

material, some riders, and the offsets that are holding us up. But, we do plan to file that bill today.

I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA) for his comments.

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

1045

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). All time for debate has expired.

The joint resolution is considered as having been read for amendment.

Pursuant to House Resolution 381, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution 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 joint resolution.

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

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 403, nays 8, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 596]

YEAS—403

Aderholt	Camp	Ehrlich
Allen	Campbell	Emerson
Andrews	Canady	English
Archer	Cannon	Eshoo
Armye	Capps	Etheridge
Bachus	Capuano	Evans
Baird	Cardin	Everett
Baker	Carson	Ewing
Baldacci	Castle	Farr
Baldwin	Chabot	Fattah
Ballenger	Chambliss	Filner
Barcia	Clayton	Fletcher
Barr	Clement	Foley
Barrett (NE)	Clyburn	Ford
Barrett (WI)	Coble	Fossella
Bartlett	Coburn	Fowler
Barton	Collins	Frank (MA)
Bass	Combust	Franks (NJ)
Bateman	Condit	Frelinghuysen
Becerra	Cook	Frost
Bentsen	Cooksey	Gallegly
Bereuter	Costello	Ganske
Berkley	Cox	Gejdenson
Berman	Coyne	Gekas
Berry	Cramer	Gephardt
Biggert	Crane	Gibbons
Bilbray	Crowley	Gilchrest
Bilirakis	Cubin	Gillmor
Bishop	Cummings	Gilman
Blagojevich	Cunningham	Gonzalez
Bliley	Danner	Goode
Blumenauer	Davis (FL)	Goodlatte
Blunt	Davis (IL)	Goodling
Boehlert	Davis (VA)	Gordon
Boehner	DeFazio	Goss
Bonilla	DeGette	Graham
Bonior	Delahunt	Granger
Bono	DeLauro	Green (TX)
Borski	DeLay	Green (WI)
Boswell	DeMint	Greenwood
Boucher	Deutsch	Gutierrez
Boyd	Dickey	Gutknecht
Brady (PA)	Dicks	Hall (OH)
Brady (TX)	Dingell	Hall (TX)
Brown (FL)	Doggett	Hansen
Brown (OH)	Dooley	Hastert
Bryant	Doolittle	Hastings (FL)
Burr	Doyle	Hastings (WA)
Burton	Dreier	Hayes
Buyer	Duncan	Hayworth
Callahan	Edwards	Hefley
Calvert	Ehlers	Herger

