

for discretionary budget authority. Approximately one-half of the bill's funding finances Interior Department programs to manage and study the Nation's animal, plant and mineral resources. The balance of the measure's funds support other non-interior agencies that perform related functions. These include the Forest Service, conservation and fossil energy programs run by the Department of Energy, and the Indian Health Services, as well as the Smithsonian and other cultural organizations.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. LIVINGSTON), for requesting an open rule on this important legislation. Recognizing that certain members have particular concerns about the bill, the Committee on Rules has reported a rule which permits those wishing to offer amendments to do so.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support both the rule and the underlying legislation, H.R. 4193.

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

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order that a quorum is not present and move a call of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under clause 6, rule XV of the House, the Chair cannot entertain a point of no quorum at this stage.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, at what stage then can the point of no quorum be made?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. At such time as the Chair is putting the question to a vote.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, we have a very important debate coming up on the rule itself, and I would think that this is the proper time for the Chair to consider that Members of the House ought to hear the debate. I respectfully ask the Chair to have that in mind when it makes the ruling.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Clause 6 of rule XV restrains the Chair from entertaining the point of order at this point in time.

The gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER) is recognized for 30 minutes.

(Ms. SLAUGHTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) for yielding me the customary half hour.

Mr. Speaker, this rule has many good features. It is an open rule that will allow Members to work their will. It self-executes important amendments that deal with vital issues, such as the wildland fire suppression, forest health

and Indian health care. In fact, I would have been pleased to vigorously support this rule if it had protected all portions of the committee-reported bill from points of order and if it had allowed the precedents of the House to determine the order in which Members would be recognized to offer amendments.

However, the rule reported by the Committee on Rules leaves unprotected a single provision of the bill, allowing that provision of the bill to be struck, but then the rule allows a specified majority member to offer an amendment to put the same provision back in the bill.

Now, why do we go through this charade? Because apparently they wanted to mollify a segment of the conference while simultaneously allowing a majority Member, who is not a member of the Committee on Appropriations or the authorizing committee, to appear to take a leadership role on the arts.

As the Chair of the Congressional Member Organization for the Arts, I encourage all Members to support the arts and welcome their active participation and leadership in the ongoing efforts to fund the National Endowment for the Arts at a reasonable level.

However, this year in particular, the decision to award this important amendment to a majority Member is extremely unfortunate. This is the last year in which debate on Federal support of the arts will be led by the distinguished ranking member of the Subcommittee on Interior of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. YATES). Known as the champion of the National Endowment for the Arts and credited for keeping it alive by the sheer force of his will, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. YATES) is retiring at the end of the year. Under the normal procedures of the House, the gentleman would have had the honor of offering amendments to strengthen the arts, but this rule deliberately snatches that honor from him, for purely partisan reasons.

Of course, this disappointment can never obscure the debt that artists, arts, educators and arts institutions across the Nation owe to their long time champion.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. SLAUGHTER. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER) yield for that purpose?

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. YATES of Illinois moves that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to adjourn

offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. YATES).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 7, nays 382, not voting 45, as follows:

[Roll No. 309]

