller (FL)
Camp	Hancock	Minge
Campbell	Hansen	Molinari
Canady	Harman	Montgomery
Chabot	Hastert	Moorhead
Chambliss	Hastings (WA)	Myrick
Chenoweth	Hayes	Neumann
Christensen	Hayworth	Ney
Chrysler	Hefley	Nussle
Coble	Herger	Orton
Coburn	Hilleary	Paxon
Collins (GA)	Hobson	Peterson (MN)
Combest	Hoekstra	Petri
Condit	Hoke	Pombo
Cooley	Holden	Portman
Cox	Hostettler	Radanovich
Cramer	Hutchinson	Ramstad
Crane	Inglis	Richardson
Crapo	Istook	Roberts
Creameans	Jacobs	Roemer
Cubin	Johnson, Sam	Rohrabacher
Cunningham	Jones	Ros-Lehtinen
Deal	Kasich	Roth
DeFazio	Kelly	Roukema
Diaz-Balart	Kim	Royce
Dickey	Klecicka	Salmon
Dornan	Klug	Sanford
Doyle	LaHood	Saxton
Dreier	Largent	Schaefer
Duncan	Latham	Schroeder

NOT VOTING—34

Allard	Durbin	Ford
Brown (FL)	Everett	Frank (MA)
Brownback	Fazio	Gephardt
Clement	Fields (TX)	Gutierrez
de la Garza	Flake	Jefferson

Schumer  
Seastrand  
Sensenbrenner  
Shadegg  
Shays  
Skelton  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith (WA)  
Solomon

Souder  
Spence  
Stearns  
Stenholm  
Stockman  
Stump  
Talent  
Tate  
Taylor (MS)  
Taylor (NC)

Thornberry  
Tiaht  
Upton  
Watts (OK)  
Weldon (FL)  
Weller  
White  
Whitfield  
Zimmer

Owens  
Pryce  
Quillen  
Rush

Smith (MI)  
Thornton  
Torrice  
Towns

Wilson  
Young (FL)

Bereuter  
Berman  
Bevill  
Billbray  
Bilirakis  
Bishop  
Bliley  
Blumenauer  
Blute  
Boehlert  
Boehner  
Bonilla  
Bonior  
Bono  
Borski  
Boucher  
Browder  
Brown (CA)  
Brown (FL)  
Brown (OH)  
Bryant (TN)  
Bryant (TX)  
Bunn  
Bunning  
Burr  
Burton  
Buyer  
Callahan  
Calvert  
Camp  
Canady  
Cardin  
Castle  
Chabot  
Chambliss  
Chapman  
Christensen  
Chrysler  
Clay  
Clayton  
Clyburn  
Coburn  
Coleman  
Collins (GA)  
Collins (IL)  
Collins (MI)  
Conyers  
Costello  
Cox  
Coyne  
Crane  
Creameans  
Cubin  
Cummings  
Cunningham  
Danner  
Davis  
Deal  
DeFazio  
DeLauro  
DeLay  
Dellums  
Deutsch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dickey  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Dixon  
Doggett  
Dooley  
Doolittle  
Doyle  
Dreier  
Dunn  
Durbin  
Edwards  
Ehlers  
Ehrlich  
Engel  
English  
Ensign  
Eshoo  
Evans  
Ewing  
Farr  
Fattah  
Fawell  
Fields (LA)  
Filner  
Flanagan  
Foglietta  
Forbes  
Franks (CT)  
Franks (NJ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Frisa

