

(c) NOTICE TO RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE.—In providing financial assistance under this Act, the head of each Federal agency shall provide to each recipient of the assistance a notice describing the statement made in subsection (b) by the Congress.

Mr. TRAFICANT (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Chairman, I would just like to say that our last quarterly trade deficit was \$82 billion. Annualized, it will be over \$328 billion for the year. For every \$1 billion in trade deficit, the formula is a loss of 22,000 jobs.

I support this bill. I think the chairman has done a marvelous job, but I do not know if cyberspace is going to hire all of those workers who are losing manufacturing jobs. I sure hope they do.

The simple amendment says, abide by the Buy America Act; when possible, buy American-made products. Anybody getting any money under this bill should understand what the intent of Congress is, and in fact, get a notice so that they would know that they must comply with the Buy America Act.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER), our distinguished chairman.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Ohio for yielding. I have always supported Buy American provisions. I support his efforts again. Obviously the money that we are authorizing under this bill should, to the greatest extent possible, go to goods and services that are made in the USA and done by Americans, and I think the gentleman has emphasized that point. This amendment improves a very good bill.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL), our distinguished ranking member.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Chairman, this is another of the gentleman's many efforts to urge buy American and to support and push this country. I urge the adoption of the amendment. I totally support it.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT).

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, we have come to the conclusion of the debate on a bill which the Committee on Science sincerely believes will be one of the most important pieces of legislation enacted in the year 2000 by the 106th Congress. Should the other body agree and we send this bill to the President for his signature, America will have made a

commitment to the information technology research that we need to continue our country as number 1 in this area.

The pipeline for Federal research breakthroughs has slowed to a trickle as a result of some changes that have occurred since 1986. This bill provides a 5-year commitment to steady increases in funding for civilian information technology programs in the health areas as well as in the areas of computer science and information technology, and roughly doubles the funding for these programs over the next 5 years.

The legislation before us, H.R. 2086, focuses Federal efforts on basic research. Federal basic research nicely complements private sector-applied research. In many cases, the basic research that is done under this bill and which has been done in the past has been too high risk for the private sector to prudently invest their own money in. So having a Federal Government-private sector partnership where the taxpayers pick up the basic research that the private sector cannot do, and then the private sector goes and commercializes the results of successful basic research, will mean that we will continue our nationwide pre-eminence which provides good jobs for Americans, and I think has made our economy the healthiest in the world.

Mr. Chairman, all I can say is look where information technology has brought this country during the decade of the 1990s. We have the longest peacetime sustained growth rate in the history of our country. Unemployment is at a 30-year low, and inflation has been kept in check. One only needs to compare this success for Americans with the double-digit unemployment that has plagued the major countries in Europe and a Japan that has been teetering on the brink of depression for the better part of the last 10 years shows that we have done it right. A lot of the reason for America doing it right is the breakthroughs in information technology.

We cannot predict where the research authorized under this bill will lead other than that basic research breakthroughs will lead to applications in disciplines from A to Z. It has happened in the past, and it will happen in the future.

The bill before us provides better coordination of civilian information technology programs. Grouping these programs under one legislative umbrella will lead to better coordination and thus give the taxpayers more value for their dollar. The National Science Foundation has an enhanced role as the lead agency in this undertaking. They spend their money through competitive peer-reviewed grant programs. We have expanded the grant programs, but we have also made the grant programs more relevant to the private sec-

tor by requiring at least one representative from the private sector on each of these peer review committees.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL), the ranking member, and to all of the members of the Committee on Science for working on this cooperative effort. I think that 20 years from now, as historians look back at what the 106th Congress did in the year 2000, should this bill pass through the Senate and be enacted into law, they will view this as probably the most important single piece of legislation that the Congress considers.

So as this bill passes, we all look forward to working with the Senate to make sure that this investment in our Nation's future ends up becoming a reality.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended, was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. OSE) having assumed the chair, Mr. GILLMOR, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2086) to authorize funding for networking and information technology research and development for fiscal years 2000 through 2004, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 422, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute adopted by the Committee of the Whole? If not, the question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2086, the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.