YEAS—7

Conyers	Gephardt	Nadler
DeFazio	McDermott	
Filner	Miller (CA)	
	NAYS—382	
Abercrombie	Cooksey	Hamilton
Ackerman	Costello	Hansen
Aderholt	Cox	Hastert
Allen	Coyne	Hastings (FL)
Andrews	Cramer	Hastings (WA)
Archer	Crane	Hayworth
Bachus	Cubin	Hefley
Baesler	Cummings	Herger
Baldacci	Cunningham	Hilleary
Ballenger	Davis (FL)	Hilliard
Barcia	Davis (IL)	Hinchey
Barr	Davis (VA)	Hinojosa
Barrett (NE)	Deal	Hobson
Barrett (WI)	DeGette	Hoekstra
Bartlett	Delahunt	Holden
Barton	DeLauro	Hooley
Bass	Deutsch	Horn
Bateman	Diaz-Balart	Hostettler
Becerra	Dickey	Houghton
Bentsen	Dicks	Hoyer
Bereuter	Dingell	Hulshof
Berman	Doggett	Hunter
Berry	Dooley	Hutchinson
Bilbray	Doyle	Hyde
Bishop	Dreier	Inglis
Blagojevich	Duncan	Istook
Bliley	Edwards	Jackson (IL)
Blumenauer	Ehlers	Jackson-Lee
Blunt	Ehrlich	(TX)
Boehlert	Emerson	Jefferson
Boehner	English	Jenkins
Bonilla	Ensign	Johnson (CT)
Bonior	Eshoo	Johnson (WI)
Bono	Etheridge	Johnson, E.B.
Borski	Everett	Johnson, Sam
Boswell	Farr	Jones
Boucher	Fattah	Kanjorski
Boyd	Fawell	Kasich
Brady (PA)	Fazio	Kelly
Brady (TX)	Foley	Kennedy (MA)
Brown (CA)	Forbes	Kennedy (RI)
Brown (FL)	Fossella	Kildee
Brown (OH)	Fowler	Kilpatrick
Bryant	Fox	Kim
Bunning	Frank (MA)	Kind (WI)
Burr	Franks (NJ)	King (NY)
Buyer	Frelinghuysen	Kingston
Callahan	Frost	Klecza
Calvert	Furse	Klink
Camp	Gallegly	Klug
Campbell	Ganske	Knollenberg
Canady	Gejdenson	Kolbe
Cannon	Gekas	Kucinich
Capps	Gibbons	LaFalce
Carson	Gilchrest	LaHood
Castle	Gillmor	Lampson
Chabot	Gilman	Lantos
Chambliss	Goode	Largent
Chenoweth	Goodlatte	Latham
Christensen	Goodling	LaTourrette
Clay	Gordon	Lazio
Clayton	Goss	Leach
Clement	Graham	Lee
Clyburn	Granger	Levin
Coble	Green	Lewis (CA)
Coburn	Greenwood	Lewis (GA)
Collins	Gutierrez	Lewis (KY)
Combest	Gutknecht	Linder
Condit	Hall (OH)	Lipinski
Cook	Hall (TX)	Livingston

LoBiondo	Pease	Smith (OR)
Lofgren	Peterson (PA)	Smith (TX)
Lowey	Petri	Smith, Adam
Lucas	Pitts	Smith, Linda
Luther	Pombo	Snowbarger
Maloney (CT)	Pomeroy	Snyder
Maloney (NY)	Portman	Solomon
Manton	Price (NC)	Souder
Manzullo	Pryce (OH)	Spence
Martinez	Quinn	Spratt
Mascara	Radanovich	Stabenow
Matsui	Rahall	Stark
McCarthy (MO)	Ramstad	Stearns
McCarthy (NY)	Rangel	Stokes
McCollum	Redmond	Strickland
McGovern	Regula	Stump
McHugh	Reyes	Stupak
McInnis	Riggs	Sununu
McIntosh	Riley	Talent
McIntyre	Rivers	Tanner
McKeon	Rodriguez	Tauscher
McKinney	Roemer	Tauzin
Meehan	Rogan	Taylor (MS)
Meek (FL)	Rogers	Taylor (NC)
Meeks (NY)	Rohrabacher	Thomas
Menendez	Ros-Lehtinen	Thompson
Metcalf	Rothman	Thornberry
Mica	Roybal-Allard	Thune
Millender-	Royce	Thurman
McDonald	Rush	Tiahrt
Miller (FL)	Ryun	Tierney
Minge	Sabo	Torres
Mink	Salmon	Towns
Moakley	Sanchez	Traficant
Mollohan	Sandlin	Upton
Moran (KS)	Sanford	Velazquez
Moran (VA)	Sawyer	Vento
Morella	Saxton	Visclosky
Murtha	Scarborough	Walsh
Myrick	Schaefer, Dan	Wamp
Neal	Schaffer, Bob	Waters
Nethercutt	Scott	Watkins
Neumann	Sensenbrenner	Watt (NC)
Ney	Serrano	Watts (OK)
Nussle	Sessions	Waxman
Oberstar	Shadeegg	Weldon (FL)
Obey	Shaw	Weller
Olver	Shays	Wexler
Oxley	Sherman	Weygand
Packard	Shimkus	White
Pallone	Shuster	Whitfield
Pappas	Sisisky	Wicker
Parker	Skaggs	Wilson
Pascrell	Skeen	Wise
Pastor	Skelton	Wolf
Paul	Slaughter	Woolsey
Paxon	Smith (MI)	Wynn
Payne	Smith (NJ)	Yates

NOT VOTING—45

Army	Gonzalez	Owens
Baker	Harman	Pelosi
Bilirakis	Hefner	Peterson (MN)
Burton	Hill	Pickering
Cardin	John	Pickett
Crapo	Kaptur	Porter
Danner	Kennelly	Poshard
DeLay	Markey	Roukema
Dixon	McCrery	Sanders
Doolittle	McDade	Schumer
Dunn	McHale	Stenholm
Engel	McNulty	Turner
Evans	Northup	Weldon (PA)
Ewing	Norwood	Young (AK)
Ford	Ortiz	Young (FL)

□ 1102

Messrs. HASTINGS of Florida, ISTOOK, LINDER, SAXTON, NUSSLE, WHITE, KLUG and COOKSEY changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. MINGE changed his vote from "present" to "nay."