Hill (IN)	McInnis	Sandlin
Hill (MT)	McIntosh	Sanford
Hilleary	McIntyre	Sawyer
Hilliard	McKeon	Saxton
Hinchee	McNulty	Schaffer
Hinojosa	Meek (FL)	Schakowsky
Hobson	Meeks (NY)	Scott
Hoeffel	Menendez	Sensenbrenner
Hoekstra	Metcalfe	Serrano
Holden	Mica	Sessions
Holt	Millender-McDonald	Shays
Hooley	Miller (FL)	Sherman
Horn	Miller, Gary	Sherwood
Hostettler	Miller, George	Shimkus
Houghton	Minge	Shows
Hoyer	Mink	Shuster
Hulshof	Moakley	Simpson
Hunter	Mollohan	Sisisky
Hutchinson	Moore	Skeen
Hyde	Moran (KS)	Skelton
Inslee	Moran (VA)	Slaughter
Isakson	Morella	Smith (MI)
Istook	Murtha	Smith (NJ)
Jackson (IL)	Myrick	Smith (TX)
Jackson-Lee (TX)	Nadler	Smith (WA)
Jenkins	Napolitano	Snyder
John	Neal	Souder
Johnson (CT)	Nethercutt	Spratt
Johnson, E. B.	Ney	Stabenow
Jones (NC)	Northup	Stark
Jones (OH)	Nussle	Stearns
Kanjorski	Oberstar	Stenholm
Kaptur	Obey	Strickland
Kasich	Olver	Stump
Kelly	Ortiz	Stupak
Kennedy	Ose	Sununu
Kildee	Owens	Sweeney
Kilpatrick	Oxley	Talent
Kind (WI)	Packard	Tancredo
King (NY)	Pallone	Tanner
Kingston	Pascrell	Tauscher
Klecza	Pastor	Tauzin
Klink	Payne	Taylor (MS)
Knollenberg	Pease	Taylor (NC)
Kolbe	Pelosi	Terry
Kucinich	Peterson (MN)	Thomas
Kuykendall	Peterson (PA)	Thompson (CA)
LaFalce	Petri	Thompson (MS)
LaHood	Phelps	Thornberry
Lantos	Pickering	Thune
Larson	Pitts	Thurman
Latham	Pombo	Tiahrt
LaTourette	Pomeroy	Tierney
Lazio	Porter	Toomey
Leach	Portman	Traficant
Lee	Price (NC)	Turner
Levin	Pryce (OH)	Udall (CO)
Lewis (CA)	Quinn	Udall (NM)
Lewis (GA)	Radanovich	Upton
Lewis (KY)	Rahall	Velazquez
Linder	Ramstad	Vento
Lipinski	Rangel	Visclosky
LoBiondo	Regula	Vitter
Lofgren	Reyes	Walden
Lowey	Reynolds	Walsh
Lucas (KY)	Riley	Wamp
Lucas (OK)	Rivers	Waters
Luther	Rodriguez	Watt (NC)
Maloney (CT)	Roemer	Watts (OK)
Maloney (NY)	Rogan	Weiner
Manzullo	Rogers	Weldon (FL)
Markey	Rohrabacher	Weldon (PA)
Martinez	Ros-Lehtinen	Weller
Mascara	Roukema	Wexler
Matsui	Roybal-Allard	Weygand
McCarthy (MO)	Royce	Whitfield
McCarthy (NY)	Rush	Wicker
McCollum	Ryan (WI)	Wilson
McCrery	Ryun (KS)	Wolf
McDermott	Sabo	Woolsey
McGovern	Sanchez	Wu
McHugh	Sanders	Wynn
		Young (FL)

NAYS—8

Chenoweth-Hage	Paul	Shaw
Deal	Salmon	Watkins
Forbes	Shadegg	

NOT VOTING—23

Abercrombie	Jefferson	Rothman
Ackerman	Johnson, Sam	Scarborough
Clay	Lampson	Spence
Conyers	Largent	Towns
Diaz-Balart	McKinney	Waxman
Dixon	Meehan	Wise
Dunn	Norwood	Young (AK)
Engel	Pickett	

1108

Mr. LUTHER changed his voted from "nay" to "yea."

So the joint resolution was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote number 596, that was the temporary continuing resolution, my vote was recorded incorrectly. I was present on the floor and I did vote "yes," and as a matter of fact I checked the board to double-check to see that I was recorded and saw the green light next to my name. It has been brought to my attention that my vote was incorrectly recorded as voting "no."

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, earlier today when the House voted on House Joint Resolution 80, to extend the continuing resolution for 24 hours, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes".

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Any record votes on postponed questions will be taken later today.

HOLDING COURT IN NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1418) to provide for the holding of court at Natchez, Mississippi, in the same manner as court is held at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1418

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

SECTION 1. HOLDING OF COURT AT NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI.

Section 104(b)(3) of title 28, United States Code, is amended in the second sentence by striking all beginning with the colon through "United States".

SEC. 2. HOLDING OF COURT AT WHEATON, ILLINOIS.

Section 93(a)(1) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding after Chicago "and Wheaton".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. WEINER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may

have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on S. 1418.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1418, as amended. It contains two small but important provisions that will improve the efficiency of the administration of justice in our Federal court system.

Section 1 was approved in the House by unanimous consent. This section proposes to allow for the holding of court in Natchez, Mississippi, in the same manner as court is held in Vicksburg. It would eliminate a provision in current law that limits the authority of the Federal courts to lease space in order to convene proceedings in Natchez, Mississippi.

While only a small number of Federal court cases are now tried at Natchez County Court facilities, it is important that the Federal Government be able to continue using the facility.

