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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 106th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

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House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE).

REVISED NOTICE—NOVEMBER 17, 1999

If the 106th Congress, 1st Session, adjourns sine die on or before November 18, 1999, a final issue of the Congressional Record for the 106th Congress, 1st Session, will be published on December 3, 1999, in order to permit Members to revise and extend their remarks.

All material for insertion must be signed by the Member and delivered to the respective offices of the Official Reporters of Debates (Room HT–60 or S–123 of the Capitol), Monday through Friday, between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. through December 1. The final issue will be dated December 3, 1999, and will be delivered on Monday, December 6, 1999.

If the 106th Congress does not adjourn until a later date in 1999, the final issue will be printed at a date to be announced.

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By order of the Joint Committee on Printing.

WILLIAM M. THOMAS, *Chairman.*

NOTICE

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MICHAEL F. DiMARIO, *Public Printer.*

☐ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., ☐ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.
Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Printed on recycled paper.

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
November 18, 1999.

I hereby appoint the Honorable STEVEN C. LATOURETTE to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Reverend Douglas Tanner, Faith and Politics Institute, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we come before You this week before Thanksgiving only partially conscious of the many gifts You bestow upon us. We know that while others are hungry, we are fed, and while others are without shelter, we live in comfort. We give thanks for our material blessings and often share a measure of our abundance with those less fortunate.

Yet, we can live as unaware of the gifts You give us in each other, the gifts of those who think differently from the way we do, those whose experiences shape their perspectives differently from ours, those whose cultures cultivate different values and sensitivities, those whom You have placed with us in a land which we call one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

Grant us, we pray in this season, a deeper appreciation of our brothers and our sisters all across this land, and across the aisles in this chamber. Open our hearts and strengthen our souls until we are instruments of Your peace. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. MOAKLEY led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3308

Mr. PHELPS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove my name as cosponsor of H.R. 3308.

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

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.J. RES. 82, MAKING FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 AND H.J. RES. 83, MAKING FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 385 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 385

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order without intervention of any point of order to consider in the House the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 82) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2000, and for other purposes. The joint resolution shall be considered as read for amendment. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 2. Upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order without intervention of any point of order to consider in the House the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 83) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2000, and for other purposes. The joint resolution shall be considered as read for amendment. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations; and (2) one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, before we begin on the rule, I am going to yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) for a matter of interest to all Members of the House.

(Mr. THUNE asked and was given permission to speak out of order.)

TRIBUTE TO READING CLERK BOB BERRY

Mr. THUNE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to rise today to recognize the contributions of Bob Berry, a fellow South Dakotan.

Bob Berry has served the last several months as a Reading Clerk on the House Floor. Bob's father is a legend in South Dakota, the former Congressman E.Y. Berry, who represented South Dakota from 1951 to 1971. After his father's service, Bob served this institution as the Republican Reading Clerk. After several years of service, Bob was able to retire from the House 11 years ago.

As a result of the temporary departure of another Reading Clerk, Bob was asked to temporarily return to his old position in the House. The institution greatly appreciated Bob's willingness to return and enjoyed the last several months of his daily service.

The end of this session will allow Bob to return to retirement. We know he and his lovely wife, Marilyn, are pleased that the need for his services has passed and that they can enjoy their freedom to travel and visit their children, grandchildren and friends again.

Bob, on behalf of the House, I want to express our thanks for your service. You have truly helped this institution over the last several months and your contributions are much appreciated.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

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

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

Mr. OBEY. 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 14, nays 375, not voting 44, as follows:

[Roll No. 598]

YEAS—14

Etheridge	McCrery	Ryan (WI)
Filner	Obey	Sensenbrenner
Green (WI)	Peterson (MN)	Spratt
Kind (WI)	Petri	Towns
Manzullo	Rahall	

NAYS—375

Abercrombie	Brown (OH)	DeMint
Aderholt	Bryant	Deutsch
Allen	Burr	Diaz-Balart
Andrews	Buyer	Dickey
Archer	Callahan	Dicks
Armey	Calvert	Dixon
Bachus	Camp	Doggett
Baird	Campbell	Doolittle
Baker	Canady	Doyle
Baldacci	Cannon	Dreier
Baldwin	Capuano	Duncan
Ballenger	Cardin	Edwards
Barcia	Castle	Ehlers
Barr	Chabot	Ehrlich
Barrett (NE)	Chambliss	Emerson
Barrett (WI)	Chenoweth-Hage	Engel
Bartlett	Clay	English
Barton	Clayton	Eshoo
Bass	Clement	Evans
Becerra	Clyburn	Everett
Bentsen	Coble	Ewing
Bereuter	Coburn	Farr
Berkley	Collins	Fletcher
Berman	Combest	Foley
Berry	Condit	Forbes
Biggert	Cook	Ford
Bilirakis	Cooksey	Fossella
Bishop	Costello	Fowler
Blagojevich	Coyne	Frank (MA)
Bliley	Cramer	Frelinghuysen
Blumenauer	Crane	Frost
Blunt	Crowley	Gallegly
Boehlert	Cummings	Ganske
Boehner	Cunningham	Gejdenson
Bonilla	Danner	Gekas
Bonior	Davis (FL)	Gephardt
Bono	Davis (IL)	Gibbons
Borski	Davis (VA)	Gilchrest
Boswell	Deal	Gillmor
Boucher	DeFazio	Gilman
Boyd	DeGette	Gonzalez
Brady (PA)	Delahunt	Goode
Brady (TX)	DeLauro	Goodlatte
Brown (FL)	DeLay	Goodling

Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green (TX)
Greenwood
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hill (IN)
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoeffel
Holden
Holt
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kaptur
Kelly
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
King (NY)
Kingston
Kleczka
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
Kuykendall
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Largent
Larson
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Menendez
Metcalf
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Olver
Ortiz
Ose
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Pascrell
Paul
Payne
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (PA)
Phelps
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Reyes
Reynolds
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryun (KS)
Salmon
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Schaffer
Schakowsky
Scott
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simpson
Sisisky
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Spence
Stabenow
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stump
Stupak
Sununu
Sweeney
Talent
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tierney
Toomey
Traficant
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Velazquez
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watkins
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—44

Ackerman
Bateman
Bilbray
Burton
Capps
Carson
Conyers
Cox
Cubin
Dingell
Dooley
Dunn
Fattah
Franks (NJ)
Gutierrez
Herger
Hill (MT)
Hinchey
Hoekstra
Hunter
Hutchinson
Kanjorski
Kasich
Klink
Martinez
McIntosh
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Millender-McDonald
Oberstar
Pastor
Radanovich
Ros-Lehtinen
Sabo
Scarborough
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Vento
Watts (OK)
Wexler
Weygand
Wise
Young (AK)

□ 1028

Messrs. COBURN, BLAGOJEVICH, DICKEY, McHUGH, MORAN of Virginia, LINDER, SALMON, BENTSEN, SPENCE, FROST, Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. SANCHEZ, and Ms. DANNER changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin and Mr. PETRI changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.J. RES. 82, MAKING FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 AND H.J. RES. 83, MAKING FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000—Continued

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). The pending business is consideration of House Resolution 385 offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS).

The gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, for purposes of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY), my colleague, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, today, we place before the House what will hopefully be the last continuing resolution for fiscal year 2000. Yesterday, I referred to the movie ''Groundhog Day'' to describe the events of the past few weeks, where we seem to wake up each morning and do the same things we did the day before. And while we are here again as we were yesterday considering a rule to bring forward another short-term extension of the budget deadline, we are confident that a final agreement has been brokered and the process is finally now near total completion.

Like yesterday's, this rule is a standard closed rule providing for consideration of a continuing resolution whose expiration date is November 23. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the joint resolution, provides 1 hour of debate, equally divided between the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations, and affords the traditional motion to recommit.

Mr. Speaker, we have all been struggling to find the right negotiating mix to bring this budget process to a conclusion. Our firm line in the sand has remained constant: we will not spend one dime of the Social Security Trust Fund. While there has been the normal and appropriate give and take between the White House and the Congress on a host of other issues, our constituents, both young and old, I think are the real winners today.

Mr. Speaker, for the first time in over the 3 decades, Washington, D.C., will not be using Social Security as a slush fund. We have made the tough choices necessary to balance the budget without touching Social Security. It has been a long, it has been an arduous process; but the end result under the circumstances, I think, is well worth the effort: a more secure retirement for all Americans.

Just as there was 5 years ago when our new majority pledged to balance the budget, some cynical naysayers have claimed that we could not do the job this year without borrowing from Social Security. They were wrong in 1994, and they are wrong again today. We can do better, and this budget proves it.

Mr. Speaker, I want to particularly commend at this time the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT), Speaker of the House, for his persistence and leadership, and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and all the other Members who have made this day come to pass.

It is a good victory for Congress, and a good one for the American people. I urge a ''yes'' vote on the rule and the underlying CR, of course.

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

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS), who I have not seen since 4 o'clock this morning, for yielding me the customary half hour, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, even though we are 49 days into the fiscal year, only eight of the thirteen appropriation bills have been signed into law. Appropriation negotiations have been going on and on and on, with little hope in sight. That is until very early this morning.

Early this morning at about 2 o'clock, the appropriators and the White House reached agreement on an enormous omnibus appropriations bill that lumps all unfinished business together in one massive document nearly no one can understand. And supposedly, we just need to pass a couple of more continuing resolutions to keep the government open until the appropriation process is mercifully behind us, and the President signs this behemoth bill.

Mr. Speaker, the rule we are considering today makes in order not one, but two continuing resolutions. The first expires on November 23, and the second expires on December 2. I am told this is done to accommodate the deliberations of the Senate, so I see no reason to oppose it, despite the strange and inefficient process.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this rule, and support the continuing resolution.

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

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), my

colleague and friend, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS) for yielding me the time, and I think we are going to pass the rule without too much difficulty.

But, Mr. Speaker, if I could have the attention of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY) just mentioned the 4 o'clock hour, and he is right on target. At 6 minutes after 3 a.m. this morning, with the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER) in the chair, I was able to file the final agreement on the last appropriations package.

We went to the Committee on Rules at 20 minutes after 3:00 and by 3:45, my part of it was complete and I was home by 4:30 this morning. I am not sure when the gentleman from Massachusetts got home, but the important issue here is that I have the opportunity to compliment and congratulate the Members of the Committee on Appropriations and the subcommittee chairmen and all of those who have done such a good job through this process.

But, Mr. Speaker, the unsung heroes do not often get those accolades, and I think it is appropriate that they do. Those heroes are the members of the Committee on Rules. They are here for early morning meetings and late night meetings. I want to compliment the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER) and all of the members of the Committee on Rules for being available when the legislative process requires their presence.

In the last 10 days of our very serious negotiation with the representatives from the President's office, there have been numerous evenings when the Committee on Rules was told, be available, because we think we might have a bill for their consideration tonight. They have had to wait here until 10 or 11 o'clock at night, or midnight, and then the appropriators were not ready or the deal had not been struck yet. They have been so faithful to their responsibilities, and I just think it is timely to call attention to the work that they do and the generous giving of their time to help this process move.

Again, I want to thank the gentleman from California (Chairman DREIER) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY), the ranking member, and all of the members of the Committee on Rules for being so patient with us as we move this process through.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), ranking member on the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, first of all, before I begin, I simply want to say something about two people. I would like to say that the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) is one of the most decent human beings I have ever dealt with in the over 30 years I have been a Member of this House. He and I do not share the same political philosophy on many, many issues; and he and I have different institutional responsibilities. We try to meet our institutional responsibilities to this House as one.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say with all the sincerity at my command that the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), in the way that he deals honorably with each and every other Member of this House, is the way every Member of this place ought to deal with each and every Member. I know that if the gentleman promises me something, he will stick to it. And I know that he will do the best job that he can to deal with the concerns of each and every Member of this House.

I also want to say that with respect to his counterpart in the other body, Senator STEVENS, Senator STEVENS and I are both known for our placid temperaments. I simply want to say that I regard Senator STEVENS as one of the easiest people to deal with. Not because he is easy in negotiations; he is hard as nails. But one always knows where he is coming from, and he plays it straight; and I, again, appreciate that very much.

Mr. Speaker, I want to explain why I called the last motion, and why I will be calling a number of other motions today. I think there are certain requirements that this House ought to meet in dealing with the most basic responsibility it has each year, which is to pass the budget for the coming year.

Budgets are not just numbers. They define our priorities. They indicate our values. The budget is the primary document by which Congress tries to influence the future direction of this country. We owe it to the country to consider that budget in a serious, thoughtful, fair-minded and honest way.

We are not going to do that today. The gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) indicated that this rule was put to bed at almost 4 o'clock this morning. It looks like it. I saw Arianna Huffington, again a person with whom I do not share much in common philosophically, but I saw her on a television program on women's issues a few nights ago; and she observed that she was very concerned about politicians who would brag about the fact that they were up until 4 o'clock in the morning making decisions. She said, ''I do not trust any decision that is made at 4 o'clock in the morning,'' and I think she is largely right.

My problem, and I have numerous problems with this bill and I will explain more of them in detail when we get to the actual appropriation vehicle later on today or tomorrow, but the fact is that there are two problems that I have that override all others. First of all, we have at least nine separate authorization measures which are being folded into this bill. One of them, a more than 300-page authorization bill which is yet to be conferenced, and yet it is being thrown in here. I defy my colleagues to tell me what is in it, and I urge my colleagues to remember that we will probably be, long after this bill is done, we will be trying to find out what is in it.

There are nine separate authorizations. I believe instead of having only 1 hour to debate all of those authorizations, plus the budgetary decisions that were made here in the bill before us today, I believe each of those authorizations should be pulled out of the bill. They should be debated separately and sequentially for at least an hour before we vote on each and every one of them.

Secondly, I think we should have had 24 hours to understand what is in this bill. We are going to be haunted by a number of things that are in this bill. Mr. Speaker, among the authorizations that are added to this bill are the Medicare, Medicaid and State Children's Health Insurance program, which I probably favor. But I think we ought to know more about how they are being put together.

Second, we have the Admiral James W. Nance and Meg Donovan Foreign Relations Authorizations Act. I do not have the foggiest idea what is in that and neither does anybody else on the floor. We have H.R. 3428, which brings several dairy authorization measures to this floor, including the Northeast Compact. That compact was slipped into the law in the first place several years ago without ever having been voted on by either body. It was slipped in by the Senate, and now we are again slipping it in without it ever having been considered by either body. I think that is illegitimate.

The Intellectual Property and Communications Omnibus Reform Act. That is the satellite bill. I understand, coming from a rural area, the loan guarantees that are useful in rural areas have been taken out of that bill.

□ 1045

I understand there are also patents and trademark items in that bill. I think we ought to know more about that.

We have the Superfund Recycling Equity Act. This bill reminds me of what Churchill said about Russia, ''A riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma.'' We do not have any idea what that bill is really going to do in the fine print.

Then we have the Canyon Ferry Reservoir provisions, and international debt relief (again which I favor); but I am concerned, very, very concerned, about one section of that bill, which I think may not in fact deliver what it appears to promise.

Then we have a number of private bills which have been attached, one of which I think I would favor and the other which I am concerned about because it only includes a few people out of a much broader class that ought to be included in the kind of relief contemplated by that bill that is going to be given.

In my view, every time I make a motion which requires a rollcall before we

can proceed to the next stage, that gives Members more time to find out what is in this bill before they actually cast the most important vote of the session. That is why I intend to make numerous motions today, and I most definitely would not count on being out of here by 4 p.m. or 5 p.m., or maybe even today.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). The Chair would remind all Members that it is not appropriate to make references to the characteristics of Senators, even favorable characteristics.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. MINGE).

Mr. MINGE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to begin by associating myself with the comments of the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Today, we have before us an omnibus bill which, unfortunately, bears many similarities to the legislation that we considered a year ago at the close of the session. And for many of us, we promised we would never again let ourselves be trapped in this situation. We had a bipartisan budget process reform task force that worked. We came up with a series of recommendations. But, tragically, none of these recommendations was even brought to the floor for debate. I hope that in the year 2000 we can indeed take up this budget reform proposal and, hopefully, avoid an omnibus catch-all bill of the type that is being criticized today.

I recognize there are many good points to the bill, and I too would compliment the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations for his work. I have deep respect for him. But I would like to point out that there are many things in there that ought to be separately considered or are simply inappropriate in the bill, and commitments were made earlier in the session by the Speaker, by the majority leader and others that these provisions would not show up in an appropriations bill.

One such provision relates to dairy policy. In this country we have endured a dairy policy which has split our Nation into separate zones for no good reason other than to try to maintain some anti-competitive framework in dairy. This is crazy. In early December, we will go to Seattle, many will go to Seattle, for the WTO conference where we will be urging that Congress expand our international trade opportunities. And why is it at the same time that we are expanding international trade opportunities we continue to balkanize our country with respect to dairy programming?

Mr. Speaker, it makes absolutely no sense that we would continue to balkanize this country for purposes of dairy policy so that fluid milk from one part of the country, namely the upper Midwest, is at a competitive disadvantage because of government policy with fluid milk from other parts of the country. We cannot allow this type of antiquated dairy policy to survive, and for this reason and others I will be opposing the bill.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK).

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am sorry, marginally, to delay proceedings, but I do not think that significant deaths should go unnoticed. Unmourned, yes, but not unnoticed. And I am talking about the caps of 1997.

In 1997, this House engaged in a great orgy of self-congratulation by adopting a budget bill which not only cut Medicare, apparently without anybody here realizing that that was happening, but which enacted a set of restrictions on total spending. They would have lasted from 1997 until 2002, and they would be a template for the future. Alas, they did not last very long. The great balanced budget accomplishment of 1997, the caps, which were unnecessary and unrealistic at the time, have died. And it does not seem to me in this Chamber, where we are so given to ceremonial oratory, that we ought to allow that death to pass unnoticed.

The premature passing of the caps, as I said, is not an occasion for mourning. I think it is an occasion for celebration that reality has finally broken through the ideological miasma, but it ought to be noted. And it ought to be noted for a couple of reasons.

First of all, there were many of us who, in 1997, thought that the caps were, to use technical parliamentary language, a very stupid idea. They were clearly unrealistic, unsustainable, and they were a farce. And I find, Mr. Speaker, having been one of those who said that in 1997, that as I get older one of the few pleasures that increases with age is being able to say, ''I told you so.'' So I do want to say that I and others told you so in 1997. Welcome to reality.

But it also is important because it shows that the vision of the role of the public sector that motivated this House, and particularly the majority in 1997, was flawed deeply. The American public understood better than this House did that there are needs that can best be served by private expenditures, but for a civilized society to achieve the right quality of life, some things have to be done together; transportation, the environment, compassion for people in need, public safety.

And the reason the caps died unceremoniously, hopefully unnoticed, according to the people on the other side, they have a new thing about Social Security spending, but I urge people to go back and read the budget debates of 1997. Never has an entity, the caps, been so widely praised and so quickly thrown over the side when reality broke in.

But the important point is that this is simply not a mistake made in numbers. It was a miscalculation about the American people's understanding of the importance of a public sector. The problem the people who put the caps had is this. It is a mathematical problem. They tried to construct a whole that was smaller than the sum of the parts.

All year we have been dealing with the parts. And as we look at those parts, public safety, education, the environment, highways, et cetera, et cetera, as we look at the parts, we find that they add up to more than that whole. And, therefore, the whole with the ''W'' has become a hole with an ''H.'' It has become a hole in the ground into which the caps have been interred and over which today we will shovel the dirt.

So Members should be aware that when they vote today on the major bill, the multi-omnibus appropriation bill, they are funding the government at a reasonable level. And funding the government at a reasonable level means the end of the caps. And I hope that we will not again put ourselves through that.

Now, of course, it is also the case that that bill will undo part of what we did with Medicare. And as I look at the extent to which this bill today will repudiate what was so enthusiastically held in 1997, I do wonder whether or not the crack investigative team, assembled by the gentleman from Indiana on the Committee on Government Reform, ought not to be set forward. Because there is a possibility that in 1997 imposters invaded this House, impersonated Members and voted into public policy Medicare and spending programs that were so foolish that today we have to repudiate them.

Now, back in 1997, DNA evidence was not as developed, so we may never know whether it was the real Members of the House or a group of mass invaders who did it. But whatever the reason was, the fact that the bill today will be a thorough repudiation of the mistakes of 1997, is something to be noticed, although not mourned.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I wish we could vote. I wish we had something of consequence to vote on. I wish my colleagues on the other side of the aisle would have provided us with real legislation.

I thank my good friend from Massachusetts, the ranking member of the Committee on Rules; but unfortunately, what we have here is a bag of tricks. This is a continuing resolution with an extension to November 23. It is a rule for that. I would ask, though I do realize that we are facing the Thanksgiving holiday, that we take our responsibilities in this body seriously. And though I appreciate the work of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and the ranking member for their individual intensity in the negotiations of this particular omnibus

bill, it is sad and it is not worthy of the American people.

Earlier this morning we heard a point that I think is very well taken. The American people do not even know what we are doing up here. They do not understand the concept, and all of the mishmash and misinformation that has been given to them leaves them confused.

I think this bill has some valuable points to it. Ultimately, when it comes to the floor, we are told that teaching hospitals, Medicare payments to hospitals, and health care providers are included. That is a positive. It helps my community in Houston. My own school district suffered for the lack of teachers, so 100,000 teachers will be valuable. Fifty thousand police will be valuable as well.

But I cannot tell for the life of me whether we are spending the Social Security surplus or whether we are saving it. And because my seniors are extremely important to me, I have great doubts about this bill. And, in fact, since it is not here on the table, I think all the Members should be questioning this bill.

Then it is interesting that although we have argued continuously about riders and legislating on appropriations bills, because every time we bring up the idea of a patients' bill of rights, which 80 percent of the American people would like to see us pass, or prescription protection for our seniors, who are begging for relief because they cannot pay for housing and food and prescriptions at the same time, we get an argument that we cannot legislate on appropriations bills. Yet we have a 300-page State Department bill, which nobody knows what is in it; we have satellite TV special interests, and I am sure they are interested in that. I happen to support the resolution on that. But here we are lumping all of that together. We have the dairy issue, which some of our Members are for and against.

□ 1100

We are lowering the maintenance and readiness of our military by cutting into that very deeply. We have literally taken women for granted and thrown them aside because we have said family planning for women around the world, protecting their lives is irrelevant; here goes women again; just throw them off the side of the Earth.

And then I have been meeting for the families of the victims of the Tanzania and Kenya bombings. We agree we were in error. We know we did not have the kind of secure premises that we should have had in our embassies overseas. And yet, nobody has responded to the plea of these families to provide them with any relief. At least no one has called my office and said that we have given relief to the victims of those bombings who have lost loved ones. Some family members lost two members of their family.

And then we leave in a deep, dark hole 300,000 immigrants who have been paying taxes in this country who pleaded to simply allow them to apply for legal citizenship because the INS messed up procedurally their right to apply for citizenship. We have been begging for relief for these individuals who own homes, who pay taxes, whose children are in school, but we have thrown them aside.

Human lives around here does not matter. But if they have got a big checkbook, they can write a check to somebody, you can be sure, to get their stuff in an omnibus bill.

I would tell Members who are considering voting for this that it is not worth voting for and sacrificing principles when they do not know whether they are saving Social Security or whether they are digging a big, deep hole.

If we had gone through this process the way we were supposed to go through it and had the appropriate review of these appropriations bills, maybe we would be able to have a considered process in dealing with this omnibus bill.

I would simply say, Mr. Speaker, that this continuing resolution really needs to be extended so that we can go to the drawing boards and deal with this bill in the way that the American people would like us to do so. And that is to include the likes of prescription protection for our seniors; include a patients' bill of rights; to discuss a real hate crimes bill; to provide compensation for the families who lost loved ones in the bombings in Africa; to keep family planning in; and, yes, to take care of our teaching hospitals, the 100,000 teachers and the 50,000 police.

But for God's sake, let us not vote on a ghost of a bill when we do not know whether we are saving Social Security or spending every dime.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PETERSON).

Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I want to today associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY). This is no way to do the process and the work of the House.

As the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) pointed out, we have nine authorizations in this bill. I would like to focus on one of them.

I have had the misfortune, I guess you might call it, of serving on the Livestock and Horticulture Subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture the last 4 years and went through the process when Steve Gunderson and myself, as ranking member, and tried to bring some legislation to the floor.

At that time, we were told that this was too complicated; we could not legislate it; so we had to give this to the Department and set up a process to figure out how we are going to untangle this convoluted system that puts one part of the country against another.

So we went through that process. The results did not please the people that put this forward, so now they have turned around 180 degrees and they say, well, now it is not appropriate to do this by rule; now we are going to legislate it.

But what people need to understand, in addition to that, the fact that we are legislating 1(a), which is basically the current fluid milk differentials, we are also legislating the Northeast Compact again in this bill, we are taking probably the most important part of the dairy provision and suspending it until December 1, 2000. And that is the new manufacturing price maneuver that was established under this rule that USDA put forward.

Now, those of my colleagues that have dairy farms in their district should understand this. I represent a district that in some places we have more cows than we have people. I have one county that has 63,000 cows. I have more cows in my district than they have in the whole entire Northeast Dairy Compact. And so, we are very concerned about this. But the people that represent dairy farmers understand that the basic formula price that we have got in place has caused some tremendous volatility in the prices for dairy farmers.

We have seen a drop of $6 a hundredweight a few months ago. We just saw another big drop recently. We are not going to fix this by stalling this whole process and legislating, basically, the status quo on dairy.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maine (Mr. BALDACCI).

Mr. BALDACCI. Mr. Speaker, first of all, this is certainly a very terrible process, and it is no way to run a railroad.

There are many things that I would add, or there are many things that I would take out if I were in charge and was able to do it. But that is not the way the process works. And now we are at this particular point.

I think that there are more good things in this package than there are things that cause me concern to vote against it. One, I would like to focus on in particular is dairy.

The policies that we have been hearing talked about as it pertains to dairy does not take away from the issue of recognizing that the USDA's policy was going to cost small dairy farmers $200 million. It was not going to leave things the way they were. It was going to take $200 million from small dairy farmers who are on the verge of collapse or death and be put out of business. It retains an extension in a dairy compact that was a compact between the consumers and the dairy farmers.

If we look at the price differentials, we will see that the price of milk in the Northeast is five cents cheaper than the national average. So that has been a benefit between the farmers and the consumers.

I am also a member of the House Committee on Agriculture, and we

work on these issues; and there is no unanimity to these issues, but there are always disagreements. I appreciate the ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations and the concerns that he shares, because some of us look at this glass of milk as half full rather than half empty.

I would also like to focus on the teachers, the teacher training, the smaller classrooms, more discipline, higher test scores. We are talking about 50,000 more police officers, safer schools, more protection in our community. We are looking at veterans' health care. And we are talking about corrections in the balanced budget amendment that impacted on hospitals and home health agencies.

So there are many things that I think that when we look at that we could be in opposition towards. And, believe me, there are many things that I would rewrite. But, as I have learned in this process, we will have an opportunity in the future to change those things, to fight for those things, and another day will be in front of us.

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

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the observation that this has been a debate about the continuing resolution rule, and I think it has been properly described.

I think it is a worthy rule. We all know we have to have the continuing resolution. We have provided for contingencies as this, as has been explained by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY) and myself. No matter how the Members feel about individual pieces of the appropriations process, I do urge their consideration and in a favorable way for this continuing resolution, which is necessary for us to get on with our business and the rest of the day's work.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). The question is on ordering the previous question.

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

Mr. OBEY. 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.

This will be a 15-minute vote followed by a possible 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 375, nays 45, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 599]

YEAS—375

Abercrombie
Aderholt
Allen
Andrews
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baker
Baldacci
Baldwin
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Bliley
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (FL)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Capuano
Cardin
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth-Hage
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Cook
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crowley
Cubin
Cummings
Cunningham
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
DeMint
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Fletcher
Foley
Ford
Fossella
Fowler
Frank (MA)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill (MT)
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoeffel
Holden
Holt
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Isakson
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kleczka
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kuykendall
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Largent
Larson
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Metcalf
Mica
Millender-McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Mink
Moakley
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Ose
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Pascrell
Paul
Payne
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Reyes
Reynolds
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Salmon
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Schaffer
Schakowsky
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sisisky
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stearns
Stenholm
Stump
Stupak
Sununu
Sweeney
Talent
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Thune
Tiahrt
Tierney
Toomey
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Udall (CO)
Upton
Vento
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—45

Baird
Becerra
Blumenauer
Bonior
Brown (OH)
Carson
Condit
DeFazio
Doggett
Evans
Filner
Forbes
Gutierrez
Hill (IN)
Hinchey
Inslee
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Kanjorski
Kennedy
Kildee
Klink
Kucinich
Lee
Lewis (GA)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
McDermott
Miller, George
Minge
Mollohan
Napolitano
Pastor
Rahall
Rangel
Scott
Shows
Stabenow
Stark
Strickland
Taylor (MS)
Thurman
Udall (NM)
Velazquez
Waters
Wise

NOT VOTING—13

Ackerman
Capps
Conyers
Dunn
Fattah
Franks (NJ)
Hoekstra
McIntosh
Meehan
Ros-Lehtinen
Scarborough
Wexler
Weygand

□ 1129

Mr. Inslee changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. GEJDENSON, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. RUSH changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MOTION TO RECONSIDER THE VOTE OFFERED BY MR. OBEY

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to reconsider the vote just taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (LATOURETTE). Did the gentleman from Wisconsin support the previous question?

Mr. OBEY. Yes, I did.

MOTION TO TABLE OFFERED BY MR. GOSS

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I move to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS) to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY).

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 316, noes 101, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 600]

YEAS—316

Abercrombie
Aderholt
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Baldacci
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Bliley
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Cardin
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Clay
Clyburn
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Cook
Cooksey
Cox
Cramer
Crane
Crowley
Cubin
Cummings
Cunningham
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeFazio
Delahunt
DeLay
DeMint
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Dreier
Duncan
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Fletcher
Foley
Fossella
Fowler
Frank (MA)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Goss
Graham
Granger
Greenwood
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill (MT)
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinojosa
Hobson
Holden
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Isakson
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kilpatrick
King (NY)
Kingston
Klink
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kuykendall
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Maloney (NY)
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Metcalf
Mica
Millender-McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Mink
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Ortiz
Ose
Oxley
Packard
Pastor
Paul
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (PA)
Phelps
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Reyes
Reynolds
Riley
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Salmon
Sanders
Sandlin
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Schaffer
Schakowsky
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simpson
Sisisky
Skeen
Skelton
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Spence
Stearns
Stump
Stupak
Sununu
Sweeney
Talent
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Toomey
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Upton
Vento
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wolf
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—101

Allen
Andrews
Baldwin
Barrett (WI)
Becerra
Bentsen
Berry
Blumenauer
Bonior
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Capuano
Carson
Clayton
Clement
Condit
Costello
Coyne
DeGette
DeLauro
Doyle
Edwards
Etheridge
Evans
Fattah
Filner
Forbes
Ford
Frost
Gejdenson
Gordon
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Gutknecht
Hastings (FL)
Hill (IN)
Hinchey
Hoeffel
Holt
Hooley
Inslee
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Johnson, E. B.
Kanjorski
Kennedy
Kildee
Kind (WI)
Kucinich
Lantos
Larson
Lee
Lewis (GA)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Manzullo
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
McCarthy (MO)
McDermott
McGovern
McNulty
Meek (FL)
Miller, George
Minge
Moakley
Mollohan
Napolitano
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Payne
Petri
Pomeroy
Rahall
Rivers
Rothman
Ryan (WI)
Sanchez
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Slaughter
Spratt
Stabenow
Stark
Stenholm
Taylor (MS)
Thompson (CA)
Tierney
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Velazquez
Visclosky
Waters
Watt (NC)
Wise
Woolsey
Wu

NOT VOTING—16

Ackerman
Capps
Chenoweth-Hage
Conyers
Dunn
Franks (NJ)
Hoekstra
Kleczka
McIntosh
Meehan
Peterson (MN)
Ros-Lehtinen
Scarborough
Strickland
Wexler
Weygand

□ 1139

Messrs. HOLT, OBERSTAR, and GUTKNECHT changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Messrs. HERGER, DICKS, HALL of Ohio, and BOYD, and Mrs. MYRICK, Ms. BERKLEY, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the motion to table the motion to reconsider was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 352, noes 63, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 601]

AYES—352

Abercrombie
Aderholt
Allen
Andrews
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Baldacci
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Bass
Bateman
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berkley
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Bliley
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (TX)
Brown (FL)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Capuano
Cardin
Carson
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth-Hage
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Cook
Cooksey
Cox
Cramer
Crane
Cubin
Cummings
Cunningham
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeGette
DeLauro
DeLay
DeMint
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Fletcher
Foley
Ford
Fossella
Fowler
Frank (MA)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green (TX)
Greenwood
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill (MT)
Hilleary
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Isakson
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kildee
Kilpatrick
King (NY)
Kingston
Kleczka
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kuykendall
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Largent
Larson
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Luther
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meek (FL)
Menendez
Metcalf
Mica
Millender-McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Mink
Moakley
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Ose
Oxley
Packard
Pastor
Paul
Pease
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Reyes
Reynolds
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Salmon
Sanders
Sandlin
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Schaffer
Schakowsky
Scott
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simpson
Sisisky
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stabenow
Stearns
Strickland
Stump
Sununu
Sweeney
Talent
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher

Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Toomey
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Vento
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOES—63

Baldwin
Barrett (WI)
Becerra
Blumenauer
Borski
Brady (PA)
Brown (OH)
Clyburn
Condit
Costello
Coyne
Crowley
DeFazio
Delahunt
Doggett
Fattah
Filner
Forbes
Green (WI)
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hastings (FL)
Hill (IN)
Hilliard
Hoeffel
Holt
Hooley
Inslee
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Johnson, E. B.
Kennedy
Kind (WI)
Klink
Kucinich
Lee
Maloney (CT)
Manzullo
McDermott
Meeks (NY)
Miller, George
Minge
Mollohan
Oberstar
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Rahall
Ryan (WI)
Sanchez
Sensenbrenner
Stark
Stenholm
Stupak
Taylor (MS)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Velazquez
Visclosky
Waters
Wise

NOT VOTING—18

Ackerman
Barton
Berman
Capps
Conyers
Dunn
Franks (NJ)
Gekas
Hansen
Lowey
McIntosh
Meehan
Moore
Riley
Ros-Lehtinen
Scarborough
Wexler
Weygand

□ 1148

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, and Messrs. OBEY, LUCAS of Kentucky and PETRI changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. OBEY

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to reconsider the vote just taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). Did the gentleman vote in favor of the resolution?

Mr. OBEY. Yes, I did.

MOTION TO TABLE OFFERED BY MR. GOSS

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I move to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS) to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY).

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 294, noes 123, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 602]

AYES—294

Abercrombie
Aderholt
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Bereuter
Berkley
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Bliley
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Cardin
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth-Hage
Clayton
Clement
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Cook
Cooksey
Cox
Cramer
Crane
Cubin
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLay
DeMint
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doolittle
Dreier
Duncan
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Everett
Ewing
Fattah
Fletcher
Foley
Ford
Fossella
Fowler
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Ganske
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Goss
Graham
Granger
Greenwood
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill (MT)
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Isakson
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
King (NY)
Kingston
Klink
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kuykendall
LaFalce
LaHood
Lantos
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Maloney (NY)
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
Meek (FL)
Menendez
Metcalf
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Mink
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Ose
Oxley
Packard
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pease
Peterson (PA)
Phelps
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Reynolds
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Roukema
Royce
Rush
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Salmon
Sanders
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Schaffer
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sisisky
Skeen
Skelton
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Spence
Stabenow
Stearns
Strickland
Stump
Sununu
Sweeney
Talent
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Toomey
Traficant
Turner
Udall (CO)
Upton
Vento
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wolf
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOES—123

Allen
Andrews
Baldacci
Baldwin
Barrett (WI)
Becerra
Bentsen
Berman
Berry
Blumenauer
Bonior
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Capuano
Carson
Clyburn
Condit
Costello
Coyne
Crowley
Danner
Delahunt
DeLauro
Doggett
Dooley
Doyle
Edwards
Etheridge
Evans
Farr
Filner
Forbes
Frank (MA)
Frost
Gejdenson
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hill (IN)
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hoeffel
Hooley
Inslee
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson, E. B.
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
Kleczka
Kucinich
Lampson
Larson
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Manzullo
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
McCarthy (MO)
McDermott
McGovern
McNulty
Meeks (NY)
Millender-McDonald
Miller, George
Minge
Moakley
Mollohan
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Pallone
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Rivers
Rodriguez
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Ryan (WI)
Sanchez
Sandlin
Schakowsky
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Shows
Slaughter
Spratt
Stark
Stenholm
Stupak
Taylor (MS)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Towns
Udall (NM)
Velazquez
Visclosky
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Wise
Woolsey
Wu

NOT VOTING—16

Ackerman
Capps
Clay
Conyers
Dunn
English
Franks (NJ)
Gekas
Jones (NC)
McIntosh
Meehan
Riley
Ros-Lehtinen
Scarborough
Wexler
Weygand

□ 1157

Mr. WAXMAN changed his vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

So the motion to table the motion to reconsider was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 25, noes 395, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 603]

AYES—25

Baldwin
Barrett (WI)
Berry
Dingell
Filner
Green (WI)
Gutknecht
Kind (WI)
Manzullo
McDermott
McKinney
Meek (FL)
Minge
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Rahall
Ryan (WI)
Sensenbrenner
Taylor (MS)
Towns
Udall (CO)
Wise

NOES—395

Abercrombie
Aderholt
Allen
Andrews
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Baldacci
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Bliley
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Capuano
Cardin
Carson
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth-Hage
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Condit
Cook
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crowley
Cubin
Cummings
Cunningham
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
DeMint
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Fattah
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Fowler
Frank (MA)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green (TX)
Greenwood
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill (IN)
Hill (MT)
Hilleary
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
King (NY)
Kingston
Kleczka
Klink
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
Kuykendall
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Largent
Larson
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McNulty
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Metcalf
Mica
Millender-McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Ortiz
Ose
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (PA)
Phelps
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Reyes
Reynolds
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Salmon
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Schaffer
Schakowsky
Scott
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simpson
Sisisky
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stabenow
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stump
Stupak
Sununu
Sweeney
Talent
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tierney
Toomey
Traficant
Turner
Udall (NM)
Upton
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watkins
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Weygand
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—13

Ackerman
Capps
Clay
Conyers
Deutsch
English
Hansen
Hilliard
McIntosh
Meehan
Ros-Lehtinen
Scarborough
Wexler

□ 1213

Mr. EWING changed his vote from ''aye'' to ''no''.