Furse  
Gallegly  
Ganske  
Gejdenson  
Gekas  
Geren  
Gibbons  
Gilchrest  
Gonzalez  
Goodlatte  
Goodling  
Gordon  
Graham  
Green (TX)  
Greene (UT)  
Greenwood  
Gunderson  
Guthrie  
Hall (OH)  
Harman  
Hastert  
Hastings (FL)  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayes  
Hayworth  
Hefner  
Heineman  
Hilliard  
Hinchee  
Hobson  
Hoke  
Holden  
Horn  
Hostettler  
Houghton  
Hoyer  
Hunter  
Hutchinson  
Hyde  
Inglis  
Istook  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson-Lee  
(TX)  
Jacobs  
Johnson (CT)  
Johnson (SD)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Johnston  
Jones  
Kanjorski  
Kaptur  
Kasich  
Kelly  
Kennedy (MA)  
Kennedy (RI)  
Kennelly  
Kildee  
Kim  
King  
Kingston  
Kleczka  
Klink  
Klug  
Knollenberg  
Kolbe  
LaFalce  
Lantos  
Largent  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Lewis (KY)  
Lightfoot  
Linder  
Lipinski  
Livingston  
LoBiondo  
Longley  
Lowey  
Lucas  
Luther  
Manton  
Markey  
Martinez  
Martini  
Mascara  
McCarthy  
McCollum  
McCoy  
McDermott  
McHale  
McHugh  
McInnis  
McKeon  
McKinney

McNulty  
Meehan  
Meek  
Menendez  
Metcalf  
Millender-  
McDonald  
Miller (CA)  
Miller (FL)  
Minge  
Moakley  
Molinaro  
Mollohan  
Montgomery  
Moran  
Murtha  
Myers  
Myrick  
Ney  
Nussle  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Olver  
Ortiz  
Orton  
Oxley  
Packard  
Pallone  
Parker  
Pastor  
Paxon  
Payne (NJ)  
Payne (VA)  
Pelosi  
Peterson (FL)  
Pombo  
Pomeroy  
Porter  
Portman  
Poshard  
Quinn  
Radanovich  
Rahall  
Rangel  
Reed  
Regula  
Richardson  
Riggs  
Rivers  
Rogers  
Rohrabacher  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Rose  
Roth  
Roybal-Allard  
Sabo  
Salmon  
Sanders  
Sawyer  
Saxton  
Schiff  
Schumer  
Scott  
Seastrand  
Serrano  
Shadegg  
Shaw  
Shuster  
Sisisky  
Skaggs  
Skeen  
Skelton  
Slaughter  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith (WA)  
Souder  
Spence  
Spratt  
Stark  
Stokes  
Stupak  
Tanner  
Tate  
Tauzin  
Taylor (NC)  
Tejeda  
Thomas  
Thompson  
Thornberry  
Thurman  
Torres  
Traficant  
Velazquez  
Vento  
Visclosky  
Volkmer  
Vucanovich  
Walker

## NOES—229

Abercrombie  
Ackerman  
Andrews  
Armed  
Baesler  
Baker (LA)  
Baldacci  
Ballenger  
Barrett (NE)  
Bass  
Bateman  
Becerra  
Beilenson  
Bentsen  
Bereuter  
Berman  
Bevill  
Bishop  
Bliley  
Blumenauer  
Boehlert  
Boehner  
Bonilla  
Bonior  
Bono  
Borski  
Boucher  
Brown (CA)  
Brown (OH)  
Bryant (TX)  
Bunn  
Burr  
Calvert  
Cardin  
Castle  
Chapman  
Clay  
Clayton  
Clinger  
Clyburn  
Coleman  
Collins (IL)  
Collins (MI)  
Conyers  
Costello  
Coyne  
Cummings  
Danner  
Davis  
DeLauro  
DeLay  
Dellums  
Deutsch  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Dixon  
Doggett  
Dooley  
Doolittle  
Dunn  
Ehlers  
Ehrlich  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Evans  
Farr  
Fattah  
Fawell  
Fields (LA)  
Filner  
Flanagan  
Foglietta  
Forbes  
Franks (CT)  
Franks (NJ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Frisa

