

Cox Committee Report so that we can get to the bottom of Chinese espionage and transfers of technology, not to engage in spin and double-talk, as some do at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue, but because the American people deserve the facts, and free people in a constitutional society have the right to a common defense and a sound national security.

Let us end this breach of credibility. Let us heal that breach and give the American people straight answers.

BUCKLE UP AND DRIVE SAFELY

(Mr. CUMMINGS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today during National Transportation Week to discuss the safety of our Nation's children. As a father of a four-year-old, this issue hits home for me.

I am a strong advocate of child passenger safety laws, but sadly, not all of America's drivers are. Listen to the statistics. Each year, 1,800 children ages 14 and under are killed. More than 280,000 are injured. An average of 24 children 10 years and under die every week. Why is this happening? We are not protecting our children. Six out of 10, or 60 percent, of the children who die in automobile crashes are unrestrained. No seat belt, no car seat.

Mr. Speaker, the law is clear. All children must be buckled up at all times. As parents and drivers, let us demonstrate a commitment to protecting our youth. I urge my colleagues to buckle up and travel safely.

DEMOCRATS MAKE MEDICARE POLITICAL ISSUE

(Mr. WELDON of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, let us face it. The Clinton administration sure does talk a good game about Medicare, but now there is even more evidence that the administration and their liberal defenders in Congress are only paying lip service to the seniors they claim to champion.

First, they shot down, for political reasons, their own bipartisan Commission on Medicare Reform. They said, you can kiss Medicare reform goodbye in this Congress because the Democrats need to make it a political issue in the 2000 election. After all, what would an election be without Democrats scaring seniors with demagoguery about Medicare? Mr. Speaker, do not take my word for it. Just ask the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana in the other body about the Medicare Commission and why the White House will not even look at it.

Now we learn that the administration is shortchanging seniors to the

tune of \$20 billion in this year alone from the Medicare program. Hard to believe? Well, ask the hospitals and the seniors if it is true or not.

This administration is spending \$20 billion less than authorized by law. Our seniors deserve better.

REPUBLICAN MEDICARE AND SOCIAL SECURITY PLAN SAVES MORE FOR SENIORS

(Mr. COOKSEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COOKSEY. Mr. Speaker, the Republican plan saves \$100 billion more for Social Security and Medicare compared to the Clinton plan. Now, this one is going to be awfully difficult for the Democrats to spin, to deny, or to demagogue.

Do not get me wrong, this will not stop them from trying. But the numbers are there for all to see. They are on the Internet. They are on the record at the Congressional Budget Office, or the CBO. In fact, even a generation of children growing up on rain forest math, whole math, and arithmetic through self-esteem could probably figure out the truth about the Republican budget.

The Republican budget saves \$100 billion more for Social Security and Medicare over the next 10 years than the Clinton budget does. Mr. Speaker, \$1.8 trillion is locked away from Social Security and Medicare by the GOP plan.

Under the Clinton plan, \$1.3 billion is promised, but not locked away, for Social Security and Medicare, and the kicker is that the Clinton plan contains \$350 billion in new Medicare IOUs, a bad deal for seniors.

AMERICAN PEOPLE WANT HONESTY AND INTEGRITY FROM PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

(Mr. HILL of Montana asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HILL of Montana. Mr. Speaker, the book that I am holding up came from the Library of Congress, and it is entitled Honest Graft. It is written by Brooks Jackson, and it documents the influence-peddling and the soft money abuses of a former Member of Congress and the former head of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee. Largely as a result of the events that were documented in this book, that former Member was compelled to resign his seat in the Congress.

The significance of this today is that that discredited former Member, who literally invented the soft money scams and then worked to hide the truth from the American people, has been tapped for a new job and that new

job is heading up the Vice President's campaign.

To all of my colleagues who have argued on this floor that we need to reform campaign laws, particularly those on the Democratic side, I say, you need to join me in speaking out that the Vice President is making a huge mistake. This decision reflects poorly on his commitment to honesty and integrity, and the American people are crying out for honesty and integrity in the candidates for the next President of the United States.

NO AMERICAN BLOOD SPENT ON THE FIELDS OF KOSOVO

(Mr. MANZULLO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, our Nation is on the verge of sending in ground troops into Kosovo. Just look at the headlines in today's Washington newspapers. Estimates, however, take between 150,000 and 300,000 ground troops in Kosovo, with casualties of between 7 and 12 percent, and 65 percent of those ground troops would be Americans. Casualties of up to 20,000 Americans in Kosovo, and who is pushing it? NATO, many of whose members still continue to ship oil to Serbia. Who is pushing it? The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom who uses the word "we." His Nation sends 20 airplanes to Serbia, while the United States sends over 600.

