

We need to make sure we base our policy on real science.

Mr. Speaker, I submit the agenda on the 11:30 briefing on fear profiteers for the RECORD.

Introduction: Steve Milloy, publisher of www.junkscience.com

Speaking Order: Nick Smith.

Fred Smith, Competitive Enterprise Institute.

Bonner Cohen, Lexington Institute, Editor of Fear Profiteers.

Alex Avery, Hudson Institute.

HMO'S WANT \$15 BILLION FROM CONGRESS

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

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, last year taxpayers spent \$3 billion more on people enrolled in Medicare HMOs than if they had remained in traditional Medicare. It cost the public more to pay managed care plans than to pay for the same plans financed through traditional Medicare.

I do not recall Medicare managed care plans offering to give back the excess dollars they were paid then. I do recall them unceremoniously dropping 200,000 seniors that year, claiming the Federal Government was underpaying them.

Now Medicare HMOs and Republican leaders are asking Congress to devote \$15 billion, three-fourths of the dollars set aside for Medicare funding increases this year, to Medicare HMOs. They serve 14 percent of the Medicare population; they want 75 percent of the money. They want \$15 billion.

That is \$15 billion that Republicans want to give to the managed care industry after they abandoned 900,000 seniors; not because these plans were going bankrupt, but because other lines of business were more profitable for insurance companies HMOs. It is incomprehensible to me, Mr. Speaker, that my Republican colleagues and the Presidential candidates are trying to sell the public on privatizing Medicare. It is a bad idea.

WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE AT U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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

Mr. THUNE. Mr. Speaker, our children are our most important and precious resource. We ought to make very certain that they have the opportunity to learn in safe and drug-free schools, to be taught by our brightest and best teachers, and to ensure that they have the highest possible opportunity to learn. And that is one thing we have been failing our children on.

Mr. Speaker, today the other thing I would note about our educational sys-

tem is that our parents ought to know that when they send their education tax dollars to Washington that they are going to get spent on our children, on helping them learn at the fastest rate possible. This last week we learned of another blatant example of waste, fraud and abuse in Washington, and that was when \$2 million at the Education Department was siphoned off from two schools in South Dakota and spent to buy a Cadillac, an SUV, and a house in Maryland. It took a car dealer, a car dealer, who broke this story, because the Education Department did not know what was going on.

It is another example, Mr. Speaker, of why we need to get the education dollars back into the classroom, back to our school administrators, and our school boards and our parents so that they are being spent on our children and not in the Washington bureaucracy.

□ 1030

ENERGY POLICY

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

Mr. Speaker, the American people are being held hostage by foreign oil producers and American energy companies. We are now heading for our second cycle where we go from heating oil crisis to gas crisis, and now we are heading back for another heating oil crisis. At a time when oil companies should have been filling the reserves of Americans to keep their homes warm this winter, they were shipping refined No. 2 fuel oil overseas.

We need aggressive action from this administration: the release of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. We need to have weatherization funds. We need real conservation programs that have been blocked for the last 20 years since the Reagan presidency. We have had no energy policy as far as conservation, alternative energy, energy conservation. We need to move on these things now or seniors and others will see their lives and their life savings threatened this winter for a shortage of oil.

We have made some progress. We have got millions of barrels in reserve, now gallons in reserve in Connecticut; but we need to do a lot more. We need the Senate to move the legislation that gives authorization for the heating oil reserve.

PRESCRIPTION DRUG COVERAGE FOR SENIORS

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

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, time is running out for

America's seniors. America's seniors are well aware now that many of them cannot afford the drugs that their doctors prescribe. If they in fact buy those drugs, we find that they are taking the medicine one every other day instead of one every day or three times a day instead of four times a day to try to extend the medicine at the peril of their own health. Time is running out for them because the Republican leadership refuses to bring forth a real prescription drug benefit.

Rather than use the prescription drug benefit to try to undermine the Medicare system as George W. Bush has or to undermine the Medicare system as the Republican leadership has—

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SUNUNU). All members are reminded that although the debate may criticize the policies of the President or the Vice President, or the nominees for those respective offices, remarks should avoid personality and, therefore, may not include personal accusations or characterizations.

The gentleman may continue in order.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. I stand corrected, Mr. Speaker. It is George W. Bush's Medicare prescription drug benefit plan that undermines Medicare, not George W. Bush but his Medicare plan, so everybody is corrected.

He would undermine the system and put these seniors at the peril of the same HMOs that are canceling their coverage all over the country, put them at the peril of the insurance companies, put them at the peril of pharmaceutical companies. What we need is a prescription drug benefit as part of Medicare so that senior citizens can get the medicine they need.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4919, SECURITY ASSISTANCE ACT OF 2000

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 584 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 584

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 4919) to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act to make improvements to certain defense and security assistance provisions under those Acts, to authorize the transfer of naval vessels to certain foreign countries, and for other purposes. All points of order against the conference report and against its consideration are waived. The conference report shall be considered as read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose 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 consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 584 is a rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 4919, the Security Assistance Act of 2000. The rule provides for 1 hour of general debate equally divided between the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on International Relations. The rule waives all points of order against the conference report and its consideration.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support this rule which provides for the consideration of the conference report to accompany H.R. 4919, an act to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Control Act, to make improvements to certain defense and security assistance provisions under those acts, and to authorize the transfer of naval vessels to certain foreign countries.