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 2420

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 2420.

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

There was no objection.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

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

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to adjourn offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY).

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

Mr. OBEY. 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. 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 24, nays 378, not voting 31, as follows:

[Roll No. 604]

YEAS—24

Baldwin
Barrett (WI)
Berry
Dingell
Filner
Green (WI)
Gutknecht
Kind (WI)
Kleczka
Manzullo
McDermott
Minge
Oberstar
Obey
Peterson (MN)
Rahall
Ryan (WI)
Sensenbrenner
Taylor (MS)
Towns
Udall (CO)
Visclosky
Waters
Wise

NAYS—378

Abercrombie
Aderholt
Allen
Andrews
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Baldacci
Ballenger
Barcia
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Bliley
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Borski
Boswell
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Capuano
Cardin
Carson
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth-Hage
Clay
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Condit
Cook
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crowley
Cubin
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
DeMint
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Fattah
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Fowler
Frank (MA)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green (TX)
Greenwood
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill (IN)
Hill (MT)
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
King (NY)
Kingston
Klink
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
Kuykendall
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Largent
Larson
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Metcalf
Mica
Millender-McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Morella
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood

Ortiz	Sabo	Tancredo
Ose	Sanchez	Tanner
Owens	Sanders	Tauscher
Oxley	Sandlin	Tauzin
Packard	Sanford	Taylor (NC)
Pallone	Sawyer	Terry
Pascrell	Saxton	Thomas
Pastor	Schaffer	Thompson (CA)
Paul	Schakowsky	Thompson (MS)
Payne	Scott	Thornberry
Pease	Serrano	Thune
Pelosi	Sessions	Thurman
Phelps	Shaw	Tiahrt
Pickering	Shays	Tierney
Pickett	Sherman	Toomey
Pitts	Sherwood	Traficant
Pombo	Shimkus	Turner
Pomeroy	Shows	Udall (NM)
Porter	Shuster	Upton
Portman	Simpson	Vento
Price (NC)	Sisisky	Vitter
Pryce (OH)	Skeen	Walden
Quinn	Skelton	Walsh
Radanovich	Smith (MI)	Wamp
Ramstad	Smith (NJ)	Watkins
Rangel	Smith (TX)	Watt (NC)
Regula	Smith (WA)	Waxman
Reyes	Snyder	Weiner
Reynolds	Souder	Weldon (PA)
Rivers	Spence	Weller
Rodriguez	Spratt	Weygand
Roemer	Stabenow	Whitfield
Rogan	Stark	Wicker
Rogers	Stearns	Wilson
Rohrabacher	Stenholm	Wolf
Rothman	Strickland	Woolsey
Roukema	Stump	Wu
Roybal-Allard	Stupak	Wynn
Royce	Sununu	Young (AK)
Rush	Sweeney	Young (FL)
Ryun (KS)	Talent	

NOT VOTING—31

Ackerman	Emerson	Ros-Lehtinen
Barr	Frost	Salmon
Boucher	Johnson, Sam	Scarborough
Cannon	Meehan	Shadegg
Capps	Moran (VA)	Slaughter
Clayton	Murtha	Velazquez
Conyers	Nussle	Watts (OK)
Danner	Olver	Weldon (FL)
DeFazio	Peterson (PA)	Wexler
Doyle	Petri	
Ehrlich	Riley	

□ 1233

Mr. SHUSTER changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay''.

Mr. KLECZKA changed his vote from ''nay'' to ''yea''.

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

Washington, DC, November 17, 1999.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the original Certificate of Election received from the Honorable Bill Jones, Secretary of State, State of California, indicating that, according to the semi-official canvas for the Special General election held November 16, 1999, the Honorable Joe Baca was elected Representative in Congress for the Forty-second Congressional District, State of California.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAHL,
Clerk.

SWEARING IN OF THE HONORABLE JOE BACA OF CALIFORNIA AS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER. Will the Member-elect from California (Mr. BACA) come forward, accompanied by the California delegation, and raise your right hand?

Mr. BACA appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office, as follows:

Do you solemnly swear that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear the true faith and allegiance to the same; that you will take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter. So help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations. You are now a Member of the House of Representatives.

INTRODUCTION OF THE HONORABLE JOE BACA, MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(Mr. LEWIS of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor and privilege to be cochair of the California delegation. I share that responsibility with the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR).

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR) for remarks.

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California very much for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, what a great day for the State of California. All of us in this House know the honor of being sworn in as a Member of the House of Representatives, the only place in Washington where everyone has to be elected in order to take the oath of office.

It is a distinct pleasure that we honor another Californian in that regard, a person who has a great deal of experience in public life, and brings to this Chamber experience as a member of the board of trustees with a community college, was elected to the California State Assembly, was elected as the first pro tempore, the first Latino pro tempore in California history to that job, served in the California State Senate, and now is elected to serve his district in Southern California.

He is following in the footsteps of a great Member of this House, George Brown. We all remember the great service that he gave to this country and the deeds that he left, the great record that he left.

So JOE BACA comes to us with his own career of distinction, and I think he will be a great addition to this House. So I congratulate you.

On behalf of the California Democratic delegation, which I am Chair of, along with the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS), who is Dean of the Republican delegation from California, and as a joint bipartisan effort, we welcome the newest Member of our delegation, a delegation which has had over eight Members elected in special elections. So we know the special moment you are having right now, you are sharing with your family who is watching this on C–SPAN, and we appreciate the fact that you are here today to get sworn in. Congratulations on a great race and a great election.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, JOE, you should note with interest that a very sizable number of the Members on the floor happen to be from the California delegation. It was not always the case that we would have an occasion like this and we would have almost the entire delegation present.

But in recent years, we have had kind of a reawakening of our State. In the past, we have often been laughed at by States like Texas who come together regularly on issues relative to their own interests. Today, California is working together as it never has in its history, and our numbers are here to have a positive impact on the country.

So working with you in the seat of the former Dean of the California delegation, you have a great career ahead of you. We look forward to your help as we go about attempting to improve the country as we work on behalf of California's interest. So welcome, JOE. It is a great day for all of us.

OPENING REMARKS OF THE HONORABLE JOE BACA

(Mr. BACA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I ask permission to address the House for 1 minute. I wanted to make sure that I followed the rules and procedures that are here.

Mr. Speaker, I do appreciate the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR) lowering this podium. I used to be 6 foot 5 as a paratrooper, but I made a lot of jumps; that is why I am only 5 foot 6.

It is really an honor to be here. I would like to thank the leadership for their support, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), all of the Members, the DCCC individuals who are very helpful.

I want to thank God because God gave me the courage to run and to serve. Too many times we forget that it is the strength that we have, and God provided that strength to give us that courage. So I want to thank God.

I want to thank my family. I wish my mom and dad were here to see this. They are both deceased, but I know it is a proud moment in their lives. I know that somewhere up above they are seeing this even though they cannot be here right now. But I know very well that they are proud of their son,

because I am one of 15. I am the 15th child.

Like a lot of us, I come from a poor family, an individual, the only one that graduated from high school and college. My other brothers and sisters graduated, but I was able to pursue that. I know that they are very proud.

I wish my wife were here right now. She is watching this right now. She is Barbara Dominguez Baca, with whom I will be celebrating 31 years of marriage next week. On November 23, it will be our anniversary, so it will be 31 years of marriage to one wife, not two wives or three wives, but one wife.

I would like to also thank my children, because my children were supporters. I believe in strong family values, because family values are the core of what makes America great. It is what makes our country. I would like to thank my family, because they have been very supportive.

I would like to thank Joe, Jr. That is my first son. He is now 30. Then Jeremy Baca; that is my second son. Then my daughter, first daughter, and that is Natalie. Then, of course, my daughter that is 13 years of age. She is the reason my wife cannot be here because we believe it is important to have our children in school and to obtain that, and we did not want to take her out of school during that time. It was important for her to be there. My wife realizes that, because she is also a great student, a 4.0 student, doing well in school, so we want to make sure she continues to receive those grades. Of course, Mom is always there to help her.

So I love my family very much. I want to thank them.

But I also want to thank the voters, the voters of my district who made it possible for me to be here. Without the voters' support, I would not be here today.

I look forward to working in this House. It is going to be an honor for me to work on a bipartisan basis. I look forward to working with my colleague directly associated with me, and that is the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS). I look forward to working with him on issues that are important to all of us, the issues that are important to the State of California, because all of us care about the economy. All of us care about education, public safety, protecting Social Security, Medicare, drug prescriptions, areas that are important to a lot of us, health reform.

But most of all, we want to make sure that, as I look at the 52 Members of California, that we work together on a bipartisan basis to make California, like everybody else wants to make their State, a lot better. But I also look forward to working with the 52 delegates from California in assuring that we get our fair share of revenue coming back to California. No offense to the rest of the Members. But I believe, in reference to California, it is pretty big in population. We have over 34 million people in California. But it is important that we address those issues.

I want to work with them and also work with you on a bipartisan basis on other issues that are important with us as well that impact all of us.

What we all want is to improve the quality of life. We cannot do it by ourselves. We have to come together collectively. It has to come from a compromise, individuals willing to come together and do what is necessary to make our State and our Nation a lot better. It is not going to happen if we have political wedges that divide us. There are times that we have to come together to address those areas. We need to address those areas.

I want to thank you. I want to thank my family. I want to thank the leadership. I thank the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT) very much for coming and getting all of the colleagues, the whips, you know, that raised all of the funds that were necessary.

I look forward to additional help from the other side in giving me additional monies. So it is very important for your support as well as we begin to work on a bipartisan effort.

Again, I thank the Speaker and my colleagues very much.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from California (Mr. BACA) yield back the remainder of his time?

MOTION TO ADJOURN

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

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to adjourn offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY).

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

Mr. OBEY. 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 24, nays 379, not voting 31, as follows:

[Roll No. 605]

YEAS—24

Baldwin
Barrett (WI)
Berry
Brown (FL)
Filner
Green (WI)
Gutknecht
Kind (WI)
Kleczka
Luther
Manzullo
McDermott
McKinney
Minge
Oberstar
Obey
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Rahall
Ryan (WI)
Sensenbrenner
Taylor (MS)
Towns
Wise

NAYS—379

Aderholt
Allen
Andrews
Archer
Armey
Baca
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Baldacci
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berkley
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Bliley
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (OH)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Capuano
Cardin
Carson
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth-Hage
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Condit
Cook
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crowley
Cubin
Cummings
Cunningham
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
DeMint
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Fattah
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Frank (MA)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green (TX)
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill (IN)
Hill (MT)
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy
Kildee
King (NY)
Kingston
Klink
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
Kuykendall
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Largent
Larson
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McIntyre
McKeon
McNulty
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Metcalf
Millender-McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Morella
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Olver
Ortiz
Ose
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (PA)
Phelps
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Reyes
Reynolds
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Sabo
Salmon
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Schaffer
Schakowsky
Scott
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simpson
Sisisky
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Spence
Stabenow
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm

Strickland	Thurman	Watkins
Stump	Tiahrt	Watts (OK)
Stupak	Tierney	Waxman
Sununu	Toomey	Weiner
Sweeney	Traficant	Weldon (FL)
Talent	Turner	Weldon (PA)
Tancredo	Udall (CO)	Weller
Tanner	Udall (NM)	Weygand
Tauscher	Upton	Whitfield
Tauzin	Velazquez	Wicker
Taylor (NC)	Vento	Wilson
Terry	Visclosky	Wolf
Thomas	Vitter	Woolsey
Thompson (CA)	Walden	Wu
Thompson (MS)	Walsh	Wynn
Thornberry	Wamp	Young (AK)
Thune	Waters	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—31

Abercrombie	Gekas	Pombo
Ackerman	Greenwood	Ros-Lehtinen
Berman	Gutierrez	Roukema
Capps	Hutchinson	Ryun (KS)
Conyers	Jefferson	Scarborough
Dingell	Kilpatrick	Smith (MI)
Doolittle	Maloney (CT)	Spratt
Doyle	Meehan	Watt (NC)
Ehrlich	Mica	Wexler
Fowler	Moran (VA)	
Frost	Murtha	

□ 1304

Messrs. TANCREDO, BRADY of Texas, and NORWOOD changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2000

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 385, I call up the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 82) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2000, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The text of House Joint Resolution 82 is as follows:

H.J. RES. 82

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Public Law 106–62 is further amended by striking ''November 18, 1999'' in section 106(c) and inserting in lieu thereof ''November 23, 1999''. Public Law 106–46 is amended by striking ''November 18, 1999'' and inserting in lieu thereof ''November 23, 1999''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). Pursuant to House Resolution 385, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.J. Res. 82, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This continuing resolution extends the current CR for 5 days, until November 23, specifically for the purpose of allowing the Senate to have time to consider the measures that we will send them today.

Mr. Speaker, in the interest of allowing our Members to get home to their families and preparing for the Thanksgiving period, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 20 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I would very much like to see Members get home for Thanksgiving, but I think my public duty is to help Members understand what they are going to be voting on before they go home, because otherwise when they do go home, their experience with the news media and angry constituents is not going to be a very pleasant one; and I am afraid there are a lot of nasty surprises in this bill, some of which I will be discussing over the next 12 to 15 hours.

Let me say, first of all, that this bill has been a battleground about national priorities and national direction. It has been the arena for battles between the President and his allies on one side and his political opponents on the other. By any measure, I think it is safe to say that the President has won victory after victory. We are going to be stuck having to extend the government, I am afraid, several times through CRs like this one because of some of the decisions made in the bill that is coming next, and people need to understand how they interrelate.

I think you can say, for instance, that in the area of international leadership, the President and those of us who agree with him have won a great victory in funding the Wye peace process agreement. We have won a very important battle in making sure that debts that would never be repaid are going to be wiped out so that Latin America and Africa can, in fact, become good markets for our products as well as stable neighbors in an ever more complicated world.

We have won the fight to, at least for now, take the U.S. off the list of U.N. deadbeats. On the environmental front, the President has beaten down virtually every antienvironmental rider that was tossed his way. In the fight against street crime, the President won 50,000 new cops.

On the education front, it is important to understand some of the major achievements that we have made. We have seen a lot of people denigrate the President's effort to provide for 100,000 new teachers. I want to put that effort in context. What Democrats have been fighting for on education in this package is a four-pronged research-based attack on educational incompetence and poor performance. The research shows, for instance, that children do much better in smaller classes. That is why the President fought so hard for and won the battle for 100,000 new teachers. That research also shows that, especially at the high school level, students perform better, they exhibit less antisocial adolescent behavior, and there is far less violence in high schools that are smaller.

And so we have an initiative that will provide for smaller high schools, or at least to help local school districts build smaller learning centers within their high schools. The research also shows that students do best when their teachers are welltrained. It sounds obvious, but some people seem to have missed it. So we have an initiative in this bill that will add additional funding for partnership grants between university schools of education and local school districts so that those schools of education are producing the kinds of teachers that the districts actually need. And also in the process, we are trying to raise the standards for those teachers so that they are actually getting a degree in the subject that they are going to wind up teaching, also I guess a shocking idea in some quarters.

And lastly, research also shows that if you want to reform schools, you need to do it from bottom to top and around again, that reform has to be comprehensive, systemic; and that is why this bill adds additional money to the Obey-Porter bipartisan comprehensive school reform package.

All of those are very good things. I say that there is no doubt on the major issues that have divided us the last 3 months, the President has run the table. He has won on issue after issue. But I think there are some things that are just as important as winning and losing, and I want to talk about some of them as we discuss this continuing resolution. We are being asked to continue the government a few more days so it gives us time to pass the next bill that is coming at us. I think we need to understand what is in that bill before we vote on this resolution.

There are many things in that package that disturb me. The protracted battle to persuade the majority to allow the United States to pay its back dues to the United Nations has resulted in a compromise that may still prevent release of all of the funds that are needed to return the U.S. to a position of good standing in the U.N. I think that is regrettable.

The Republican majority was also steadfast in its refusal to provide the Justice Department with the $14 million that they need to pursue tobacco litigation. This money is needed for efforts to recover the hundreds of billions of tax dollars paid through the Medicare trust fund, the Public Health Service, the veterans and military medical systems, and the Social Security disability fund in dealing with tobacco-related illnesses. The tobacco companies that lied repeatedly to the American people about the health effects of smoking should pay a substantial portion of those costs. The Republican majority is clearly trying to protect them from having to repay the taxpayers.

I believe funds will be found by the administration to initiate litigation; but as everybody knows, legal outcomes are often dictated by the relative size of legal war chests. That is one of the things, for instance, that I am told CBS news had to take into account when they discussed whether or not to put on that famous ''60 Minutes'' special which went after the tobacco companies for not telling the truth. I would say that while the appropriation requested by the Justice Department to augment their ability to pursue that issue is small, the long-term fiscal impact on the Federal Government could be enormous; and we have failed to recognize that in the bill that is coming to us.

The Republican majority also repeatedly refused to include language that both the White House and I asked them to include to ensure that 100 percent of the money paid from the Medicare and Social Security trust funds is returned to those trust funds if it is recovered in litigation. That item was repeatedly raised during negotiations. It is the fair thing to do with those funds. I find it hard to construct an argument that they should be used for a different purpose, but the Republican leadership flatly rejected that concept in both the Senate and the House.

□ 1315

I think the reason (and this was even said in conference,) they did not want to approve this language is because it would provide incentives to proceed with the lawsuit. Well, we ought to proceed with that lawsuit.

I think nothing more clearly underlies or underscores the hollowness of the claim of the majority that they have suffered a recent conversion and are now strong supporters of Social Security. Nothing is more clearly underscoring of the hollowness of that claim than their new-found concern over the solvency of those trust funds. It is a concern that suddenly emerged around here after Labor Day when polling data demonstrated to them how badly they had been damaged by their attempts to pass a huge tax bill that rewarded the rich, using all of the resources needed to strengthen Social Security and Medicare.

Another issue at the center of negotiations was whether to include a small across-the-board cut. This cut was not necessary to reach the offset targets to make sure the bill was paid for; more than enough money was available from other sources. It is simply an attempt by the majority to create a symbol that could be used to pretend that in the midst of this orgy of gimmickry in spending, that they are continuing to be fiscally responsible.

If my colleagues take a look at the dollars being provided across the board by the majority, it is apparent, it is apparent to me that the Republican leadership is willing to spend almost any amount to get out of town, just so long as we can obscure how much that really is through accounting gimmicks. I think that is a big mistake.

The problem with an across-the-board cut is that people say, ''My God, any agency head ought to be able to administer a half a percent cut across the board.'' Of course they could. They could easily find waste if they are left to their own devices. But that is not the way this across-the-board cut is designed. Their across-the-board cut completely abandons the core responsibility of Congress to determine spending priorities. There are programs that could afford a 1 or 2 or even 10 percent cut. But, instead, the Congress requires much more limited authority be given to the President, and that means that this Congress ignores the fact that there are some programs that require a precise amount of money in order to protect the taxpayers' interest.

Those kinds of programs fall into two categories: one, to protect public safety, and the other to control the in-flow and out-flow of public funds. These are largely accounts that include things like the FBI, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Air Traffic Control, Customs Service, and Border Patrol. Numerous studies have demonstrated that cuts in the administration of the Social Security agency can drive up the error rate in the disbursement of those funds enough to cost the Federal Government as much as $6 for every dollar saved in reduced expenditures in Social Security Administration; and yet those studies are ignored in the way this cut is applied.

Then we get to the question of national defense. The way national defense is treated in this across-the-board cut is very interesting. It was treated the way this bill treats it in order to protect congressional pork. So what the provision requires is that we will have to see about a $520 million reduction in operation and maintenance accounts, which is the core of our military readiness, and that is occurring at the same time that the Pentagon reported that two out of the 10 divisions in the U.S. Army are now rated at C–4; in other words, not close to having the parts, people, and maintenance that are necessary to undertake military action. Yet, operation and maintenance is going to be required to be cut by a larger percentage than anything else in this bill. The reason for that is because the folks who put this bill together wanted to protect the projects and the pork in the research and procurement accounts. So we get that weird anomalous result.

I will insert in the RECORD at this point, Mr. Speaker, extraneous material related to my remarks, and I will expand further on that subject for the RECORD.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I am amazed, for instance, that on pay-fors, that the conferees chose to ignore the opportunity to recoup for the taxpayers money that we should be recouping from the sale of what is known as the Block C portion of spectrum sales. Several years ago when block seed portion of the spectrum was auctioned off a number of winning bidders went into bankruptcy without paying the Government for the spectrum rights that they had purchased. They have been allowed to hold on to those spectrum rights, refused to make any payments, and now they have the prospect of reemerging from bankruptcy by selling their share of the spectrum for a good deal more than they paid for it. It is a good deal if you can get it, but the American taxpayers are taking a bath; and we were blocked from correcting this specifically by one Member of the House Republican leadership.

But what bothers me the most about this proposal is the fact that it is laced through with accounting fixes to conceal an orgy of spending that every Member would deny if confronted with it by his constituents. I will insert in the RECORD a chart which shows that when this bill is passed, the Congress will have spent $17,400 million that will not be counted in determining how much that we have spent. It also has declared almost $15 billion in expenditures to emergency spending so that they are also exempt from spending limits we are supposed to be abiding by.

LIST OF GIMMICKS IN APPROPRIATIONS BILLS

[In millions of dollars]

	BA	O
SPENDING NOT COUNTED BY CONGRESS		
Directed CBO to reduce their spending estimates, but actually spends Social Security:		
AG—Directed outlay scoring (1.14% of BA)	.....	−163
CJ—Directed outlay scoring (1.14% of BA)	.....	−336
DOD—Directed outlay scoring	.....	−10,500
E&W—Directed outlay scoring (1.14% of BA)	.....	−103
FO—Directed outlay scoring (1.14% of BA)	.....	−144
INT—Directed outlay scoring (1.14% of BA)	.....	−170
L–HHS—Directed outlay scoring (1.14% of BA)	.....	−970
Directed outlay scoring (highway and transit firewalls)	.....	−1,341
TRANS—Directed outlay scoring (1.14% of BA)	.....	−143
TPO—Directed outlay scoring (1.14% of BA)	.....	−151
VA HUD—Directed outlay scoring (1.14% of BA)	.....	−820
DOD—Spectrum asset sales	−2,600	−2,600
Subtotal	−2,600	−17,441
Declaration of emergencies for normal program spending:		
Declare Year 2000 Census an emergency	−4,476	−4,118
Defense emergency designations	−7,200	−5,500
Declare part of Head Start an emergency	−1,700	−629
LIHEAP emergency declaration	−1,100	−825
Refugees emergency declaration	−427	−126
Forest Service Wildland Fire Management	−90	−3
Public health emergency declaration	−584	−310
Subtotal	−15,577	−11,511
FY 2000 SPENDING COUNTED AGAINST 1999 OR 2001		
Legally delay spending until the final days of the fiscal year so it is counted next year:		
DOD—Delay contractor payments	0	−1,250
Labor HHS—Delayed Obligations $5.0 B in BA delayed until 9/29/00	.....	−1,674
VA medical care delay obligation of $900 M	.....	−720
FO—Delayed obligations	.....	−104
CJS—Delayed availability of balances in Crime Victims Fund until after FY 2000	−485	−485
Rescind section 8 housing funds	−1,300	0
Subtotal, delayed obligations	−1,785	−4,233
Legally count spending against last fiscal year even though it is available for FY 2000: DOD—Advance Appropriations	−1,800	−1,800
Legally count spending against next fiscal year even though it is available for FY 2000:		
DOE—Elk Hills School Lands Fund	−36	−36
L–HHS—Increased advance funding for FY 2001 (total FY 2001 advances are $19 billion)	−10,100	−532

LIST OF GIMMICKS IN APPROPRIATIONS BILLS—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

	BA	O
HUD—section 8 advance appropriation for FY 2001 (37% of program total)	−4,200	0
Subtotal	−16,136	−2,368
MISCELLANEOUS SPECIAL ACCOUNTING GIMMICKS		
Across the Board cut 0.38%	−2,143	−1,206
Capture Federal Reserve Surplus	−3,752	−3,752
New Hires Data Base for student loan collection (incl directed scoring)	−878	−876
Slip military and civilian pay by one day		−3,589
Labor HHS–HEALTH loan recapture		−27
United Mine Workers Combined Benefit Fund	−68	−39
L–HHS—Title XX, social services block grant, cut below mandatory level	−608	−430
TRANS—Mandatory offsets (rescission of FAA contract authority)	−30	−10
Subtotal	−7,479	−9,929
Grand total	−43,577	−45,482

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, in this bill, for instance, they have decided now that they are going to declare Head Start to be an emergency. It has only been on the books since 1965. I guess we just found out that it is an emergency to deal with these kids. What they are really saying is they have a political emergency that requires them to hide the real cost of this bill from their taxpayers. That is the real emergency designation that is going on here.

Then they move about $4.2 billion in outlays into different years. That saves no money. It simply hides money. They have miscellaneous spending, accounting gimmicks all told of $45 billion on the outlays side, and $43 billion on the budget authority side. If my colleagues want to go home and explain to their constituents that kind of hide-and-seek attention to fiscal affairs, be my guest. That is not my flavor of ice cream.

Let me make one other comment, Mr. Speaker. One of the reasons that I have been so unhappy with this bill, as I said earlier, is that it stands over 1 foot high. I defy anyone to tell me, and I have a ruler to prove it, I defy any of my Republican colleagues, I defy any of my Republican colleagues to tell me what is in these authorization bills that they are asking us to swallow. How much are we going to hear? How much are the reporters in the gallery going to dig out after we have left that we do not know about? I am afraid, a lot. But I have to say that what bothers me more than anything is that these accounting gimmicks may appear to be funny, but in fact, they are not funny at all. I would not laugh too long, because what we are witnessing here is something that is immensely corrosive of democracy and this institution's role in democracy.

Mr. Speaker, the primary job that the Congress has each year is to pass a budget. If we cannot be honest with the American people about what we are doing in that budget, I think they have a right to question whether we are being honest with them on anything that we say to them. And the fact is that the list of accounting shell games that are in this bill, not for policy reasons, but for political reasons, I think brings discredit on the entire institution. That is because I guess we are determined to live under a fiction that requires us to pretend that we are spending billions of dollars less than we are actually spending.

Frankly, a lot of this spending is perfectly justifiable. I think that the Republican educational priorities are good. I support them as well as our own. But I do not like the fact that we are hiding what we are doing in the process. I will have more to say about this along the line.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I have no other speakers except myself to close, so I will continue to reserve my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) has 10 minutes remaining.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER).

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

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I came to this body this morning prepared to vote for a bipartisan omnibus bill, prepared to support reforms in the quality and in the resources for our education budget and for our schoolchildren across the country; prepared to defend firewalls on Social Security and further reduce the deficit and the debt, which is the best tax cut for all Americans. I have spent the last hour and a half to 2 hours in the parliamentarian's office reading through this bill and getting through a little bit of it; and the more I read of it, the more concerns I have about Social Security and debt reduction.

The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) has said that there are some gimmicks and games, and I think maybe a hope and a prayer in this budget that we do not dip further than CBO has already said, which they have stated that Congress has dipped $17 billion into Social Security. The most important thing for me in this budget is to not touch Social Security, further reduce the debt, and get quality education reforms. I do not see any firewalls on Social Security in this. CBO has not even scored this. We do not know what it does to Social Security.

Furthermore, when we have Head Start at $1.7 billion declared as an emergency, I am not sure what that does to Social Security. I am not sure saying that $2.4 billion becomes available on October 1, 2000, the next fiscal year, what is that impact on Social Security? Delayed obligations, $3 billion for NIH, $450 million for the Centers for Disease Control. What is the impact there on Social Security?

So all of these things give me a great deal of hesitation and reservation and concern, and I do not intend to vote for this omnibus bill.

Now, on education, Mr. Speaker, we have $145 million for public charter schools. I think that is a step in the right direction. We have $1.4 billion for more teachers, not just for more numbers; but we say 25 percent of the funds can go to quality improvement, to professional development. That is good progress, and I highly support that discretion and flexibility.

□ 1330

We furthermore have $335 million for the Eisenhower Professional Development Program, again to try to address the shortage in quality of teaching and too many teachers teaching outside their subject area. So I think there are some high concerns for success in education but I do not think this addresses the Social Security firewalls. It does not get scored by CBO, and I would encourage my colleagues to read this bill.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. CLAYTON).

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, the budget process obviously allows us to say what is important to the American people. It is a process where we say some are winners and some are losers. It is a process for the Nation to declare what the priorities are. Obviously we cannot win everything we want so it has to be a compromise, but I can say, Mr. Speaker, the people in North Carolina, where there was actually a disaster, never was an emergency declared because it was not politically the right thing. Maybe those who indeed would have said that would have come from Social Security, we are trying to get the kind of basic relief, not all of it, just the basic relief, for our farmers which is in doubt.

Now, I want to vote for this bill because there are good things in it. I know there are winners and losers but I can say, Mr. Speaker, that as we go forward I think it says something about the American people when we ignore that over 72,000 people were affected in the region, farmers lost a tremendous amount of their crops. Many of them are going bankrupt and yet there is not the kind of relief that even responds in a very basic way to their needs, not all the relief because we knew an emergency was not declared.

We were willing to fight for that next year, but we need at least the $81 million that was there for marketing. So I would urge, Mr. Speaker, that we look at that to try to make sure that this budget process, as we vote on it, indeed is speaking to the basic need. Some will be winners, some will be losers, but the American nation should not lose the principle of responding to those who are most desperately in need, while we go forward with such an enormous amount of resources. Eighty-one million dollars is a pittance; it is what is symbolic of what we stand for that we should make sure that as we consider this bill that at least the

American farmers know that they were part of the consideration in this budget process.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I very much appreciate and thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the distinguished ranking member, for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, as we approach yet another CR, with all of the terrible problems that the ranking member has described, I think it fair to say that none has been more harmed by the procedures of the House this year than the people I represent.

Shall I paraphrase Elizabeth Barrett Browning? How shall I dislike it? Let me count the ways.

What is this bill? The Commerce, Justice, State, Foreign Ops, Interior, Labor, HHS, DC bill, plus? All of our appropriations that remain have been packed on to the tiny D.C. appropriation. Five hundred thousand people are being used to take 300 million, or bills for 300 million, across the finish line, and the Nation's capital be damned; we just have to wait to spend our own money, understand, because almost all of the money in the D.C. appropriation is money raised in the District of Columbia.

Obviously I have to be for it. What kind of position does that put me in? The disgrace as affects the Nation's capital is outflanked only by what the procedures of the House this year have done for democracy itself and how we have displayed ourselves before the people of the United States. We have become, in and of ourselves, a threat to democracy. We have made democratic procedures a living joke on C-SPAN.

We are going to have before us a bill brimming with controversy. There is the international family planning gag rule that is certain to take the lives of countless of the poorest women in the world, with no chance to debate it up and down. There is the dairy controversy we have heard so much about today.

In a democracy, we vote our differences up and down. In a democracy we even vote our compromises up and down. This House has become an embarrassment to itself. However, I am very glad the Nation has been able to see it because maybe when we go home there will be a backlash that will keep us from ever doing this again.

The delay, with another CR, has needlessly harmed the people of the District of Columbia right at a time when we have gotten a new reform mayor and a reform city council. This has not made an ounce of difference to this body. The reputation of the House has been permanently damaged as an institution. We can reclaim it only by returning to regular order and democratic procedures.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the remainder of the time.

Mr. Speaker, as I understand it section 1001 of the omnibus bill effectively waives the pay-as-you-go rules for all of the authorizing legislation included in the omnibus package. It also effectively, as I understand it, waives the pay-as-you-go rules for the outyear effects of other legislation passed this legislation.

I would like to ask the leadership of this House why these rules are being waived and how much spending is not being counted as a result of that?

We have seen no CBO scoring on the omnibus package. Can anyone tell us the amount of spending covered by these budget waivers?

I would also ask why Members' pay was exempted from this across-the-board cut when it was included in the previous across-the-board cut that was made?

I think those are but some of the questions that Members ought to be asking before they vote on the budget that is coming at us later this afternoon.

I would also say, Mr. Speaker, I regret the time that we have taken but I think every hour that we spend gives Members an additional opportunity to understand what is in these bills, and I think in the end that serves the interest both of every Member and the taxpayers that they are trying to represent.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the remaining time.

Mr. Speaker, I listened intently to all of the discussion and the debate from the Members on the other side of the aisle, and if any of that debate related to this CR that is presently before us I would have a lengthy response, but none of that debate relates to this CR. So at this point I would just like to make this suggestion, let us pass the CR and then get on to the appropriations bill that has been the subject of debate using this as a vehicle.

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

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

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

Pursuant to House Resolution 385, 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.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT OFFERED BY MR. OBEY

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the joint resolution?

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, under these circumstances, regrettably I am.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. OBEY moves to recommit the joint resolution to the Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

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

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

Mr. OBEY. 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 Chair would announce that if a vote on passage of the joint resolution is required, pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for votes on final passage and questions incidental thereto.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 1, nays 420, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 606]

YEAS—1

Forbes

NAYS—420

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

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

NOT VOTING—13

Ackerman
Bachus
Brady (TX)
Burton
Capps
Conyers
Delahunt
Hutchinson
Jefferson
Johnson, Sam
Meehan
Visclosky
Wexler

□ 1359

Messrs. TANNER, HEFLEY, BATEMAN, DAVIS of Illinois, MOLLOHAN, LINDER, CLYBURN, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

□ 1400

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. OBEY

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to reconsider the vote by which the House voted to reject the motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). Did the gentleman from Wisconsin vote on the prevailing side of the question on the motion?

Mr. OBEY. Yes, I did, Mr. Speaker.

MOTION TO TABLE OFFERED BY MR. YOUNG OF FLORIDA

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I move to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY).

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. An insufficient number having arisen, a recorded vote is not in order.

So a recorded vote was refused.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the joint resolution.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 403, noes 16, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 607]

AYES—403

Abercrombie
Aderholt
Allen
Andrews
Archer
Armey
Baca
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Baldacci
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Bliley
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Capuano
Cardin
Carson
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth-Hage
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Coble
Collins
Combest
Condit
Cook
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crowley
Cubin
Cummings
Cunningham
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DeLay
DeMint
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Fletcher
Foley
Ford
Fossella
Fowler
Frank (MA)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
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Green (TX)
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Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hill (IN)
Hill (MT)
Hilleary
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Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
King (NY)
Kingston
Kleczka
Klink
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
Kuykendall
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Largent
Larson
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Metcalf
Mica
Millender-McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Minge
Moakley
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Olver
Ortiz
Ose
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (PA)
Phelps
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Portman
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Reyes
Reynolds
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Salmon
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaffer
Schakowsky
Scott
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simpson
Sisisky
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Spence
Spratt
Stabenow
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stump
Stupak
Sununu
Sweeney
Talent
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt

Tierney	Walden	Weller
Toomey	Walsh	Weygand
Towns	Wamp	Whitfield
Traficant	Waters	Wicker
Turner	Watkins	Wilson
Udall (CO)	Watt (NC)	Wise
Udall (NM)	Watts (OK)	Wolf
Upton	Waxman	Wu
Velazquez	Weiner	Wynn
Vento	Weldon (FL)	Young (AK)
Vitter	Weldon (PA)	Young (FL)

NOES—16

Baldwin	Manzullo	Petri
Barrett (WI)	Miller, George	Ryan (WI)
Coburn	Oberstar	Sensenbrenner
Forbes	Obey	Souder
Green (WI)	Paul	
Kind (WI)	Peterson (MN)	

NOT VOTING—15

Ackerman	Delahunt	Porter
Brady (TX)	Herger	Price (NC)
Capps	Jones (OH)	Visclosky
Clyburn	Meehan	Wexler
Conyers	Mink	Woolsey

□ 1408

Mr. COYNE changed his vote from ''no'' to ''aye''.