It is time to negotiate a settlement now. It is time to stand up and say, the American people do not want any blood of American soldiers spent on the fields of Kosovo.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1654, NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1999

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 174 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 174

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1654) to authorize appropriations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for fiscal years 2000, 2001, and 2002, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. Points of order against consideration of the bill for failure to comply with clause 4(a) of rule XIII are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on

Science. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Science now printed in the bill. The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read. Points of order against the amendment for failure to comply with clause 7 of rule XVI are waived. During consideration of the bill for amendment, the chairman of the Committee of the Whole may accord priority in recognition on the basis of whether the Member offering an amendment has caused it to be printed in the portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose in clause 8 of rule XVIII. Amendments so printed shall be considered as read. The chairman of the Committee of the Whole may: (1) postpone until a time during further consideration in the Committee of the Whole a request for a recorded vote on any amendment; and (2) reduce to five minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on any postponed question that follows another electronic vote without intervening business, provided that the minimum time for electronic voting on the first in any series of questions shall be 15 minutes. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommend with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York (Mr. REYNOLDS) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, for purposes of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY), the ranking member of the Committee on Rules, 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, House Resolution 174 is an open rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 1654, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 1999.

The purpose of this legislation is to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2000, 2001 and 2002 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and for other purposes.

The rule provides for one hour of general debate, equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Science. The rule waives points of orders against consideration of the bill for failure to comply with clause 4(a) of rule XIII, requiring a three-day layover of the committee report.

Additionally, the rule provides that the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Science now printed in the

bill be considered as an original bill for the purpose of amendment. The rule provides that the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be open for amendment at any point. The rule further waives points of order against the amendment in the nature of a substitute for failure to comply with clause 7 of rule XVI, prohibiting nongermane amendments.

The Chair is authorized by the rule to grant priority and recognition to Members who have preprinted their amendments in the Congressional RECORD prior to their consideration.

The rule allows for the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole to postpone votes during consideration of the bill and to reduce voting time to 5 minutes on a postponed question if the vote follows a 15-minute vote.

Finally, the rule provides for one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 174 is a fair and open rule for consideration of H.R. 1654, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act. It is my understanding that some Members may wish to offer germane amendments to this bill, and under this open rule, they will have every opportunity to do so.

Mr. Speaker, this seems an appropriate week for us to consider this rule and its underlying bill, H.R. 1654. Across our Nation, Americans from every age group and every walk of life have shown our Nation's continuing fascination with the mysteries of space. Last night as the clock struck 12 o'clock, thousands upon thousands of people took part in an unprecedented phenomena across these United States, lining up to see the sequel to the 22-year-old movie, Star Wars. But our country's fascination with space and space exploration is rooted as much in science as it is in science fiction.

Long before anyone heard of George Lucas or Darth Vader, Americans were fixated on the small screen in their living rooms to bear witness to Alan Sheppard's first manned Mercury space flight and Neil Armstrong's first steps on the moon. And, baby boomers and generation-Xers alike shared in two historic flights, John Glenn's first orbit of the Earth aboard Friendship VII in 1962, and his return to space 36 years later aboard the Shuttle Discovery.

This rule and its underlying bill will allow NASA and America's space program to move forward with a multinational space station.

In addition to our Nation's contribution, 15 other countries have invested \$5 billion in the International Space Station program, and continued U.S. support will show the world our commitment to the international science projects. Further, the ISS means over 75,000 American jobs. With this space station, with moving our space pro-

gram forward, young Americans will continue to be attracted to fields and job markets like science and engineering, areas that are key to making American industry more competitive across the globe.

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I would like to commend the gentleman from Wisconsin (Chairman SENBRENNER) and the ranking member, the gentleman from California (Mr. BROWN) for their hard work on this legislation. I urge my colleagues to both support this open rule and the underlying bill.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 174 is an open rule, and I urge its adoption.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this open rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 1654, which will authorize NASA for the next fiscal year.

Although I support the bill, Mr. Speaker, I do not support waiving the requirement that committee reports lay over for 3 days. Even though this is a good bill, I think Members should have a chance to examine it before they have to vote on it. The Committee on Science report was not even given to the Democratic members of the Committee on Rules before our meeting yesterday to report this rule to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, the House has not exactly been working at a breakneck pace over the last few weeks, so I really cannot understand why my Republican colleagues decided not to let us see this bill in advance.

Lately this seems to be part of the pattern. Since this Congress began 5 months ago, 12 of the 34 rules we have considered have contained waivers of the 3-day layover requirement. That is one-third of all the rules in the 106th Congress waiving the 3-day layover requirement.

