

Tauzin	Udall (CO)	Weller
Taylor (NC)	Upton	Whitfield
Terry	Vitter	Wicker
Thomas	Walden	Wilson
Thornberry	Walsh	Wolf
Thune	Watkins	Young (AK)
Tiahrt	Watts (OK)	Young (FL)
Toomey	Weldon (FL)	
Traficant	Weldon (PA)	

NAYS—201

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

NOT VOTING—14

Baldacci	Davis (VA)	McIntosh
Campbell	Delahunt	Stupak
Coburn	Doyle	Udall (NM)
Collins	Largent	Wamp
Crowley	Lipinski	

□ 1226

Messrs. MALONEY of Connecticut, STRICKLAND, HALL of Texas, RAHALL, MRS. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. LAMPSON, and Mr. PASTOR changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. UDALL of Colorado and Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPORT ON H.R. 4475, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

Mr. WOLF, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106-622) on the bill (H.R. 4475) making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Union Calendar and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Pursuant to clause 1, rule XXI, all points of order are reserved on the bill.

FLOYD D. SPENCE NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 503 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 4205.

□ 1229

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 4205) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2001 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2001, and for other purposes, with Mr. BOEHNER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Under the rule, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPENCE) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPENCE).

□ 1230

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

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

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, on May 10, the Committee on Armed Services reported this bill, H.R. 4205, on a strong bipartisan vote of 56 to 1. This bill, the first defense authorization bill prepared for the new millennium, makes a good start toward ensuring that America's military can meet the challenges that lie ahead and ensure the safety and security of all Americans well into the 21st century. However, it is only a beginning, not an end.

In recent years, the committee has called attention to the problems faced by the men and women who so proudly serve their country in uniform. Serious readiness deficiencies and equipment modernization shortfalls, made worse by longer and more frequent deployments away from home, have placed increasing strains on a military that is still being asked to do more with less. Moreover, the increasing use of America's Armed Forces on missions where vital United States national security interests are not at stake has reduced military readiness and affected recruiting, retention and morale.

The defense bill before us today seeks to correct many of these problems. It is the fifth year out of the last six in which Congress has added to the administration's budget request. I am pleased to report that, in real terms, after more than a decade of decline in defense spending, this downward spiral has finally been halted. Nevertheless, although this bill contains \$309.9 billion for defense, an increase of \$4.5 billion over the administration's defense budget request, a serious mismatch between requirements, forces and resources continues to exist.

This bill seeks to address the most critical deficiencies faced by our military today. While some would argue that the end of the Cold War allows us to cut defense further, the bill we are debating today must be seen in proper perspective. In reality, the level of resources we devote to defense remains at an historically low level, roughly 3 percent of this Nation's gross domestic product. This is hardly an exorbitant price to pay to defend our freedom, our values and our national interests around the world.

Moreover, the threats we face today are in many ways more difficult and challenging than those we faced during the Cold War. The increasing number of states seeking to develop or acquire weapons of mass destruction, chemical, biological, bacteriological and ballistic missiles, against which we have no defense, poses a qualitatively new set of challenges to our national security. Other threats are emerging; new forms of terrorism, the outbreak of long suppressed ethnic conflicts, and the spread of sophisticated military technologies to potential adversaries.

While the United States remains the world's sole military superpower, we need to adapt to the changing realities and threats that we face in the new millennium. This requires a growing level of investment in the tools and the people necessary to keep our country at least one step ahead of any potential adversary.

As former Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger testified recently before our committee, “We are resting on our laurels as the sole superpower.” He noted that under the administration's current and planned levels of defense funding, the United States would be unable to sustain even our current level of military capability. “This is