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.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 329

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 329.

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

There was no objection.

WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3194, CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 386 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 386

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 3194) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes. All points of order against the conference report and against its consideration are waived. The conference report shall be considered as read.

SEC. 2. Upon adoption of the conference report addressed in the first section of this resolution, the House shall be considered to have adopted a concurrent resolution consisting of the text printed in section 3.

Sec. 3. The text of the concurrent resolution addressed in section 2 is as follows:

''Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the enrolled copy of the bill (H.R. 2466) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes, shall not be presented to the President, to the end that the bill be, and is hereby, laid on the table.''

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 386 is a typical rule providing for consideration of H.R. 3194, the conference report for the District of Columbia appropriations bill for fiscal year 2000. The rule waives all points of order against the conference report and its consideration and provides that the conference report shall be considered as read.

H. Res. 386 also provides that, upon the adoption of the conference report, the text of the concurrent resolution printed in the rule tabling the conference report accompanying the Department of Interior appropriations bill shall be considered as adopted.

Finally, House rules provide 1 hour of general debate divided equally between the chairman and ranking minority member on the Committee on Appropriations and one motion to recommit with or without instructions as is the right of the minority.

Mr. Speaker, this rule and this conference report bring the budget process for the fiscal year 2000 to a close by implementing a bipartisan compromise on the remaining appropriations bills, District of Columbia, Interior, Commerce-Justice-State, Foreign Operations, and Education, Labor, Health and Human Services.

Only three times in the last two decades has the Congress passed all 13 appropriations bills by the fiscal deadline. I point out one was recently when the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) was chairman. It is true that we did not make this deadline this year. However, it is also true that keeping our fiscal house in order does take a little longer than the free-wheeling, big-spending days of the past because we must ensure that all funding is spent efficiently and where it is needed the most.

□ 1415

The conference report before us this afternoon not only holds the line on the President's additional spending requests, but also responsibly funds areas important to every American citizen and protects the American people from waste, fraud and abuse across the entire Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, earlier this year the Republican Congress made a commitment to end the 30-year raid on Social Security and, according to the Congressional Budget Office, we have now completed that task. The President began the budget negotiations by taking a large step toward our position on the Social Security issue and joined us in locking away every penny of Social Security. We worked with him in a bipartisan fashion to protect retirement security. We were determined to protect American seniors and this Congress and its leadership denied any piece of legislation on the House floor that spent one penny of it.

To achieve our goal of protecting American seniors and responsibly funding important programs, we are including in this bill a plan to direct every Federal agency to reduce spending by less than one-half of one percent, .38 percent of 1 percent, by routing out waste, fraud, and abuse. Surely the government can save less than about half a penny out of every dollar. This Republican Congress is simply asking those who run Federal agencies to make fiscally responsible budgeting decisions with the money taxed out of our paychecks. We all know the agency directors and executives know where the waste is, and I am relatively certain they will be able to weed out at least that much in savings with this sensible plan.

In addition to meeting the fiscally responsible objectives, this conference report also ensures that our principles of quality and flexibility in the funding for teachers have been met. In the Labor-HHS section of the bill, this Congress ensures that funding may no longer be used to hire unqualified teachers, provides that schools will have more flexibility in using their funding for improving the quality of uncertified teachers, and increases the amount of funding that may used for professional training for teachers.

The administration pushed for a one-size-fits-all mandate in which Washington controlled the 100,000 New Teachers program. Not every district needs new teachers. Some need better-trained teachers. Other districts need books, high-tech equipment, and updated math and reading programs. I think it is foolish for the Washington bureaucracy to tell every school district in America that Washington knows best how to spend tax dollars to educate our children.

The debate in Washington is not only about money. It is also about how that money should be spent. This bill moves us closer to the right balance of education funding by providing additional funds for America's students through programs like Pell grants and special education while lowering the bureaucratic burden imposed by Washington through programs like Goals 2000.

The Commerce, Justice, State section of the conference report maintains our commitment to enhancing local law enforcement without involving Washington bureaucrats. We also provide funding for 1,000 new border patrol agents, funds for increased criminal and illegal alien detention, and the resources necessary to end the severe naturalization backlog at the INS.

The District of Columbia continues to receive the high level of funding provided in each round of this process. The

conference report paves the way for dramatic improvement in the education of Washington's children, the safety of our streets, and the management of our Nation's Capital.

H.R. 3194 also brokers a responsible compromise on the environment in the Interior appropriations section of this conference report. Republicans rejected attempts to impose the restrictions of the Kyoto global warming regime on Americans without Senate consideration of the treaty. Nevertheless, the bill maintains our high environmental standards and ensures our air and water will be cleaned into the next millennium.

While I will permit the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to describe fully all the contents of the appropriations bill, I did want to note the inclusion of the satellite copyright legislation about which many of our constituents have expressed concerns during the past year. I am pleased that this bill will provide a new copyright license to satellite television that will allow constituents to receive their local television channels over their satellite service.

In addition, this bill will bring real competition, ensure better prices and choices for our constituents, protect existing subscribers from having their distant network service shut off, and make it easier for consumers to get either a waiver or an eligibility test for distant network service in the event the waiver request is denied. This bill is good for our constituents, and I am pleased to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), each of the subcommittee chairmen on the Committee on Appropriations, and the ranking minority member, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), for their tireless efforts over the past few weeks to reach an agreement on the budget.

This rule was favorably reported by the Committee on Rules yesterday, I think that might have been this morning, at about 3:30 a.m., and I urge my colleagues to support the bill on the floor so we may proceed with the general debate and consideration of this important conference report.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, at 3:20 a.m. this morning the Committee on Rules was convened to report this rule. The chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), said at that time that he would like to take the time to explain to the committee what was in this conference agreement, but that to do so might take 4 days. While I know he was engaging in a little hyperbole, I cannot think he was too terribly off the mark.

Mr. Speaker, this rule rolls five appropriation bills, agriculture disaster assistance funding, and $576 million for Hurricane Floyd disaster assistance, all into one bill. The conference agreement also contains a much-needed Medicare reimbursement fix for hospitals and nursing homes, the authorization for the Department of State, which contains terms and conditions that must be met in order for U.S. arrearages to be paid, as well as other matters that were not made clear to the Committee on Rules early this morning.

I am perfectly aware that Members are anxious to end the session of the 106th Congress, but could we not wait an extra hour or 2 to give Members an opportunity to find out what is really in this bill? I am also concerned that this enormous bill is only going to get 1 hour of debate when in fact each one of these bills in it should be considered separately. Evidently, the Republican leadership does not think that it is necessary for Members to know what they are voting on.

This is a very bad way to do business, Mr. Speaker. And no one should be surprised if Members raise objections to considering this rule at this time. While the contents of this omnibus appropriations bill might be known to negotiators from Congress, the White House, and a few select others, most of the Members of this body know what is in the bill only through news reports and summaries.

This is not the first time this has happened, nor will it be the last; but, Mr. Speaker, how hard would it be to give Members of this body a few extra hours to ask questions? The Republican leadership is obviously making contingent plans in case the other body does not act quickly on this conference agreement. The Committee on Rules reported a rule making in order two additional continuing resolutions that will carry us through November 23 and December 2. A few hours more today is not an extraordinary request, Mr. Speaker.

So what is in this bill? There are currently some significant improvements over the earlier appropriations vetoed by the President, and these represent a victory for Democrats and for the people of this country. The Commerce, Justice, State appropriation contains increased funding for the COPS program, increases for the Office of Civil Rights, the EEOC, and for Legal Services.

The Foreign Operations appropriation fully fund the Wye Agreement, allowing the United States to meet its obligations in the Middle East. The Interior appropriation contains increases in funding for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and for Indian schools and tribal community colleges, provides funding for the Lands Legacy program, and deletes the most objectionable riders that have been added to the bill in the Senate.

The Labor-HHS, Education appropriation provides $35.7 billion in funding for one of the top Democratic priorities, class size reduction. This is a major victory for the President and for Democrats in Congress; but even more so, it is a victory for parents and their children and for quality public school education. This conference agreement also includes funding for the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, and for the Older Americans Act programs.

This bill represents a lot of hard work and many hard-won compromises. However, there is one provision that is problematic for many Members of this House. While the bill funds the arrearages owed to the United Nations, these funds have been won at an extraordinarily high cost, a cost that for some Members may be too high. The fact that this bill trades off payment to the U.N. for family planning around the world is tragic. Women's lives and health are being held hostage, Mr. Speaker; and for many of us in this body, such a situation is deplorable. No one should be surprised if Members vote against this conference agreement because of that issue alone.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, this bill does contain an across-the-board cut. Granted, it is far smaller than originally proposed by the Republican majority, but the symbolism is hard to miss. Because this bill has only been whole for a matter of hours, it is doubtful that the Congressional Budget Office has had an opportunity to cost it out. But this across-the-board cut is a fig leaf designed to conceal the fact that gimmicks and bells and whistles have been used to mask the fact that this bill most likely does cut into the Social Security surplus. The White House may have bought into this charade, but this is one Member who understands that in this case the emperor and all his men have no clothes.

Mr. Speaker, this agreement is a mixed bag; and Members should really be given the time to look at it so they can intelligently make a decision about how they want to vote. There is a lot at stake here, and surely it is worth a little more time.

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

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Mrs. ROUKEMA).

(Mrs. ROUKEMA asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I want to rise in strong support of the rule as well as the bill.

There are numbers of issues here that are well taken care of in this bill, but I specifically want to say for people in New Jersey that we have not only help here for the victims of Hurricane Floyd, but also for New Jersey farmers who have suffered a terrible drought over the past year or more.

The FEMA use of money in this bill, $250 million, to buy out homes that were severely damaged by Floyd, is very, very necessary in New Jersey;

and it will help to not only have mitigation efforts but also do the buyout of some of these homes.

But I rise particularly today to point out, as a member of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services as well as a member of the board of directors of Bread for the World, that we do have in this bill a wonderful effort to help debt burden relief for those poorest countries, and I think that is very important. I want to commend the majority leader, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY), because it was through his efforts that we were able to get this money in there, help the hungry and the poorest countries of the world, and really help put in place reforms for the next year that will address the questions of transparency in the International Monetary Fund.

But for my part, aside from the fact that this is long overdue to help feed those poor people in the poorest countries, I also want to say that I will continue to track the distribution of that debt relief and ensure that it is not being diverted by corrupt government actions. This is a wonderful activity. We cannot forget these poor people, and it is in the grand tradition of our great country, the United States of America.

Although we have spent many weeks trying to get to this point I believe we have a fair compromise for all. Although there are many items in this bill that I could speak about today there are a few I would like to mention today.

First I am pleased that this bill contains extra funding to help victims of Hurricane Floyd and the disastrous drought suffered by our New Jersey farmers.

This legislation allows FEMA to use $215 million to buyout homes severely damaged by the flood caused by Hurricane Floyd. This is very important to my state of New Jersey where many homes were damaged. This will help relocate some of those homes outside of the natural flood plain.

This bill also has additional funds to help our farmers who have suffered from weather related disasters.

I would also like to put my colleagues on notice—we, in New Jersey, are still tallying the price tag of Floyd. When the totality of the damage from this unprecedented hurricane is determined, we will most likely have to address this issue again early next year. And when we do, I strongly urge my colleagues to address the unique circumstances of small businesses that were damaged by the storm. These small businesses are the economic backbone of many of our communities and need and deserve direct grants to help them back on their feet.

Also I am pleased that this bill contains many of the provisions of H.R. 1402 which implements the Option 1-A milk pricing system that is so important to the small dairy farmers in New Jersey and the northeast. It also extends the dairy Compact for two years.

Finally, I am pleased that this bill advances the international plan to provide debt relief to the world's poorest countries.

Mr. Speaker, I am on the Board of Directors of Bread for the World—one of the distinguished and notable groups that have been spearheading the debt relief movement. Indeed, much of the religious community is urging us to write off some of the unpayable debt of the world's poorest countries during the year 2000. And under the right conditions, it's the right thing to do.

The language Majority Leader ARMEY has negotiated with Treasury is very helpful and I commend him for his efforts. It will increase the impact of the funding the House has already voted to appropriate for the relief of debts that very poor countries owe to the United States. This language will ensure that the International Monetary Fund and other governments also help provide for this debt relief. In addition, I believe it will require accountability to ensure that the monies will be directed to feeding the hungry in these poorest countries.

For my part, I will continue to track the distribution of this debt relief to ensure that it is not being diverted by corrupt government actions.

Mr. Speaker, this language will also give Congress another opportunity next year to push for IMF reform. Many Members—from both parties—agree that the IMF should be more transparent and more accountable—to the taxpayer's of the United States and to people in the countries where it works.

There is also widespread agreement on the basic goal of debt relief—to support economic development and the reduction of poverty in the poorest countries. Treasury, the World Bank and IMF have adopted promising new policies and procedures recently, and Congress will need to be vigilant that these changes really do translate debt relief into help and opportunity for poor and hungry people.

Mr. Speaker, this nonomnibus package is far from perfect. Like many Members, I could find certain parts of this bill problematic. But, we must look at the whole picture. And on the whole this bill is fair.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY).

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my distinguished colleague for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, once again I want to make clear why I have offered the motions that I have offered for the past 2½ hours. I did so because it was the plan of the leadership to bring the rule and the continuing resolution that just passed, to have that up right away at 10 o'clock, whiz it through the House, immediately move to the rule, which we are now on, and then move immediately to the omnibus appropriation bill, which none of us have read and none of us understand. And that vote would have been taken by noon without even having a single copy of that bill on the floor.

□ 1430

What I was trying to do is to give Members, first of all, enough time to simply get a copy on the floor; secondly, to give our staffs an opportunity to try to determine with greater certainty exactly what is in the authorization attachments and what is not; and thirdly, to develop at least some pieces of information available to rank and file Members so that those Members who were not in the negotiations understand just how replete with gimmicks and replete with fraud this upcoming bill is.

Now, we have done I think as much as we could reasonably do. It has never been my intention once the debate on the bill starts to offer further motions because I think both parties are entitled to lay out their views on that bill without interruption, and I have no intention of making future motions once we get to the bill itself.

I do ask the House, on this bill, to vote against this rule because we have no business doing business this way. We have no business adding nine separate authorization bills to the underlying appropriations bill. We have no business hiding from Members the $45 billion in spending gimmicks that are in these bills.

It just seems to me that the way we should proceed is to have an hour's debate on each of the provisions being added to the appropriations bills so that, whether Members are for them or against them, the House at least has an opportunity to understand what it is doing.

Nobody knows what we are doing on these bills except perhaps a few of the staffers who put them together, I will grant that. But I doubt that any Member is fully aware of all of the provisions in these bills. And we are going to regret a good many of them, I am sad to say.

I would simply say, for instance, that there are pieces of this bill, and this is not true of the appropriation items, but there are other pieces of the bill which we will consider which have not yet been scored by the Congressional Budget Office. We ought to know what they estimate the cost to be before we vote on this bill.

So I would urge my colleagues to vote against the rule.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING).

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, earlier in dissertation on the floor it was mentioned that the President won something in the area of education. I want to make sure, and I will do this several times this afternoon, that everybody understands that the President did not win anything in education.

The chairman of the Committee on Education and the Workforce did not win anything in the area of education. The children of the United States won a lot in the area of education. And, above all, the most disadvantaged children in the United States won in the area of education.

When I was able to show to the administration that 50 percent of many of the teachers in the schools in New York City and duplicated in large cities all over the country were totally

uncertified and, beyond that, probably not qualified, some that were certified, they agreed there is no reason to put one more teacher in there. We better get those who are there properly qualified.

When they realized that last year 10 percent of all those new teachers that were hired were totally unqualified, they realized putting one teacher in there was not going to help anything, they better get the people who are there more qualified. And so, we say in that legislation agreed to by the administration that any new hires must be properly qualified and anybody that was hired last year that was not qualified must be qualified within 1 year.

That is why the administration agreed that we should move from 15 to 25 percent in the area of flexibility. That is why the administration agreed that we should move it 100 percent in those school districts where they have all the uncertified and unqualified teachers.

That is why the administration agreed that public school choice should be available to the 7,000 schools that are Title I schools who are not doing anything about improving the quality of their education, and they said those parents should have the right, and we agreed.

We brought it up. They agreed. So nobody won except the children of the United States and, above all, those children who are most disadvantaged.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. STARK).

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

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to talk about the calendar and explain that Thanksgiving does not come until Thursday, a week, and the ''turkey'' that we are about to consider today is stuffed with a lot of horrendous gifts and failures.

For example, stuffed away in this bill, unknown to many of my colleagues, is a gift of over $500 million a year to drug companies who have their pharmaceutical drugs exempted from certain protections under the Medicare bill. But at the same time we are giving $500 million a year to these pharmaceutical companies, members of the Committee on Ways and Means, all of them, all of the Republicans who were there voted to deny seniors a discount on their prescription drugs.

That means that the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. HAYWORTH), the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ENGLISH), the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SHAW), the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY), and the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON) all voted to deny the seniors in their district a discount on their prescription drugs, which would have cost the Federal Government not one penny. Yet, grandly, they are going to vote to give $500 million a year to the pharmaceutical companies.

Now, this bill is not paid for. There is a $4 billion gift to the medical providers. Yet it shortens Medicare solvency and raises the Part B premium on all of our seniors by $12.

At the same time, this bill has failed to give Medicaid to children of legal immigrants. Young children are denied medical care if they came to this country after 1996.

Yet, we had a great gift to the Blue Cross/Blue Shield company by weakening quality control standards for managed care under Medicare. We weakened the standards when this same Congress has been unable to finalize the managed care bill of rights. We are doing nothing under the Republican leadership except giving big dollars to the pharmaceutical companies in exchange for their donations, giving big gifts to Blue Cross and for-profit managed care plans who are reaming our seniors.

And yet, in the next bill to be considered, if this turkey that we will consider in the extenders happens to have a bowel movement, we are going to spend $40 million or $30 million a year turning the results of that activity into energy.

I would suggest, if we are going to put up with all this Republican alchemy, why do we not ask these same poultry producers to turn that by-product into gold; and then they might find the $17 billion they cannot find to pay for in this bill and, so, it is going to come out of the Social Security trust fund.

All in all, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST) is correct. It is a bill we should not be voting on in the dark. Vote ''no'' on the rule and the bill.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS).

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

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman, the Chairman of Appropriations, for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, we are supposed to be talking about a rule. But, obviously, we are into the substance of these measures. There has been a characterization of some of that substance by the gentleman from California (Mr. STARK), and I would like to take just a couple of minutes to set the stage for those of our colleagues who may be nervous about the fact that the body does not know what we are doing in terms of the Medicare reform or that items have been slipped into this bill.

Perhaps the gentleman does not remember that we had a subcommittee mark-up on October 15. We examined the bill at that time and voted it favorably to the full committee.

In between subcommittee passage and the full committee vote, the President wrote a letter to me dated October 19 and said, ''Dear Mr. Chairman, I am writing to respond to your request about administrative actions.''

He goes on and provides an outline for what the administration has been trying to do notwithstanding the Y2K computer problems that the administration has had the day after he signed the Balanced Budget Act of 1997. We were not aware of them prior to signing the bill, but they discovered them immediately after they signed the legislation.

His next-to-last paragraph said this: ''We believe that our administrative actions can complement legislative modifications to refine BBA payment policies. These legislative modifications should be targeted to address unintended consequences of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 that can expect to adversely affect beneficiary access to quality care.''

That was exactly what we did. We targeted it. This is a refinement bill. And on October 21, it passed the full committee with a bipartisan vote. This is not something that was done in the dead of night at 3 a.m. in the morning. It went through the subcommittee. It went through the full committee. And then it came to the floor on November 5. And with 388 Members of the House supporting the very specific provisions that have been characterized as insidious or give-backs or rip-offs, 388 Members of the House voted for it.

But beyond that, after we worked with our sister committee on this side in jurisdiction, the Committee on Commerce, with the Senate Finance Committee, and with the White House to craft an agreement that looked virtually exactly like the House bill, there was a comment by White House representative Chris Jennings, who is identified as the health policy coordinator at the White House, in news stories published on November 11, Mr. Jennings said, ''This is an honorable compromise. It lays down a foundation for more significant Medicare reforms next year.''

It is quite true that the gentleman from California tried to offer a number of killer amendments to fundamentally alter Medicare, to change the entire structure on a modest bill that the President agreed needed to correct some flaws in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 refinements.

No refinement bill could carry the kind of amendments the gentleman from California offered. And clearly, the purpose of those amends was to be able to stand up on the floor and then make a statement that somehow we refused to provide prescription drugs to seniors.

It seems to me that if less of that kind of hyperbole were employed and more of a willingness to work together, as has been indicated by the White House, health care coordinator, we could accomplish much. In a letter dated November 15 that was addressed to the Speaker signed by John Podesta, Chief of Staff to the President of the

United States, in which he said, for example, in the third paragraph, ''As Office of Management and Budget Director Lew indicated in his letter to Mr. Thomas on October 18, findings or clarifications by Congress do not change the law and do not result in scoring. Therefore, the attached clarifying language on the hospital outpatient department policy would not be scored by the OMB. With this in mind, we would not characterize such legislation as having an adverse effect in any way on the Social Security surplus.''

A letter from the White House says it does not affect the Social Security surplus. The comments from the White House people we worked with said it was an ''honorable compromise''. CBO has scored it, and I will put it in the RECORD in terms of the dollar amounts on a 1-year, 5-year, 10-year, in fact, a detailed scoring.

Why anyone would stand up on the floor of this House and characterize the Medicare legislation as reckless or inappropriate, when Democrats that we worked with to put the package together, such as the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), White House representatives, Chief of Staff John Podesta and their health care coordinator say this is an honorable agreement, that we have it scored that it does not affect the important hospital outpatient area, any adverse effect on Social Security, I have got to say it sounds a little desperate on the part of some individuals who voted no in subcommittee, no on the floor, and are voting no now that, frankly, their colleagues do not agree with them.

This is a good package. People are pleased to and it is endorsed by Republicans, some Democrats, most Democrats, 388 votes on the floor of the House, and the White House.

I am pleased to work together with those who want to improve Medicare to make sure that it is better for our seniors today and tomorrow.

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

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, November 15, 1999.

Hon. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Capitol Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: We are pleased that we have been able to work out a strong, bipartisan agreement on the Balanced Budget Refinement Act of 1999. All parties to the agreement, in particular Mr. Thomas, Mr. Bliley, Mr. Dingell, Mr. Rangel, Mr. Stark, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. McCrery, Senator Roth, Senator Moynihan and Senator Nickles, played critical roles in achieving this outcome. We know that this was as high a priority for you as it has been for the President and we appreciate your leadership.

As you know, a technical drafting change in the BBA has resulted in some confusion over the outpatient payment formula that could result in a reduction in payments. Aside from correcting a payment formula flaw, the hospital outpatient PPS was not designed to impose an additional reduction in aggregate payments. We continue to believe that such a reduction would be unwise. During our deliberations on the balanced Budget Refinement Act, we agreed to resolve any confusion through a Congressional intent clarification provision. Earlier today, language to this effect was worked out between the White House and Mr. Thomas.

As Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Director Law indicated in his letter to Mr. Thomas on October 18, findings or clarifications by Congress do not change the law and do not result in scoring. Therefore, the attached clarifying language on the hospital outpatient department policy would not be scored by OMB. With this in mind, we would not characterize such legislation as having an adverse effect in any way on the Social Security surplus.

Achieving a bipartisan consensus on addressing the unintended consequences of the BBA is an important accomplishment. The President hopes that we can build on this achievement and pass legislation to strengthen and modernize Medicare.

Sincerely,

JOHN D. PODESTA,
Chief of Staff to the President.

Enclosure.

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF THE ''MEDICARE, MEDICAID, AND S–CHIP BALANCED BUDGET REFINEMENT ACT OF 1999''

[In billions of dollars]

Program refinement	CBO estimate	
	5 year	10 year
House-Senate agreement:		
Hospitals	3.4	5.3
Skilled Nursing Facilities	2.1	2.1
Outpatient Therapy Services	0.6	0.6
Home Health & Hospice	1.3	1.4
Dialysis & Durable Medical Equipment	0.3	0.8
Pap Smears & Immunosuppressive Drugs	0.2	0.4
Medicare+Choice	1.9	2.5
Medicaid	0.7	1.2
S–CHIP	0.2	0.4
Part B Interaction and Medicare+Choice Interaction	0.8	1.8
Total spending (reflecting House-Senate agreement) [1]	12.4	17.1
Addition per administration's request:		
Administration's Request for Hospital Outpatient PPS Clarification [2]	3.9	9.6
Total spending (reflecting Administration's request) [1]	16.0	27.0

[1] Components may not add to total due to rounding.
[2] Request detailed in letters from the OMB (10/18/99). Clarification will not be scored by OMB on its baseline.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise reluctantly in opposition to this rule because I believe that it is not fair and it is not in keeping with the great tradition of this House for us to have an open debate and for Congress to work its will on important matters that affect our country.

□ 1445

There are at least nine bills rolled into this bill that this rule is for, five appropriations bills. I do not like to spend a good deal of time talking about process, but when the rule for a bill for at least nine pieces of legislation allows for 1 hour of debate, one-half an hour on each side, that is not serving the American people well.

One of the issues that I wish we could debate more fully if our bill on foreign operations were brought up separately, which it should have been, is the issue of international family planning. I think it is very instructive to the American people to see that the Republican majority in this House was willing to hold hostage the United States international role in the world. The Republican majority was willing to hold hostage the poorest women in the world and their access to family planning. They were willing to hold hostage our position at the United Nations at a time when we are calling out for multilateralism and not the U.S. carrying the full burden.

I think it points to the extremism of the Republican Party that this is, and I point out, my colleagues, this is not about abortion; it is about family planning, that a majority of the Republicans have voted to oppose all funding for all international family planning, that they would take that position and use it against the administration and force the administration's hand to agree to their position in order for us to maintain our vote at the U.N. while we paid our dues.

I urge my colleagues to vote ''no'' on this rule in the hopes that we could bring back the substantive matters before this House in a fair and open and democratic way.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL).

Mr. RAHALL. I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the rule and wish to set the record straight on the swirling misperceptions that have surrounded the West Virginia delegation's efforts to provide a balance between protecting jobs so essential for our Nation's energy security and protecting our environment at the same time. Over the past several weeks, the national media, environmental organizations, and the White House have engaged in a campaign of misinformation regarding a proposal by the West Virginia congressional delegation to address a coal mining crisis in our State.

Over the years, litigation in the State of West Virginia has resulted in some of the toughest mining reclamation laws in the Nation. Indeed our coal industry in West Virginia operates under greater environmental scrutiny than the industry does in any other State in our Nation. As a result of litigation, environmental plaintiffs entered into a settlement agreement with the United States on matters involving both the Clean Water Act and the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act.

On October 20 of this year, a Federal court decision rendered a rather unique interpretation of the relationship between provisions of the Clean Water Act and SMARA. This interpretation in my view is contrary to congressional intent in enacting the applicable statutes. Our delegation has sought to reaffirm the interpretation of these provisions of law and regulations that have been upheld by the EPA, the Corps of Engineers and the Interior Department. Nothing, and I repeat, nothing in our efforts have sought to undercut the

Clean Water Act. In fact, the provision of our legislation clearly states, and I quote, ''nothing in this section modifies, supersedes, undermines, displaces or amends any requirement or any regulation issued under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.''

I do not know how to better state it, how to make it more clear. Yet despite these facts, a campaign of misinformation has been trumpeted around this Nation and has been unfair to our West Virginia congressional delegation. The White House certainly is to blame. This is unfortunate, because the White House and the President's senior advisors particularly have turned their back on the many hundreds of hard-working men and women whose livelihoods, whose families and whose futures now hang in the balance. These are the individuals who have toiled beneath the surfaces of this Nation in order to provide us energy security that lights this very chamber today.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. WISE).

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this rule and to the final spending bill. There may be many laudable provisions, but unfortunately this bill does not include the important Byrd-McConnell mining amendment that the West Virginia delegation has sought so hard to include. Failure to include the West Virginia delegation's language which would rectify a Federal court decision means months, perhaps even years of uncertainty, uncertainty about whether to enter into coal contracts, uncertainty about whether to make investments in future mining, uncertainty in families' lives about whether they will continue their jobs in the mining industry and, finally, uncertainty, yes, even for the environmental advocates, because there are no final rules of the road.

If this day ends without the important Byrd-McConnell language, I believe, though, we must continue working. First, all parties must agree that the present stay of the court decision has to remain in effect. Second, the DEP and Federal agencies must work together to analyze the full impact of the court's decision. And, third, all parties, mining, State and Federal officials, and environmental representatives must undertake serious negotiations to see if agreement can be reached to deal with the most severe impact of the court's decision.

But, Mr. Speaker, let me make a point. Great progress has been made in improving surface mining. As a result of environmental legislation and a sweeping environmental settlement just months ago, surface mining will never be the same again in the State of West Virginia. So great progress has been made. The question is whether balance will be preserved. And the court's decision takes it too far the other way. The important Byrd-McConnell language would guarantee that there would be balance, that gains in regulating mining would be preserved and at the same time the important mining jobs, particularly in those areas of high unemployment, would be preserved.

Mr. Speaker, mountaintop removal will never be conducted the same again. That is already a given. The Byrd-McConnell language, though, would guarantee that as we improve regulation in mountaintop removal, we do not automatically result in job removal. I wish this language had been included.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. GUTKNECHT).

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Georgia for yielding me this time.

I reluctantly have to rise in opposition to this rule. I want to at least explain why. Early in the process we were told that there was not going to be an omnibus bill. We now know that that is not true. We were also told that very controversial issues would not be included in the final bill. We know that is not true, either. But part of the reason I have to rise in opposition to this rule is I remember several years ago when one of my favorite Presidents stood right there and he held up a bill that weighed about 45 pounds and he dropped it on the desk right here with a big thud, and he said, Congress should not send bills like this to my office, and he said, and if they do, I will veto them. He did not keep that promise. He probably should have.

But in many respects, we all know, everybody in this body knows it is wrong to have these omnibus bills where we throw almost everything into it. If anybody here can say with an honest expression on their face that they know what everything is in that bill, well, God save you. We know that there is a lot of stuff in that. We are going to read over the next several months about issues that are in the bill, and we are going to be embarrassed by it.

But I am most embarrassed about what is happening to the dairy farmers in the upper Midwest. Every morning at 4:30 lights go on all over the upper Midwest, 3,000 in my district. Nobody works harder than dairy farmers, and this is a knife in the back to those people. For 62 years they have labored under the yoke of an unfair milk marketing order system, and this leadership has knifed them in the back in the 11th hour in a back-room deal. I can live with the outcome if we have regular order. I understand democracy. If we have an honest up or down vote and we lose in the House; we have an honest up or down vote and we lose in the Senate, I can live with that. That is called democracy. But when it is done at the 11th hour by a handful of leaders in a back-room deal, well, I cannot live with that, and I cannot vote for a rule that would support it.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS).

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support this conference report and to commend my colleagues on the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) specifically, and those in the administration for their efforts. Bringing this package to the floor has not been easy. I want to applaud the patience and the determination both sides showed in reaching this agreement. I reluctantly opposed the conference report for the Interior appropriations bill earlier in the year because of numerous anti-environmental provisions that were attached by the other body. Thankfully we have removed or modified nearly all of those riders and significantly improved the Interior bill.

Additionally, though, through our negotiations with the White House, we were able to increase funding levels for some key programs that will better protect our environment. In the last few weeks, we negotiated millions of additional dollars for the President's land legacy initiative to protect sensitive or threatened lands in this country. The administration and Congress should be proud of the benefits this compromise means to our public lands.

Funding was included in both the Commerce Department as well as the Interior Department to help my State and three other West Coast States address the recent salmon listings under the Endangered Species Act. Funding for these programs was my top priority. I want to sincerely thank the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS), the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) for working with me to provide these critical funds that will help our State protect and restore West Coast salmon provisions.

Additionally, funds were included to help implement the recently negotiated treaty between the United States and Canada that will aid our efforts to recover these fish by substantially reducing their harvest. I regret that the conference agreement did not provide the requested increase for the National Endowment for the Arts, but appreciate the modest increase for the National Endowment for the Humanities. I believe there is strong public support for both of the endowments and wish the funding levels to the arts better reflected that support.

Again I wish to warmly thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) for his tireless work on the Interior appropriations bill. These negotiations were lengthy and tedious, but he demonstrated extraordinary leadership and was instrumental in bringing this agreement to the floor today.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN).

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I would like to speak out in opposition to not only this rule but to this final

bill for many reasons, but chief among those reasons why I am opposing this rule and why I am opposing this bill is because of the dairy policy provisions contained within this bill. Blame can be spread all over the place. The President did not adequately protect his own agency's reform. The majority of Congress swept against us.

The point is this: we are preserving a 62-year-old antiquated program that pays a farmer more for the price of milk he produces the farther away from Eau Claire, Wisconsin, he lives. This Congress, which is elected to defend the Constitution, freedom, this Congress which contains most Members of Congress who proclaim to be in favor of free market principles, are voting in this bill to destroy those very free market principles. What I say to those Members of Congress from the Northeast, from the South, you like milking cows, I understand that, ''Just don't milk our dairy farmers in the upper Midwest.''

The problem with this bill is that half of this dairy policy never came to this body. It did come to the Senate and it was defeated. So why on earth are we dealing with this legislation in this big appropriations bill? This should be done through regular order. It should not be done in this appropriations bill. Worst of all, it pits one, two, three regions of dairy farmers against one region, the upper Midwest. We simply want a chance to compete fairly on a level playing field in the upper Midwest, and we are being deprived of that because of this legislation that is being tacked onto this bill like a giant, ugly ornament on a big Christmas tree.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members of this body to vote against this bill.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER).

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

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time. There is so much to say and so little time, but I would like to focus on two specific items of importance to the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I consider the health-related provisions of this bill to be a mixed bag. I am extremely pleased to see that Congress is continuing its commitment to double the budget of the National Institutes of Health over 5 years. This is the lifesaving research which families fighting cancer and other dread diseases are depending on. The bill increases the NIH budget by another 15 percent, raising it from $15.6 billion last year to $17.9 billion in fiscal year 2000.

□ 1500

But, unfortunately, the shell game continues in order to pay for this spending.

The bill delays the release of $4 billion of the NIH appropriations until September 29, 2000. Twenty of our colleagues wrote to the conferees urging them not to take this action, because medical research is not a faucet that can be turned off and on. No disease will wait for a clinical trial to get to the next round of funding. A colony of bacteria is not going to hibernate until the researcher receives the promised grant. Frankly, I am not too sure the researcher will stick around either. I am deeply concerned about the impact of this delayed appropriations on vital medical research.

In addition, I am appalled that Congress and the administration have conspired to imperil the health and welfare of women across the world by attaching onerous conditions to international family planning spending. Under this bill, United States funds are not only barred from going to groups that perform abortions directly or indirectly, but also to any group that lobbies in any way regarding governmental policies on abortion. An organization could even be barred from informing a government how many women were being harmed by unsafe or botched abortions, not just lobbying for abortion rights.

If the President uses his authority to waive this provision, international family planning funds are cut by 3 percent. At that point, thousands of women will not receive birth control, leading to unintended pregnancies and abortions. It is simply beyond my grasp how abortion opponents believe that policies like this one help their cause.

This provision will not prevent a single abortion. It will only cause more and more dangerous abortions to occur. A woman in the Third World dies every 3 minutes. Surely that is the harshest kind of birth control, and we will be prevented from telling them how to prevent unintended pregnancy.

I am pleased that the bill makes progress in restoring the unexpectedly deep cuts made in Medicare reimbursement to hospitals, home care and other facilities under the Balanced Budget Act. Although the relief provided itself is modest, it will make a major difference in my district of Rochester, New York, in enabling our health care community to continue to provide world class care.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GREEN).

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, what I think is important to note today as this House appears poised apparently to vote for this bill with the anti-dairy reform in it, is it is important to point out why it was added to this bill.