And, the committee report that we received in the Committee on Rules did not even contain some of the things it was supposed to contain. It was supposed to contain the Ramsayer and the proceedings of the full committee markup. Mr. Speaker, it did not. I am sure they are probably contained somewhere in the printed version of the report, but I still think they should have been given to the Committee on Rules before it began its deliberations.

Mr. Speaker, nearly all of NASA reauthorizations are bipartisan, and that is the way they should be. Americans have always been pioneers, and NASA is agency of the pioneers. They expand our frontiers into space. They perform research in the heavens to benefit us here on Earth.

Thirty years ago, NASA put Neal Armstrong, Michael Collins, and Buz

Aldrin on the moon. Three years ago NASA set up the Mars Pathfinder, which has expanded knowledge of our close neighbors and given us an idea of the possibilities of life off of Earth. This March NASA finishes a project mapping Mars.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has discovered new galaxies and planets in our solar system.

NASA's Hubble Telescope gave us incredible color pictures of space. They discover new worlds, enrich our minds, and stir our spirits.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that NASA is partly to thank for the long, long lines referred to by my dear friend, the gentleman from New York (Mr. REYNOLDS) that are now currently outside the new Star Wars Phantom Menace.

So I am disappointed that my Republican colleagues have decided to make it partisan. They singled out one particular project for elimination, one out of all the projects, Mr. Speaker. That project has been championed by Vice President GORE. Mr. Speaker, I can think of no reason for the elimination of this particular project except partisan politics.

In the future, Mr. Speaker, I hope my Republican colleagues will allow us to see the bills before we actually vote on them. I urge my colleagues to support this open rule and to support this bill. NASA does provide the research for the future and the explanations for the past.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1553, NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE AND RELATED AGENCIES AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1999

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 175 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 175

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1553) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2000 and fiscal year 2001 for the National Weather Service, Atmospheric Research, and National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service activities of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and

for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. Points of order against consideration of the bill for failure to comply with clause 4(a) of rule XIII are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Science. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Science now printed in the bill. The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read. During consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may accord priority in recognition on the basis of whether the Member offering an amendment has caused it to be printed in the portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose in clause 8 of rule XVIII. Amendments so printed shall be considered as read. The chairman of the Committee of the Whole may: (1) postpone until a time during further consideration in the Committee of the Whole a request for a recorded vote on any amendment; and (2) reduce to five minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on any postponed question that follows another electronic vote without intervening business, provided that the minimum time for electronic voting on the first in any series of questions shall be 15 minutes. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COLLINS). The gentleman from New York (Mr. REYNOLDS) is recognized for 1 hour.

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

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 175 is an open rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 1553, the National Weather Service and Related Agencies Authorization Act of 1999.

The purpose of this legislation is to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2000 and fiscal year 2001 for the National Weather Service, Atmospheric Research, and National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service activities of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and for other purposes.

The rule waives points of order against consideration of the bill for failure to comply with clause 4(a) of rule XIII requiring a 3-day layover of the committee report.

The rule provides for 1 hour of general debate, equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Science.

The rule further provides that it shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the 5-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Science and now printed in the bill.

The rule provides that the amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be open for amendment at any point. The Chair is authorized by the rule to grant priority to recognition to Members who have preprinted their amendments in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD prior to their consideration.

The rule allows the chairman of the Committee of the Whole to postpone votes during consideration of the bill and to reduce voting time to 5 minutes on a postponed question if the vote follows a 15-minute vote.

Finally, the rule provides for one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that House Resolution 175 is a fair rule. It is an open rule for the consideration of H.R. 1553, the National Weather Service and Related Agencies Authorization Act of 1999.

It is my understanding that some Members may wish to offer germane amendments on this bill, and under this open rule they will have every opportunity to do so. H.R. 1553 authorizes funding for several very important weather service programs in the United States. In fact, funding for the National Weather Service alone is about one-third of the total annual National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration budget.

Mr. Speaker, as the events of Monday, May 3, in Oklahoma showed us, we are still often powerless against the fury of Mother Nature. An outbreak of more than 40 tornadoes claimed 44 lives, destroyed or heavily damaged 5,200 homes, and left more than \$1 billion in property damage in its wake. The damage to life, property, and community was devastating, but it could have been even worse without the National Weather Service's first tornado warning at 4:45 p.m.

This rule, and its underlying bill, will help improve, modernize and automate weather observations and improve public forecasts and warnings of severe weather events.

The fact is the National Weather Service provides a valuable source of early warning and observations to the American people. Whether a tornado or hurricane, blizzard or tropical storm, this rule and its underlying bill can save countless lives and property by assuring early and accurate warning systems.