I have a manager's amendment that adds Section 2 to the bill. Section 2 designates Wheaton, Illinois, as a place of holding court for the Eastern Division of the Northern District of Illinois.

Wheaton is the seat of DuPage County, Illinois. Because of the large population growth in DuPage County and the area surrounding Chicago, it would be beneficial to designate Wheaton as an additional place of holding court.

Mr. Speaker, these are simple yet significant improvements to the Federal judicial system. I urge my colleagues to support S. 1418.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. SHOWS) will claim the time of the gentleman from New York (Mr. WEINER).

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, today I urge the House to pass S. 1418, which would provide for the holding of Federal court in the City of Natchez, Mississippi.

1115

Federal judges need the flexibility to hold court in different places within their judicial districts. However, the hands of Federal judges in the southern district of Mississippi are tied because of arcane language in Federal law. Language was written into law sometime ago that said the court could meet in Natchez "provided, that court shall be held at Natchez if suitable quarters and accommodations are furnished at no cost to the United States." To my knowledge no other city presents this kind of obstacle to the Federal courts. S. 1418 strikes this unfair and restrictive language and gives the court flexi-

bility to meet in Natchez. And who would not want to meet in Natchez, a beautiful city in Mississippi? I appreciate the efforts of Senator THAD COCHRAN and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) to expedite the passage of this important legislation. I urge my colleagues to pass this fair and non-controversial bill.

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

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1418, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RAILROAD POLICE TRAINING AT FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1235) to amend part G of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to allow railroad police officers to attend the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy for law enforcement training.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1235

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

SECTION 1. INCLUSION OF RAILROAD POLICE OFFICERS IN FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 701(a) of part G of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3771(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking "State or unit of local government" and inserting "State, unit of local government, or rail carrier"; and

(B) by inserting ", including railroad police officers" before the semicolon; and

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by striking "State or unit of local government" and inserting "State, unit of local government, or rail carrier";

(B) by inserting "railroad police officer," after "deputies,";

(C) by striking "State or such unit" and inserting "State, unit of local government, or rail carrier"; and

(D) by striking "State or unit." and inserting "State, unit of local government, or rail carrier."

(b) RAIL CARRIER COSTS.—Section 701 of part G of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3771) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(d) RAIL CARRIER COSTS.—No Federal funds may be used for any travel, transportation, or subsistence expenses incurred in connection with the participation of a railroad police officer in a training program conducted under subsection (a)."

(c) DEFINITIONS.—Section 701 of part G of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3771) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

"(1) the terms 'rail carrier' and 'railroad' have the meanings given such terms in section 20102 of title 49, United States Code; and

"(2) the term 'railroad police officer' means a peace officer who is commissioned in his or her State of legal residence or State of primary employment and employed by a rail carrier to enforce State laws for the protection of railroad property, personnel, passengers, or cargo."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. WEINER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the Senate bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of this important legislation which was unanimously approved by the other body last week. The bill amends 42 USC 3771(a) to authorize railroad police to attend the FBI's training academy in Quantico, Virginia. Current law permits State and local law enforcement agents to take advantage of the unique and high quality training available at the FBI academy, and this legislation merely adds railroad police officers to the list of approved personnel. Why do we need this?

Railroad police increasingly are being called upon to assist Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies. Investigation and interdiction of illegal drugs crossing the southwest border by rail car, apprehension of illegal aliens using the railways to gain entry into the United States and investigating alleged acts of railroad sabotage are just some of the law enforcement functions being performed by the railroad police.

As just an aside, Mr. Speaker, I would like to note that according to recent congressional testimony, in 1998 alone, over 33,000 illegal aliens were found hiding on board Union Pacific railroad cars. As sworn officers charged with enforcing State and local laws in any jurisdiction in which the rail carrier owns property, railroad police officers are actively involved in numerous investigations and cases with the FBI and other law enforcement agencies.

For example, Amtrak has a police officer assigned to the FBI's New York City Joint Task Force on Terrorism and another assigned to the D.C./Baltimore High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area to investigate illegal drug and weapons trafficking. Union Pacific railroad police receive 4,000 trespassing