It was added to this bill because these anti-reform provisions could not pass Congress in the normal fashion. Extension of the compact and 1(a) have not passed both Houses of Congress. Right now, there is a fight going on in the Senate that I think proves that point. Because they could not pass it in the normal fashion, they had to add it in the wee hours of this debate. That is unfortunate, but maybe it means that there is hope for those of us who believe in free market reforms. Maybe it shows to us, the fact that they have to try to get it done this way, maybe it shows us that there are more people behind us than we realized.

I can only hope that in the future, if given a chance to proceed in the normal order, maybe, just maybe, we will prevail, and maybe, just maybe, we will have true dairy reform.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KIND).

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the rule and to the final bill. Where does a promise mean nothing anymore? Right here on the floor of the House of Representatives. Where is one of the last remaining vestiges of a Soviet style, state-controlled economic industry? Right here in the blessed United States of America, with a depression-era Federal milk marketing order policy. Unfortunately, because of a last minute deal brokered behind closed doors, the first significant step to reform an antiquated, senseless dairy policy will be blocked by language contained in this bill.

Just a couple of months ago, Mr. Speaker, I had a meeting with some of the leaders in the Republican Party on the House floor, where they promised me and other representatives that they would not allow any anti-dairy reform legislation to be attached to one of the year-end spending bills. But we wake up this morning and, lo and behold, there it is. Promises made, promises broken. And you would think an administration whose own reform proposals are under attack after three years of exhaustive work would stand a little more firm and fight for it, but that did not happen.

Now, it is never fun or pleasant to hold up the business of the House with delay tactics, and it is unfortunate we have had to resort to that tactic today. But I for one am willing to stay here until the cows come home, until we get this budget right, right for the American people, and right for the family farmers across the country.

For those of you who believe in budget integrity and fiscal discipline, there are a number of reasons for voting against it. It is $35 billion over the spending caps from the 1997 budget agreement. We are dipping into the Social Security surplus by $17 billion to $18 billion according to our own Congressional Budget Office. We have done absolutely nothing to extend the solvency of Social Security and Medicare by one day in this budget. To top it all off, we are milking family farmers across the country and consumers and taxpayers with this 11th hour, backroom deal that will prohibit reform of a depression-era national dairy policy.

We can do a lot better. I think the American people demand that we do a lot better.

I would encourage my colleagues to vote no on this budget agreement. Let us start over, let us get it right, and then let us go home.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON).

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the bill, and particularly want to call attention to the Medicare ''salvation'' section. It is really a testament to the vitality of our democracy.

This Medicare salvation section is the direct result of a lot of us getting out there, visiting our nursing homes, talking to the people who run them and hearing from seniors who were being denied critical care because of mistakes made in past legislation or in administration policy.

Let me tell you, democracy is not a spectator sport, and this bill reflects that truth. Members of the subcommittee were out there, other Members of Congress were out there, and our chairman, the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS), whose very bright mind and big heart wrote this bill, also took the time to get out there into the facilities and talk with the seniors. That enabled us to build a very precise effective package, providing relief to hospitals, home health care agencies and nursing home facilities.

And it is a very fine job we've done. It helps all of our providers, but it does not fundamentally step back on this Congress' commitment to save Medicare in the long run, from financial crisis, and to be there for our seniors with quality health care.

I just want to say that while the administration was very helpful and has really worked with us in many ways, it is unfortunate that the process, because it costs money, does not allow them to make specific proposals to help us. We did all of this, and it was heavy lifting, just as Members, listening to seniors and care providers and putting together an honest package that goes right to the heart of the problem and addresses it.

Members can take great pride in having saved Medicare quality health care for our seniors. As we go home, we can help our hospitals, nursing homes and health care agencies understand this expansion of resources and provide the care our seniors richly need and deserve.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, this is what I have been trying to do in the last few minutes, is to review what this House has brought to the American people and calling it a budget, that has who knows what and does not address many of the concerns that the American people have asked them to address.

Just as an example, Mr. Speaker, this is what part of the bill looks like, lines drawn through, scribbles being made, and no one knows what was in it and what is out of it.

My concern, Mr. Speaker, as I said earlier, and this rule concerns me and I rise to oppose the rule, is that what we have is a mishmash that includes a number of addendums that have nothing to do with the appropriation process.

The satellite issue is an important issue that I would argue that we needed to support. The State Department authorization is likewise very important, and I have fought long and hard for Medicare help for our hospitals and health providers and will continue to fight for that. But we do not have a Patients' Bill of Rights, we do not have the protection of seniors for prescription drugs, and we have two inserts on the family planning issue typed up that deny family planning for women around the world.

Though I am certainly concerned about those who have a different view from me, I am likewise concerned about developing nations where women will be violated, intimidated, forgetting family planning because of this legislation.

I can say that I am gratified that my office worked to increase the amount of money for mental health services in the Community Mental Health Program, but I do say we are doing a tragic injustice to have Members be responsible for voting for a bill whose paperwork has yet to come to the floor and who has given us the responsibility of reading this within the few hours that we have.

Mr. Speaker, this is a bad rule, this is a bad process, and I am sorely disappointed that this is what we have come to. We need to go back to work and present to the American people the kind of legislative initiative that will be warranted of this country and this Congress.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT)

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the rule and support of the bill. First of all, I want to say how much I appreciate the work of the appropriators. The new chairman, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), has done a tremendous job at a time when we are really laying out some new rules for appropriations, and all the members of appropriations on both sides of the aisle have worked hard to try to redefine this culture of what we are trying to achieve: A balanced budget, without spending Social Security.

We have heard a lot of debate about whose numbers may be right, whose predictions may be right. We really did not debate those things. Apparently the Congress did not debate them for 40 years, because we did not have a balanced budget without spending Social Security and nobody seemed to care.

It is great that we are down now to debating whose projection about income may be the closest to accurate next September, because that is really the projection date that counts. I am convinced we are not going to spend for the second year in a row a penny of Social Security income.

I like the way the committee put this package together. It is a big package, but it is a package of individual bills. You can go to each of those bills and see exactly what was in them, and what is in them are the items that should be in them. This is not a package that people have put things in that should not be there or are not understood to be there.

Social Security was not spent. That gives us a chance to really look at the future of Social Security. We cannot really talk about Social Security reform if we cannot stop spending the trust fund.

Somebody said the problem with the Social Security trust fund has been there was no trust and there is no fund. Well, this restores both of those concepts.

The balanced budget adjusters do tremendous things for home health care, for rural hospitals. This is a good bill, this is a good rule. I urge my colleagues to support both.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY).

Mr. FOLEY. I thank the gentleman from Georgia for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, for my colleagues who insist they do not know what is in this bill, they have not been paying attention during regular order, because within this bill are the multitude of bills that have been discussed in committee, discussed on this floor, and now rolled into one bill as we leave this process.

The others that suggest somehow we are dipping into the Social Security trust fund, the only reason we are here still is because the President keeps asking for more money, more spending, more funds for programs that he needs.

Now, some have suggested somehow we have been held hostage on international family planning. The President of the United States agreed to that provision in the bill.

Now, let us talk about why some people will vote against the fine bill here today. I challenge them to vote against increasing funding to Medicare choice. Organ transplant patients will have an extended coverage on anti-rejection drugs. Vote no to that today. I urge you to today.

Rehabilitation services, increasing therapy caps, something we have heard complaint after complaint from our citizens about, the need to increase physical therapy and rehabilitation.

Women's health. Pap smear tests now and cervical cancer screenings. Go ahead and vote against those fine initiatives. I challenge you to do it.

Increased flexibility for rural hospitals. Cancer hospitals, ensures that cancer hospitals will not face any reduction due to new outpatient prospective payment systems.

Changing the prospective payment system for hospital outpatients. Nursing home skilled facilities will be, in fact, have increased patients.

Home health care, reduce the scheduled reduction and increase benefit caps for some citizens.

Hospice care. Matt Lauer and I and several others were with hospice this week in Palm Beach County raising money for hospice.

□ 1515

This bill includes an increase in hospice coverage. Tell your hospice friends that you rejected this bill today because, I do not know why, but increased funding for them.

Teaching hospitals for New York and other places who have been belly-aching about not enough money for teaching hospitals. Thanks to the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) and the Committee on Ways and Means, we have increased money for teaching hospitals. Durable equipment, increased senior access to durable equipment. Rural health care. On and on goes the list. For my Floridians who say they are going to vote against the bill, they are going to be voting against $142 million for Everglades restoration. Go back and tell that to the Floridians who depend on the Everglades for water. I urge my colleagues to vote ''no'' and go home and explain that.

Indian programs. You name the list of things that are accomplished in this bill through the hard work of the committee in order to make this a better country. Money for national forests, bettering education, continuing our commitment to block grants. On and on goes the list of fine things in this bill.

Those that live in rural farming areas, please pay special attention, because in this bill is a $178 million loan authorization for disaster relief, okay? My colleagues can go home and face their farmers this weekend and explain to them that they voted against this very important provision, if they have experienced a drought. Anyone from North Carolina, anyone from Florida, I urge you to go home and tell your farmers you had a chance to help them today and you chose not to from a partisan perspective. Juvenile accountability. On and on goes the list.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to support the rule, support the bill. It is a good bill.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the ranking member on the Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HANSEN). The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) is recognized for 3½ minutes.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, let me simply address two points, since other Members have also addressed the dairy issue.

I believe that in this House a handshake is as good as a contract, and I believe that the day that one's word ceases to be one's bond is the day that we lose something very precious in this democratic institution.

I was told in August and again in September, and this was confirmed by one of the two Members of the Republican leadership 3 days ago in a conversation with me, I was told that if I would cooperate procedurally on appropriation bills with the majority, they would assure me that no extraneous dairy provision would be attached to any appropriation vehicle. The three key words were ''any appropriation vehicle.'' That promise has now been violated. I think that says more about the people who violated it than it says about anybody else in this institution. I deeply regret it.

I find it incredibly ironic that at a time when people are cheering with great huzzahs over the World Trade Organization-China deal, when they are earnestly pushing for free trade internationally, they are supporting internal trade barriers to the free flow of dairy products in the United States. That is absurdly old-fashioned, and no self-respecting free marketeer should be supporting it.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Nov. 18, 1999]

LOTT HAS A COW

There are a million stories inside the Beltway, most of which the pols don't want you to know. But we thought you might be amused by the one about Trent Lott, dairy queen.

As Public Works Chair . . . sorry, Senate Majority Leader, Mr. Lott has already built himself a pork-barrel legacy for the Mississippi ages. But who would have thought his largess was big enough for all New England? There's apparently nothing the guy won't do to re-elect a fellow ''singing senator,'' in this case the liberal James Jeffords of Vermont.

Vermont has lots of dairy farmers, most of whom are much less efficient than those in the Upper Midwest. Worse yet, Congressional permission for a six-state price-fixing dairy cartel known as the Northeast Compact is about to expire. So Mr. Jeffords who is running for a third term next November, got hold of Mr. Lott, who promised to jam an extension past an otherwise reluctant Senate.

Never mind that this milks consumers to the tune of about 20 extra cents a gallon. (Milk consumed by the same ''poor children'' who liberals like Mr. Jeffords and Vermont Democrat Pat Leahy are constantly invoking to sell their new programs.) Never mind that the Senate voted down and extension earlier this year.

And never mind that in the process of helping Mr. Jeffords, Mr. Lott is sticking a shiv in the back of another vulnerable GOP incumbent, Rod Grams of Minnesota. ''I guess Jeffords is in a tough race,'' Mr. Grams told us ruefully. ''But it can't be tougher than mine. And this is going to hurt me back in Minnesota, because it will hurt our farmers.''

Mr. Lott likes to complain that he lacks a real conservative majority. Yet Mr. Jeffords is a routine apostate, agreeing with Ted Kennedy on demand, while Mr. Grams is a reliable conservative. It's nice to know how much Mr. Lott values ideological loyalty when he's doling out backroom favors.

Not that Mr. Lott deserves all of the credit. He has help in the House, where Speaker Dennis Hastert has caved in to Missouri Rep. Roy Blunt's attempt to gut the free market dairy reforms that Congress urged on a reluctant Clinton Administration as recently as 1996. Mr. Blunt's affront would add another 16 cents or so to a gallon of milk around the country. Mr. Lott wants to ram this into the end-of-session budget bill too.

Beyond the muscle politics, all of this is one more embarrassing sign that Republicans seem to have kicked over the reform stool. They're mainly into incumbent protection now. Messrs. Blunt and Lott are supposed to be GOP leaders. But the difference between them and Dick Gephardt is more and more a matter of whose special interest gets gored.

As of this writing, Mr. Grams and Wisconsin Democrat Herb Kohl were promising to filibuster the Lott-Jeffords-Blunt cartel plans. But the way these things usually go, the dissenters get run over by the Members stampeding to leave town to brag about all of the pork they just voted to deliver. Cowabunga, Trent.

[From the Washington Post, Nov. 17, 1999]

GOP CHIEFS SOUR ON MILK REFORM—WHITE HOUSE, WISCONSIN'S KOHL BALK AT LOTT-HASTERT AGREEMENT

(By Michael Grunwald)

Three years after Congress ordered the Agriculture Department to revamp the nation's convoluted system for setting milk prices, Republican leaders agreed yesterday to send a new message to the department: Never mind.

Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott (R–Miss.) and House Speaker J. Dennis Hastert (R–Ill) settled on language undoing the department's modest market-oriented dairy reforms and largely preserving the depression-era ''Eau Claire system'' that sets milk prices according to distance from Eau Claire, Wis. They also agreed to a two-year extension of the controversial Northeast Dairy Compact, a regional milk cartel that sets prices even higher in New England.

But the last minute maneuvering faced stiff opposition from the White House, which warned that plans to attach the dairy provisions to a giant year-end spending bill could jeopardize the entire budget deal. ''It would create all sorts of obstacles,'' said presidential spokesman Jake Siewert, who noted that Clinton had promised to veto other spending bills including the milk language.

The upshot of the proposal—which lott pushed on behalf of Sen. James M. Jeffords (R–Vt.), who is up for reelection in 2000—would be a bitter defeat for dairy farmers in the upper Midwest, a huge victory for dairy farmers in the Northeast, and a status-quo solution to a battle that could have resulted in lower prices for consumers. Sen. Herb Kohl (D–Wis.) yesterday vowed a last-ditch effort to hold up congressional business to block the deal, and he could have assistance from the administration.

''This is a very big thing for us, and I'm going to do whatever I need to do to try to make sure this doesn't happen,'' said Kohl, who noted that his state has 25,000 dairies, compared with 3,000 for all of New England.

The byzantine Eau Claire system was designed to ensure that every region of the country maintained a local supply of fresh milk, at a time when it was not possible to transport milk long distances in refrigerated trucks. The 1996 farm bill, touted as an effort

to introduce free-market principles to America's farm economy, required the Clinton administration to propose a replacement for the Eau Claire regime. And while it authorized the Northeast Compact, it set its expiration date for this year.

Now Congress appears set to change its mind.

The Agriculture Department plan, which was supposed to go into effect last month before it was held up by a lawsuit in Vermont, would have smoothed out the formulas that favor farmers farther away from Eau Claire. Consumer advocates estimated that it would have cut milk prices by at least 2 cents a gallon nationally, saving consumers $185 million to $1 billion a year and saving taxpayers $42 million to $149 million on food programs. But the House passed a bill last month to suspend the new plan, and congressional leaders have agreed to include a version of that bill in the overall budget agreement. And yesterday's deal will extend the compact until February 2001.

Kohl complained that maintaining the status quo would mean maintaining an unfair playing field, providing government protection to help inefficient dairies compete with midwestern farmers. John Czwartacki, a spokesman for Lott, cautioned that no deal is final until the budget agreement is complete, but he suggested that midwestern senators such as Kohl and Rod Grams (R–Minn.), who also is up for reelection, will be unable to stop it.

''It's all done but the fireworks,'' Czwartacki said. ''I'm sure people will voice their unhappiness in tried and true ways. But on this issue, you can't make everyone happy.''

Not even the regional alliance of compact supporters—who include likely New York Senate candidate Hillary Rodham Clinton, but not her husband—got everything it wanted. It did not get a permanent extension of the Northeast Compact. And the agreement did not create a Southern Compact. Still, Kohl vowed yesterday to protest the deal by filibustering anything that hits the floor. And Grams warned that he might force the Senate clerk to read the entire budget bill aloud, which could take days.

''We have the government picking winners and losers, and that's wrong,'' Grams said. ''It's the whole country ganging up on the Midwest.''

The Agriculture Department proposals, while somewhat more market-oriented that the current system, would have maintained the government's guarantee of a minimum milk price in all regions. But according to Christopher Galen, spokesman for the National Milk Producers Federation, they would have cost dairy farmers across the country about $200 million a year, at a time when prices have dropped precipitously after several good years.

''We know people are upset in the Midwest, but we think this deal would create a rising tide that will lift almost all dairy farmers,'' said Galen, whose organization took no position on the compacts.

I also want to note that this bill is replete with gimmicks. This bill walks away from the majority party commitment to stick to the budget caps; it walks away from their ''let-us-pretend'' argument that they are saving Social Security; it hides $45 billion in budgetary sleight of hand.

We have in this bill, first of all, in spending that is not counted by Congress, $17 billion, $17 billion. We then have in so-called emergency spending, which is another way of avoiding the spending caps, we have over $11 billion in outlays; again, spending that is hidden in terms of whether or not it is going to be counted against the so-called budget limits that my Republican colleagues promised to live by in their own budget resolution.

Then we have what is called ''delayed outlays.'' What this really means is that we legally delay spending until the final days of the fiscal year, so it is not counted this year, but it is still spent. That accounts for $4.2 billion. Then we have what is called ''advance appropriations,'' spending that illegally counts spending against last year, even though it is available for this year, and that comes in at $2.4 billion. Then we have other gimmicks worth $9.9 billion. This from the new centurions who came in this place 5 years ago promising that under the Republican Party, things were going to be different. They are different. They have gotten worse.

So it seems to me, as I said earlier, this would be laughable if it was not so corrosive of the public's ability to believe what we are doing.

LIST OF GIMMICKS IN APPROPRIATIONS BILLS

[in millions of dollars]

	BA	O
Spending Not Counted By Congress		
Directed CBO to reduce their spending estimates, but actually spends Social Security:		
AG—Directed outlay scoring (1.14% of BA)	.....	−163
CJ—Directed outlay scoring (1.14% of BA)	.....	−336
DOD—Directed outlay scoring	.....	−10,500
E & W—Directed outlay scoring (1.14% of BA)	.....	−103
FO—Directed outlay scoring (1.14% of BA)	.....	−144
INT—Directed outlay scoring (1.14% of BA)	.....	−170
L–HHS—Directed outlay scoring (1.14% of BA)	.....	−970
Directed outlay scoring (highway and transit firewalls)	.....	−1,341
TRANS—Directed outlay scoring (1.14% of BA)	.....	−143
TPO—Directed outlay scoring (1.14% of BA)	.....	−151
VA HUD—Directed outlay scoring (1.14% of BA)	.....	−820
DOD—Spectrum asset sales	−2,600	−2,600
Subtotal	−2,600	−17,441
Declaration of emergencies for normal program spending:		
Declare Year 2000 Census an emergency	−4,476	−4,118
Defense emergency designations	−7,200	−5,500
Declare part of Head Start an emergency	−1,700	−629
LIHEAP emergency declaration	−1,100	−825
Refugees emergency declaration	−427	−126
Forest Service Wildland Fire Management	−90	−3
Public health emergency declaration	−584	−310
Subtotal	−15,577	−11,511
FY 2000 Spending Counted Against 1999 or 2001		
Legally delay spending until the final days of the fiscal year so it is counted next year:		
DOD—Delay contractor payments	0	−1,250
Labor HHS—Delayed Obligations $5.0 B in BA delayed until 9/29/00	.....	−1,674
VA medical care delay obligation of $900 M	.....	−720
FO—Delayed obligations	.....	−104
CJS—Delayed availability of balances in Crime Victims Fund until after FY 2000	−485	−485
Rescind section 8 housing funds	−1,300	0
Subtotal, delayed obligations	−1,785	−4,233
Legally count spending against last fiscal year even though it is available for FY 2000:		
DOD—Advance Appropriations	−1,800	−1,800
Legally count spending against next fiscal year even though it is available for FY 2000:		
DOE—Elk Hills School Lands Fund	−36	−36
L–HHS—Increased advance funding for FY 2001 (total FY 2001 advances are $19 billion)	−10,100	−532
HUD—section 8 advance appropriation for FY 2001 (37% of program total)	−4,200	0
Subtotal	−16,136	−2,368
Miscellaneous Special Accounting Gimmicks		
Across the Board cut 0.38%	−2,143	−1,206

LIST OF GIMMICKS IN APPROPRIATIONS BILLS—Continued

[in millions of dollars]

	BA	O
Capture Federal Reserve Surplus	−3,752	−3,752
New Hires Data Base for student loan collection (incl directed scoring)	−878	−876
Slip military and civilian pay by one day	.....	−3,589
Labor HHS—HEATH loan recapture	.....	−27
United Mine Workers Combined Benefit Fund	−68	−39
L–HHS—Title XX, social services block grant, cut below mandatory level	−608	−430
TRANS—Mandatory offsets (rescission of FAA contract authority)	−30	−10
Subtotal	−7,479	−9,929
Grand total	−43,577	−45,482

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time of the minority has expired.

The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER) has 30 seconds remaining.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. LINDER

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LINDER:

At the end of the first section of the resolution add the following:

The conference report shall be debatable for one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the conference report to final adoption without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, at this time I urge my colleagues to support the rule and the amendment to the rule, and I move the previous question on the amendment and on the resolution.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin will state it.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I am trying to understand what the import of the previous motion was. I understand that this is the method which will gag us and prevent any further motions being offered in protest to the rule that is brought before us. That is the effect of the gentleman's motion. It is, in fact, a new gag order, which will prevent us from doing anything except obediently moving toward passage of the bill. I am not going to contest it, but I think people need to know what it is. It is another symptom of how this House is run.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That is not a parliamentary inquiry. The gentleman from Georgia managing the rule is offering an amendment to the rule.

Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the amendment and on the resolution.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER).

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution, as amended.

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

Mr. OBEY. 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 226, nays 204, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 608]

YEAS—226

Abercrombie
Aderholt
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baker
Ballenger
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Bereuter
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Blagojevich
Bliley
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Boucher
Brown (FL)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth-Hage
Coble
Collins
Combest
Cook
Cooksey
Cox
Cramer
Crane
Cubin
Cunningham
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeLay
DeMint
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Doolittle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
English
Everett
Ewing
Foley
Fossella
Fowler
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Goodlatte
Goodling
Goss
Graham
Granger
Greenwood
Hansen
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill (MT)
Hilleary
Hobson
Hoekstra
Horn
Houghton
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Isakson
Istook
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Kasich
Kelly
King (NY)
Kingston
Klink
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kuykendall
LaHood
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lucas (OK)
McCollum
McCrery
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McKeon
McKinney
Meek (FL)
Metcalf
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Moran (KS)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Ortiz
Ose
Oxley
Packard
Pastor
Paul
Pease
Peterson (PA)
Phelps
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Porter
Portman
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Regula
Reynolds
Riley
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roukema
Royce
Ryun (KS)
Salmon
Sanford
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaffer
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sisisky
Skeen
Skelton
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Spence
Stearns
Stump
Sununu
Sweeney
Talent
Tancredo
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Thune
Tiahrt
Toomey
Traficant
Upton
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—204

Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Baird
Baldacci
Baldwin
Barcia
Barrett (WI)
Becerra
Bentsen
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop
Blumenauer
Bonior
Borski
Boswell
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brown (OH)
Capuano
Cardin
Carson
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coburn
Condit
Costello
Coyne
Crowley
Cummings
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Deutsch
Dickey
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doyle
Edwards
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Fletcher
Forbes
Ford
Frank (MA)
Frost
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Gonzalez
Goode
Gordon
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hastings (FL)
Hill (IN)
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hoeffel
Holden
Holt
Hooley
Hostettler
Hoyer
Inslee
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
John
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
Kleczka
Kucinich
LaFalce
Lampson
Lantos
Larson
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNulty
Meehan
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Millender-McDonald
Miller, George
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (VA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Reyes
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Sabo
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Schakowsky
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sherman
Shows
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Spratt
Stabenow
Stark
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thurman
Tierney
Towns
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Weiner
Weygand
Wise
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn

NOT VOTING—4

Brady (TX)
Capps
Conyers
Wexler

□ 1543

Messrs. BONIOR, DICKEY, MATSUI, FLETCHER, BALDACCI, HINCHEY, WEYGAND, Ms. MALONEY of New York and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia changed his vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1598

Mr. COOK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 1598.

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

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Sherman Williams, one of his secretaries.

□ 1545

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3194, CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 386, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 3194) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HANSEN). Pursuant to the rule, the conference report is considered as having been read.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of November 17, 1999, Part II.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the conference report to accompany H.R. 3194, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, we are coming to the successful conclusion of a long road toward completion of our fiscal responsibilities. I thank my friend and colleague from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) for calling for order in the House. I want to say ''thank you'' to him for the many, many long hours and long days we have spent together during this process as the House concluded its work on 13 separate appropriations bills.

Mr. Speaker, the bills that are included in this conference report today, all of these bills, have gone before the House in one form or another. They have also gone before the House as part of a conference report. Most of those bills have not even been changed to

any great extent from their previous forms.

The District of Columbia bill, which is the main vehicle for this conference report, has only one minor change that was acceptable to all parties involved. The bill on Foreign Operations is basically the same as passed the House, except for a minor change that was agreed to by all the parties. As for the other three bills remaining, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA), the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations, will make some comments on that as we go through the debate.

The chairman of the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER), will have some comments on that portion of the bill. And the chairman of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary Appropriations, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS), will have some comments on that bill.

During the various discussions that have led up to the point where we are about to conclude consideration of our appropriations responsibilities, one of the complaints has been the size of the bill. And it is true that a number of nonappropriations issues have been added by virtue of reference to their bill number. But the fact is that the administration, the President's team, was here until nearly 3 o'clock this morning reading all of those pages, and they did read them all and gave us a sign-off to go ahead and file the bill. Not that we needed that, but it was a courtesy that we extended to the administration.

Mr. Speaker, of course, the staff representatives of the majority leadership and the minority leadership had access not only to this process last night and early this morning, but there has been ample opportunity for those who wanted to read the agreement and spend the hours late last night and early this morning to do so. They had that opportunity.

We have spent a considerable amount of time, long days and long nights, in negotiation with the representatives of the President. The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) and I have spent a lot of time together in that room where we did the negotiating. But it is important to note, Members ought to know this, the negotiations were basically managed by the leadership of the subcommittees involved. This was not done at some high level with someone who was not involved in the day-to-day activities relative to these bills.

So, this is a real product of the Committee on Appropriations and the appropriations process. I can give at least 237 reasons to vote against this bill. But also I could give hundreds of reasons why this is a good bill. Throughout the debate we will do that, Mr. Speaker. I hope that we can get a good bipartisan vote for a good bipartisan bill that is even agreed to by the administration.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask that all of our colleagues on our side of the aisle show the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) the courtesy of listening to what he has to say. There are some very strong differences here, and I would hope that the House would remain in order so that we could all hear what each of our speakers has to say.

Mr. Speaker, at this point in the RECORD I would like to insert tables showing the details of the District of Columbia Appropriations, Foreign Operation, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations, and Miscellaneous Appropriations.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	H.R. 2587	H.R. 3064	H.R. 3194	H.R. 3194 vs. enacted
FEDERAL FUNDS						
District of Columbia Resident Tuition Support			17,000	17,000	17,000	+17,000
Incentives for Adoption of Foster Children			5,000	5,000	5,000	+5,000
Citizens Complaint Review Board			500	500	500	+500
Federal Payment for Human Services			250	250	250	+250
Metrorail improvements and expansion	25,000					-25,000
Federal payment for management reform	25,000					-25,000
Federal payment for Boys Town U.S.A	7,100					-7,100
Nation's Capital Infrastructure Fund	18,778					-18,778
Environmental Study and Related Activities at Lorton Correctional Complex	7,000					-7,000
Federal payment to the District of Columbia corrections trustee operations	184,800	176,000	176,000	176,000	176,000	-8,800
Federal payment to the District of Columbia Courts	128,000	137,440	99,714	99,714	99,714	-28,286
Defender Services in D.C. Courts			33,336	33,336	33,336	+33,336
Federal payment to the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency of the District of Columbia	59,400	80,300	93,800	93,800	93,800	+34,400
Federal payment for Children's National Medical Center	1,000		2,500	2,500	2,500	+1,500
Federal payment for Metropolitan Police Department	1,200		1,000	1,000	1,000	-200
Federal payment to General Services Administration - Lorton Correctional Complex					6,700	+6,700
Federal payment for Fire Department	3,240					-3,240
Federal payment to the Georgetown Waterfront Park Fund	1,000					-1,000
Reappropriation (sec. 176)					1,000	+1,000
Federal payment to Historical Society for City Museum	2,000					-2,000
Federal payment for a National Museum of American Music and Downtown Revitalization	700					-700
United States Park Police	8,500					-8,500
Federal payment for waterfront improvements	3,000					-3,000
Federal payment for mentoring services	200					-200
Federal payment for hotline services	50					-50
Federal payment for public charter schools	15,622					-15,622
Medicare Coordinated Care Demonstration Project	3,000					-3,000
National Revitalization Financing:						
Economic Development	25,000					-25,000
Special Education	30,000					-30,000
Year 2000 Information Technology	20,000					-20,000
Infrastructure and Economic Development	50,000					-50,000
Y2K conversion emergency funding (courts)	2,249					-2,249
Y2K conversion (emergency funding)	61,800					-61,800
Total, Federal funds to the District of Columbia	683,639	393,740	429,100	429,100	436,800	-246,839
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS						
Operating Expenses						
Governmental direction and support	(164,144)	(174,667)	(167,356)	(167,356)	(167,356)	(+3,212)
Economic development and regulation	(159,039)	(190,335)	(190,335)	(190,335)	(190,335)	(+31,296)
Public safety and justice	(755,786)	(778,670)	(778,770)	(778,770)	(778,770)	(+22,984)
Public education system	(788,956)	(850,411)	(867,411)	(867,411)	(867,411)	(+78,455)
Human support services	(1,514,751)	(1,525,996)	(1,526,361)	(1,526,111)	(1,526,361)	(+11,610)
Public works	(266,912)	(271,395)	(271,395)	(271,395)	(271,395)	(+4,483)
Receivership Programs	(318,979)	(337,077)	(342,077)	(342,077)	(342,077)	(+23,098)
Workforce Investments		(8,500)	(8,500)	(8,500)	(8,500)	(+8,500)
Buyouts and Management Reforms			(18,000)	(18,000)	(18,000)	(+18,000)
Reserve		(150,000)	(150,000)	(150,000)	(150,000)	(+150,000)
District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority	(7,840)	(3,140)	(3,140)	(3,140)	(3,140)	(-4,700)
Financing and other		(384,948)				
Washington Convention Center Transfer Payment	(5,400)					(-5,400)
Repayment of Loans and Interest	(382,170)		(328,417)	(328,417)	(328,417)	(-53,753)
Repayment of General Fund Recovery Debt	(38,453)		(38,286)	(38,286)	(38,286)	(-167)
Payment of Interest on Short-Term Borrowing	(11,000)		(9,000)	(9,000)	(9,000)	(-2,000)
Certificates of Participation	(7,926)		(7,950)	(7,950)	(7,950)	(+24)
Human development	(6,674)					(-6,674)
Optical and Dental Insurance payments			(1,295)	(1,295)	(1,295)	(+1,295)
Productivity Bank			(20,000)	(20,000)	(18,000)	(+18,000)
Productivity Savings			(-20,000)	(-20,000)	(-18,000)	(-18,000)
Procurement and Management Savings	(-10,000)	(-21,457)	(-21,457)	(-21,457)	(-21,457)	(-11,457)
Total, operating expenses, general fund	(4,418,030)	(4,653,682)	(4,686,836)	(4,686,836)	(4,686,836)	(+268,806)
Enterprise Funds						
Water and Sewer Authority and the Washington Aqueduct	(273,314)	(279,608)	(279,608)	(279,608)	(279,608)	(+6,294)
Lottery and Charitable Games Control Board	(225,200)	(234,400)	(234,400)	(234,400)	(234,400)	(+9,200)
Office of Cable Television	(2,108)					(-2,108)
Public Service Commission	(5,026)					(-5,026)
Office of People's Counsel	(2,501)					(-2,501)
Office of Insurance and Securities Regulation	(7,001)					(-7,001)
Office of Banking and Financial Institutions	(640)					(-640)
Sports and Entertainment Commission	(8,751)	(10,846)	(10,846)	(10,846)	(10,846)	(+2,095)
Public Benefit Corporation	(66,764)	(89,008)	(89,008)	(89,008)	(89,008)	(+22,244)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000 — continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	H.R. 2587	H.R. 3064	H.R. 3194	H.R. 3194 vs. enacted
D.C. Retirement Board	(18,202)	(9,892)	(9,892)	(9,892)	(9,892)	(-8,310)
Correctional Industries Fund	(3,332)	(1,810)	(1,810)	(1,810)	(1,810)	(-1,522)
Washington Convention Center	(48,139)	(50,226)	(50,226)	(50,226)	(50,226)	(+2,087)
Total, Enterprise Funds	(660,978)	(675,790)	(675,790)	(675,790)	(675,790)	(+14,812)
Total, operating expenses	(5,079,008)	(5,329,472)	(5,362,626)	(5,362,626)	(5,362,626)	(+283,618)
Capital Outlay						
General fund	(1,711,161)	(1,218,638)	(1,218,638)	(1,218,638)	(1,218,638)	(-492,523)
Water and Sewer Fund		(197,169)	(197,169)	(197,169)	(197,169)	(+197,169)
Total, Capital Outlay	(1,711,161)	(1,415,807)	(1,415,807)	(1,415,807)	(1,415,807)	(-295,354)
Total, District of Columbia funds	(6,790,169)	(6,745,279)	(6,778,433)	(6,778,433)	(6,778,433)	(-11,736)
Total:						
Federal Funds to the District of Columbia	683,639	393,740	429,100	429,100	436,800	-246,839
District of Columbia funds	(6,790,169)	(6,745,279)	(6,778,433)	(6,778,433)	(6,778,433)	(-11,736)

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
TITLE I - EXPORT AND INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE						
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES						
Subsidy appropriation	765,000	839,000	759,000	785,000	759,000	-6,000
Emergency funding (by transfer)	(10,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-10,000)
(Direct loan authorization)	(1,333,000)	(1,687,000)	(1,350,000)	(1,333,000)	(1,350,000)	(+17,000)
(Guaranteed loan authorization)	(12,702,000)	(13,825,000)	(10,400,000)	(10,500,000)	(10,400,000)	(-2,302,000)
Administrative expenses	50,000	57,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	+5,000
Y2K conversion (emergency funding)	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	-400
Negative subsidy	-25,000	-15,000	-15,000	-15,000	-15,000	+10,000
Total, Export-Import Bank of the United States	790,400	881,000	799,000	825,000	799,000	+8,600
OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION						
Noncredit account:						
Administrative expenses	32,500	35,000	35,000	31,500	35,000	+2,500
Y2K conversion (emergency funding)	840	.....	.....	.....	.....	-840
Insurance fees and other offsetting collections	-260,000	-303,000	-303,000	-303,000	-303,000	-43,000
Direct loans:						
Loan subsidy	4,000	14,000	10,500	14,000	14,000	+10,000
(Loan authorization)	(136,000)	(130,000)	(85,000)	(100,000)	(130,000)	(-6,000)
Guaranteed loans:						
Loan subsidy	46,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-36,000
(Loan authorization)	(1,750,000)	(1,000,000)	(850,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(-750,000)
Y2K conversion (emergency funding)	1,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	-1,260
Total, Overseas Private Investment Corporation	-175,400	-244,000	-247,500	-247,500	-244,000	-68,600
TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY						
Trade and development agency	44,000	48,000	44,000	43,000	44,000	.....
Total, title I, Export and investment assistance	659,000	685,000	595,500	620,500	599,000	-60,000
(Loan authorizations)	(15,921,000)	(16,642,000)	(12,685,000)	(12,933,000)	(12,880,000)	(-3,041,000)
TITLE II - BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE						
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
Agency for International Development						
Child survival and disease programs fund	650,000	600,000	685,000	.....	715,000	+65,000
UNICEF	.....	.....	.....	(105,000)	(110,000)	(+110,000)
Emergency funding	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-50,000
Development assistance	1,225,000	770,440	1,201,000	1,928,500	1,228,000	+3,000
Transfer out - UNICEF	.....	.....	.....	(-105,000)	.....	.....
Central America and the Caribbean Emergency Disaster Recovery Fund (Emergency Funding)	621,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-621,000
Emergency funding (transfer out)	(-17,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(+17,000)
Development Fund for Africa	.....	512,560	.....	.....	.....	.....
International disaster assistance	200,000	220,000	200,880	175,000	202,880	+2,880
Emergency funding	188,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-188,000
Micro & Small Enterprise Development program account:						
Subsidy appropriation	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	.....
(Direct loan authorization)	(1,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-1,000)
(Guaranteed loan authorization)	(40,000)	(30,000)	(30,000)	(40,000)	(30,000)	(-10,000)
Administrative expenses	500	500	500	500	500	.....
Urban and environmental credit program account:						
Subsidy appropriation (Title VI Funding)	1,500	3,000	.....	1,500	1,500	.....
(Guaranteed loan authorization)	(14,000)	(26,000)	.....	(14,000)	(14,000)	.....
Administrative expenses	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	.....
Development credit authority program account:						
(By transfer)	.....	(15,000)	.....	(7,500)	(3,000)	(+3,000)
(Guaranteed loan authorization)	.....	(200,000)	.....	.....	(40,000)	(+40,000)
Subtotal, development assistance	2,942,500	2,113,000	2,093,880	2,111,000	2,154,380	-788,120
Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	44,552	43,837	43,837	43,837	43,837	-715
Operating expenses of the Agency for International Development	479,950	522,739	479,950	495,000	520,000	+40,050
Emergency funding (by transfer)	(8,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-8,000)
Y2K conversion (emergency funding)	10,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	-10,200
Operating expenses of the Agency for International Development Office of Inspector General	30,750	25,261	25,000	25,000	25,000	-5,750
Emergency funding (by transfer)	(1,500)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-1,500)
Total, Agency for International Development	3,507,952	2,704,837	2,642,667	2,674,837	2,743,217	-764,735