Frost  
Furse  
Gallegly  
Gejdenson  
Gekas  
Gibbons  
Gilchrest  
Gilman  
Gonzalez  
Goodling  
Greene (UT)  
Greenwood  
Gunderson  
Hall (OH)  
Hall (TX)  
Hastings (FL)  
Hefner  
Heineman  
Hilliard  
Hinchee  
Horn  
Houghton  
Hoyer  
Hunter  
Hyde  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson-Lee  
(TX)  
Johnson (CT)  
Johnson (SD)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnston  
Kanjorski  
Kaptur  
Kennedy (MA)  
Kennedy (RI)  
Kennelly  
Kildee  
King  
Kingston  
Klink  
Knollenberg  
Kolbe  
LaFalce  
Lantos  
LaTourette  
Lazio  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Lightfoot  
Lipinski  
Livingston  
Longley  
Lowey  
Maloney  
Manton  
Markey  
Martinez  
McCarthy  
McCrery  
McDermott  
McHugh  
McKeon  
McKinney  
McNulty  
Meehan  
Meek  
Menendez  
Millender-  
McDonald  
Miller (CA)  
Moakley  
Mollohan  
Moran  
Murtha  
Myers

Nadler  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Olver  
Ortiz  
Oxley  
Packard  
Pallone  
Parker  
Pastor  
Payne (NJ)  
Payne (VA)  
Pelosi  
Peterson (FL)  
Pickett  
Pomeroy  
Porter  
Poshard  
Quinn  
Rahall  
Rangel  
Reed  
Regula  
Riggs  
Rivers  
Rogers  
Rose  
Roybal-Allard  
Sabo  
Sanders  
Sawyer  
Scarborough  
Schiff  
Scott  
Serrano  
Shaw  
Shuster  
Sisisky  
Skaggs  
Skeen  
Slaughter  
Spratt  
Stark  
Stokes  
Studds  
Stupak  
Tanner  
Tauzin  
Tejeda  
Thomas  
Thompson  
Thurman  
Torkildsen  
Torres  
Traficant  
Velazquez  
Vento  
Visclosky  
Volkmer  
Vucanovich  
Walker  
Walsh  
Wamp  
Ward  
Waters  
Watt (NC)  
Waxman  
Weldon (PA)  
Wicker  
Williams  
Wise  
Wolf  
Woolsey  
Wynn  
Yates  
Young (AK)  
Zeliff

## NOT VOTING—34

Allard  
Brown (FL)  
Brownback  
Clement  
de la Garza  
Durbin  
Everett  
Fazio

Fields (TX)  
Flake  
Ford  
Frank (MA)  
Gephardt  
Gutierrez  
Jefferson  
Lincoln

Manzullo  
Matsui  
McDade  
Mink  
Morella  
Neal  
Nethercutt  
Norwood

Abercrombie  
Ackerman  
Andrews  
Archer  
Armed  
Bachus

Baker (LA)  
Baldacci  
Ballenger  
Barcia  
Barrett (NE)  
Barrett (WI)

Bartlett  
Bass  
Bateman  
Becerra  
Beilenson  
Bentsen

□ 1827

The Clerk announced the following pair:

On this vote:

Mr. Everett for, with Mrs. Morella against. So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no other amendments, under the previous order of the House of July 18, 1996, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. EWING) having assumed the chair, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill, (H.R. 3845), making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes, and pursuant to the order of the House of Thursday, July 18, 1996, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

Pursuant to that order of the House of July 18, 1996, the previous question is ordered.

## □ 1830

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that if proceedings resume on the three postponed questions on agreeing to motions to suspend the rules immediately after an electronic vote on the question of passing H.R. 3845, then the Speaker may reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on each of the postponed questions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EWING). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XV, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 332, nays 68, not voting 33, as follows:

[Roll No. 334]

