Mr. CALLAHAN. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. MENENDEZ. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. CALLAHAN. I am informed that we will begin debate on this issue at 4 o'clock on Monday.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, after the next amendment, the Committee resumes its setting for the Committee resumes its setting on a subsequent day?

Mr. CALLAHAN. I feel, Mr. Speaker, that the pending amendment would be the order of business at that time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. At a subsequent time, not this evening; is that correct?

Mr. CALLAHAN. At a subsequent time, yes.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, after the next amendment, we will begin debate on the amendment from New Jersey (Mr. ANDREWS), when we are talking about a subsequent time, what he knows, will this debate on his amendment begin the proceedings, at 4 o'clock on Monday; is that the correct understanding?

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

Ms. PELOSI. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. CALLAHAN. The purpose of my unanimous consent is to come back into session at 4 o'clock on Monday next, at which time, when the Committee of the Whole is reestablished, we would be on the Andrews amendment. At that point there would be 30 minutes divided, 15 minutes on each side, when the Committee of the Whole was regrouped.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 263 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2606.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 263 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2606.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2606) providing appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes, with Mr. THORNBERRY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, pending was amendment No. 6 offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. BOSEK), which has now been withdrawn by order of the House.

VOTING ON THE AMENDMENT

The Chair directed the amendment.

The Clerk designated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 13, noes 414, not voting 6, as follows:

(Amendment No. 6)

Of the States:

[Mr. ANDREWS], [Mr. CALLAHAN], [Mr. MENENDEZ], [Mr. MOAKLEY], and Part B amendment No. 3 offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS),

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CAMPBELL

The CHAIRMAN. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL) on which further proceedings were postponed, and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The Clerk designated the amendment.
Ms. STABENOW, Mrs. CLAYTON, and Messrs. JACKSON of Illinois, SERRANO, BECERRA, SUNUNU, and RANGEL changed their vote from "aye" to "no.

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 263, the Chair announces that he will reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the period of time within which a vote by electronic device will be taken on each amendment on which the Chair has postponed further proceedings.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

AYES—230

Ford
Mascara

Cerebro
Ackerman

Ford (MI)

Aye

Aye

Aye

Aye

Aye

Aye

Aye

Aye

Aye

Aye

Aye

Aye

Aye

Aye

Aye

Aye

Aye

Aye

Aye

Aye

Aye

Aye
The motion was agreed to.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. LARGENT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include therein extraneous material.

Mr. LARGENT, Mr. Speaker, I would like to read some quotes from one of our senator colleagues in the Senate, a Democrat from the State of Nebraska.

He said this:

I recently voted with Republican colleagues for a sensible and realistic tax cut. We are projected to run a $2.9 trillion surplus over the next 10 years, and I strongly believe that we should return that portion of that money to hard-working Americans. This tax cut will provide Americans with broad-based tax relief and aim squarely at the middle class. To suggest that we cannot afford to cut income taxes when we are running a $2 trillion surplus is ludicrous.

This coming from a Democrat.

To say that tax cuts stand in the way of needed domestic spending, Medicare, and debt relief is also folly. What is standing in the way of debt reduction and a shrinking discretionary spending budget is a refusal to make structural reforms to our entitlement programs.

Mr. Speaker, this comes from one of the co-chairs of the Social Security Reform Committee, and I think when a Democrat is honest that we should tip our hat to him.

I am proud to have participated in and voted for three budget acts—in 1990, 1993 and 1997—which radically altered the fiscal condition of the federal government and the debate about how the public’s hard-earned tax dollars should be spent. After the enactment of these three budget acts—particularly the 1993 and 1997 budget acts—and on account of impressive gains in private-sector productivity and growth, we were able to reverse the deficit trend.

Deficits have continued to shrink since 1995—and we were able to celebrate our first balanced budget in 1998. When we combine the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, with the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, which has radically altered the fiscal condition of the federal government and the debate about how the public’s hard-earned tax dollars should be spent. After the enactment of these three budget acts—particularly the 1993 and 1997 budget acts—and on account of impressive gains in private-sector productivity and growth, we were able to reverse the deficit trend.

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