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000 — continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
Other Bilateral Economic Assistance						
Economic support fund	2,362,000	2,543,000	2,227,000	2,195,000	2,345,500	-16,500
Emergency funding	211,500				450,000	+238,500
Emergency funding (transfer out)	(-3,770)					(+3,770)
International Fund for Ireland	19,600		19,600		19,600	
Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States	430,000	393,000	393,000	535,000	535,000	+105,000
Emergency funding	120,000					-120,000
Assistance for the Independent States of the former Soviet Union	801,000	1,032,000	725,000	780,000	839,000	+38,000
Emergency funding	46,000					-46,000
Total, Other Bilateral Economic Assistance	3,990,100	3,968,000	3,364,600	3,510,000	4,189,100	+199,000
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES						
Inter-American Foundation						
Appropriation		22,300				
(By transfer)	(20,000)		(5,000)	(18,000)	(5,000)	(-15,000)
Total	(20,000)	(22,300)	(5,000)	(18,000)	(5,000)	(-15,000)
African Development Foundation						
Appropriation		14,400				
(By transfer)	(11,000)		(14,400)	(12,500)	(14,400)	(+3,400)
Y2K conversion (emergency funding)	137					-137
Total	(11,137)	(14,400)	(14,400)	(12,500)	(14,400)	(+3,263)
Peace Corps						
Appropriation	240,000	270,000	240,000	220,000	245,000	+5,000
Emergency funding (by transfer)	(1,769)					(-1,769)
Department of State						
International narcotics control and law enforcement	261,000	295,000	285,000	215,000	305,000	+44,000
Emergency funding	255,600					-255,600
Migration and refugee assistance	640,000	660,000	640,000	610,000	625,000	-15,000
Emergency funding	266,000					-266,000
United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund	30,000	30,000	30,000	20,000	12,500	-17,500
Emergency funding	165,000					-165,000
Nonproliferation, anti-terrorism, demining and related programs	198,000	231,000	181,630	175,000	216,600	+18,600
Emergency funding	20,000					-20,000
National Commission on Terrorism	840					-840
U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom	3,000					-3,000
Total, Department of State	1,839,440	1,216,000	1,136,630	1,020,000	1,159,100	-680,340
Department of the Treasury						
International affairs technical assistance	3,000	8,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	-1,500
Debt restructuring	33,000	370,000	33,000	43,000	123,000	+90,000
Emergency funding	41,000					-41,000
United States community adjustment and investment program (Title VI Funding)	10,000	17,000			10,000	
Subtotal, Department of the Treasury	87,000	395,500	34,500	44,500	134,500	+47,500
Total, title II, Bilateral economic assistance	9,664,629	8,591,037	7,418,397	7,469,337	8,470,917	-1,193,712
Appropriations	(7,675,192)	(8,591,037)	(7,418,397)	(7,469,337)	(8,020,917)	(+345,725)
Emergency funding	(1,994,437)				(450,000)	(-1,544,437)
Rescission	(-5,000)					(+5,000)
(By transfer)	(10,230)	(15,000)	(19,400)	(38,000)	(22,400)	(+12,170)
(By transfer) (emergency appropriations)	(11,269)					(-11,269)
(Loan authorizations)	(55,000)	(256,000)	(30,000)	(54,000)	(84,000)	(+29,000)

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000 — continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
TITLE III - MILITARY ASSISTANCE						
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
International Military Education and Training	50,000	52,000	45,000	50,000	50,000	.....
Foreign Military Financing Program:						
Grants	3,330,000	3,780,000	3,470,000	3,410,000	3,420,000	+90,000
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(29,910)	(30,000)	(30,495)	(30,000)	(30,495)	(+585)
Direct loans:						
Subsidy appropriation	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-20,000
(Loan authorization)	(167,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-167,000)
FMF program level	(3,497,000)	(3,780,000)	(3,470,000)	(3,410,000)	(3,420,000)	(-77,000)
Total, Foreign Military Financing	3,350,000	3,780,000	3,470,000	3,410,000	3,420,000	+70,000
Emergency Funding (Title VI)	50,000	.....	.....	.....	1,375,000	+1,325,000
Special Defense Acquisition Fund:						
Offsetting collections	-19,000	-6,000	-6,000	-6,000	-6,000	+13,000
Peacekeeping operations	76,500	130,000	76,500	80,000	153,000	+76,500
Total, title III, Military assistance	3,507,500	3,956,000	3,585,500	3,534,000	4,992,000	+1,484,500
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(29,910)	(30,000)	(30,495)	(30,000)	(30,495)	(+585)
(Loan authorization)	(167,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-167,000)
TITLE IV - MULTILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE						
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
International Financial Institutions						
World Bank Group						
Contribution to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development:						
Global Environment Facility	192,500	143,333	50,000	25,000	35,800	-156,700
Rescission	-25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	+25,000
Subtotal, Global Environment Facility	167,500	143,333	50,000	25,000	35,800	-131,700
Contribution to the International Development Association	800,000	803,430	568,600	776,600	775,000	-25,000
Title VI Funding	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contribution to Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	.....	10,000	.....	10,000	4,000	+4,000
(Limitation on callable capital subscriptions)	.....	(50,000)	.....	(50,000)	(20,000)	(+20,000)
Total, World Bank Group	967,500	956,763	618,600	811,600	814,800	-152,700
Contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank:						
Paid-in capital	25,611	25,611	25,611	25,611	25,611	.....
(Limitation on callable capital subscriptions)	(1,503,719)	(1,503,719)	(1,503,719)	(1,503,719)	(1,503,719)	.....
Fund for special operations	21,152	.....	.....	.....	.....	-21,152
Contribution to the Inter-American Investment Corporation (Title VI Funding)	.....	25,000	.....	.....	16,000	+16,000
Contribution to the Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	50,000	28,500	.....	.....	.....	-50,000
Total, contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank	96,763	79,111	25,611	25,611	41,611	-55,152
Contribution to the Asian Development Bank:						
Paid-in capital	13,222	13,728	13,728	13,728	13,728	+506
(Limitation on callable capital subscriptions)	(647,858)	(672,745)	(672,745)	(672,745)	(672,745)	(+24,887)
Contribution to the Asian Development Fund	210,000	177,017	100,000	50,000	77,000	-133,000
Total, contribution to the Asian Development Bank	223,222	190,745	113,728	63,728	90,728	-132,494
Contribution to the African Development Bank:						
Paid-in capital (Title VI Funding)	.....	5,100	.....	5,100	4,100	+4,100
(Limitation on callable capital subscriptions)	.....	(80,000)	.....	.....	(64,000)	(+64,000)
Contribution to the African Development Fund	128,000	127,000	108,000	.....	128,000	.....
Contribution to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development:						
Paid-in capital	35,779	35,779	35,779	35,779	35,779	.....
(Limitation on callable capital subscriptions)	(123,238)	(123,238)	(123,238)	(123,238)	(123,238)	.....
Total, International Financial Institutions	1,451,264	1,394,498	901,718	941,818	1,115,018	-336,246
(Limitation on callable capital subscript)	(2,274,815)	(2,429,702)	(2,299,702)	(2,349,702)	(2,383,702)	(+108,887)

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000 — continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
International Organizations and Programs						
Appropriation	187,000	293,000	167,000	170,000	183,000	-4,000
(By transfer)	(2,500)	(2,500)	(2,500)	(2,500)	(2,500)	.....
Total, title IV, Multilateral economic assistance	1,638,264	1,687,498	1,068,718	1,111,818	1,298,018	-340,246
Appropriations	(1,663,264)	(1,687,498)	(1,068,718)	(1,111,818)	(1,298,018)	(-365,246)
Rescission	(-25,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(+25,000)
(By transfer)	(2,500)	(2,500)	(2,500)	(2,500)	(2,500)	.....
(Limitation on callable capital subscript)	(2,274,815)	(2,429,702)	(2,299,702)	(2,349,702)	(2,383,702)	(+108,887)
TITLE VI						
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
International Monetary Programs						
Loans to International Monetary Fund	3,361,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-3,361,000
United States Quota, International Monetary Fund	14,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-14,500,000
Total, International Monetary Programs	17,861,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-17,861,000
Grand total	33,330,393	14,919,535	12,668,115	12,735,655	15,359,935	-17,970,458
Appropriations	(31,313,456)	(14,919,535)	(12,668,115)	(12,735,655)	(13,534,935)	(-17,778,521)
Emergency appropriations	(2,046,937)	.....	.....	.....	(1,825,000)	(-221,937)
Rescission	(-30,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(+30,000)
(By transfer)	(12,730)	(17,500)	(21,900)	(40,500)	(24,900)	(+12,170)
(By transfer) (emergency appropriations)	(21,269)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-21,269)
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(29,910)	(30,000)	(30,495)	(30,000)	(30,495)	(+585)
(Limitation on callable capital subscript)	(2,274,815)	(2,429,702)	(2,299,702)	(2,349,702)	(2,383,702)	(+108,887)
(Loan authorizations)	(16,143,000)	(16,898,000)	(12,715,000)	(12,987,000)	(12,964,000)	(-3,179,000)
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET RECAP						
Total mandatory and discretionary	31,246,456	14,919,535	12,668,115	12,735,655	13,534,935	-17,711,521
Mandatory	44,552	43,837	43,837	43,837	43,837	-715
Discretionary	31,201,904	14,875,698	12,624,278	12,691,818	13,491,098	-17,710,806

MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS (H.R.3425)

(Amounts in thousands)

	Conference
TITLE I - EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS	
CHAPTER 1	
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	
Farm Service Agency:	
Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund Program Account:	
Loan authorizations:	
Farm ownership loans:	
Direct	(21,951)
Guaranteed	(568,627)
Subtotal	(590,578)
Farm operating loans:	
Direct	(400,000)
Guaranteed unsubsidized	(302,158)
Guaranteed subsidized	(702,558)
Subtotal	(1,404,716)
Emergency disaster loans	(547,000)
Total, Loan authorizations	(2,542,294)
Loan subsidies:	
Farm ownership loans:	
Direct (contingent emergency appropriations)	828
Guaranteed (contingent emergency appropriations)	3,184
Subtotal	4,012
Farm operating loans:	
Direct (contingent emergency appropriations)	23,441
Guaranteed unsubsidized (contingent emergency appropriations)	4,260
Guaranteed subsidized (contingent emergency appropriations)	61,895
Subtotal	89,596
Emergency disaster loans (contingent emergency appropriations)	84,949
Total, Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund Program Account	178,557
Emergency conservation program (contingent emergency appropriations)	50,000
Total, Farm Service Agency	228,557
Commodity Credit Corporation Fund:	
Crop loss assistance (contingent emergency appropriations)	186,000
Specialty crop assistance (contingent emergency appropriations)	2,800
Livestock assistance (contingent emergency appropriations)	10,000
Total, Commodity Credit Corporation Fund	198,800
Natural Resources Conservation Service:	
Watershed and flood prevention operations (contingent emergency appropriations)	80,000
Rural Housing Service:	
Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account:	
Loan authorizations:	
Single family (sec. 502)	(50,000)
Housing repair (sec. 504)	(15,000)
Farm labor (sec. 514)	(5,000)
Subtotal	(70,000)
Loan subsidies:	
Single family (sec. 502) (contingent emergency appropriations)	4,265
Housing repair (sec. 504) (contingent emergency appropriations)	4,584
Farm labor (sec. 514) (contingent emergency appropriations)	2,250
Total, Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account	11,099
Rural housing assistance grants (contingent emergency appropriations)	14,500
Total, Rural Housing Service	25,599
General Provisions	
Noninsured crop disaster assistance program (contingent emergency appropriations) (sec. 101)	20,000
Total, title I:	
New budget (obligational) authority	552,956
(Loan authorization)	(2,612,294)

MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS (H.R.3425) — continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	Conference
TITLE II - OTHER APPROPRIATIONS MATTERS	
Department of Agriculture:	
Citrus canker/tree replacement (sec. 204)	16,000
Crop insurance pilot programs (sec. 205)	1,000
Harney County losses (sec. 207)	1,090
Tillamook Railroad disaster repairs (sec. 208)	5,000
Department of Defense:	
Operation and Maintenance, Army: Army readiness enhancements (sec. 218)	100,000
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide: Washington Square project (by transfer) (sec. 219)	(500)
Department of the Interior:	
United States Fish and Wildlife Service: Land and water conservation fund (sec. 222)	1,250
Legislative Branch:	
Payments to Widows and Heirs of Deceased Members of Congress: Gratuities, deceased Members (sec. 223)	137
Department of Transportation:	
Federal Transit Administration: Capital investment grants (Highway Trust Fund, Mass Transit Account):	
Buses and bus-related facilities (sec. 225)	6,000
Federal Railroad Administration: Pennsylvania Station redevelopment project (advance appropriations) (sec. 232)	60,000
General Services Administration:	
Extension of no-cost land conveyances (sec. 233)	2,000
Executive Office of the President:	
Office of National Drug Control Policy (sec. 237)	3,000
Department of the Treasury:	
United States Secret Service: Salaries and expenses (sec. 240)	10,000
(By transfer) (sec. 240)	(21,000)
Total, title II:	
New budget (obligational) authority	205,477
Appropriations	(145,477)
Advance appropriations	(60,000)
(By transfer)	(21,500)
(Loan authorization)	(2,612,294)
Grand total, all titles:	
New budget (obligational) authority	758,433
Appropriations	(145,477)
Contingent emergency appropriations	(552,956)
Advance appropriations	(60,000)
(By transfer)	(21,500)
(Loan authorization)	(2,612,294)

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), the honorable minority leader.

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

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the Members of the Committee on Appropriations on both sides of the aisle for tremendous long hours and hard work. I want to thank all of the Members of the President's staff for the work that they did in trying to bring this to a successful conclusion.

Mr. Speaker, this has been an imperfect process, and this is an imperfect bill. But on balance, it has more to recommend it than not, and I will support its final passage. Procedurally, this bill repeats many of the same mistakes that were made last fall by the leadership. Despite the promises of the Speaker last January, once again we have a bill that was not done on time and was not done in regular order. We have an omnibus bill that reflects a ''kitchen sink'' approach to governing and, once again, Members did not have adequate time to read the bill to understand all of its provisions.

On the substance of the bill, I am disappointed over the family planning provision that was contained and attached to the U.N. funding. I do not think it is the right thing to do. And I am upset that we failed to include a hate crimes provision in this bill, and I think we had a chance to do that.

But on balance, this budget is an overall victory for our priorities. The President and Democrats in Congress hung together in support of an agreement that has made a real commitment to the priorities that we feel are critical to the continued health and well-being of America's families. Once again, as we did lasted fall in our negotiations with Speaker Gingrich, we snatched a modest victory out of a misguided Republican budget process that cared more about providing a tax cut for the wealthy and corporate special interests than about doing the right thing for average Americans.

We achieved a big win for our efforts to educate our children for the challenges of the next century. This bill contains funding for 100,000 new, qualified teachers to reduce class size and increase discipline and accountability in America's classrooms. I am very happy that that priority has been recognized in this budget.

It makes a strong commitment to after-school programs to keep kids off the street and in safe and productive environments until they go home. And it advances us substantially on our goal towards getting 1 million children included in Head Start finally in this country, and I am very happy that that priority has been advanced.

We achieved a big win in the effort to fight crime. This budget will allow local police departments to hire an additional 50,000 officers over and above the 100,000 that have already been hired to continue our progress in making our neighborhoods safe.

Mr. Speaker, we achieved a big win for the environment by stripping out the most extreme Republican anti-environmental provisions that were sneaked into the back door of this budget.

But for all we have accomplished in this bill, this Congress has this year failed the American people. Despite the progress we made in the last several weeks on behalf of these priorities, we have not done enough on the agenda of the American people. And instead of doing the people's business, we squandered at least 2 months debating a failed trillion dollar tax cut for the wealthy and special interests.

Despite the chest beating, the button wearing and the commercial airing of the Republicans, this Congress failed to extend the life of Social Security by 1 day. We have done nothing to provide a prescription drug benefit for seniors to modernize Medicare to meet their current needs. We failed to enact key bipartisan reform efforts, the Patients' Bill of Rights, and the Shays-Meehan campaign reform bill into law.

We dropped the ball, and we lost a real opportunity to modernize our health care system once and for all. And we did not help low-income families get a step up into the middle-class with a minimum wage increase. We did not strike a blow against violence in our schools and our playgrounds by passing common sense gun safety legislation.

Our work, in short, is not finished. In many ways, it has not even yet begun. We intend to be back here in January ready and prepared to fight for the priorities and the agenda of the American people. And I simply say to our friends on the other side of the aisle, we have achieved a certain level of agreement here today on some important priorities. I am glad for that, and I thank them for their help in bringing that about.

Mr. Speaker, in that same spirit of can-do, I say to our friends in the Republican Party today: let us continue to work together next year. Let us get a Patients' Bill of Rights that really gets the job done. Let us get campaign reform. Let us get something done on gun safety. Let us pass a minimum wage increase. Let us get Medicare reform. Let us extend the solvency of Social Security. Let us get a prescription drug benefit for our senior citizens. If we could do this, we can do that, and the American people would be very happy for it.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY), the majority leader.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) for yielding me this time. Let me just say, Mr. Speaker, I believe this is a very, very proud moment for this body. To think that we could in just these few short years move ourselves from where we had been in 1994, perpetual debt as much as $250 billion a year for as long as anybody could see to the point where with this budget deal we will consummate and finalize forever an end to the raid on Social Security.

Beginning in 1998, fiscal year 1999, and now with this budget agreement in fiscal year 2000, we will have retired a third of a trillion dollars' worth of debt for the American people. We will have stopped the raid on Social Security forever. We will have enforced this with an across-the-board spending reduction that acknowledges truly it is time now to be disciplined to eliminate waste, inefficiency, fraud in the use of the taxpayers' dollars. A new commitment of good government in government.

□ 1600

Then when we start looking at the details, some of the things we did in education to bring a real opportunity for the schools that serve the children better, and for those children in the most desperate of economic circumstances in their families who find themselves with the most desperate of situations in their schools, to actually have the opportunity now in this bill for public school choice is a wonderful new break, through reinforcing the consistent pattern of this year of providing respect for local communities as they manage their schools, providing greater opportunity to use the resources provided through the Federal Government for better management, better performance on the school on behalf of the children. It is just another good example of the good work we have done.

So I say to our colleagues, we saw the opportunity that was presented to us to stop the raid and to write good policy on education and defense and any number of ways. We seized the opportunity, and we saw it through, and today is the day.

Let us vote it through, and let us go home and enjoy the results with our schools, our communities, our families, and our constituents.

I say to everyone congratulations, and I thank all of my colleagues for their long, hard work. I know we are all tired at this time of the year, but we all should have such a sense of gratification. We did the right thing, and we did it well.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR), the distinguished minority whip.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I share the views of the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), my leader, with respect to the process in which we have been engaged. Seven weeks late on a budget, and of course this budget is minus many important issues that he enumerated: Nothing for Social Security solvency, nothing on Medicare reform, nothing on prescription drugs,

nothing on Patients' Bill of Rights, nothing on the minimum wage.

We, indeed, have not done the people's work, and we have squandered a good deal of our time debating a tax bill that did not meet the approval of the American public.

But the bill that we have before us today does have some good features in it. It is with that in mind that I rise in support of it. It is a victory, first of all, for our children because it provides funding to hire and train 100,000 new teachers and dramatically expand the after-school program.

It is a budget victory, in a sense, for public safety because it provides funding to hire and train 50,000 police officers to patrol our streets and neighborhoods and keep our children safe in school.

Third, this budget is a victory for the environment because it increases funding to protect our clean water, to preserve community parks and forests and historic sites through the Lands Legacy Program, and to fight the congestion and pollution that threaten our quality of life of our constituents.

The fourth issue that I would mention here this afternoon is in the foreign policy area. This provides the resources to move the Mideast peace process forward, providing resources for the Israelis, the Palestinians, and the Jordanians. I think that moves on successes that we have had in the past.

This year, Federal funding allows schools in my congressional district Macomb and St. Clair Counties in Michigan to hire 60 new teachers. What that has done is it has translated into smaller classes, greater discipline, more learning, higher academic performance. This is an investment in our future, and it is an investment that will pay dividends in years to come.

This year's budget also provides funding to enable 675,000 students to participate in the after-school program where they can mentor with seniors and other adults working in athletic and crafts and the computer rooms and the libraries and all the things that are necessary to keep them safe in a safe environment after school, to help them mentor in a way in which they can learn the respect of their elders and work with their elders and learn the skills of those who have gone before them.

Programs like the Kids Klub in Macomb and St. Clair Counties will directly benefit from this budget and will help young people set off on the right foot.

This budget will also help keep our families safe through the hiring of 50,000 new police officers. As with the teacher initiative, this builds on our past successes.

Because of Federal funding, 85 extra officers patrol in my district today. That makes people safer in their homes and their businesses, and serves as a strong deterrent to would-be criminals. It also makes our students strong in their places of education.

So, Mr. Speaker, let me just conclude by saying that I am very pleased that we Democrats were able to strip some of these environmental riders from the bill, protecting the environment, protecting the budget process itself. We have done good things for education. We have done good things to protect our communities in terms of its safety with the addition of the police officers. We have done the responsible thing to move peace forward in foreign lands.

So for these reasons, for our children, for our communities, for our environment, for our international responsibilities and obligations, I am voting yes on this budget.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY), the majority whip.

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, on an outstanding performance in bringing this bill to the floor and finalizing the budget process. This chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and the chairmen of the subcommittees have done an outstanding job.

I rise in support of this bill, but more importantly, I rise to set the record straight. The Republican majority in Congress has redefined the way that budgets are crafted. In so doing, we have set the Nation down the path to fiscal responsibility.

When I ran for office the first time, I ran because I found a situation where we were running up the debt on my children and my grandchildren and no one wanting to pay down the debt; that we had budgets that ran deficits as far as the eye could see and no one trying to balance the budget; that we had a situation where we raised surpluses in the Social Security Trust Fund so that we could spend the money on big government programs.

I ran for office and never really thought that I would be standing before my colleagues today very, very proud of the work of this House over the last 5 years. At this time, it is important for everyone to reflect on how far we have come.

When Republicans took control 5 years ago, we pledged that we would change the scope of government; and we are delivering on that promise, going down the line of issues that are important in this country. The fact is unavoidable that this Congress has been an overwhelming success.

Even when people would like to rewrite recent history, this is the first time in my 15-year career that we put 13 appropriations bills on the desk of the President. He signed eight of them and vetoed five because there was not enough spending to suit him.

We negotiated each bill individually. This is not an omnibus bill. Each bill was negotiated individually, and each authorizing bill that is in this package has been voted on by this House.

We have rebuilt our military after years of neglect. We took significant power over education away from the Federal Government, returned it to the States. We tried to cut waste by just suggesting a 1 percent across-the-board cut. Incredibly, the Democrats maintain that a measly 1 percent of waste could not be found in the Federal Government. Well, even the President eventually agreed with us. Now we have an across-the-board spending cut.

We have stopped the raid on Social Security. We have balanced the budget for the second time in 50 years without raising a dime of taxes to do it. We are paying down the debt, $99 billion last year. We will, next year, pay $130 billion down on our children's debt.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is the last step in a very successful budget season. We have worked hard to balance the budget and pay down the debt without raising taxes or raiding Social Security. The hard work has paid off. Vote for this bill.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. TAYLOR).

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I would like to encourage my colleagues to vote against this. It is not necessarily that it is an entirely bad bill. But a year ago right now, all of us went around our respective districts and asked for the opportunity to spend the people's money wisely.

The problem that I have with this bill is that, for the next 3 weeks, The Washington Post, the Washington Times, the New York Times are going to be running a series of articles every day of what was in this bill, and one is not going to know it was there. But one is going to have to tell one's constituents, well, gosh, I did not know that money for a fleet buyout in Alaska was there or for a wood lot in North Carolina was there or for all the other silly things.

I encourage my Republican colleagues to vote against it because many of them ran against Goals 2000. Yet, there is $491 million for Goals 2000 in here. Many of them said they were against the Department of Commerce. Well, it has got a $3.6 billion increase, but they call it emergency because it has got money for the census that apparently no one knew was coming even though the Constitution says we are going to do it every 10 years.

But more than everything else, I think my colleagues are playing a shell game with the men and women of the United States military. Everyone was real proud a couple weeks ago when they said we increased the defense budget. Well, today, my colleagues are cutting it back by $1 billion, $1 billion.

To make matters worse, those troops who are already underpaid, who got a minuscule pay raise just a few weeks ago, my colleagues are now telling them we are going to delay the time they are paid. Now, for a Congressman, we make pretty good money. Getting paid a day or two later really should not affect us. But when one is an E–1, E–5, O–1, O–2, and one is just barely

getting by, to move payday back, in many instances, is the difference between them being able to buy diapers for their kids or one can put food on the table.

It is not right. We should not do it. If it takes us waiting a couple more days to do it right, then I encourage us to do so.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2¼ minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA), chairman of the Subcommittee on the Interior.

(Mr. REGULA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material.)

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, Webster defines ''perfect'' as being without fault or flawless. He defines ''good'' as being praiseworthy, useful, or beneficial.

Well, the document before us is not perfect under Webster's definition. It abundantly does fit Webster's definition of good. It is praiseworthy. It is useful. It is beneficial.

In the conference report, we have modified a number of the riders. I believe many of my colleagues will be pleased with our changes. Most importantly, they are fair. I am especially pleased with this report as it continues our commitment to the American people in protecting the environment, in providing for our national parks, forests, wildlife refuges, and public lands, as well as our cultural resources.

As the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR) said, this bill is a victory for the environment. It is a bill that will provide pride in America's heritage, not only now, but far into the future. I think it is something we all could take pride in.

I urge each of my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Idaho (Mrs. CHENOWETH-HAGE) for a colloquy.

Mrs. CHENOWETH-HAGE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA), chairman of the Subcommittee on Interior, to clarify some matters concerning the President's so-called American Heritage Rivers initiative that concerns the Interior and related agencies portion of the appropriations act.

Is it the understanding of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) that there is nothing in his bill that authorizes the American Heritage Rivers initiative?

Mr. REGULA. Yes, Mr. Speaker, I would like to clarify that matter. There is no language whatsoever in the Interior portion that provides an authorization for the American Heritage Rivers initiative.

Mrs. CHENOWETH-HAGE. Mr. Speaker, in addition, is it true that there is no separate appropriation for the American Heritage Rivers initiative in the Interior portion of the bill?

Mr. REGULA. Yes, Mr. Speaker, it is true there is no appropriation for the American Heritage Rivers initiative in the appropriations act.

Mrs. CHENOWETH-HAGE. Mr. Speaker, it is clear that there is no appropriations, nor authorization, but on their insistence on spending money on this unauthorized and unappropriated initiative, how have you instructed the Forest Service managers in this?

□ 1615

Mr. REGULA. There is no such authorization or appropriation, Mr. Speaker. The statement of the managers provides a limitation on spending for the Forest Service for purposes related to designated American Heritage Rivers.

This is not an appropriation, but provides the maximum that may be spent. It is language of limitation on what can be spent from existing funds.

Mr. Speaker, Webster defines ''perfect'' as being without fault, or flawless. He defines ''good'' as praiseworthy, useful or beneficial. While the document before you is not perfect under Webster's definition, it abundantly does fit Webster's definition of good.

In this new conference report we have modified a number of the riders and I believe that many of you will be pleased with our changes. Most importantly they are fair.

I am especially pleased with this conference report, as it continues our commitment to the American people in protecting the environment and in providing for our national parks, forests, wildlife refuges and public lands, as well as our cultural resources. As the gentleman from Michigan said, ''This bill is a victory for the environment to the State of Florida.'' I urge you to support this new bill.

At this point Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert into the RECORD a table detailing the various accounts in the bill. It is a bill that will provide pride in America's heritage not only now but far into the future.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						
Bureau of Land Management						
Management of lands and resources	612,511	641,100	631,068	634,321	646,218	+33,707
Wildland fire management	286,895	305,850	292,399	283,805	292,282	+5,387
Central hazardous materials fund	10,000	11,350	10,000	10,000	10,000	.....
Construction	10,997	8,350	11,100	12,418	11,425	+428
Payments in lieu of taxes	125,000	125,000	145,000	135,000	135,000	+10,000
Land acquisition	14,600	48,900	15,000	17,400	15,500	+900
Oregon and California grant lands	97,037	101,650	99,225	99,225	99,225	+2,188
Range improvements (indefinite)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	.....
Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures (indefinite)	8,055	8,800	8,800	8,800	8,800	+745
Miscellaneous trust funds (indefinite)	8,800	7,700	7,700	7,700	7,700	-1,100
Total, Bureau of Land Management	1,183,895	1,268,700	1,230,292	1,218,669	1,236,150	+52,255
United States Fish and Wildlife Service						
Resource management	661,136	724,000	710,700	684,569	716,046	+54,910
Construction	50,453	43,569	43,933	40,434	54,583	+4,130
Emergency appropriations	37,612	.....	.....	.....	.....	-37,612
Land acquisition	48,024	73,632	42,000	56,444	50,513	+2,489
Cooperative endangered species conservation fund	14,000	80,000	15,000	21,480	23,000	+9,000
National wildlife refuge fund	10,779	10,000	10,779	10,000	10,779	.....
North American wetlands conservation fund	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	.....
Wildlife conservation and appreciation fund	800	800	800	800	800	.....
Multinational species conservation fund	2,000	3,000	2,000	2,400	2,400	+400
Commercial salmon fishery capacity reduction	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	+5,000
Total, United States Fish and Wildlife Service	839,804	950,001	840,212	831,127	878,121	+38,317
National Park Service						
Operation of the national park system	1,285,604	1,389,627	1,387,307	1,355,176	1,365,059	+79,455
Emergency appropriations	2,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	-2,320
National recreation and preservation	46,225	48,336	49,449	51,451	53,899	+7,674
Historic preservation fund	72,412	80,512	46,712	42,412	75,212	+2,800
Construction	226,058	194,000	169,856	223,153	225,493	-565
Emergency appropriations	13,680	.....	.....	.....	.....	-13,680
Land and water conservation fund (rescission of contract authority)	-30,000	-30,000	-30,000	-30,000	-30,000	.....
Land acquisition and state assistance	147,925	172,468	132,000	107,725	120,700	-27,225
Conservation grants and planning assistance	.....	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Urban park and recreation fund	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, National Park Service (net)	1,764,224	2,058,943	1,755,324	1,749,917	1,810,363	+46,139
United States Geological Survey						
Surveys, investigations, and research	797,896	838,485	820,444	813,093	823,833	+25,937
Emergency appropriations	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-1,000
Minerals Management Service						
Royalty and offshore minerals management	217,902	234,082	234,082	234,682	234,682	+16,780
Additions to receipts	-100,000	-124,000	-124,000	-124,000	-124,000	-24,000
Oil spill research	6,118	6,118	6,118	6,118	6,118	.....
Total, Minerals Management Service	124,020	116,200	116,200	116,800	116,800	-7,220
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement						
Regulation and technology	93,078	94,391	95,693	95,891	95,891	+2,813
Receipts from performance bond forfeitures (indefinite)	275	275	275	275	275	.....
Subtotal	93,353	94,666	95,968	96,166	96,166	+2,813
Abandoned mine reclamation fund (definite, trust fund)	185,416	211,158	196,458	185,658	196,208	+10,792
Total, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	278,769	305,824	292,426	281,824	292,374	+13,605
Bureau of Indian Affairs						
Operation of Indian programs	1,584,124	1,694,387	1,631,050	1,633,296	1,670,444	+86,320
Construction	123,421	174,258	126,023	146,884	169,884	+46,463
Indian land and water claim settlements and miscellaneous payments to Indians	28,882	28,401	25,901	27,131	27,256	-1,626
Indian guaranteed loan program account	5,001	5,008	5,008	5,004	5,008	+7
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(59,682)	(59,682)	(59,682)	(59,682)	(59,682)	.....
Indian land consolidation pilot	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-5,000
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs	1,746,428	1,902,054	1,787,982	1,812,315	1,872,592	+126,164

