

disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill, H.R. 4578, be instructed to insist on funding for the Institute of Museum and Library Services at a level not less than the \$24,907,000 provided in the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) each will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS).

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

Mr. Speaker, the small increase for the Institute for Museum and Library Services will help address, which is only \$600,000, I might add, some of the critical needs in this country of our museums and libraries.

The dramatic advances in technology, increasing diversity in our population and growing demands for learning across a lifetime requires museums and libraries to provide service in new ways. This is a small but vitally important increase. It is my hope that a favorable vote on this motion to instruct conferees will demonstrate the support for these programs, and I urge support for the motion.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the distinguished gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER).

Ms. SLAUGHTER. I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps more than any other institution, museums consistently give the American people a real glimpse into our past. Walk a few feet outside the door of the Capitol and you see hundreds of people from all over the country and the world touring through the many museums here in Washington. These visits give both adults and children a sense of our own history and culture as well as those of other nations. That is why I believe it makes good sense to provide the Institute for Museum and Library Services with the funding increase suggested by this motion.

In 1995, the budget for the Institution of Museum and Library Services was cut by more than 25 percent. Since then, the IMLS has seen only extremely modest increases in their funding levels. This motion to instruct provides much needed and very affordable relief by directing the conferees to accept a \$600,000 increase for this agency, an amount that was responsibly added to this bill by the other body. This Institute of Museum and Library Services oversees America's 8,000 museums, connects schools, libraries and other institutions with many wonderful resources within their walls. With additional funding, IMLS can continue to administer the wonderful programs that connect our youth with history and expose all of us to worlds we have yet to know.

In an era where technology takes center stage in our society, we need

new programs more than ever and not to forget to emphasize art, culture, and history. If we give these services nothing more than level funding, we send a message to the younger generation that it is okay to forget your past, it is okay not to have a place where individuals can see evidence of the greatness that came before them. Unless we approve this motion, we are contributing to the slow death of arts and culture in America. We owe our constituents much more than that.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to vote in favor of the motion to instruct.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, this motion to instruct is a very small and modest amount for the Institute of Museum and Library Services, and it just requests that we take the Senate level, which was \$600,000 above the House level, a good program. I urge adoption of the motion.

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

Mr. DICKS. 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 motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to instruct offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS).

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection the Chair appoints the following conferees: Messrs. REGULA, KOLBE, SKEEN, TAYLOR of North Carolina, NETHERCUTT, WAMP, KINGSTON, PETERSON of Pennsylvania, YOUNG of Florida, DICKS, MURTHA, MORAN of Virginia, CRAMER, HINCHEY, and OBEY.

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on the remaining motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Any record votes on postponed questions will be taken tomorrow.

MILITARY EXTRATERRITORIAL JURISDICTION ACT OF 2000

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3380) to amend title 18, United States Code, to establish Federal jurisdiction over offenses committed outside the United States by persons em-

ployed by or accompanying the Armed Forces, or by members of the Armed Forces who are released or separated from active duty prior to being identified and prosecuted for the commission of such offenses, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3380

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act of 2000".

SEC. 2. FEDERAL JURISDICTION.

(a) CERTAIN CRIMINAL OFFENSES COMMITTED OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after chapter 211 the following new chapter:

"CHAPTER 212—MILITARY

EXTRATERRITORIAL JURISDICTION

"Sec.

"3261. Criminal offenses committed by certain members of the Armed Forces and by persons employed by or accompanying the Armed Forces outside the United States.

"3262. Arrest and commitment.

"3263. Delivery to authorities of foreign countries.

"3264. Limitation on removal.

"3265. Initial proceedings.

"3266. Regulations.

"3267. Definitions.

"§3261. Criminal offenses committed by certain members of the Armed Forces and by persons employed by or accompanying the Armed Forces outside the United States

"(a) Whoever engages in conduct outside the United States that would constitute an offense punishable by imprisonment for more than 1 year if the conduct had been engaged in within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States—

"(1) while employed by or accompanying the Armed Forces outside the United States; or

"(2) while a member of the Armed Forces subject to chapter 47 of title 10 (the Uniform Code of Military Justice),

shall be punished as provided for that offense.

"(b) No prosecution may be commenced against a person under this section if a foreign government, in accordance with jurisdiction recognized by the United States, has prosecuted or is prosecuting such person for the conduct constituting such offense, except upon the approval of the Attorney General or the Deputy Attorney General (or a person acting in either such capacity), which function of approval may not be delegated.

"(c) Nothing in this chapter may be construed to deprive a court-martial, military commission, provost court, or other military tribunal of concurrent jurisdiction with respect to offenders or offenses that by statute or by the law of war may be tried by a court-martial, military commission, provost court, or other military tribunal.

"(d) No prosecution may be commenced against a member of the Armed Forces subject to chapter 47 of title 10 (the Uniform Code of Military Justice) under this section unless—

"(1) such member ceases to be subject to such chapter; or

"(2) an indictment or information charges that the member committed the offense with 1 or more other defendants, at least 1 of whom is not subject to such chapter.

"§3262. Arrest and commitment

"(a) The Secretary of Defense may designate and authorize any person serving in a law enforcement position in the Department of Defense