YEAS—332

Bereuter  
Berman  
Bevill  
Billbray  
Bilirakis  
Bishop  
Bliley  
Blumenauer  
Blute  
Boehlert  
Boehner  
Bonilla  
Bonior  
Bono  
Borski  
Boucher  
Browder  
Brown (CA)  
Brown (FL)  
Brown (OH)  
Bryant (TN)  
Bryant (TX)  
Bunn  
Bunning  
Burr  
Burton  
Buyer  
Callahan  
Calvert  
Camp  
Canady  
Cardin  
Castle  
Chabot  
Chambliss  
Chapman  
Christensen  
Chrysler  
Clay  
Clayton  
Clyburn  
Coburn  
Coleman  
Collins (GA)  
Collins (IL)  
Collins (MI)  
Conyers  
Costello  
Cox  
Coyne  
Crane  
Creameans  
Cubin  
Cummings  
Cunningham  
Danner  
Davis  
Deal  
DeFazio  
DeLauro  
DeLay  
Dellums  
Deutsch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dickey  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Dixon  
Doggett  
Dooley  
Doolittle  
Doyle  
Dreier  
Dunn  
Durbin  
Edwards  
Ehlers  
Ehrlich  
Engel  
English  
Ensign  
Eshoo  
Evans  
Ewing  
Farr  
Fattah  
Fawell  
Fields (LA)  
Filner  
Flanagan  
Foglietta  
Foley  
Forbes  
Fox  
Franks (CT)  
Franks (NJ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Frisa  
Frost

Furse  
Gallegly  
Ganske  
Gejdenson  
Gekas  
Geren  
Gibbons  
Gilchrest  
Gonzalez  
Goodlatte  
Goodling  
Gordon  
Graham  
Green (TX)  
Greene (UT)  
Greenwood  
Gunderson  
Guthrie  
Hall (OH)  
Harman  
Hastert  
Hastings (FL)  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayes  
Hayworth  
Hefner  
Heineman  
Hilliard  
Hinchee  
Hobson  
Hoke  
Holden  
Horn  
Hostettler  
Houghton  
Hoyer  
Hunter  
Hutchinson  
Hyde  
Inglis  
Istook  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson-Lee  
(TX)  
Jacobs  
Johnson (CT)  
Johnson (SD)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Johnston  
Jones  
Kanjorski  
Kaptur  
Kasich  
Kelly  
Kennedy (MA)  
Kennedy (RI)  
Kennelly  
Kildee  
Kim  
King  
Kingston  
Kleczka  
Klink  
Klug  
Knollenberg  
Kolbe  
LaFalce  
Lantos  
Largent  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Lewis (KY)  
Lightfoot  
Linder  
Lipinski  
Livingston  
LoBiondo  
Longley  
Lowey  
Lucas  
Luther  
Manton  
Markey  
Martinez  
Martini  
Mascara  
McCarthy  
McCollum  
McCoy  
McDermott  
McHale  
McHugh  
McInnis  
McKeon  
McKinney

McNulty  
Meehan  
Meek  
Menendez  
Metcalf  
Millender-  
McDonald  
Miller (CA)  
Miller (FL)  
Minge  
Moakley  
Molinaro  
Mollohan  
Montgomery  
Moran  
Murtha  
Myers  
Myrick  
Ney  
Nussle  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Olver  
Ortiz  
Orton  
Oxley  
Packard  
Pallone  
Parker  
Pastor  
Paxon  
Payne (NJ)  
Payne (VA)  
Pelosi  
Peterson (FL)  
Pombo  
Pomeroy  
Porter  
Portman  
Poshard  
Quinn  
Radanovich  
Rahall  
Rangel  
Reed  
Regula  
Richardson  
Riggs  
Rivers  
Rogers  
Rohrabacher  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Rose  
Roth  
Roybal-Allard  
Sabo  
Salmon  
Sanders  
Sawyer  
Saxton  
Schiff  
Schumer  
Scott  
Seastrand  
Serrano  
Shadegg  
Shaw  
Shuster  
Sisisky  
Skaggs  
Skeen  
Skelton  
Slaughter  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith (WA)  
Souder  
Spence  
Spratt  
Stark  
Stokes  
Stupak  
Tanner  
Tate  
Tauzin  
Taylor (NC)  
Tejeda  
Thomas  
Thompson  
Thornberry  
Thurman  
Torres  
Traficant  
Velazquez  
Vento  
Visclosky  
Volkmer  
Vucanovich  
Walker