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000— continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
Departmental Offices						
Insular Affairs:						
Assistance to Territories	38,455	40,355	34,600	39,605	42,451	+3,996
Northern Marianas Islands Covenant	27,720	27,720	27,720	27,720	27,720	.....
Subtotal, Assistance to Territories	66,175	68,075	62,320	67,325	70,171	+3,996
Compact of Free Association	8,930	8,545	8,545	8,545	8,545	-385
Mandatory payments	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	.....
Subtotal, Compact of Free Association	20,930	20,545	20,545	20,545	20,545	-385
Total, Insular Affairs	87,105	88,620	82,865	87,870	90,716	+3,611
Departmental management	64,686	63,064	62,864	62,203	62,864	-1,822
Y2K conversion (emergency appropriations)	80,347	.....	.....	.....	.....	-80,347
Office of the Solicitor	36,784	41,500	36,784	36,784	40,196	+3,412
Office of Inspector General	25,486	27,614	26,086	26,614	26,086	+600
Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians	61,299	90,025	90,025	73,836	90,025	+28,726
Indian land consolidation pilot	.....	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	+5,000
Natural resource damage assessment fund	4,492	7,900	5,400	4,621	5,400	+908
Management of Federal lands for subsistence uses	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-8,000
Glacier Bay fishing (emergency appropriations)	26,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-26,000
Total, Departmental Offices	394,199	328,723	309,024	296,928	320,287	-73,912
Total, title I, Department of the Interior:						
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	7,130,235	7,768,930	7,151,904	7,120,673	7,350,520	+220,285
Appropriations	(6,999,276)	(7,798,930)	(7,181,904)	(7,150,673)	(7,380,520)	(+381,244)
Emergency appropriations	(160,959)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-160,959)
Rescissions	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	.....
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(59,682)	(59,682)	(59,682)	(59,682)	(59,682)	.....
TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES						
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
Forest Service						
Forest and rangeland research	197,444	234,644	204,373	187,444	202,700	+5,256
State and private forestry	170,722	252,422	181,464	190,793	202,534	+31,812
National forest system	1,298,570	1,357,178	1,254,434	1,239,051	1,269,504	-29,066
Wildland fire management	560,176	560,730	561,354	560,980	561,354	+1,178
Emergency appropriations	102,000	90,000	.....	90,000	90,000	-12,000
Reconstruction and maintenance	297,352	295,000	396,602	362,095	398,927	+101,575
Emergency appropriations	5,611	.....	.....	.....	.....	-5,611
Land acquisition	117,918	118,000	1,000	36,370	79,575	-38,343
Acquisition of lands for national forests special acts	1,069	1,069	1,069	1,069	1,069	.....
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges (indefinite)	210	210	210	210	210	.....
Range betterment fund (indefinite)	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	.....
Gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland research	92	92	92	92	92	.....
Southeast Alaska economic disaster fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,000	+22,000
Management of Federal lands for subsistence uses	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-3,000
Total, Forest Service	2,757,464	2,912,645	2,603,898	2,671,404	2,831,265	+73,801
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY						
Clean coal technology:						
Deferral	-40,000	-256,000	-256,000	-156,000	-156,000	-116,000
Fossil energy research and development	384,056	340,000	256,292	366,975	395,025	+10,969
Biomass energy development (by transfer)	.....	(24,000)	(24,000)	(24,000)	(24,000)	(+24,000)
Alternative fuels production (indefinite)	-1,300	-1,000	-1,000	-1,000	-1,000	+300
Naval petroleum and oil shale reserves	14,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-14,000
Elk Hills school lands fund	36,000	36,000	36,000	.....	.....	-36,000
Energy conservation	691,701	812,515	706,822	659,817	720,242	+28,541
Biomass energy development (by transfer)	.....	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(+25,000)
Economic regulation	1,801	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	+199
Strategic petroleum reserve	160,120	159,000	146,000	159,000	159,000	-1,120
SPR petroleum account	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Energy Information Administration	70,500	72,644	72,644	70,500	72,644	+2,144
Total, Department of Energy:						
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	1,316,878	1,170,159	962,758	1,101,292	1,191,911	-124,967
Appropriations	(1,356,878)	(1,426,159)	(1,218,758)	(1,257,292)	(1,347,911)	(-8,967)
Deferral	(-40,000)	(-256,000)	(-256,000)	(-156,000)	(-156,000)	(-116,000)
(By transfer)	.....	(49,000)	(49,000)	(49,000)	(49,000)	(+49,000)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000— continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES						
Indian Health Service						
Indian health services	1,950,322	2,094,922	2,085,407	2,138,001	2,078,967	+128,645
Indian health facilities	291,965	317,465	312,478	189,252	318,580	+26,615
Total, Indian Health Service	2,242,287	2,412,387	2,397,885	2,327,253	2,397,547	+155,260
OTHER RELATED AGENCIES						
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation						
Salaries and expenses	13,000	14,000	13,400	8,000	8,000	-5,000
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development						
Payment to the Institute	4,250	4,250	.....	4,250	2,125	-2,125
Smithsonian Institution						
Salaries and expenses	347,154	380,501	371,501	367,062	372,901	+25,747
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park	4,400	.....	.....	4,400	.....	-4,400
Repair and restoration of buildings	40,000	47,900	47,900	35,000	47,900	+7,900
Construction	16,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	+3,000
Y2K conversion (emergency appropriations)	4,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	-4,700
Total, Smithsonian Institution	412,254	447,401	438,401	425,462	439,801	+27,547
National Gallery of Art						
Salaries and expenses	57,938	61,438	61,538	61,438	61,538	+3,600
Repair, restoration and renovation of buildings	6,311	6,311	6,311	6,311	6,311	.....
Y2K conversion (emergency appropriations)	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	-101
Total, National Gallery of Art	64,350	67,749	67,849	67,749	67,849	+3,499
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts						
Operations and maintenance	12,187	14,000	12,441	14,000	14,000	+1,813
Construction	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	.....
Total, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	32,187	34,000	32,441	34,000	34,000	+1,813
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars						
Salaries and expenses	5,840	6,040	7,040	6,040	6,790	+950
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities						
National Endowment for the Arts						
Grants and administration	83,500	137,000	83,500	90,000	85,000	+1,500
Matching grants	14,500	13,000	14,500	13,000	13,000	-1,500
Total, National Endowment for the Arts	98,000	150,000	98,000	103,000	98,000	.....
National Endowment for the Humanities						
Grants and administration	96,800	129,800	96,800	101,000	101,000	+4,200
Matching grants	13,900	20,200	13,900	14,700	14,700	+800
Total, National Endowment for the Humanities	110,700	150,000	110,700	115,700	115,700	+5,000
Institute of Museum and Library Services/ Office of Museum Services						
Grants and administration	23,405	34,000	24,400	23,905	24,400	+995
Total, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	232,105	334,000	233,100	242,605	238,100	+5,995
Commission of Fine Arts						
Salaries and expenses	898	1,078	935	1,078	1,005	+107
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs						
Grants	7,000	6,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	.....
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation						
Salaries and expenses	2,800	3,000	3,000	2,906	3,000	+200
National Capital Planning Commission						
Salaries and expenses	5,954	6,312	6,312	6,312	6,312	+358
Y2K conversion (emergency appropriations)	381	.....	.....	.....	.....	-381

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000 — continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
United States Holocaust Memorial Council						
Holocaust Memorial Council	32,107	33,786	33,286	33,286	33,286	+1,179
Y2K conversion (emergency appropriations)	900					-900
Emergency appropriations	2,000					-2,000
Total, United States Holocaust Memorial Council	35,007	33,786	33,286	33,286	33,286	-1,721
Presidio Trust						
Presidio trust fund	34,913	44,400	44,400	44,400	44,400	+9,487
Total, title II, related agencies:						
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	7,167,568	7,497,207	6,851,705	6,983,037	7,312,391	+144,823
Appropriations	(7,091,875)	(7,663,207)	(7,107,705)	(7,049,037)	(7,378,391)	(+286,516)
Emergency appropriations	(115,693)	(90,000)		(90,000)	(90,000)	(-25,693)
Deferral	(-40,000)	(-256,000)	(-256,000)	(-156,000)	(-156,000)	(-116,000)
(By transfer)		(49,000)	(49,000)	(49,000)	(49,000)	(+49,000)
TITLE III						
Across-the-board cut in Floor action			-69,000	-48,000		
TITLE V						
United Mine Workers of America combined benefit fund (emergency appropriations)					68,000	+68,000
TITLE VI						
Priority land acquisitions and exchanges					197,500	+197,500
Grand total:						
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	14,297,803	15,266,137	13,934,609	14,055,710	14,928,411	+630,608
Appropriations	(14,091,151)	(15,462,137)	(14,220,609)	(14,151,710)	(14,956,411)	(+865,260)
Emergency appropriations	(276,652)	(90,000)		(90,000)	(158,000)	(-118,652)
Rescissions	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	
Deferral	(-40,000)	(-256,000)	(-256,000)	(-156,000)	(-156,000)	(-116,000)
(By transfer)		(49,000)	(49,000)	(49,000)	(49,000)	(+49,000)
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(59,682)	(59,682)	(59,682)	(59,682)	(59,682)	
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						
Bureau of Land Management	1,183,895	1,268,700	1,230,292	1,218,669	1,236,150	+52,255
United States Fish and Wildlife Service	839,804	950,001	840,212	831,127	878,121	+38,317
National Park Service	1,764,224	2,058,943	1,755,324	1,749,917	1,810,363	+46,139
United States Geological Survey	798,896	838,485	820,444	813,093	823,833	+24,937
Minerals Management Service	124,020	116,200	116,200	116,800	116,800	-7,220
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	278,769	305,824	292,426	281,824	292,374	+13,605
Bureau of Indian Affairs	1,746,428	1,902,054	1,787,982	1,812,315	1,872,592	+126,164
Departmental Offices	394,199	328,723	309,024	296,928	320,287	-73,912
Total, Title I - Department of the Interior	7,130,235	7,768,930	7,151,904	7,120,673	7,350,520	+220,285
TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES						
Forest Service	2,757,464	2,912,645	2,603,898	2,671,404	2,831,265	+73,801
Department of Energy	1,316,878	1,170,159	962,758	1,101,292	1,191,911	-124,967
Indian Health Service	2,242,287	2,412,387	2,397,885	2,327,253	2,397,547	+155,260
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation	13,000	14,000	13,400	8,000	8,000	-5,000
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	4,250	4,250		4,250	2,125	-2,125
Smithsonian Institution	412,254	447,401	438,401	425,462	439,801	+27,547
National Gallery of Art	64,350	67,749	67,849	67,749	67,849	+3,499
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	32,187	34,000	32,441	34,000	34,000	+1,813
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	5,840	6,040	7,040	6,040	6,790	+950
National Endowment for the Arts	98,000	150,000	98,000	103,000	98,000	
National Endowment for the Humanities	110,700	150,000	110,700	115,700	115,700	+5,000
Institute of Museum and Library Services	23,405	34,000	24,400	23,905	24,400	+995
Commission of Fine Arts	898	1,078	935	1,078	1,005	+107
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs	7,000	6,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	2,800	3,000	3,000	2,906	3,000	+200
National Capital Planning Commission	6,335	6,312	6,312	6,312	6,312	-23
Holocaust Memorial Council	35,007	33,786	33,286	33,286	33,286	-1,721
Presidio Trust	34,913	44,400	44,400	44,400	44,400	+9,487
Total, Title II - Related Agencies	7,167,568	7,497,207	6,851,705	6,983,037	7,312,391	+144,823
TITLE III						
Across-the-board cut in Floor action			-69,000	-48,000		
TITLE V						
United Mine Workers of America combined benefit fund (emergency appropriations)					68,000	+68,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000— continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
TITLE VI						
Priority land acquisitions and exchanges	.....	.....	.....	.....	197,500	+197,500
Grand total	14,297,803	15,266,137	13,934,609	14,055,710	14,928,411	+630,608

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), a member of the committee.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Yes, my colleagues, there is good news in this bill; but there is a strong commitment to the education of our young people, there is a significant increase to Title X, America's family planning program, and there is desperately needed relief for hospitals, which have been struggling with budget cuts.

The bill demonstrates our ongoing support for a secure and lasting peace in the Middle East. The Wye River package will help bolster Israel's security and provide the momentum needed to carry both parties through this delicate period in the peace process.

The bill also fulfills our obligation to pay our U.N. arrears. I have fought hard with my colleagues to make this a reality, but my enthusiasm has been dampened by the dangerous family planning restrictions that were forced upon us by the majority in return for these critical dues. The restrictions are unreasonable and irresponsible, and my colleagues can be sure I will fight to ensure that they are never again codified in U.S. law.

I am also very disturbed that Federal employees' access to contraceptive coverage has been damaged in this bill. The majority has modified the provisions which the President just signed into law only 2 months ago to dramatically expand the number of individuals who can opt out of providing contraceptives. My colleagues, this is sneaky politics, and it is bad policy.

I want to make it clear today that I will not rest in my efforts to ensure that Americans have true access to family planning services. We cannot continue to let a few extremists hold good public policy hostage to their narrow agenda.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SHAW).

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

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bill.

Today, America's seniors will be able to breathe easier and worry less about their health care. Why? Because with the passage of the Medicare Balanced Budget Refinement Act of 1999, health care providers who have been struggling under the burden of money-saving regulations imposed in 1997 will now be getting some much-needed relief.

For several years Medicare Providers have been caring for Medicare patients day in and day out—often for Medicare payments that are not adequate to cover their costs. In my district, for example, the Sylvester Cancer Hospital was losing approximately $700,000 a year caring for Medicare cancer patients. Until now. This bill will give cancer hospitals the opportunity to break even. Hospices, which care for the most vulnerable Medicare patients will also benefit. They will get the help they need to provide the newest medications to comfort their patients.

In the last year I have worked with Chairman THOMAS, who I want to thank for his efforts in addressing the many concerns that have been brought to my attention by Medicare providers and beneficiaries in my district. The result of that work is this bill. While it doesn't provide all the Medicare fixes that are needed—it does address the most urgent needs immediately.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE).

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

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to engage the majority leader in a colloquy regarding the satellite legislation which has been added to this omnibus bill.

As the majority leader is aware, I have been working for some time with my colleague, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BOUCHER), and many others, to pass legislation that will reauthorize the compulsory license for satellite broadcasts and encourage the development of technology that will deliver local network signals to satellite owners.

We passed the Satellite Home Viewer Act reauthorization earlier this year with overwhelming bipartisan support and engaged the other body in a lengthy and difficult conference. The conference report was filed and passed last week in the House by a vote of 411 to 8. Few bills of this magnitude have passed by such a wide margin. Included in this conference report was important language supported unanimously by the conferees to ensure that rural Americans are not left behind as this new local-into-local technology is rolled out by the satellite companies.

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me, and let me simply compliment my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE), for the excellent work he has done in the face of very difficult circumstances in order to obtain a way that viewers in the cities, medium-sized and small, and throughout rural America will have the opportunity to have their local TV stations delivered to them by satellite.

We have had a range of problems. We are about to have those resolved in a manner that I think is satisfactory, and I want to thank my colleague and friend from Virginia for his very able assistance in reaching that satisfactory result.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his kind words and for his critical support in this effort.

Yesterday, we delivered to the Speaker a letter that included over 245 signatures from Members who supported the rural provisions of this conference report. Similar letters were delivered to the Senate majority leader from rural Senators.

Mr. Speaker, Rural America should take note of the high level of support for this language in Congress and the hard work of members like Senator CONRAD BURNS of Montana, Senator TED STEVENS of Alaska, Senator JOHN WARNER of Virginia, Senator PATRICK LEAHY of Virginia, Congresswoman BARBARA CUBIN of Wyoming, and Congresswoman JOANN EMERSON of Missouri.

Unfortunately, problems in the other body have doomed this language for the year. Because the other body did not wish to take the steps required to pass the bill over a threatened filibuster, they have reached an agreement with our leadership in the House to attach the Satellite Home Viewer Act to the D.C. appropriations bill next year.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BOUCHER) so that the gentlemen might continue their colloquy.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOUCHER. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, the supporters of this legislation understand that along with this agreement comes a commitment from our leadership to work to pass similar legislation early next year, and if the gentleman will yield to him, the majority leader will clarify the details of this commitment.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOUCHER. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I want to congratulate the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) on his hard work on this important issue. I share the gentleman's commitment to ensuring that rural Americans can receive their network signals over satellite.

The Satellite Home Viewer Act conference report, which included the loan guarantee language, was supported by myself and the majority of both parties in the House. I share the gentleman's concern that time constraints prevented the conference report from being enacted as it passed the House; however, I appreciate the gentleman's willingness to reach an agreement that will ensure passage of the rest of this satellite legislation that is so important to satellite subscribers.

To address my good friend's concern, I commit to the gentleman from Virginia that we will move rural satellite loan guarantee legislation through the House early next year. It is my hope that the relevant committees of jurisdiction will engage in a full debate and discussion of the merits of this loan guarantee package and move appropriate legislation forward expeditiously.

However, if for whatever reason such legislation is not ready for floor consideration in the House under regular order by early spring, I further commit that I will allow the gentleman from Virginia an opportunity to have an up or down floor vote by March 31, 2000, on the rural loan guarantee program, similar to that which appeared in the Satellite Home Viewer Act conference report which passed in the House.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman continue to yield?

Mr. BOUCHER. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished majority leader for his support and commitment to scheduling floor time for this important legislation by April of next year.

Am I to understand that the legislation to be scheduled for a vote will authorize a level of appropriations that is both sufficient to accomplish such a program and at least $1.2 billion?

Mr. ARMEY. If the gentleman will continue to yield, it is my understanding that is consistent with the language in the Satellite Home Viewer Act conference report; that is correct.

Mr. GOODLATTE. It is also my understanding that the Senate leadership has made a similar commitment to floor consideration by a time certain next year.

Mr. ARMEY. That is also my understanding, yes.

In addition, I will commit to placing time limits on the referral of the legislation to committees in such a way that causes the legislation to be discharged by all relevant committees by the March 31 deadline, and I will work with the Speaker on committee referrals and understand that he shares my commitment to this timetable.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his courtesy.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS), the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, this bill contains a victory for the American agenda. In my portion of the bill there is extra money for disasters through the disaster loan program in SBA. We fully fund the year 2000 census, every penny that is needed; we increase the drug and crime funding, FBI, DEA and local law enforcement block grants, as well as the COPS program of the President, which is fully funded at less than half of what he requested; and there is embassy security money here to beef up the security for our personnel serving overseas in our embassies.

But most importantly to me is a final vindication in this bill of an effort started by this subcommittee many years ago to reform the U.N. Along with the monies in the bill to fully pay the U.N. arrears payments of the U.S., there are conditions which the U.N. must agree to. This subcommittee several years ago began what now has become a full-blown U.N. reform agenda which now requires the U.N. to consider our payments of arrearages to be payment in full, reduces the rate of U.S. contributions to the U.N. from 25 to 22 percent for the annual assessment, plus a reduction from 31 to 25 percent for the peacekeeping rate of contributions, requires the U.N. to live with a zero-growth budget, requires personnel reforms at the U.N., opens their books to GAO scrutiny, requires IGs, inspectors general, in the affiliated organizations of the U.N., like the ILO, the WHO, and the FAO, and gives the U.S. a voice on the budget committee of the U.N., among other reforms. This is an effort that now is vindicated.

This subcommittee led the way many years ago. It gained a head of steam, and it has been a rough and rocky road; but now we can say that with these payments of the arrearages to the U.N. comes the conditions of reform in the U.N. that will make the U.N. a better agency for all of us.

I would like, at this point, to insert into the RECORD a table detailing the funding for the Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary section of the bill.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
General Administration						
Salaries and expenses	79,328	87,534	79,328	82,485	79,328	.....
Joint automated booking system	.....	.....	.....	6,000	1,800	+1,800
Narrowband communications	.....	80,000	.....	20,000	10,625	+10,625
(By transfer)	.....	.....	(101,434)	.....	(92,545)	(+92,545)
Counterterrorism fund	10,000	27,000	10,000	27,000	10,000	.....
1st Responder grants	135,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-135,000
Telecommunications carrier compliance fund	.....	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	+7,000
Defense function	.....	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	+8,000
Administrative review and appeals:						
Direct appropriation	75,312	89,901	84,200	30,727	98,136	+22,824
Crime trust fund	59,251	59,251	50,363	59,251	50,363	-8,888
Total, Administrative review and appeals	134,563	149,152	134,563	89,978	148,499	+13,936
Office of Inspector General	34,175	45,021	42,475	32,049	40,275	+6,100
Total, General administration	393,066	403,707	281,366	272,512	305,527	-87,539
Appropriations	(333,815)	(344,456)	(231,003)	(213,261)	(255,164)	(-78,651)
Crime trust fund	(59,251)	(59,251)	(50,363)	(59,251)	(50,363)	(-8,888)
United States Parole Commission						
Salaries and expenses	7,380	8,527	7,380	7,176	8,527	+1,147
Legal Activities						
General legal activities:						
Direct appropriation	466,540	568,316	355,691	299,260	357,016	-109,524
Crime trust fund	8,160	8,555	147,929	185,740	147,929	+139,769
Total, General legal activities	474,700	576,871	503,620	485,000	504,945	+30,245
Vaccine injury compensation trust fund (permanent)	4,028	4,028	3,424	4,028	4,028	.....
Antitrust Division	98,267	114,373	105,167	112,318	110,000	+11,733
Offsetting fee collections - carryover	-30,000	-47,799	-47,799	.....	-28,150	+1,850
Offsetting fee collections - current year	-68,275	-66,574	-57,368	-112,318	-81,850	-13,575
Direct appropriation	-8	.....	.....	.....	.....	+8
United States Attorneys:						
Direct appropriation	1,009,253	1,217,788	1,161,957	589,478	1,161,957	+152,704
Crime trust fund	80,698	57,000	.....	500,000	.....	-80,698
Total, United States Attorneys	1,089,951	1,274,788	1,161,957	1,089,478	1,161,957	+72,006
United States Trustee System Fund:						
Current year fee funding	114,248	129,329	108,248	112,775	106,775	-7,473
Fees and interest (legislative proposal)	.....	32,000	6,000	.....	6,000	+6,000
Total, United States trustee system fund	114,248	161,329	114,248	112,775	112,775	-1,473
Offsetting fee collections	-114,248	-129,329	-108,248	-112,775	-106,775	+7,473
Offsetting fee collections - legislative proposal	.....	-32,000	-6,000	.....	-6,000	-6,000
Total, US trustee offsetting fee collections	-114,248	-161,329	-114,248	-112,775	-112,775	+1,473
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1,227	1,175	1,175	1,175	1,175	-52
United States Marshals Service:						
Direct appropriation	476,356	543,380	329,289	409,253	333,745	-142,611
Crime trust fund	25,553	26,210	209,620	138,000	209,620	+184,067
Construction	4,600	8,832	4,600	9,632	6,000	+1,400
Justice prisoner and alien transportation system	.....	.....	.....	9,000	.....	.....
Total, United States Marshals Service	506,509	578,422	543,509	565,885	549,365	+42,856
Federal prisoner detention	425,000	550,232	525,000	500,000	525,000	+100,000
Fees and expenses of witnesses	95,000	110,000	95,000	110,000	95,000	.....
Community Relations Service	7,199	10,344	7,199	7,199	7,199	.....
Assets forfeiture fund	23,000	23,000	.....	23,000	23,000	.....
Total, Legal activities	2,626,606	3,128,860	2,840,884	2,785,765	2,871,669	+245,063
Appropriations	(2,512,195)	(3,037,095)	(2,483,335)	(1,962,025)	(2,514,120)	(+1,925)
Crime trust fund	(114,411)	(91,765)	(357,549)	(823,740)	(357,549)	(+243,138)
Radiation Exposure Compensation						
Administrative expenses	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	.....
Payment to radiation exposure compensation trust fund	.....	21,714	.....	20,300	3,200	+3,200
Total, Radiation Exposure Compensation	2,000	23,714	2,000	22,300	5,200	+3,200

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000— continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
Interagency Law Enforcement						
Interagency crime and drug enforcement 1/	304,014	.....	316,792	304,014	316,792	+12,778
High intensity inter-state gang activities	.....	.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....
Total, Interagency Law Enforcement	304,014	.....	316,792	324,014	316,792	+12,778
Federal Bureau of Investigation						
Salaries and expenses	2,396,239	2,742,876	2,044,542	2,432,791	2,044,542	-351,697
Counterintelligence and national security	292,473	260,000	292,473	260,000	292,473	.....
FBI Fingerprint identification	47,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	-47,800
Direct appropriation	2,736,512	3,002,876	2,337,015	2,692,791	2,337,015	-399,497
Crime trust fund	223,356	280,501	752,853	280,501	752,853	+529,497
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	2,959,868	3,283,377	3,089,868	2,973,292	3,089,868	+130,000
Construction	1,287	10,287	1,287	10,287	1,287	.....
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation	2,961,155	3,293,664	3,091,155	2,983,579	3,091,155	+130,000
Appropriations	(2,737,799)	(3,013,163)	(2,338,302)	(2,703,078)	(2,338,302)	(-399,497)
Crime trust fund	(223,356)	(280,501)	(752,853)	(280,501)	(752,853)	(+529,497)
Drug Enforcement Administration						
Salaries and expenses	875,523	1,055,572	1,012,330	878,517	1,013,330	+137,807
Diversion control fund	-76,710	-80,330	-80,330	-80,330	-80,330	-3,620
Direct appropriation	798,813	975,242	932,000	798,187	933,000	+134,187
Crime trust fund	405,000	405,000	344,250	419,459	343,250	-61,750
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	1,203,813	1,380,242	1,276,250	1,217,646	1,276,250	+72,437
Construction	8,000	8,000	8,000	5,500	5,500	-2,500
Total, Drug Enforcement Administration	1,211,813	1,388,242	1,284,250	1,223,146	1,281,750	+69,937
Appropriations	(806,813)	(983,242)	(940,000)	(803,687)	(938,500)	(+131,687)
Crime trust fund	(405,000)	(405,000)	(344,250)	(419,459)	(343,250)	(-61,750)
Immigration and Naturalization Service						
Salaries and expenses	1,617,269	2,435,638	1,621,041	1,697,164	1,642,440	+25,171
Enforcement and border affairs	(1,069,754)	(1,900,627)	(1,086,030)	.....	(1,107,429)	(+37,675)
Citizenship and benefits, immigration support and program direction	(547,515)	(535,011)	(535,011)	.....	(535,011)	(-12,504)
Crime trust fund	842,490	500,000	1,311,225	873,000	1,267,225	+424,735
Subtotal, Direct and crime trust fund	2,459,759	2,935,638	2,932,266	2,570,164	2,909,665	+449,906
Fee accounts:						
Immigration user fee	(486,071)	(517,800)	(446,151)	(446,151)	(446,151)	(-39,920)
Land border inspection fund	(3,275)	(6,595)	(6,595)	(1,012)	(1,548)	(-1,727)
Immigration examinations fund	(635,700)	(688,579)	(712,800)	(712,800)	(708,500)	(+72,800)
Breached bond fund 2/	(176,950)	(116,900)	(117,501)	(127,771)	(110,423)	(-66,527)
Immigration enforcement fines	(4,050)	(3,800)	(1,303)	(1,303)	(1,850)	(-2,200)
H-1b Visa fees	.....	(1,125)	(1,125)	(1,125)	(1,125)	(+1,125)
Subtotal, Fee accounts	(1,306,046)	(1,334,799)	(1,285,475)	(1,290,162)	(1,269,597)	(-36,449)
Construction	90,000	99,664	90,000	138,964	99,664	+9,664
Total, Immigration and Naturalization Service	(3,855,805)	(4,370,101)	(4,307,741)	(3,999,290)	(4,278,926)	(+423,121)
Appropriations	(1,707,269)	(2,535,302)	(1,711,041)	(1,836,128)	(1,742,104)	(+34,835)
Crime trust fund	(842,490)	(500,000)	(1,311,225)	(873,000)	(1,267,225)	(+424,735)
(Fee accounts)	(1,306,046)	(1,334,799)	(1,285,475)	(1,290,162)	(1,269,597)	(-36,449)
Federal Prison System						
Salaries and expenses	2,952,154	3,191,928	3,140,004	3,166,774	3,179,110	+226,956
Prior year carryover	-90,000	-70,000	-90,000	-50,000	-90,000	.....
Direct appropriation	2,862,154	3,121,928	3,050,004	3,116,774	3,089,110	+226,956
Crime trust fund	26,499	26,499	22,524	46,599	22,524	-3,975
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	2,888,653	3,148,427	3,072,528	3,163,373	3,111,634	+222,981
Buildings and facilities	410,997	558,791	556,791	549,791	556,791	+145,794
Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated (limitation on administrative expenses)	3,000	3,429	2,490	3,429	3,429	+429
Total, Federal Prison System	3,302,650	3,710,647	3,631,809	3,716,593	3,671,854	+369,204

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000—continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
Office of Justice Programs						
Justice assistance	147,151	338,648	217,436	373,092	307,611	+160,460
(By transfer)		(7,000)	(7,000)		(7,000)	(+7,000)
State and local law enforcement assistance:						
Direct appropriations:						
Byrne grants (discretionary)	47,000			52,100		-47,000
Byrne grants (formula)	505,000			500,000		-505,000
Local law enforcement block grant			523,000		523,000	+523,000
Boys and Girls clubs (earmark)			(40,000)		(50,000)	(+50,000)
State prison grants			686,500		686,500	+686,500
State criminal alien assistance program			420,000		420,000	+420,000
Indian tribal courts program					5,000	+5,000
Subtotal, Direct appropriations	552,000		1,629,500	552,100	1,634,500	+1,082,500
Crime trust fund:						
Byrne grants (formula)		400,000	505,000		500,000	+500,000
Byrne grants (discretionary)		59,950	47,000		52,000	+52,000
Local law enforcement block grant	523,000			400,000		-523,000
Boys and Girls clubs (earmark)	(40,000)			(50,000)		(-40,000)
Police corps				(30,000)		
Juvenile crime block grant	250,000		250,000	100,000	250,000	
Drug testing and intervention program		100,000				
Indian tribal courts program	5,000	5,000		5,000		-5,000
Drug courts	40,000	50,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	
Crime identification technology	45,000			260,000		-45,000
Safe schools initiative				(15,000)		
Upgrade criminal history records				(40,000)		
Global criminal justice information netwrk				(12,000)		
State prison grants	720,500	75,000		75,000		-720,500
State criminal alien assistance program	420,000	500,000		100,000		-420,000
Violence Against Women grants	282,750	282,750	282,750	283,750	283,750	+1,000
State prison drug treatment	63,000	65,100	63,000	63,000	63,000	
DNA identification grants	15,000			30,000		-15,000
Certainty of punishment grants		35,000				
Indian country initiatives				45,000		
Other crime control programs	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700	
Subtotal, Crime trust fund	2,369,950	1,578,500	1,193,450	1,407,450	1,194,450	-1,175,500
Total, State and local law enforcement	2,921,950	1,578,500	2,822,950	1,959,550	2,828,950	-93,000
Weed and seed program fund	33,500		33,500	40,000	33,500	
Crime trust fund		33,500				
Community oriented policing services:						
Direct appropriations:						
Crime analysis technology		100,000				
Hiring program			150,000	167,675	344,500	+344,500
School violence			17,500			
Crime identification technology			15,000		130,000	+130,000
Safe schools initiative					(15,000)	(+15,000)
Upgrade criminal history records					(35,000)	(+35,000)
DNA identification/crime lab					(30,000)	(+30,000)
Technology			15,500			
Bulletproof vest grants			25,000			
Management administration				17,325	29,825	+29,825
Methamphetamine					35,675	+35,675
Community prosecutors					10,000	+10,000
Subtotal, Direct appropriations		100,000	223,000	185,000	550,000	+550,000
Crime trust fund:						
Hiring program 3/	1,400,000	600,000		140,000	45,000	-1,355,000
Police corps 3/	30,000					-30,000
Crime identification technology		250,000	45,000			
Community prosecutors		200,000				
Prevention		125,000				
Subtotal, Crime trust fund	1,430,000	1,175,000	45,000	140,000	45,000	-1,385,000
Total, Community oriented policing services	1,430,000	1,275,000	268,000	325,000	595,000	-835,000
Juvenile justice programs	284,597	288,597	286,597	322,597	287,097	+2,500
Safe school initiative				(38,000)		

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000—continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
Public safety officers benefits program:						
Death benefits	31,809	32,541	32,541	32,541	32,541	+732
Disability benefits	.....	3,500	.....	3,500	.....	.....
Total, Public safety officers benefits program	31,809	36,041	32,541	36,041	32,541	+732
Total, Office of Justice Programs	4,849,007	3,550,286	3,661,024	3,056,280	4,084,699	-764,308
Appropriations	(1,049,057)	(763,286)	(2,422,574)	(1,508,830)	(2,845,249)	(+1,796,192)
Crime trust fund	(3,799,950)	(2,787,000)	(1,238,450)	(1,547,450)	(1,239,450)	(-2,560,500)
General Provisions						
General Pricing level adjustments	.....	.....	.....	-2,468	.....	.....
Total, title I, Department of Justice	18,207,450	18,542,949	18,138,926	17,098,025	18,646,502	+439,052
Appropriations	(12,736,493)	(14,392,933)	(14,061,712)	(13,048,025)	(14,613,288)	(+1,876,795)
Crime trust fund	(5,470,957)	(4,150,016)	(4,077,214)	(4,050,000)	(4,033,214)	(-1,437,743)
(By transfer)	.....	(7,000)	(108,434)	.....	(99,545)	(+99,545)
TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES						
TRADE AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT						
Office of the United States Trade Representative						
Salaries and expenses	24,200	26,501	25,205	26,067	25,635	+1,435
Supplemental appropriations (P.L. 106-31)	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	-1,300
International Trade Commission						
Salaries and expenses	44,495	47,200	44,495	45,700	44,495	.....
Total, Related agencies	69,995	73,701	69,700	71,767	70,130	+135
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE						
International Trade Administration						
Operations and administration	286,264	308,431	298,236	311,344	311,503	+25,239
Offsetting fee collections	-1,600	-3,000	-3,000	-3,000	-3,000	-1,400
Direct appropriation	284,664	305,431	295,236	308,344	308,503	+23,839
Export Administration						
Operations and administration	50,454	58,578	47,650	54,054	52,161	+1,707
CWC enforcement	1,877	1,877	1,877	1,877	1,877	.....
Total, Export Administration	52,331	60,455	49,527	55,931	54,038	+1,707
Economic Development Administration						
Economic development assistance programs	368,379	364,379	364,379	203,379	361,879	-6,500
Salaries and expenses	24,000	28,971	24,000	24,937	26,500	+2,500
Total, Economic Development Administration	392,379	393,350	388,379	228,316	388,379	-4,000
Minority Business Development Agency						
Minority business development	27,000	27,627	27,000	27,627	27,314	+314
Total, Trade and Infrastructure Development	826,369	860,564	829,842	691,985	848,364	+21,995
ECONOMIC AND INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE						
Economic and Statistical Analysis						
Salaries and expenses	48,490	55,123	48,490	51,158	49,499	+1,009
Bureau of the Census						
Salaries and expenses	136,147	156,944	136,147	156,944	140,000	+3,853
Periodic censuses and programs	1,186,902	4,637,754	142,320	2,914,754	142,320	-1,044,582
Supplemental appropriations (P.L. 106-31)	44,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	-44,900
Emergency appropriations	.....	.....	4,476,253	.....	4,476,253	+4,476,253
Total, Bureau of the Census	1,367,949	4,794,698	4,754,720	3,071,698	4,758,573	+3,390,624

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000— continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
National Telecommunications and Information Administration						
Salaries and expenses	10,940	17,212	10,940	11,009	10,975	+35
Public telecommunications facilities, planning and construction	21,000	35,055	18,000	30,000	26,500	+5,500
Advance appropriations, FY 2001 - 2003	.....	299,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Information infrastructure grants	18,000	20,102	13,000	18,102	15,500	-2,500
Total, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	49,940	371,369	41,940	59,111	52,975	+3,035
Patent and Trademark Office						
Current year fee funding	643,026	785,976	735,538	785,976	755,000	+111,974
Prior year fee funding	71,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-71,000
(Prior year carryover)	(40,500)	(115,774)	(116,000)	(115,774)	(116,000)	(+75,500)
Rescission	-71,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	+71,000
Subtotal	(683,526)	(901,750)	(851,538)	(901,750)	(871,000)	(+187,474)
Legislative proposal fees	102,000	20,000	.....	.....	.....	-102,000
Total, Patent and Trademark Office	(785,526)	(921,750)	(851,538)	(901,750)	(871,000)	(+85,474)
Offsetting fee collections	-643,026	-785,976	-785,976	-785,976	-785,976	-142,950
Offsetting fee collections - legislative proposal	-102,000	-20,000	.....	.....	.....	+102,000
Total, PTO offsetting fee collections	-745,026	-805,976	-785,976	-785,976	-785,976	-40,950
Total, Economic and Information Infrastructure	1,466,379	5,221,190	4,794,712	3,181,967	4,830,071	+3,363,692
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY						
Technology Administration						
Under Secretary for Technology/ Office of Technology Policy						
Salaries and expenses	9,495	8,972	7,972	7,972	7,972	-1,523
National Institute of Standards and Technology						
Scientific and technical research and services	280,136	289,622	280,136	288,128	283,132	+2,996
Industrial technology services	310,300	338,536	99,836	336,336	247,436	-62,864
Construction of research facilities	56,714	106,798	56,714	117,500	108,414	+51,700
NTIS revolving fund	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, National Institute of Standards and Technology	647,150	736,956	436,686	741,964	638,982	-8,168
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration						
Operations, research, and facilities	1,579,844	1,738,911	1,475,128	1,783,118	1,688,189	+108,345
Offsetting collections (fisheries) (proposed)	.....	-20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offsetting collections (navigations) (proposed)	.....	-14,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Supplemental appropriations (P.L. 106-31)	1,880	.....	.....	.....	.....	-1,880
Direct appropriation	1,581,724	1,704,911	1,475,128	1,783,118	1,688,189	+106,465
(By transfer from Promote and Develop Fund)	(63,381)	(64,926)	(67,226)	(66,426)	(68,000)	(+4,619)
(By transfer from Damage assessment and restoration revolving fund, permanent)	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-5,000
(Damage assessment and restoration revolving fund)	-5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	+5,000
(By transfer from Coastal zone management)	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Operations, research and facilities	1,581,724	1,708,911	1,475,128	1,783,118	1,688,189	+106,465
Procurement, acquisition and construction	584,677	630,578	480,330	670,578	596,067	+11,390
Advance appropriations, FY 2001 - 2018	.....	5,363,345	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific coastal salmon recovery	.....	160,000	.....	100,000	58,000	+58,000
Coastal zone management fund	4,000	.....	4,000	4,000	4,000	.....
Mandatory offset	-4,000	-4,000	-4,000	-4,000	-4,000	.....
Fishermen's contingency fund	953	953	953	953	953	.....
Foreign fishing observer fund	189	189	189	189	189	.....
Fisheries finance program account	338	10,258	238	2,038	338	.....
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	2,167,881	7,870,234	1,956,838	2,556,876	2,343,736	+175,855
Appropriations	(2,167,881)	(2,506,889)	(1,956,838)	(2,556,876)	(2,343,736)	(+175,855)
Advance appropriations	.....	(5,363,345)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Science and Technology	2,824,526	8,616,162	2,401,496	3,306,812	2,990,690	+166,164