H.R. 4919 seeks to increase the funds spent from the foreign military financing account to build security ties with more areas of the world. The conference report authorizes \$3.5 billion in fiscal year 2001 and \$3.6 billion in 2002 for the foreign military financing program.

In addition, it makes several improvements to defense and security assistance provisions, such as authorizing \$2 million in nonproliferation and export control funding for training and education of personnel from friendly countries in the United States as well as authorizing \$55 million in 2001 and \$65 million in 2002 to carry out international military education and training of military and related civilian personnel of foreign countries.

The legislation represents the first time since 1985 that the security assistance programs of the United States have been fully authorized. Passing this conference report is an important step in achieving this goal which can help us toward a safer world.

This bill, H.R. 4919, passed under suspension of the rules and passed the Senate with an amendment by unanimous consent. I believe this conference report is an excellent product. I want to commend the distinguished chairman of the Committee on International Relations, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), for his leadership and hard work in bringing forth this legislation.

I would urge my colleagues to support the rule and the underlying conference report.

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

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART) for yielding

me the time, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as my colleague from Florida has explained, this rule waives all points of order against the conference report. The measure authorizes a total of \$7.7 billion in the next 2 years for foreign military financing, international military education and training, antiterrorism, nonproliferation, and export control assistance.

Mr. Speaker, I am not opposed to the conference report. However, I believe that the process that has brought this legislation to the floor this morning is flawed and opens the possibility for mistakes that will be difficult to correct. Moreover, the process has limited the opportunity for House Members on both sides of the aisle to debate and participate in the shaping of this legislation.

This bill has never been considered by any committee of the House of Representatives. In July, the full House voted on a scaled-down version of this measure, and that was only under suspension of the rules which limits the opportunity for debate. The conference report was made available only yesterday, the same day the Committee on Rules took up the measure. As the bill passed this House, it had to be on the suspension calendar under \$100 million. The bill is now up to \$7.7 billion. It will have a major effect on the lives of millions of people around the world. It deals with the fundamental issues of war and peace. Yet most of what is in this conference report has never been seen by House Members until today.

Already, we have found two critical mistakes in the conference report affecting our assistance to Israel. We spent considerable time in the Committee on Rules last night debating how best to fix these mistakes. Our Israeli friends deserve better than this.

Let me give my colleagues one example of a provision in the conference report that the House has never seen before. The legislation authorizes over the next 2 years \$120 million for the international military education and training program, known as IMET. Through IMET, the United States trains students from around the world how to wage war. The conference report we are now considering sets the level of IMET funding at more than double the level just 5 years ago. This is a controversial issue. Many observers believe that IMET fails to sufficiently address the need for protecting human rights and promoting democracy.

I believe the administration has misused the IMET program by funding the military of nations involved in human rights abuses. This has gone on under both Democratic and Republican administrations. Until recently, our government provided IMET assistance to Indonesia, which has carried on a brutal campaign against East Timor. Only

from the pressure of Congress was this position changed.

Mr. Speaker, I am not opposed to all IMET funding, I am opposed to a House process that denies Members the opportunity to shape this program.

Finally, I want to express my disappointment in the House that we are unable to increase international development assistance, humanitarian relief and aid to refugees. These programs, along with the military assistance contained in this conference report, are an essential part of our foreign policy and our moral obligation. We seem to have no problem moving military assistance at lightning speed, but increases for humanitarian assistance are much harder to pass.

Mr. Speaker, by taking up this conference report, we are considering legislation that has never been debated in a House committee and that has never been debated on the House floor. Because this is a conference report, there is no opportunity for amendment. And because it is a conference report, there is no chance to consider the measure again before it is sent to the White House. On top of that, we are waiving the House rule that requires a 3-day layover for conference reports. This further limits the chance for House Members to read and understand the bill before the vote.

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

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This is very important legislation which again I reiterate my support for and urge adoption of both the rule and the underlying legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the leader behind this important effort is the distinguished chairman of the Committee on International Relations. On the issue of Israel, for example, that the distinguished gentleman from Ohio brought up, there is certainly without any doubt no stronger supporter of that critical ally of the United States than the chairman of the Committee on International Relations and also on issue after issue whether it be military education that stresses loyalty to civilian control and human rights and so many other issues, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) is at the forefront leading the best efforts of this Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) in order to clarify the points that have been brought up by the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. GILMAN. I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, with regard to the gentleman from Ohio's concerns, the full committee did consider this legislation. In fact, we had rollcall votes on the House bill during full committee consideration.

The gentleman is correct that the House bill did not authorize any funding. We receded to the Senate on these numbers. These are the President's numbers, the President's requests for authorization, and they are the numbers that the House will most likely adopt when it considers the Foreign Ops legislation, including the level of funding for IMET.