Walsh Weldon (PA) Woolsey  
Wamp White Wynn  
Ward Whitfield Yates  
Waters Wicker Young (AK)  
Watts (OK) Williams Zeliff  
Waxman Wise  
Weldon (FL) Wolf

NAYS—68

Baesler Hansen Roukema  
Baker (CA) Hefley Royce  
Barr Hergert Sanford  
Barton Hilleary Scarborough  
Brewster Hoekstra Schaefer  
Campbell LaHood Schroeder  
Chenoweth Laughlin Sensenbrenner  
Coble Lazio Shays  
Combest Leach Solomon  
Condit Lofgren Stearns  
Cooley Maloney Stenholm  
Cramer McIntosh Stockman  
Crapo Meyers Studts  
Dornan Mica Stump  
Duncan Moorhead Talent  
Fowler Nadler Taylor (MS)  
Funderburk Neumann Tiahrt  
Gillmor Peterson (MN)  
Gilman Petri Upton  
Goss Pickett Watt (NC)  
Hall (TX) Ramstad Weller  
Hamilton Roberts Zimmer  
Hancock Roemer

NOT VOTING—33

Allard Gephardt Norwood  
Brownback Gutierrez Owens  
Clement Jefferson Pryce  
Clinger Lincoln Quillen  
de la Garza Manzullo Rush  
Everett Matsui Smith (MI)  
Fazio McDade Thornton  
Fields (TX) Mink Torricelli  
Flake Morella Towns  
Ford Neal Wilson  
Frank (MA) Nethercutt Young (FL)

□ 1846

Mrs. MALONEY and Mr. HEFLEY changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EWING). Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5 of rule I, the Chair will now put the question on each motion to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today in the order in which that motion was entertained.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 3267, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 3536, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 3159, by the yeas and nays.

Pursuant to the order of the House today, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for all electronic vote in this series.

CHILD PILOT SAFETY ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DUNCAN] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3267, on which the yeas and nays were ordered. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 395, nays 5, not voting 33, as follows:

[Roll No. 335]

YEAS—395

Abercrombie Dicks Johnson, E. B.  
Ackerman Dingell Johnson, Sam  
Andrews Dixon Johnston  
Archer Doggett Jones  
Armey Dooley Kanjorski  
Bachus Doolittle Kaptur  
Baesler Dornan Kasich  
Baker (CA) Doyle Kelly  
Baker (LA) Dreier Kennedy (MA)  
Baldacci Duncan Kennedy (RI)  
Ballenger Dunn Kennelly  
Barcia Durbin Kildee  
Barr Edwards Kim  
Barrett (NE) Ehlers King  
Barrett (WI) Ehrlich Kingston  
Bartlett Engel Kleczka  
Barton English Klink  
Bass Ensign Klug  
Bateman Eshoo Knollenberg  
Becerra Evans Kolbe  
Beilenson Ewing LaFalce  
Bentsen Farr LaHood  
Bereuter Fattah Lantos  
Berman Fawell Largent  
Bevill Fields (LA) Latham  
Bilbray Filner LaTourette  
Bilirakis Flanagan Lazio  
Bishop Foglietta Leach  
Bileley Foley Levin  
Blumenauer Forbes Lewis (CA)  
Blute Fowler Lewis (GA)  
Boehlert Fox Lewis (KY)  
Boehner Franks (CT) Lightfoot  
Bonilla Franks (NJ) Linder  
Bonior Frelinghuysen Lipinski  
Bono Frisa Livingston  
Borski Frost LoBiondo  
Boucher Funderburk Lofgren  
Brewster Furse Longley  
Browder Gallegly Lowey  
Brown (CA) Ganske Lucas  
Brown (FL) Gejdenson Luther  
Brown (OH) Gekas Maloney  
Bryant (TN) Geren Manton  
Bryant (TX) Gibbons Markey  
Bunn Gilchrist Martinez  
Bunning Gilmor Martini  
Burr Gilman Mascara  
Burton Gonzalez McCarthy  
Buyer Goodlatte McCollum  
Callahan Goodling McCreery  
Calvert Gordon McDermott  
Camp Goss McHale  
Campbell Graham McHugh  
Canady Green (TX) McInnis  
Cardin Greene (UT) McIntosh  
Castle Greenwood McKean  
Chabot Gunderson McKinney  
Chambliss Gutknecht McNulty  
Chapman Hall (OH) Meehan  
Chenoweth Hall (TX) Meek  
Christensen Hamilton Menendez  
Chryslers Hancock Metcalf  
Clay Hansen Meyers  
Clayton Harman Mica  
Clinger Hastert Millender-  
Clyburn Hastings (FL) McDonald  
Coble Hastings (WA) Miller (CA)  
Coburn Hayes Miller (FL)  
Coleman Hayworth Minge  
Collins (GA) Hefley Moakley  
Collins (IL) Hefner Molinari  
Collins (MI) Heineman Montgomery  
Combest Hergert Moorhead  
Condit Hilleary Moran  
Conyers Hilliard Murtha  
Costello Hinchey Myers  
Cox Hobson Myrick  
Coyne Hoekstra Nadler  
Cramer Hoke Neumann  
Crane Holden Ney  
Crapo Horn Nussle  
Creameans Hostettler Oberstar  
Cubin Houghton Obey  
Cummings Hoyer Olver  
Cunningham Hunter Ortiz  
Danner Hutchinson Orton  
Davis Hyde Oxley  
Deal Inglis Packard  
DeFazio Istook Pallone  
DeLauro Jackson (IL) Parker  
DeLay Jackson-Lee Pastor  
Dellums (TX) Paxon  
Deutsch Jacobs Payne (NJ)  
Diaz-Balart Johnson (CT) Payne (VA)  
Dickey Johnson (SD) Pelosi