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000— continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
General Administration						
Salaries and expenses	30,000	34,046	30,000	34,046	31,500	+1,500
Office of Inspector General	21,000	23,454	22,000	17,900	20,000	-1,000
Total, General administration	51,000	57,500	52,000	51,946	51,500	+500
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration						
Fisheries promotional fund (rescission)	.....	-1,187	-1,187	.....	-1,187	-1,187
Total, Department of Commerce	5,098,279	14,680,528	8,007,163	7,160,943	8,649,308	+3,551,029
Appropriations	(5,169,279)	(9,019,370)	(3,532,097)	(7,160,943)	(4,174,242)	(-995,037)
Emergency appropriations	.....	.....	(4,476,253)	.....	(4,476,253)	(+4,476,253)
Rescissions	(-71,000)	(-1,187)	(-1,187)	.....	(-1,187)	(+69,813)
Advance appropriations	.....	(5,662,345)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, title II, Department of Commerce and related agencies	5,168,274	14,754,229	8,076,863	7,232,710	8,719,438	+3,551,164
Appropriations	(5,239,274)	(9,093,071)	(3,601,797)	(7,232,710)	(4,244,372)	(-994,902)
Emergency appropriations	.....	.....	(4,476,253)	.....	(4,476,253)	(+4,476,253)
Rescissions	(-71,000)	(-1,187)	(-1,187)	.....	(-1,187)	(+69,813)
Advance appropriations	.....	(5,662,345)	.....	.....	.....	.....
(By transfer)	(63,381)	(64,926)	(67,226)	(66,426)	(68,000)	(+4,619)
TITLE III - THE JUDICIARY						
Supreme Court of the United States						
Salaries and expenses:						
Salaries of justices	1,690	1,698	1,698	1,698	1,698	+8
Other salaries and expenses	29,369	34,241	33,343	34,205	33,794	+4,425
Supplemental appropriations (P.L. 106-31)	921	.....	.....	.....	.....	-921
Total, Salaries and expenses	31,980	35,939	35,041	35,903	35,492	+3,512
Care of the building and grounds	5,400	22,658	6,872	9,652	8,002	+2,602
Total, Supreme Court of the United States	37,380	58,597	41,913	45,555	43,494	+6,114
United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit						
Salaries and expenses:						
Salaries of judges	1,943	1,945	1,945	1,945	1,945	+2
Other salaries and expenses	14,158	15,691	14,156	14,966	14,852	+694
Total, Salaries and expenses	16,101	17,636	16,101	16,911	16,797	+696
United States Court of International Trade						
Salaries and expenses:						
Salaries of judges	1,506	1,525	1,525	1,525	1,525	+19
Other salaries and expenses	10,298	10,621	10,279	10,432	10,432	+134
Total, Salaries and expenses	11,804	12,146	11,804	11,957	11,957	+153
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services						
Salaries and expenses:						
Salaries of judges and bankruptcy judges	238,329	240,375	240,375	240,375	240,375	+2,046
Other salaries and expenses	2,583,492	2,979,551	2,669,763	2,651,890	2,717,763	+134,271
Direct appropriation	2,821,821	3,219,926	2,910,138	2,892,265	2,958,138	+136,317
Crime trust fund	10,164	29,395	156,539	100,000	156,539	+146,375
Total, Salaries and expenses	2,831,985	3,249,321	3,066,677	2,992,265	3,114,677	+282,692
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	2,515	2,581	2,138	2,581	2,515	.....
Defender services	360,952	374,839	361,548	353,888	358,848	-2,104
Crime trust fund	30,879	36,605	26,247	.....	26,247	-4,632
Fees of jurors and commissioners	66,861	69,510	63,400	60,918	60,918	-5,943
Court security	174,569	206,012	190,029	196,026	193,028	+18,459
Total, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services	3,467,761	3,938,868	3,710,039	3,605,678	3,756,233	+288,472
Administrative Office of the United States Courts						
Salaries and expenses	54,500	58,428	54,500	56,054	55,000	+500
Federal Judicial Center						
Salaries and expenses	17,716	18,997	17,716	18,476	18,000	+284

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000— continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
Judicial Retirement Funds						
Payment to Judiciary Trust Funds	37,300	39,700	39,700	39,700	39,700	+2,400
United States Sentencing Commission						
Salaries and expenses	9,487	10,600	8,500	9,743	8,500	-987
General Provisions						
Judges pay raise (sec. 304)	.....	9,000	.....	9,611	9,611	+9,611
Total, title III, the Judiciary	3,652,049	4,163,972	3,900,273	3,813,685	3,959,292	+307,243
Appropriations	(3,611,006)	(4,097,972)	(3,717,487)	(3,713,685)	(3,776,506)	(+165,500)
Crime trust fund	(41,043)	(66,000)	(182,786)	(100,000)	(182,786)	(+141,743)
TITLE IV - DEPARTMENT OF STATE						
Administration of Foreign Affairs						
Diplomatic and consular programs 4/	1,644,300	2,838,934	2,472,825	2,671,429	2,569,825	+925,525
Worldwide security upgrade	.....	.....	254,000	.....	254,000	+254,000
Total, Diplomatic and consular programs	1,644,300	2,838,934	2,726,825	2,671,429	2,823,825	+1,179,525
Salaries and expenses	355,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-355,000
Capital investment fund	80,000	90,000	80,000	50,000	80,000	.....
Office of Inspector General	27,495	30,054	28,495	26,495	27,495	.....
Educational and cultural exchange programs	.....	210,329	175,000	216,476	205,000	+205,000
Representation allowances	4,350	5,850	4,350	5,850	5,850	+1,500
Protection of foreign missions and officials	8,100	9,490	8,100	8,100	8,100	.....
Security and maintenance of United States missions	403,561	747,683	403,561	583,496	428,561	+25,000
Worldwide security upgrade	.....	.....	313,617	.....	313,617	+313,617
Advance appropriations, FY 2001 - 2005	.....	3,600,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service	5,500	17,000	5,500	7,000	5,500	.....
(By transfer)	(4,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)	.....
Commission on Holocaust Assets in U.S. (by transfer)	(2,000)	(1,162)	(1,162)	.....	(1,162)	(-838)
Repatriation Loans Program Account:						
Direct loans subsidy	593	593	593	593	593	.....
Administrative expenses	607	607	607	607	607	.....
(By transfer)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	.....
Total, Repatriation loans program account	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	.....
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	14,750	15,760	14,750	16,000	15,375	+625
Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	132,500	128,541	128,541	128,541	128,541	-3,959
Total, Administration of Foreign Affairs	2,676,756	7,694,841	3,889,939	3,714,587	4,043,064	+1,366,308
Appropriations	(2,676,756)	(4,094,841)	(3,889,939)	(3,714,587)	(4,043,064)	(+1,366,308)
Advance appropriations	.....	(3,600,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....
International Organizations and Conferences						
Contributions to international organizations, current year assessment	922,000	963,308	842,937	943,308	885,203	-36,797
Contributions for international peacekeeping activities, current year	231,000	485,000	200,000	387,925	500,000	+269,000
Arrearage payments	475,000	446,000	351,000	.....	351,000	-124,000
International conferences and contingencies (by transfer)	(16,223)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-16,223)
Total, International Organizations and Conferences	1,628,000	1,894,308	1,393,937	1,331,233	1,736,203	+108,203
International Commissions						
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:						
Salaries and expenses	19,551	20,413	19,551	19,551	19,551	.....
Construction	5,939	8,435	5,750	5,939	5,939	.....
American sections, international commissions	5,733	6,493	5,733	5,733	5,733	.....
International fisheries commissions	14,549	16,702	14,549	15,549	15,549	+1,000
Total, International commissions	45,772	52,043	45,583	46,772	46,772	+1,000
Other						
Payment to the Asia Foundation	8,250	15,000	8,000	.....	8,250	.....
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program, trust fund	.....	525	525	465	465	+465
Israeli Arab scholarship program	.....	350	350	340	340	+340
East-West Center	.....	12,500	.....	12,500	12,500	+12,500
North/South Center	.....	2,500	.....	.....	1,750	+1,750
National Endowment for Democracy	.....	32,000	31,000	30,000	31,000	+31,000
Total, Department of State	4,358,778	9,704,067	5,369,334	5,135,897	5,880,344	+1,521,566
Appropriations	(4,358,778)	(6,104,067)	(5,369,334)	(5,135,897)	(5,880,344)	(+1,521,566)
Advance appropriations	.....	(3,600,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000— continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
RELATED AGENCIES						
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency						
Arms control and disarmament activities	41,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	-41,500
United States Information Agency						
International information programs	455,246	.....	.....	.....	.....	-455,246
Technology fund (by transfer)	(2,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-2,000)
Educational and cultural exchange programs	202,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	-202,500
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program, trust fund	525	.....	.....	.....	.....	-525
Israeli Arab scholarship program	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	-350
International Broadcasting Operations	362,365	.....	.....	.....	.....	-362,365
Broadcasting to Cuba (direct)	22,095	.....	.....	.....	.....	-22,095
Radio construction	13,245	.....	.....	.....	.....	-13,245
East-West Center	12,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	-12,500
North/South Center	1,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	-1,750
National Endowment for Democracy	31,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-31,000
Total, United States Information Agency	1,101,576	.....	.....	.....	.....	-1,101,576
Broadcasting Board of Governors						
International Broadcasting Operations	.....	431,722	410,404	362,365	388,421	+388,421
Broadcasting to Cuba	.....	.....	.....	23,664	22,095	+22,095
Broadcasting capital improvements	.....	20,868	11,258	13,245	11,258	+11,258
Total, Broadcasting Board of Governors	.....	452,590	421,662	399,274	421,774	+421,774
Total, related agencies	1,143,076	452,590	421,662	399,274	421,774	-721,302
Total, title IV, Department of State	5,501,854	10,156,657	5,790,996	5,535,171	6,302,118	+800,264
Appropriations	(5,501,854)	(6,556,657)	(5,790,996)	(5,535,171)	(6,302,118)	(+800,264)
Advance appropriations	.....	(3,600,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....
(By transfer)	(25,223)	(6,162)	(6,162)	(5,000)	(6,162)	(-19,061)
TITLE V - RELATED AGENCIES						
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION						
Maritime Administration						
Maritime Security Program	89,650	98,700	98,700	98,700	96,200	+6,550
Operations and training	69,303	72,164	71,303	72,664	72,073	+2,770
Maritime Guaranteed Loan (Title XI) Program Account:						
Guaranteed loans subsidy	6,000	6,000	5,400	11,000	6,000	.....
Administrative expenses	3,725	3,893	3,725	3,893	3,809	+84
Total, Maritime guaranteed loan program account	9,725	9,893	9,125	14,893	9,809	+84
Total, Maritime Administration	168,678	180,757	179,128	186,257	178,082	+9,404
Census Monitoring Board						
Salaries and expenses	.....	4,000	.....	4,000	.....	.....
Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad						
Salaries and expenses	265	265	265	490	490	+225
Commission on Civil Rights						
Salaries and expenses	8,900	11,000	8,900	8,900	8,900	.....
Commission on Electronic Commerce						
Salaries and expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400	+1,400
Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe						
Salaries and expenses	1,170	1,250	1,170	1,250	1,182	+12
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission						
Salaries and expenses	279,000	312,000	279,000	279,000	282,000	+3,000
Federal Communications Commission						
Salaries and expenses	192,000	230,887	192,000	232,805	210,000	+18,000
Offsetting fee collections - current year	-172,523	-185,754	-185,754	-185,754	-185,754	-13,231
Direct appropriation	19,477	45,133	6,246	47,051	24,246	+4,769
Federal Maritime Commission						
Salaries and expenses	14,150	15,300	14,150	14,150	14,150	.....

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000— continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
Federal Trade Commission						
Salaries and expenses	116,679	133,368	116,679	133,368	125,024	+8,345
Offsetting fee collections - carryover	-30,000	-39,472	-39,472	-19,309	-21,000	+9,000
Offsetting fee collections - current year	-76,500	-93,896	-77,207	-114,059	-104,024	-27,524
Direct appropriation	10,179					-10,179
Legal Services Corporation						
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation	300,000	340,000	250,000	300,000	305,000	+5,000
Marine Mammal Commission						
Salaries and expenses	1,240	1,300	1,240	1,300	1,270	+30
Ocean Policy Commission						
Salaries and expenses	3,500					-3,500
Securities and Exchange Commission						
Salaries and expenses	23,000					-23,000
Current year fees	214,000	230,000	193,200	240,000	173,800	-40,200
1998 fees	87,000	130,800	130,800	130,800	194,000	+107,000
Direct appropriation	324,000	360,800	324,000	370,800	367,800	+43,800
Small Business Administration						
Salaries and expenses	288,300	263,000	245,500	246,300	322,800	+34,500
Office of Inspector General	10,800	11,000	10,800	13,250	11,000	+200
Business Loans Program Account:						
Direct loans subsidy	2,200	4,000	762	4,000		-2,200
Guaranteed loans subsidy	128,030	144,368	128,030	164,368	137,800	+9,770
Administrative expenses	94,000	131,000	94,000	129,000	129,000	+35,000
Total, Business loans program account	224,230	279,368	222,792	297,368	266,800	+42,570
Disaster Loans Program Account:						
Direct loans subsidy	76,329	39,400	139,400	77,700	140,400	+64,071
Contingent emergency appropriations		158,000				
Administrative expenses	116,000	86,000	116,000	86,000	136,000	+20,000
Contingent emergency appropriations		75,000				
Total, Disaster loans program account	192,329	358,400	255,400	163,700	276,400	+84,071
Surety bond guarantees revolving fund	3,300					-3,300
Total, Small Business Administration	718,959	911,768	734,492	720,618	877,000	+158,041
State Justice Institute						
Salaries and expenses 5/	6,850	15,000		6,850	6,850	
Total, title V, Related agencies	1,856,368	2,198,573	1,798,591	1,940,666	2,068,370	+212,002
Appropriations	(1,856,368)	(1,965,573)	(1,798,591)	(1,940,666)	(2,068,370)	(+212,002)
Contingent emergency appropriations		(233,000)				
TITLE VII - RESCISSIONS						
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
General Administration						
Working capital fund (rescission)	-99,000			-22,577		+99,000
Legal Activities						
Assets forfeiture fund (rescission)	-2,000			-5,500		+2,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation						
FY 1998 FBI construction (rescission)	-4,000					+4,000
No Year FBI salaries and expenses (rescission)	-6,400					+6,400
FY 1996 VCRP (rescission)	-2,000					+2,000
FY 1997 VCRP (rescission)	-300					+300
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation	-12,700					+12,700
Drug Enforcement Administration						
Drug diversion fund (rescission)				-35,000	-35,000	-35,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service						
Immigration emergency fund (rescission)	-5,000		-1,137		-1,137	+3,863

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000— continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE						
FY 1998 Commerce (rescission)	-2,090					+2,090
National Institute of Standards and Technology						
Industrial technology services (rescission)	-6,000					+6,000
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration						
Operations, research and facilities (rescission of emergency appropriations)		-3,400		-3,400		
DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCIES						
DEPARTMENT OF STATE						
Administration of Foreign Affairs						
Security and maintenance of United States Missions (rescission)				-58,436		
United States Information Agency						
Buying power maintenance (rescission)	-20,000					+20,000
Broadcasting Board of Governors						
International broadcasting operations (rescission)			-14,829	-18,780	-15,516	-15,516
RELATED AGENCY						
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION						
Maritime Administration						
Ship construction fund (rescission)	-17,000					+17,000
Small Business Administration						
Business Loans Program Account:						
Guaranteed loans subsidy (rescission)			-12,400		-13,100	-13,100
General reduction				-92,000		
Total, title VII, Rescissions	-163,790	-3,400	-28,366	-235,693	-64,753	+99,037
Appropriations				(-92,000)		
Rescissions	(-163,790)		(-28,366)	(-140,293)	(-64,753)	(+99,037)
Rescission of emergency appropriations		(-3,400)		(-3,400)		
TITLE VIII - OTHER APPROPRIATIONS						
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
Federal Bureau of Investigation						
Salaries and expenses	21,680					-21,680
Drug Enforcement Administration						
Salaries and expenses	10,200					-10,200
Immigration and Naturalization Service						
Salaries and expenses	10,000					-10,000
Border affairs	80,000					-80,000
Department of Justice (Y2K conversion)	84,396					-84,396
Total, Department of Justice	206,276					-206,276
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES						
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration						
Operations, research, and facilities	5,000					-5,000
Department of Commerce (Y2K conversion)	57,920					-57,920
Total, Department of Commerce	62,920					-62,920
THE JUDICIARY						
Judicial information technology fund (Y2K conversion)	13,044					-13,044
DEPARTMENT OF STATE						
Administration of Foreign Affairs						
Diplomatic and consular programs	790,771					-790,771
Salaries and expenses	12,000					-12,000
Office of Inspector General	1,000					-1,000
Security and maintenance of United States missions	677,500					-677,500
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service	12,929					-12,929
Department of State (Y2K conversion)	64,918					-64,918
Total, Department of State	1,559,118					-1,559,118

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000— continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
RELATED AGENCIES						
Small Business Administration						
Disaster Loans Program Account:						
Direct loans subsidy	71,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-71,000
Administrative expenses	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-30,000
Total, Disaster loans program account	101,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-101,000
Small Business Administration (Y2K conversion)	4,840	.....	.....	.....	.....	-4,840
Total, Small Business Administration	105,840	.....	.....	.....	.....	-105,840
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION						
Maritime Administration (Y2K conversion)	530	.....	.....	.....	.....	-530
Federal Communications Commission (Y2K conversion)	8,516	.....	.....	.....	.....	-8,516
Federal Trade Commission (Y2K conversion)	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	-550
Marine Mammal Commission (Y2K conversion)	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	-38
Office of the US Trade Representative (Y2K conversion)	498	.....	.....	.....	.....	-498
Securities and Exchange Commission (Y2K conversion)	8,175	.....	.....	.....	.....	-8,175
United States Information Agency (Y2K conversion)	9,562	.....	.....	.....	.....	-9,562
Total, title VIII, emergency appropriations	1,975,067	.....	.....	.....	.....	-1,975,067
Grand total:						
New budget (obligational) authority	36,197,272	49,812,980	37,677,283	35,384,564	39,630,967	+3,433,695
Appropriations	(28,944,995)	(36,106,206)	(28,970,583)	(31,378,257)	(31,004,654)	(+2,059,659)
Emergency appropriations	(1,975,067)	.....	(4,476,253)	.....	(4,476,253)	(+2,501,186)
Contingent emergency appropriations	.....	(233,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Advance appropriations	.....	(9,262,345)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rescissions	(-234,790)	(-1,187)	(-29,553)	(-140,293)	(-65,940)	(+168,850)
Rescission of emergency appropriations	.....	(-3,400)	.....	(-3,400)	.....	.....
Crime trust fund	(5,512,000)	(4,216,016)	(4,260,000)	(4,150,000)	(4,216,000)	(-1,296,000)
(By transfer)	(88,604)	(78,088)	(181,822)	(71,426)	(173,707)	(+85,103)

1/ The Administration's request proposes to eliminate this account and distribute the funding to GLA, US Attorneys, US Marshals, FBI, DEA and INS.

2/ The Administration's June 8, 1999 budget amendment proposes to reinstate the 245(i) adjustment of status fee, which would increase receipts in the Breached Bond Fund by $110 million.

3/ The President's request includes $30 million for the Police Corps within the hiring program.

4/ As a result of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 and other changes, the amounts requested and recommended in FY 2000 include amounts appropriated separately in previous fiscal years for State Department, USIA and ACDA salaries and expenses.

5/ The President's budget proposed $5 million for State Justice Institute.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, will the Chair advise how much time is remaining on each side.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HANSEN). The gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) has 15¼ minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) has 15 minutes remaining.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time and for his leadership in bringing this bill to final passage.

Mr. Speaker, compromise is the nature of our process under the Constitution, and the American people are the winners with this legislation.

In the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education portion of the bill we have plussed up Job Corps, consolidated health centers, and Ryan White AIDS they are at the highest priority. I am particularly proud that we have funded biomedical research through the National Institutes of Health with a 15 percent increase, or $2.3 billion. This is the second 15 percent increase in a row toward our goal of doubling funding for biomedical research over 5 years. This is the best spent money in all of government and lengthens and protects the lives of every American.

In education, we increased the overall account by $2.2 billion over FY 1999 and included large increases for impact aid, for Pell Grants, for the TRIO program, and a very large increase for special education, allowing our local school districts a great deal more flexibility with their own money.

Now, Mr. Speaker, for the record, I want to ensure that our intent on section 210, the provision concerning the Secretary's organ transplantation rule, is totally clear. Section 210 delays for 42 days publication of the organ transplant rule to allow the Secretary to consult with the transplant community. The provision is the result of difficult negotiations between Members of both bodies and the administration.

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Our provision originally provided for a 90-day delay with a required 60-day comment period. Based on the agreement between myself; the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), the chairman of the committee; the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the ranking member of the subcommittee and the full committee; the chairman of the Senate subcommittee, Senator SPECTER; and the administration, we changed the comment period from 60 days to 21 days and provided 21 days for the Secretary to review the comments.

There has been a major study by the Institute of Medicine Study on this issue and several periods of comment either have occurred or will occur under the proposed rule. The compromise assures that those with an interest in this issue will have one more chance to comment and have these comments reviewed. As a result, our agreement includes language in the Statement of the Managers that there will be no further delay following the 42-day period.

Mr. Speaker, this was a difficult negotiation. However, I believe that the provisions of this bill represent the true compromise between all parties, and not a provision placed in the worker incentive bill without the knowledge or any participation in the negotiations by those at our table, including the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Director of OMB that were there in our negotiation.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds to engage in a colloquy with the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER).

Mr. Speaker, the conference agreement encourages the Secretary of Labor to spend up to $2 million to answer several questions relating to the costs and benefits of safety and health programs. But am I correct in stating that the conferees do not intend in any way that the Secretary delay her rulemaking on safety and health programs while developing this information?

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OBEY. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is correct. It was not our intent in funding this data collection to block or delay the issuance of the safety and health program standard.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments; and I want to say it has been a pleasure to work with him, as usual.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, we have come a long way from where we started in this session.

Originally, the Republican budget resolution that was presented in this House maintained the fiction that we could afford a huge tax cut with 70 percent of the benefit going to persons earning over $100,000 a year and still not do damage to the rest of our national priorities.

That tax cut would have used every single dollar that could have been used to extend the life of Social Security and Medicare. And the public understands that; and in the end they, I think, by their actions in the polls, convinced our friends on the Republican side to begin to walk away from that issue.

In September, we were given a different problem because the majority established a budget allocation for the bill containing Education and Health and Labor programs which would have resulted in cutting education funding by almost one-third in real terms. We said no to that. The President said no to that. And the shape of these appropriations bills today is far different as a result.

I want to publicly thank the President. I want to publicly thank the Vice President. I want to thank the President's Chief of Staff, John Podesta; Jack Lew, his principal budget negotiator; and all the others who stood with us fighting for smaller class sizes, fighting for quality teachers, fighting for more cops on the beat, fighting against legislation that threatened environmental cleanup, fighting against short-sighted efforts to limit our international leadership responsibilities abroad.

I am also proud of the fact that we have in the area of education provided for additional support for comprehensive school reform, for additional support for teacher training, additional support for smaller class size, and additional support to assist local school districts to reduce high school size in order to get a better handle on student violence and juvenile adolescent behavior.

I am also proud of the fact that, under this bill, 10 States will be provided planning grants in order to develop plans for a Federal-State partnership to cover all of their citizens with health coverage. I think that is a major breakthrough; and I hope it leads to ending the abomination in this country, the moral abomination of having some 40 million people in this country without health insurance.

But I am still going to oppose this bill despite all of those features because someone, I believe, has to stand for the institutional need to present budgets in a forthright way.

Three years ago, when the executive and legislative branches of Government agreed on a budget deal, I called it a public lie. I said, if it was not a public lie, it was at least a giant public fib, because it was promising that Congress would live by spending levels that, in fact, it would never live by. And history has demonstrated that to be correct.

Last year, Congress spent $35 billion more than that budget agreement provided; and this year it is spending much more than that before the limits. Some of that spending is outrageous, and some of it is perfectly defensible.

I do not so much object to some of that spending as I object to the fact that the Congress, in my view, is simply lying about it and pretending that it is not taking place. That, I think, is an even more fundamental problem.

It is clear to me that, in the end, after all of their initial efforts to cut all of the priorities that the President has been fighting for, it is clear that the Republican majority in this House, in order to get out of town, was willing to give the President virtually everything he asked for in spending so long as we would adopt accounting fictions that would hide what, in fact, we were doing. And that is the honest truth.

So, Mr. Speaker, I will vote against this. I understand there are many good

things in the bill, and I am proud to have helped negotiate some of them. But, in the end, I believe that next year we are going to come back here with the budget problem being fundamentally worse because of the fictions we have in this bill.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BLILEY), the chairman of our Committee on Commerce.

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

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this bill. There are a few items in particular that I would like to highlight from the Medicare provisions of this bill.

First, it directs a significant amount of new monies toward hospitals. This includes more funds for small, rural hospitals and for patients who receive cancer treatments, those most in need of assistance. Congress cannot allow these hospitals, which serve an important role in our communities, to close their doors.

Additionally, we provide new monies for the Medicare+Choice program. This vital program gives seniors the option to choose a private health plan instead of remaining in the traditional Medicare program.

I am also proud to have strengthened this bill by including $150 million to pay for immunosuppressive drugs for transplant patients. Medicare currently only covers these drugs for 36 months. Through our work in the Conference Committee, however, we have ensured that organ transplants will have greater access to these life-saving drugs for a longer period of time. Access of these drugs to patients could literally mean the difference between life and death.

Finally, this bill dedicates more funding for community health centers and rural health clinics, for S–CHIP, and also for State outreach efforts for former welfare recipients.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the ''Medicare, Medicaid and S–CHIP Balance Budget Refinement Act of 1999.'' This bill restores needed funds to hospitals, nursing homes, managed care providers, and home health agencies most seriously impacted by changes made in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997.

The Conference Report, included in this omnibus bill, reflects many hours of hard work in the House and the Senate. I want to particularly commend the efforts of Members of the Commerce Committee, Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee. I am pleased that we were able to come together and craft this bill—there is much to be proud of in the legislation.

Congress made some very important changes to the Medicare and Medicaid programs when it passed the Balanced Budget Act. The Medicare program was facing bankruptcy and seniors' choice of private health plans and providers was limited. The Balanced Budget Act changed that and helped ensure the vitality of this program for years into the future.

In that legislation, the Commerce Committee also helped create the State Children's Health Insurance Program—otherwise known as S–CHIP—to provide health coverage for millions of low-income uninsured children. It was historic legislation and I am very proud of it.

But in some areas we all went a little too far. Now we are doing the right thing by going back and refining some of the policies put into effect by the BBA to address some of the unintended consequences of that legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I'm proud of the work the Committees in both chambers put into this bill. I know it enjoys wide bipartisan support and deserves the support of all my colleagues.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS).

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding the 1 minute.

Mr. Speaker, I am here to point to that portion of the deal that deals with seniors and the disabled in the Medicare section. This would not have happened without a bipartisan, cooperative effort.

I especially want to thank the staff: Ann Marie Lynch and the majority committee, Bill Vaughn, for his willingness to maintain confidentiality as we worked on this; the commerce staff, especially the members of the Subcommittee on both Ways and Means and Commerce; chairmen of the full committee, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARCHER) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BLILEY), who just spoke; my friends and colleagues, the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON) and the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. MCCRERY), without which the congressional portion would not have been put together.

I want to thank Chris Jennings from the White House, Nancy Ann MinDeParle at the Health Care Financing Administration and Bonnie Washington.

Details of the Medicare measure can be found at TND.house.gov. This lays the groundwork for next year.

Republicans brought prevention in Medicare in 1997. We brought refinement this year. And working in a cooperative way, as evidenced by my friend the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KLECZKA), and other Democrats, we can move forward in modernizing Medicare next year as well.

I want to thank them all. There is no reason in the world why my colleagues should not vote yes on this measure.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN).

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Wisconsin for yielding 1 minute to me.

The previous speaker said there should be no reason to vote against this bill. I will give my colleagues one darn good reason why we should not vote for this bill, because this bill contains within it anti-dairy provisions which go right to the bottom line of the dairy farmers in the upper Midwest.

I really do applaud this Medicare provision. I would like to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Health, for including very important Medicare language which helps southern Wisconsin Medicare beneficiaries.

But what this legislation includes is legislation that has not even passed through the House of Representatives or through the United States Senate which goes right to the bottom line of the dairy farmers in the upper Midwest.

Mr. Speaker, I implore my colleagues, let us bring this legislation down the pike on regular order, not tack it on this ugly Christmas tree as a big ugly ornament.

This legislation is not fair for our dairy farmers. This legislation takes them and puts them at a competitive disadvantage against all other farmers in the country. And it revokes the free market principles that we were elected to protect.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of this omnibus bill. I commend the House leadership, the majority leader, the majority whip, in addition to the Committee on Appropriations chairman, the distinguished gentleman, for their untiring efforts to finalize the conference report on the H.R. 3194 and for their willingness to include it in certain important authorization measures. I also extend thanks to House staffers Bill Inglee, Brian Gunderson, and Susan Hirschman for their diligent efforts on our behalf.

In particular, this package includes the authorization for the important U.N. reform and arrears payment package as well as other significant programs, such as the 5-year authorization for a greatly enhanced embassy security program to protect American personnel and facilities abroad and a 10-year authorization for Radio Free Asia.

The legislative vehicle by which this is accomplished is the inclusion of H.R. 3427, introduced by the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) of the Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights; the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. MCKINNEY), the ranking Democrat on that subcommittee; and the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON), the committee's ranking member; and myself.

H.R. 3427 reflects the House and Senate agreements that were reached on

H.R. 2415 and S. 886, the Senate amendments to H.R. 2415. This compromise measure also accommodates numerous requests of the administration. The House Committee on International Relations worked diligently to produce a bipartisan bill in concert with our colleagues on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

I thank the leadership of the Committee on Appropriations, and I urge my colleagues to fully support this omnibus measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HANSEN). The gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) has 9 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) has 8½ minutes remaining.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GREEN).

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time and for his leadership on the issue that he and I are joined together on, and that is dairy.

I must reluctantly urge my colleagues to vote against this bill today because of the dairy provisions that it contains.

It is real important to understand what has not happened today with the inclusion of these provisions. We have not done one thing to help dairy farmers in this Nation. We have not addressed the fact that most of the dairy farmers that we are losing in this Nation we are losing in the upper Midwest. In my home State, we are losing five each and every single day.

We have not addressed the fact that many of the Nation's largest co-ops are gouging our dairy farmers, underpaying them. And we have not taken one step away from the Soviet style dairy system that has ruled this country since 1937.

Because of what this bill does not do in dairy, I must reluctantly urge a no vote.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. WALSH), the very distinguished chairman of our Subcommittee on VA, HUD and Independent Agencies.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, congratulations to the chairman. We did it. We balanced the budget, as we said we would. We cut the national debt by over $100 billion with this budget, as we said we would. And we did it without touching the Social Security trust fund for the first time in this half century.

Remember back in his State of the Union address, the President promised to spend 38 percent of the Social Security trust fund for the surplus for Social Security. We said, no, Mr. President, we want 100 percent of that surplus. And that is what we did. We gave our troops in the field a good solid pay raise, and they deserve it.

Let me say, Mr. Speaker, on dairy, it would be terribly wrong for us to harm 75 percent of the farmers, the dairy farmers in this country by supporting the Glickman-Clinton dairy proposal. It is wrong for the country. The Congress is on record opposing that legislation.

What is in this bill was supported by 380 Members of the Congress. This is good legislation. I urge my colleagues to support it.

NOTICE

Incomplete record of House proceedings. Except for concluding business which follows, today's House proceedings will be continued in the next issue of the Record.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mrs. CAPPS (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and the balance of the week on account of family illness.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PALLONE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. CLAYTON, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BARTON of Texas) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. LEACH, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BARTON of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. MYRICK, for 5 minutes, today.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 278. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands to the county of Rio Arriba, New Mexico.

S. 382. An act to establish the Minuteman Missile National Historic Site in the State of South Dakota, and for other purposes.

S. 1235. An act 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.

S. 1398. An act to clarify certain boundaries on maps relating to the Coastal Barrier Resources System.

JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H.J. Res. 83. A joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2000, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, November 19, 1999, at noon.

OATH OF OFFICE OF MEMBERS, RESIDENT COMMISSIONER, AND DELEGATES

The oath of office required by the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States, and as provided by section 2 of the act of May 13, 1884 (23 Stat. 22), to be administered to Members, Resident Commissioner, and Delegates of the House of Representatives, the text of which is carried in 5 U.S.C. 3331:

> ''I AB, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.''

has been subscribed to in person and filed in duplicate with the Clerk of the House of Representatives by the following Member of the 106th Congress, pursuant to the provisions of 2 U.S.C. 25:

JOE BACA, Forty-second, California.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

5439. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Dairy Programs, Agricultural Marketing Service, transmitting the Service's

final rule—Milk in the New England and Other Marketing Areas; Exemption of Handlers Operating Plants in Clark County, Nevada, From Order Requirements [Docket No. DA–00–01] received November 17, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5440. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Herbicide Safener HOE–107892; Extension of Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions [OPP–300933; FRL–6385–5] (RIN: 2070–AB78) received November 17, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5441. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Glyphosate; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP–300946; FRL–6390–5] (RIN: 2070–AB78) received November 17, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5442. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Clopyralid; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [OPP–300938; FRL–6388–5] (RIN: 2070–AB78) received November 17, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5443. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Avermectin B1 and its delta-8,9-isomer; Extension of Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions [OPP–300948; FRL–6391–8] (RIN: 2070–AB78) received November 17, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5444. A letter from the Acquisition and Technology, Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report entitled ''Establishing an Entitlement to Reimburse Rental Car Costs to Military Service Members''; to the Committee on Armed Services.

5445. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a Report On Proposed Obligations For Weapons Destruction And Non-Proliferation In The Former Soviet Union; to the Committee on Armed Services.

5446. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; States of Colorado, Utah and Wyoming; General Conformity [CO–001–0035a; UT–001–0023a; WY–001–0004a; FRL–6471–4] received November 17, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

5447. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; New Jersey; Approval of Carbon Monoxide State Implementation Plan Revision; Determination of Carbon Monoxide Attainment; Removal of Oxygenated Gasoline Program [Region 2 Docket No. NJ37–2–203 FRL–6477–3] received November 17, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

5448. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Iowa Update to Materials Incorporated by Reference [IA 075–1075: FRL–6462–3] received November 17, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

5449. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—NESHAPS: Final Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Hazardous Waste Combustors [FRL–6477–9] (RIN: 2050–AE01) received November 17, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

5450. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Generic Maximum Achievable Control Technology [AD-FRL–6478–8] (RIN: 2060–AG91) received November 17, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

5451. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Generic Maximum Achievable Control Technology; Process Wastewater Provisions [AD-FRL–6478–6] (RIN: 2060–AI53) received November 17, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

5452. A letter from the Chief, Policy and Programming Division, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—In the Matter of Implementation of Local Competition Provisions of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 [CC Docket No. 96–98] received November 17, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

5453. A letter from the Deputy Chief, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Allocation of Spectrum Below 5 GHz Transferred from Federal Government Use [ET Docket No. 94–32] received November 17, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

5454. A letter from the Assistant Bureau Chief, Management, International Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of the Commission's Regulatory Policies to Allow Non-U.S. Licensed Space Stations to Provide Domestic and International Satellite Service in the United States [IB Docket No. 96–111] received November 17, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

5455. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Landowner Notification, Expanded Categorical Exclusions, and Other Environmental Filing Requirements (Docket No. RM98–17–000; Order No. 609) received November 17, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

5456. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a copy of Presidential Determination No. 2000–07, authorizing the furnishing of assistance from the Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund to meet the urgent needs related to the Timor crisis and for the North Caucasus crisis, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2601(c)(3); to the Committee on International Relations.

5457. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on progress toward a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus question covering the period August 1, 1999, to September 30, 1999, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2373(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

5458. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the justification and designation of Burma, China, Iran, Iraq, and Sudan as ''countries of particular concern'' for having engaged in or tolerated particularly severe violations of religious freedom; to the Committee on International Relations.

5459. A letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, transmitting the Board's Annual Report on Audit and Investigative Activities for Fiscal Year 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

5460. A letter from the Comptroller General, transmitting a list of General Accounting Office reports from the previous month; to the Committee on Government Reform.

5461. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the Semiannual Report of the Office of Inspector General for the period ended September 30, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

5462. A letter from the the Chief Administrative Officer, U.S. House of Representatives, transmitting the quarterly report of the Statement of Disbursements of the House of Representatives covering receipts and expenditures of appropriations and other funds for the period July 1, 1999 through September 30, 1999, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 104a; (H. Doc. No. 106–125); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

5463. A letter from the Director, Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Indiana Regulatory Program [SPATS No. IN–143–FOR; State Program Amendment No. 98–5] received November 17, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

5464. A letter from the Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Maryland Regulatory Program [MD–044–FOR] received November 17, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

5465. A letter from the Director, Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Ohio Regulatory Program [OH–246–FOR] received November 17, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

5466. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of the Army, transmitting notification of the intention of the Department of the Army and the Department of Agriculture to interchange jurisdiction of Military and National Forest System lands at the Army's Fort Hunter Liggett Military Reservation, California, and the USDA Forest Service's Toiyabe National Forest in Mineral County, Nevada, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 505a; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services and Resources.