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4193, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, this is the last year in which debate on the Federal support for the arts will be led by the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. YATES), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Interior of the Committee on Appropriations. Renowned as the champion of the NEA and credited for keeping it alive by the sheer force of his will, the gentleman from Illinois is retiring at the end of the year.

Under the usual procedures of the House, the gentleman would have the honor of offering amendments to strengthen the arts. But this rule takes that honor away from him. Of course, this disappointment can never obscure the debt that artists, art educators, and art institutions across the Nation owe to their long-time champion. History will record SID YATES' legacy, the vitality of the arts across our Nation.

This rule cannot tarnish SID YATES' leadership on the issue, but it does demonstrate the nature of the leadership so caught up in its power that it has the audacity to deny the foremost supporter of the arts one last chance to lead the battle for the NEA survival.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a few moments to talk about the National Endowment for the Arts. It has been 32 years since President Johnson signed into law the bill legislation that would create the National Endowment for the Arts. He, along with most Americans, believed that the Federal Government must have a role in supporting arts.

Since then we have seen a profound impact on the nonprofit arts community in this country. The number of arts agencies has risen from five in 1965 to 56 today. Local arts agencies have grown from 400 to 4,000. Nonprofit theaters from 56 to 425. Orchestras from 1,000 to 1,800, and opera companies from 27 to 120.

From an economic perspective, the benefits of the NEA are unmistakable. Last year, the \$98 million allocated to the NEA provided the cornerstone for a \$37 billion industry. For the price of one hundredth of one percent of the Federal budget, we helped create 1.3 million full-time jobs in States, cities, towns, and villages across the country, generating \$3.4 billion for the Federal Treasury in income taxes.

The U.S. Conference of Mayors, and more than 100 CEOs of major corporations, all support the NEA because they recognize the contribution of the arts to our economy and to our culture.

Most importantly, we must not forget the impact of the arts on our Nation's most precious resource, our children. Providing students access to art has a significant impact on their overall development, including academic achievement and behavior. In fact, a study conducted by the College En-

trance Examination Board showed that students with 4 or more years of arts classes raised their SAT scores by 53 points on the verbal and 35 points on the math portions of the test. For 36 cents per capita, how can we not even consider making this investment?

The NEA is also instrumental in making sure all Americans have access to the arts. Through its innovative new program, ArtsREACH, the agency is working to stimulate participation in areas that are often underserved by the arts grants. This program, which will be announcing its first set of grants later this year, provides funding directly to communities and States that receive fewer than five grants during the preceding year. With help from the NEA, communities develop a cultural plan with input from the local Chamber of Commerce, social service agencies, police departments, mayors, local artists and other community leaders. Outreach grants will enable communities to undertake such endeavors as building performance and exhibit spaces, enhancing opportunities in arts education, and developing arts alternatives for youth at risk.

Mr. Speaker, we may hear opponents of the NEA argue that the agency is no longer needed, that the private sector is fully capable of supporting the arts in America. I respectfully beg to differ.

Every Federal dollar spent by the National Endowment for the Arts leverages many additional public dollars at the State and local levels, as well as multiple private donations. Funding for the arts rests on a delicate balance of Federal, State, and local government funding, ticket sales, other earned income, as well as corporate and individual philanthropic giving. No arts organization can survive on earned income alone. In fiscal year 1997, the \$99.5 million contributed by the Federal Government helped leverage \$280 million in State funding and more than \$675 million from local governments. The Federal Government needs to continue to do its share.

Mr. Speaker, it is time to stop holding the NEA a political hostage. We owe this to the agency, to the artists, and most importantly to our constituents.

In the 1996 Louis Harris poll, a majority of all Americans supported a Federal role in funding the arts. Federal funding for the arts has been and will continue to be a hallmark of civilized societies around the world. The benefits that we receive for our economy, for our children, and for our communities far outweigh our small financial investment. I urge my colleagues to oppose any efforts to shrink this important responsibility.

Mr. Speaker, the bill reported by the Committee on Appropriations recognized the benefits of the arts by providing \$98 million, nearly level funding. That funding should have remained in the bill, making an amendment to restore it unnecessary.