Peterson (FL) Schumer Thornberry  
Peterson (MN) Scott Thurman  
Petri Seastrand Tiahrt  
Pickett Sensenbrenner Torkildsen  
Pombo Serrano Torres  
Pomeroy Shadeegg Traficant  
Porter Shaw Upton  
Portman Shays Velazquez  
Poshard Shuster Vento  
Quinn Sisisky Visclosky  
Radanovich Skaggs Volkmer  
Rahall Skeen Vucanovich  
Ramstad Skelton Walker  
Rangel Slaughter Walsh  
Reed Smith (NJ) Wamp  
Regula Smith (TX) Ward  
Richardson Smith (WA) Waters  
Riggs Solomon Watt (NC)  
Rivers Souder Watts (OK)  
Roberts Spence Waxman  
Roemer Spratt Weldon (FL)  
Rogers Stark Weldon (PA)  
Rohrabacher Stearns Weller  
Ros-Lehtinen Stenholm White  
Rose Stockman Whitfield  
Roth Stokes Wicker  
Roukema Studts Williams  
Roybal-Allard Stupak Wise  
Royce Talent Wolf  
Sabo Tanner Woolsey  
Salmon Tate Wynn  
Sanders Tauzin Yates  
Sanford Taylor (MS) Young (AK)  
Sawyer Taylor (NC) Zeliff  
Saxton Tejada Zimmer  
Schiff Thomas  
Schroeder Thompson

NAYS—5

Cooley Scarborough Stump  
Laughlin Schaefer

NOT VOTING—33

Allard Gutierrez Norwood  
Brownback Jefferson Owens  
Clement Lincoln Pryce  
de la Garza Manzullo Quillen  
Everett Matsui Rush  
Fazio McDade Smith (MI)  
Fields (TX) Mink Thornton  
Flake Mollohan Torricelli  
Ford Morella Towns  
Frank (MA) Neal Wilson  
Gephardt Nethercutt Young (FL)

□ 1855

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AIRLINE PILOT HIRING AND SAFETY ACT OF 1996

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 3536, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DUNCAN] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3536, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 401, nays 0, not voting 32, as follows:

[Roll No. 336]

YEAS—401

Abercrombie Armey Baker (LA)  
Ackerman Bachus Baldacci  
Andrews Baesler Ballenger  
Archer Baker (CA) Barcia