5467. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management, Department of Energy, transmitting a report entitled ''A Roadmap for Developing Accelerator Transmutation of Waste Technology—A Report to Congress''; jointly to the Committees on Commerce and Science.

5468. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting activities taken relative to Medicare approved home health agencies including the status, implementation and impact of the revised survey cycle; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Commerce.

5469. A letter from the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Secretary of Treasury, Chairman of transmitting the President's Working

Group on Financial Markets entitled ''Over-the-Counter Derivatives Markets and the Commodity Exchange Act''; jointly to the Committees on Agriculture, Banking and Financial Services, and Commerce.

5470. A letter from the Acting, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a legislative proposal entitled, ''Southeast Europe Trade Preference Act''; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means, Education and the Workforce, and Agriculture.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. LEACH: Committee on Banking and Financial Services. H.R. 1095. A bill to require the United States to take action to provide bilateral debt relief, and improve the provision of multilateral debt relief, in order to give a fresh start to poor countries; with an amendment (Rept. 106–483 Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SHUSTER: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 728. A bill to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide cost share assistance for the rehabilitation of structural measures constructed as part of water resource projects previously funded by the Secretary under such Act or related laws; with amendments (Rept. 106–484 Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. H.R. 2669. A bill to reauthorize the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 106–485). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL

Pursuant to clause 5 of rule X the following action was taken by the Speaker:

H.R. 1838. Referral to the Committee on Armed Services extended for a period ending not later than November 19, 1999.

H.R. 3081. Referral to the Committee on Education and the Workforce extended for a period ending not later than November 19, 1999.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut (for herself and Mr. CARDIN):

H.R. 3443. A bill to amend part E of title IV of the Social Security Act to provide States with more funding and greater flexibility in carrying out programs designed to help children make the transition from foster care to self-sufficiency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. CHENOWETH-HAGE (for herself, Mr. BARR of Georgia, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. COBURN, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. MCINTOSH, Mr. PAUL, Mr. GOODE, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. CANNON, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. HILL of Montana, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. RYUN of Kansas, and Mr. WICKER):

H.R. 3444. A bill to repeal section 658 of Public Law 104–208, commonly referred to as the LAUTENBERG amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. FOWLER:

H.R. 3445. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to allow the Secretaries of the military departments to authorize civilian special agents of their respective military criminal investigative organizations to execute warrants and make arrests; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. OBERSTAR:

H.R. 3446. A bill to authorize appropriations for the Surface Transportation Board, to enhance railroad competition, to protect collective bargaining agreements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. HASTINGS of Washington (for himself and Mr. WALDEN of Oregon):

H.R. 3447. A bill to amend the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act to provide for sales of electricity by the Bonneville Power Authority to joint operating entities; to the Committee on Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GREENWOOD (for himself, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mr. BOEHLERT, and Mrs. TAUSCHER):

H.R. 3448. A bill to improve the management of environmental information and to encourage innovation in the pursuit of enhanced environmental quality, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GREENWOOD:

H.R. 3449. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to provide for a State waiver of the requirements concerning the oxygen content of gasoline; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. EHLERS:

H.R. 3450. A bill to direct the Archivist of the United States to transfer certain Federal land located in the State of Michigan to the Gerald R. Ford Foundation in trust, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. ABERCROMBIE:

H.R. 3451. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow the unused portion of the low-income housing credit for buildings financed with tax exempt State bonds to be used for the construction of military housing in the State; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BAKER (for himself, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. STUMP, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. COOKSEY, Mr. WAMP, Mrs. BONO, Mrs. CHENOWETH-HAGE, Mr. BACHUS, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. TAUZIN, and Mr. TANCREDO):

H.R. 3452. A bill to establish conditions on the payment of certain balances under the Panama Canal Act of 1979; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GOODLATTE:

H.R. 3453. A bill to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1977 to require the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase additional commodities for distribution under section 214 of the Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983 for fiscal years 2001 and 2002; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CHAMBLISS:

H.R. 3454. A bill to designate the United States post office located at 451 College Street in Macon, Georgia, as the ''Henry McNeal Turner Post Office''; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas (for herself, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Ms. KILPATRICK, Ms. LEE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. KUCINICH, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. CRAMER, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. TOWNS, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. FORD, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. FORBES, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. LARSON, Mr. OWENS, Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. WEYGAND, Mr. BACA, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. STRICKLAND, and Mr. LAMPSON):

H.R. 3455. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to mental health services for children, adolescents and their families; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. COBLE:

H.R. 3456. A bill to amend statutory damages provisions of title 17, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. UPTON (for himself, Mr. STUPAK, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. BLILEY, and Mr. ROEMER):

H.R. 3457. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to direct the emergency scheduling of gamma hydroxybutyric acid, to provide for a national awareness campaign, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. PRYCE of Ohio:

H.R. 3458. A bill to reduce the incidence of child abuse and neglect, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 3459. A bill to provide that a person who brings a product liability action in a Federal or State court for injuries sustained from a product which is not in compliance with a voluntary or mandatory standard issued by the Consumer Product Safety Commission may recover treble damages, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BACHUS (for himself and Mr. JONES of North Carolina):

H.R. 3460. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to require the consent of a member of the Armed Forces before administering the member with an investigational new drug or drug unapproved for its applied use; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. BIGGERT (for herself and Mr. TRAFICANT):

H.R. 3461. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish additional provisions to combat waste, fraud, and abuse within the Medicare Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and

Means, and in addition to the Committees on Commerce, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BOEHNER (for himself, Mr. OXLEY, and Mr. PORTMAN):

H.R. 3462. A bill to amend title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to establish certain requirements enforceable under such title relating to certain stock purchase arrangements maintained by employers for employees, and to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide favorable treatment for such arrangements meeting such requirements, subject to certain restrictions on disposition of transferred shares; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BONIOR (for himself, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mr. HORN):

H.R. 3463. A bill to amend title 36, United States Code, to grant a Federal charter to the Ukrainian American Veterans, Incorporated; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOSWELL:

H.R. 3464. A bill to establish a cooperative program of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Energy, and the Environmental Protection Agency to evaluate the feasibility of using only fuel blended with ethanol to power municipal vehicles; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. BRADY of Texas (for himself, Mr. MCINTOSH, and Mr. BRYANt):

H.R. 3465. A bill to provide safer schools and a better educational environment; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. CAMP (for himself, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, and Mrs. THURMAN):

H.R. 3466. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the credit for electricity produced from certain renewable resources to energy produced from landfill gas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CAMPBELL:

H.R. 3467. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Defense to establish procedures for ensuring that persons reporting instances of suspected child abuse occurring on military installations may submit such reports anonymously; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CANNON:

H.R. 3468. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey to certain water rights to Duchesne City, Utah; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. EVANS (for himself and Mr. LEACH):

H.R. 3469. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for the coverage and treatment of overhead costs of United States factories and arsenals when not making supplies for the Army, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin:

H.R. 3470. A bill to provide for the appointment of 1 additional Federal district judge for the eastern district of Wisconsin, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREENWOOD:

H.R. 3471. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to carry out demonstration projects to increase the supply of organs donated for human transplantation; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. HOLT:

H.R. 3472. A bill to provide for mandatory licensing and registration of handguns; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3473. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to restrict the transfer by local law enforcement agencies of certain firearms; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3474. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Fungaflor 500 EC; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3475. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on NORBLOC 7966; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3476. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Imazalil; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon:

H.R. 3477. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to require credit card statements to include the date by which a consumer's payment by mail must be postmarked in order to avoid the late fee and to prohibit a late fee for a consumer's payment by mail which is postmarked by such date, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

By Ms. KAPTUR (for herself, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. GILLMOR, and Mr. HANSEN):

H.R. 3478. A bill to establish a compensation program for the contractors of the Departments of Energy and Defense and beryllium vendors who sustained a beryllium-related illness due to the performance fo their duty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, and Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. KELLY (for herself, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, and Mr. JONES of North Carolina):

H.R. 3479. A bill to authorize the Small Business Administration to make grants and loans to small business concerns, and grants to agricultural enterprises, to enable such concerns and enterprises to reopen for business after a natural or other disaster; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. KLINK (for himself and Ms. DEGETTE):

H.R. 3480. A bill to amend title XIX and XXI of the Social Security Act to expand enrollment of children under the Medicaid and State children's health insurance program (SCHIP) through the expanded use of presumptive eligibility; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mrs. LOWEY:

H.R. 3481. A bill to impose a 2-year moratorium on the issuance of new Federal licenses to deal in firearms; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut:

H.R. 3482. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to assure access of Medicare beneficiaries to prescription drug coverage through the NICE drug benefit program; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MARKEY:

H.R. 3483. A bill to amend the Federal securities laws to enhance oversight over certain derivatives dealers and hedge funds, reduce the potential for such entitles to increase systemic risk in the financial markets, enhance investor protections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. MCCOLLUM (for himself and Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut):

H.R. 3484. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide that certain sexual crimes against children are predicate crimes for the interception of communications, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCCOLLUM (for himself, Mr. DELAY, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Mr. ROGAN, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. TIAHRT, and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN):

H.R. 3485. A bill to modify the enforcement of certain anti-terrorism judgments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORAN of Kansas:

H.R. 3486. A bill to protect previously approved State Medicaid plans from changes in Federal payment for school-based health services for Medicaid-eligible children with individualized education programs; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. OXLEY (for himself, Mr. DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. BOUCHER, Ms. ESHOO, and Mr. STUPAK):

H.R. 3487. A bill to provide consumers in multitenant buildings with the benefits of competition among providers of telecommunications services by ensuring reasonable and nondiscriminatory access to rooftops of mulitenants buildings by competitive telecommunications carriers, and promote the development of fixed wireless, local telephony, and broadband infrastructure, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. PALLONE (for himself, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. HOLT, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. ROTHman, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mrs. ROUKEMA, and Mr. SAXTON):

H.R. 3488. A bill to designate the United States Post Office located at 60 Third Avenue in Long Branch, New Jersey, as the ''Pat King Post Office Building''; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. PICKERING (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. WILSON, Mr. LARGENT, and Mr. TAUZIN):

H.R. 3489. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to regulate interstate commerce in the use of mobile telephones and to strengthen and clarify prohibitions on electronic eaves-dropping, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. CARDIN):

H.R. 3490. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify the status of professional employer organizations and to promote and protect the interests of professional employer organizations, their customers, and workers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PORTMAN:

H.R. 3491. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to codify the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue regulations covering the practice of enrolled agents before the Internal Revenue Service; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROYCE (for himself, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, and Mr. METCALF):

H.R. 3492. A bill to amend the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act to exempt mortgage servicers from certain requirements of the Act with respect to federally related mortgage loans secured by a first lien, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

By Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin:

H.R. 3493. A bill to promote international monetary stability and to share seigniorage with officially dollarized countries; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

By Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. WATERS, Mr. FILNER, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. EVANS):

H.R. 3494. A bill to clarify that no provisions of title LXII of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the Home Owners' Loan Act, or any other Federal law have ever been intended, and may not be construed, to supersede nondiscriminatory State or local laws that regulate fees and surcharges imposed by operators of automated teller machines for use of such machines; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

By Mr. STRICKLAND (for himself, Mr. GORDON, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. PHELPS, Mr. FORBES, Mr. PALLONE, and Ms. KAPTUR):

H.R. 3495. A bill to establish a compensation program for Department of Energy employees injured in Federal nuclear activities; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TANNER:

H.R. 3496. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that certain uses of a facility owned by a tax-exempt organization shall not be treated as private business use for purposes of determining whether bonds issued to provide the facility are tax-exempt bonds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi (for himself, Mr. SHOWS, and Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi):

H.R. 3497. A bill to authorize a study on the feasibility of preserving certain Civil War battlefields along the Vicksburg Campaign Trail and of establishing a Civil Rights Trail in the State of Mississippi; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. TOWNS (for himself, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. OXLEY):

H.R. 3498. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to improve the operations of the Telecommunications Development Fund; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. TRAFICANT:

H.R. 3499. A bill to amend section 107 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 to authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to make grants from community development block grant amounts to the Park and Recreation Commission, City of Youngstown, Ohio, for the construction of a community center and the renovation of a sports complex in such city; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

By Mr. UDALL of Colorado:

H.R. 3500. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to conduct a pilot program to raise awareness about telecommuting among small business employers and to encourage such employers to offer telecommuting options to employees; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. UDALL of Colorado (for himself and Mr. UDALL of New Mexico):

H.R. 3501. A bill to promote and appropriately recognize the role of volunteers and partnership organizations in the stewardship of the resources and values of Federal lands administered by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. UDALL of New Mexico:

H.R. 3502. A bill to enhance the ability of the National Laboratories to meet Department of Energy missions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. WATERS:

H.R. 3503. A bill to provide for basic low-cost banking accounts, to eliminate certain automated teller machine surcharges, and to reauthorize a bank fee survey conducted by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

By Ms. WATERS (for herself, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. CONYERS, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Ms. LEE, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. CAPUANO, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. MEEKS of New York, and Mrs. JONES of Ohio):

H.R. 3504. A bill to amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, the Revised Statutes of the United States, the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977, and the GRAMM–Leach-Bliley Act with regard to community reinvestment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

By Mr. WATKINS:

H.R. 3505. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a medical research tax credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WELDON of Florida:

H.R. 3506. A bill to amend the Service Contract Act of 1965 to provide for the responsibility in certain cases of a parent corporation of a Federal contractor to provide health care benefits to retired employees of the contractor if the contractor fails to provide such benefits; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. WISE (for himself, Mr. RAHALL, and Mr. MOLLOHAN):

H.R. 3507. A bill to establish a program of supplemental unemployment benefits for unemployed coal miners who have exhausted their rights to regular unemployment benefits, and whose separation from employment is due to environmental laws or court orders directly related to the mining of coal; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WU (for himself, Mr. DAVIS of Virginia, and Mr. STARK):

H.R. 3508. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide status in each of fiscal years 2000 through 2002 for 65,000 H–1B nonimmigrants who have a master's or Ph. D. degree and meet the requirements for such status and whose employers make scholarhip payments to institutions of higher education for undergraduate and postgraduate education; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG of Florida:

H.J. Res. 84. A joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2000, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. ARMEY:

H.J. Res. 85. A joint resolution appointing the day for the convening of the second session of the One Hundred Sixth Congress; considered and agreed to. considered and agreed to.

H. Con. Res. 234. Concurrent resolution tabling the bill (H.R. 2466) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes; considered and agreed to.

H. Con. Res. 235. Concurrent resolution providing for the sine die adjournment of the first session of the One Hundred Sixth Congress; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. ROGERS:

H. Con. Res. 236. Concurrent resolution correcting the enrollment of H.R. 1180; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California (for himself, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. VENTO, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. ESHOO, and Ms. WATERS):

H. Con. Res. 237. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that a portion of the budget surplus should be used to fulfill moral and legal responsibilities of the United States by ensuring proper payment and management of all federally held tribal trust fund accounts and individual Indian money accounts; to the Committee on Resources.

By Ms. PELOSI (for herself, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. PORTER, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. HOLT, Mr. DELAHUNT, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. STARK, Mr. MOAKLEY, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. KIND, Mr. FROST, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. LAFALCE, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. WATERS, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. OLVER):

H. Con. Res. 238. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding a peaceful resolution of the conflict in the state of Chiapas, Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. FROST:

H. Res. 391. A resolution designating minority membership on certain standing committees of the House; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. WELLER:

H. Res. 392. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day; to the Committee on Government Reform.

H. Res. 393. A resolution returning to the Senate the bill S. 4; considered and agreed to.

H. Res. 394. A resolution returning to the Senate the bill S. 1232; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. ARMEY:

H. Res. 395. A resolution providing for a committee of two Members to be appointed by the House to inform the President; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DREIER (for himself, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. BASS, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. LUTHER, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Ms. DUNN, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. REGULA, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. GOODE, Mr. THUNE, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. BAKER, Mr. VITTER, Mr.

BACHUS, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. WAMP, Mr. METCALF, Mr. LAFALCE, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. REYNOLDS, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. STUMP, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. SALMON, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mrs. BONO, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. HERGER, Mr. HORN, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. KUYKENDALL, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. GARY MILLER of California, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. OSE, Mr. POMBO, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. ROGAN, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. MCINNIS, Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. TANCREDO, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. CANADY of Florida, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. FOLEY, Mrs. FOWLER, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MICA, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. SCARBOROUGH, Mr. SHAW, Mr. BARR of Georgia, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. LINDER, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. CRANE, Mr. HYDE, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. PORTER, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. WELLER, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. BUYER, Mr. HOSTETTLER, Mr. MCINTOSH, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. LEACH, Mr. MOORE, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. FLETCHER, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Mrs. NORTHUP, Mr. COOKSEY, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. EHRLICH, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. CAMP, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. UPTON, Mr. MINGE, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. DANNER, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. HULSHOF, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. TALENT, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. WICKER, Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. TERRY, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Mr. SKEEN, Mrs. WILSON, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. KING, Mr. LAZIO, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. OWENS, Mr. QUINN, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. COBLE, Mr. HAYES, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. NEY, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. COBURN, Mr. LARGENT, Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. PITTS, Mr. SHERWOOD, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. SANFORD, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. HILLEARY, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. COMBEST, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. DELAY, Mr. COOK, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. GOSS, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. EWING, Mr. PEASE, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. GANSKE, Mr. RILEY, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. DICKEY, Mr. RYUN of Kansas, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. TANNER, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. FORD, Mr. SCOTT, and Mr. CANNON):

H. Res. 396. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that a biennial budget process should be enacted in the second session of the 106th Congress; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. GEJDENSON (for himself, Mr. BATEMAN, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. GOODE, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. LARSON, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, and Mr. SHAYS):

H. Res. 397. A resolution commending the submarine force of the United States Navy on the 100th anniversary of the force; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. RADANOVICH (for himself and Mr. BONIOR):

H. Res. 398. A resolution calling upon the President to provide for appropriate training and materials to all Foreign Service officers, United States Department of State officials, and any other executive branch employee involved in responding to issues related to human rights, ethnic cleansing, and genocide, and for other purposes; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. TANCREDO (for himself, Mr. COBURN, Mr. MCINTOSH, Mr. GRAHAM, Mrs. CHENOWETH-HAGE, Mr. PITTS, Mr. MCINNIS, Mr. LARGENT, Mr. HOEKSTRA, and Mr. DOOLITTLE):

H. Res. 399. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to violence within our schools and the initiatives within States and localities to address this epidemic; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. UDALL of New Mexico:

H. Res. 400. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding Earth Day; to the Committee on Commerce.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

285. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the State of Michigan, relative to Senate Resolution No. 68 to memorialize the Congress of the United States to end tobacco subsidies and to redirect this support to food-processing agricultural activities; to the Committee on Agriculture.

286. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of New Jersey, relative to Senate Resolution No. 113 memorializing the Congress of the United States to oppose the proposed transfer of the United States Navy ships and sailors from the Earle Naval Weapons Station, located in Monmouth County, New Jersey, to naval stations at Norfolk, Virginia and Mayport, Florida and requests the postponement of any final transfer decision so that the feasibility and practicality of the transfer can be properly studied; to the Committee on Armed Services.

287. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of New Jersey, relative to Senate Resolution No. 97 memorializing the Congress of the United States and the President to provide federal assistance to cover costs incurred by the State in providing health care at New Jersey hospitals to the Kosovo refugees; to the Committee on Commerce.

288. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to a resolution memorializing the President and the Congress to act boldly to secure that East Timor triumphantly transitions to independence by seeking the prompt ratification by the Indonesian National Assembly of the East Timorese's Referendum Vote, and for other purposes; to the Committee on International Relations.

289. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of New Jersey, relative to Senate Resolution No. 63 memorializing the Congress of the United States, the President of the United States, and the Secretary of the Interior to take whatever action is necessary to establish the Sandy Hook bay and peninsula, as a National Park Service entity separate and distinct from the Gateway National Recreation Area for administrative and funding purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

290. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of New Jersey, relative to Senate Resolution No. 79 memorializing the Federal Government to continue its financial support for the Port Newark-Elizabeth dredging project; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

291. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of New Jersey, relative to Senate Resolution No. 1 memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency to take all available steps to expeditiously provide relief to New Jersey's flood victims and not to deduct State monies provided for flood relief from the calculation of federal monies allocated to New Jersey for its recovery from the devastating effects of Hurricane Floyd and its aftermath; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. BONIOR:

H.R. 3509. A bill for the relief of Elizabeth McKenney Padgett; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. LOWEY:

H.R. 3510. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to convey the National Defense Reserve Fleet vessel S.S. GUAM to American Trade Fair Ship, Inc.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 72: Mr. FOSSELLA and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.

H.R. 73: Mr. GOODLATTE.

H.R. 133: Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 148: Mr. MASCARA.

H.R. 205: Mr. WISE.

H.R. 303: Mr. CRAMER.

H.R. 332: Mr. STEARNS.

H.R. 353: Mr. SMITH of Texas.

H.R. 355: Mr. WISE.

H.R. 357: Ms. STABENOW and Mr. BOSWELL.

H.R. 372: Mr. ROTHMAN.

H.R. 380: Mrs. CLAYTON and Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri.

H.R. 407: Mr. HUNTER.

H.R. 443: Mr. BECERRA, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. LAZIO, Mr. WEYGAND, Mr. KLINK, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, and Mr. GREENWOOD.

H.R. 444: Mr. LATOURETTE and Mr. STUPAK.
H.R. 475: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. HANSEN, and Mr. FROST.
H.R. 531: Mr. INSLEE.
H.R. 534: Mr. OXLEY, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. LAHOOD, and Mrs. WILSON.
H.R. 648: Mr. WISE.
H.R. 670: Mr. MARKEY, Mr. COX, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. DIXON, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. MINGE, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. CALLAHAN, and Mr. BARR of Georgia.
H.R. 701: Mr. HANSEN, Mr. GEORGE Miller of California, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. SAXTON.
H.R. 721: Mr. EVERETT and Mr. BACHUS.
H.R. 732: Mr. CAMP.
H.R. 742: Ms. LEE.
H.R. 762: Mr. HINOJOSA, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. JOHN, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. DICKEY, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. BAIRD, and Mr. EWING.
H.R. 797: Mr. BERRY.
H.R. 815: Mr. FLETCHER.
H.R. 827: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.
H.R. 846: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. WU.
H.R. 847: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 852: Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Mr. JOHN, and Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska.
H.R. 864: Mr. CANNON.
H.R. 903: Ms. LEE.
H.R. 904: Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H.R. 937: Mr. MILLER of Florida.
H.R. 941: Mrs. LOWEY.
H.R. 957: Mr. WALDEN of Oregon.
H.R. 982: Mrs. CUBIN.
H.R. 997: Ms. DEGETTE and Ms. RIVERS.
H.R. 1044: Mr. BEREUTER.
H.R. 1060: Mr. SANDERS.
H.R. 1071: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN and Mr. WISE.
H.R. 1079: Mr. DICKS, Mr. BONIOR, and Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 1095: Mr. TIERNEY.
H.R. 1102: Mr. MCINNIS.
H.R. 1115: Ms. BALDWIN.
H.R. 1129: Ms. STABENOW.
H.R. 1142: Mr. WATKINS.
H.R. 1187: Mr. BILBRAY.
H.R. 1195: Mrs. LOWEY.
H.R. 1217: Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. BAKER, and Mr. GALLEGLY.
H.R. 1228: Mrs. LOWEY and Mr. HORN.
H.R. 1274: Mrs. MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 1276: Mr. DEAL of Georgia.
H.R. 1291: Ms. WOOLSEY and Mr. GALLEGLY.
H.R. 1300: Ms. LEE and Mr. PACKARD.
H.R. 1310: Mr. ENGEL and Mr. BURR of North Carolina.
H.R. 1311: Mr. BURR of North Carolina.
H.R. 1387: Mr. WISE.
H.R. 1396: Mr. WYNN and Ms. CARSON.
H.R. 1413: Mr. WISE.
H.R. 1422: Mr. MURTHA, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. KUYKENDALL, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, and Mr. HOLT.
H.R. 1445: Mr. TIERNEY.
H.R. 1452: Mrs. JONES of Ohio and Mr. KUCINICH.
H.R. 1472: Mr. PASCRELL.
H.R. 1494: Mr. PACKARD.
H.R. 1495: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.
H.R. 1545: Ms. STABENOW.
H.R. 1591: Mr. GONZALEZ.
H.R. 1592: Mr. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 1593: Mr. MANZULLO.
H.R. 1625: Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO and Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 1649: Mr. COOK.
H.R. 1686: Mr. COLLINS and Mr. DELAY.
H.R. 1708: Mr. PAUL.
H.R. 1731: Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 1748: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.
H.R. 1775: Mrs. THURMAN.
H.R. 1776: Mr. RYUN of Kansas.
H.R. 1816: Mr. GUTIERREZ.
H.R. 1824: Mr. HOEKSTRA and Mr. BOEHNER.
H.R. 1850: Mr. CHABOT.
H.R. 1885: Ms. LEE.
H.R. 1926: Mr. WISE.
H.R. 1939: Mr. BAIRD.
H.R. 1943: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.
H.R. 1967: Mr. STICKLAND.
H.R. 1990: Mr. MORAN of Kansas and Mr. HOLDEN.
H.R. 1997: Mr. DIXON.
H.R. 2000: Mr. JOHN.
H.R. 2004: Mr. WALSH.
H.R. 2053: Mr. DIXON and Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD.
H.R. 2057: Mrs. MYRICK.
H.R. 2066: Mr. BEREUTER.
H.R. 2106: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.
H.R. 2120: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD and Mrs. JONES of Ohio.
H.R. 2121: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.
H.R. 2137: Mr. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 2221: Mr. WAMP.
H.R. 2233: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.
H.R. 2244: Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma.
H.R. 2259: Mrs. MORELLA.
H.R. 2282: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Mr. WALDEN of Oregon.
H.R. 2340: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. CANADY of Florida, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Ms. MCKINNEY, and Mr. WATKINS.
H.R. 2372: Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. SWEENEY, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. FORD, and Mr. DUNCAN.
H.R. 2420: Mr. COLLINS, Mr. SHERWOOD, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. BASS, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, and Mr. ORTIZ.
H.R. 2494: Mr. HERGER.
H.R. 2505: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.
H.R. 2511: Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. PACKARD, and Mr. WALDEN of Oregon.
H.R. 2534: Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. BONIOR, and Mr. SAWYER.
H.R. 2539: Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. HUNTER Mr. KUYKENDALL, Mr. OSE, Mr. POMBO, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. HERGER, Mr. ROGAN, Mr. CAMPBELL, and Mr. LEWIS of California.
H.R. 2544: Mr. WAMP and Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma.
H.R. 2551: Mr. RAHALL, Mr. GORDON, Mr. WAMP, Mr. MASCARA, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. FORD, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. CLEMENT, and Mr. BLAGOJEVICH.
H.R. 2554: Mrs. LOBIONDO, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, and Mrs. ROUKEMA.
H.R. 2572: Mr. HOLDEN and Mr. DAVIS of Florida.
H.R. 2576: Mrs. MYRICK.
H.R. 2620: Mr. PALLONE.
H.R. 2631: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California.
H.R. 2635: Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. STEARNS, Ms. ESHOO, and Mrs. FOWLER.
H.R. 2698: Mr. SHAYS.
H.R. 2707: Mr. FORBES.
H.R. 2718: Mr. RUSH, Mr. EHRLICH, and Mr. HALL of Texas.
H.R. 2720: Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. PETRI, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. COBLE, Mr. MOAKLEY, and Mr. SWEENEY.
H.R. 2722: Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. SABO, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. OBERSTAR, and Mr. RODRIGUEZ.
H.R. 2726: Mr. ORTIZ and Mr. GOODLATTE.
H.R. 2733: Mr. FORST, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Mr. WALDEN of Oregon.
H.R. 2763: Mr. PASCRELL.
H.R. 2764: Mr. MARTINEZ and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
H.R. 2798: Mr. ROGAN.
H.R. 2802: Mr. BONIOR.
H.R. 2829: Mr. WISE, Mr. MINGE, and Mr. HINCHEY.
H.R. 2830: Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. MINGE, and Mr. HINCHEY.
H.R. 2870: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. FOSSELLA.
H.R. 2900: Mr. BERMAN and Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 2901: Mr. ADERHOLT.
H.R. 2902: Mr. VISCLOSKY, Mr. FORBES, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. MASCARA, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. KLINK, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. TRAFICANT.
H.R. 2906: Mr. GOODLING and Mr. CANADY of Florida.
H.R. 2928: Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. ISTOOK, Mr. HOEKSTRA, and Mr. COBURN.
H.R. 2933: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. SAWYER, and Mr. UDALL of New Mexico.
H.R. 2934: Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. SAWYER, and Mr. UDALL of New Mexico.
H.R. 2945: Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. KUYKENDALL, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. TOWNS, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. DIXON, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mrs. CAPPS, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. FILNER, Mr. JENKINS, and Ms. WOOLEY.
H.R. 2953: Mr. SWEENEY.
H.R. 2866: Mr. BALDACCI, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. JOHN, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. KUYKENDALL, Mr. LAHOOD, Ms. LEE, Mr. METCALF, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. COYNE.
H.R. 2985: Mr. OSE.
H.R. 2991: Mr. POMBO, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Ms. GRANGER, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. BEREUTER, and Mr. TALENT.
H.R. 2992: Mr. MCINTOSH, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. LARGENT, Mr. HUNTER, and Mr. DREIER.
H.R. 3003: Mr. BAIRD and Mr. HINCHEY.
H.R. 3008: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. EVANS, Mr. RUSH, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. FATTAH, and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.
H.R. 3031: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 3059: Mr. UDALL of Colorado.
H.R. 3071: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.
H.R. 3082: Mr. MANZULLO.
H.R. 3083: Mr. CUMMINGS.
H.R. 3088: Mr. PETRI, Mr. SOUDER, and Mr. NORWOOD.
H.R. 3091: Mr. RUSH, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Ms. STABENOW, Mrs. THURMAN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. INSLEE, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. HOYER, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, Mrs. TAUSCHER, and Mr. LIPINSKI.
H.R. 3100: Mr. MORAN of Virginia.
H.R. 3107: Ms. PELOSI and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.
H.R. 3115: Mr. BEREUTER and Mr. MCCRERY.
H.R. 3116: Mr. ENGLISH and Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut.
H.R. 3140: Mr. OLVER, Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. RUSH, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. BAIRD, and Mr. GOOLDING.
H.R. 3144: Mr. SPRATT, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. BERRY.
H.R. 3148: Mr. EVANS.
H.R. 3150: Mrs. MORELLA.
H.R. 3160: Mr. HAYWORTH.
H.R. 3173: Mr. TALENT, Mr. BERRY, and Mr. RILEY.
H.R. 3180: Mr. DEAL of Georgia.
H.R. 3192: Mr. SANDLIN.
H.R. 3193: Mr. KLINK, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. COMBEST, and Mrs. KELLY.
H.R. 3201: Mr. MORAN of Kansas.
H.R. 3212: Mr. DEAL of Georgia.

H.R. 3213: Mrs. MYRICK.
H.R. 3218: Mr. GILCHREST and Mrs. MYRICK.
H.R. 3222: Mrs. NORTHUP.
H.R. 3224: Ms. SLAUGHTER.
H.R. 3232: Mr. ABERCROMBIE.
H.R. 3233: Mrs. MINK of Hawaii.
H.R. 3235: Mr. STUPAK and Mrs. MINK of Hawaii.
H.R. 3240: Mr. OBERSTAR and Mr. MILLER of Florida.
H.R. 3242: Ms. DUNN, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. SANFORD, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. BOSWELL, and Mrs. KELLY.
H.R. 3248: Mrs. MYRICK and Mr. SHADEGG.
H.R. 3252: Mrs. MYRICK.
H.R. 3262: Mr. ISAKSON.
H.R. 3270: Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mrs. FOWLER, Mrs. MYRICK, and Mr. FOLEY.
H.R. 3275: Mr. CONYERS, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. KUCINICH, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. LARSON, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. WU, Mr. FORBES, and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.
H.R. 3293: Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. SCARBOROUGH, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. LATHAM, and Mr. SMITH of Texas.
H.R. 3301: Mrs. CAPPS.
H.R. 3308: Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. LARGENT, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. EHRLICH, and Mr. MCKEON.
H.R. 3311: Mr. MCINTOSH.
H.R. 3319: Mr. BENTSEN.
H.R. 3320: Mr. SCOTT, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. MURTHA, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BERMAN, and Mr. LIPINSKI.
H.R. 3330: Mr. PALLONE.
H.R. 3331: Mr. GILCHREST.
H.R. 3367: Mr. HERGER.
H.R. 3371: Mr. HERGER.
H.R. 3375: Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. HOLT, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. WALSH, Mr. WEINER, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. HOYER, and Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 3377: Ms. RIVERS and Mrs. MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 3379: Mr. BRYANT.
H.R. 3387: Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. BOUCHER, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. LARSON, Ms. LEE, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. SAWYER, and Mr. WATT of North Carolina.
H.R. 3397: Mr. STUPAK.
H.R. 3405: Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. FORBES, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, and Mrs. MEEK of Florida.
H.R. 3408: Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. NEY, and Mr. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 3410: Ms. GRANGER.
H.R. 3439: Mr. FOSSELLA.
H.J. Res. 53: Mr. GOODLATTE.
H.J. Res. 55: Mr. GALLEGLY.
H.J. Res. 77: Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. METCALF, Mr. SALMON, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. CRANE, Ms. DANNER, and Mr. HUNTER.
H. Con. Res. 23: Mr. CALVERT.
H. Con. Res. 67: Mr. LUTHER and Mr. OLVER.
H. Con. Res. 79: Mr. RANGEL.
H. Con. Res. 115: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.
H. Con. Res. 123: Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut.
H. Con. Res. 177: Mr. LANTOS and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
H. Con. Res. 186: Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. EVERETT, and Mr. METCALF.
H. Con. Res. 218: Mr. PALLONE, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. COYNE, and Mr. RUSH.
H. Con. Res. 225: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H. Con. Res. 228: Mrs. FOWLER, Mr. SNYDER, and Mr. ORTIZ.
H. Con. Res. 231: Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. NEY, Mr. WAMP, and Mr. DOOLITTLE.
H. Res. 37: Mr. GREEN of Texas and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H. Res. 107: Mr. SABO.
H. Res. 144: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD and Mr. TURNER.
H. Res. 238: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Mr. WALDEN of Oregon.
H. Res. 309: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
H. Res. 346: Ms. WATERS, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. COBURN, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. OWENS, Ms. KILPARTICK, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. FROST, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, Mrs. MINK OF Hawaii, Mr. SMITH of Texas, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
H. Res. 347: Mr. ENGLISH.
H. Res. 357: Mr. DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mrs. CLAYTON, and Mr. BERMAN.
H. Res. 369: Mr. RUSH.
H. Res. 289: Mr. DELAHUNT, and Mr. KUCINICH.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 329: Mr. FROST.
H.R. 1598: Mr. COOK.
H.R. 2420: Mr. BOEHLERT.
H.R. 2699: Mr. CHAMBLISS.
H. Con. Res. 173: Mrs. TAUSCHER.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII, petitions and papers were laid on the clerk's desk and referred as follows:

70. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the Town Board of Southampton, relative to Resolution No. 1199 petitioning the Federal Government to permit the Suffolk County Department of Health to have access to and participate in monitoring health related activity at the Plum Island Disease Center; to the Committee on Agriculture.

71. Also, a petition of the Southern Governors' Association, relative to a resolution petitioning support for funding efforts for the National Guard Youth Challenge Program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

72. Also, a petition of the Southern Governors' Association, relative to a resolution petitioning support for the reauthorization of the Older Americans Act; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

73. Also, a petition of the Southern Governors' Association, relative to a resolution petitioning the reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act; to the Committee on Resources.

74. Also, a petition of the Southern Governors' Association, relative to a resolution petitioning support for Outer Continental Shelf Coastal Impact Assistance; to the Committee on Resources.

75. Also, a petition of the Southern Governors' Association, relative to a resolution petitioning support for the reauthorization of the Airport Improvement Program; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

76. Also, a petition of the Southern Governors' Association, relative to a resolution petitioning for the passage of ''Fast-Track'' authority for the President to Negotiate International Trade Agreements; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

77. Also, a petition of the Village of East Hazel Crest, relative to Resolution 99–4 petitioning Congressional Representatives to support the Firefighter Investment and Response Enhancement Act; jointly to the Committees on Science and Transportation and Infrastructure.