With regard to development assistance for fiscal year 2001, this is still substantially higher than last year's level and more than the President had requested. I am fully committed to more spending for development assistance and would like to authorize more for these programs. But the gentleman fully knows that we have encountered a number of difficulties in authorizing development programs, largely because of family planning issues.

I want to assure the gentleman that we will continue in our efforts to make certain that we do as much as we can for development assistance.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume and just respond to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), for whom I have great respect, that most of the funding in this bill we do not have a problem with. I do not have a problem with. I think the problem that I see and some people on the Committee on Rules see is that when we pass a bill originally in a conference or in a suspension package which does not go to any committee, it is under \$100 million, it goes over to the Senate, and then it comes back very close to \$8 billion. We do not get a chance to not only debate it, we do not get a chance to amend it. We do not have a lot to say about it. We get one vote up or down.

So the bill left here without any debate, well, with a little bit of debate on something that was under \$100 million; and it was all taken care of in the Senate. Who knows what they put in there in the Senate. It comes back here without any thought, without looking at it, waiving the 3-day layover, it is now \$8 billion; and it has got some controversial programs in here like IMET that a lot of Members here if they really looked at it probably would have some problems with it, but they cannot get at it, we cannot amend it; and as a result we are dealing with almost an \$8 billion bill of which there will be very little discussion.

□ 1045

We do not like the process and how this has come up, and we think it is unfair this late in the session. We think probably, without having a chance to debate it, there are probably some very controversial things in here that if brought up on individual votes would fail.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, urging support for the rule, it is a fair rule, bringing forth this conference report and the underlying legislation, I also 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.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 4919, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 4919) to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act to make improvements to certain defense and security assistance provisions under those Acts, to authorize the transfer of naval vessels to certain foreign countries, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SUNUNU). Pursuant to House Resolution 584, the conference report is considered as having been read.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of September 19, 2000, at page H7743).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) and the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the conference report on H.R. 4919.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring to the floor for House consideration a conference report on H.R. 4919, the Security Assistance Act of 2000. Permit me to begin by thanking the ranking Democratic Member of our committee, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON), for his work and cooperation on this conference report. I appreciate his willingness to work on a bipartisan basis to authorize security assistance for the first time in 15 years.

The conference report is a 2-year authorization measure for security assistance. In fiscal year 2001, this measure authorizes \$3.8 billion in security assistance, fully funding the President's request for foreign military financing, for international military education, and training for antiterrorism and for nonproliferation and export control assistance.

In fiscal year 2002, this measure authorizes \$3.9 billion for the same programs. I am pleased to support these authorization amounts for security assistance.

The fiscal year 2001 levels meet the President's request, and they reflect levels that we expect our appropriation colleagues to be at as they wind up their work on the Foreign Operations measure.

This conference report modifies authorities with respect to the provision of security assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act, including those authorities governing war reserve stockpiles in allied countries, excess defense articles for foreign nations, and defense drawdown authorities.

The measure before us also includes provisions which will ensure that our weapons systems are not going to be diverted by foreign nations for purposes that were not intended by ensuring end-use monitoring on government-to-government arms sales and by modifying the existing 655 report on annual military assistance to provide information on commercial arms sales delivery.

The conference report also adds a new chapter to the Foreign Assistance Act to authorize nonproliferation and export control assistance and provide specific authorization for the nonproliferation and disarmament fund, for the International Science and Technology Centers, and for export control assistance programs.

Further, this measure urges the President to develop a multiyear national security assistance strategy which would identify overarching security assistance objectives and would identify on a country-to-country basis how specific resources are going to be allocated.

This measure also authorizes the transfer of 12 aging naval vessels to 4 nations, to Brazil, to Chile, to Greece and to Turkey, thereby serving U.S. foreign policy objectives while saving U.S. taxpayer dollars and the Navy scarce resources to scrap those vessels.

The conference report also includes an important bipartisan provision to address the administration's initiative regarding exemptions for defense export licensing to foreign countries.

I want to particularly thank the ranking Democratic member of the committee, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON), for his cooperation and input on that provision. Further, the conference report streamlines the export of commercial communication satellites by cutting in half, from 30 to 15 days, the formal congressional review period for licenses to Russia, to the Ukraine and to Kazakhstan.

We have also included a provision requiring an annual assurance from the President that Russian entities, which are approved by the Congress for cooperation on space programs with U.S. firms, are not selling missile technology to Iran.

Further, the measure establishes a special military assistance program for Eastern Europe and for the Caucasus to strengthen the territorial independence of these countries in the face of Russian efforts to undermine and sabotage their fledgling democracies. The countries authorized for this special program are Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Uzbekistan, Moldova, and the Ukraine.

Finally, I want to point out that this conference report authorizes \$1.98 billion in military aid to Israel for fiscal year 2001 and over \$2 billion for fiscal year 2002, authorizes \$1.3 billion in military aid to Egypt for fiscal year 2001 and 2002, and allows for the sale of U.S. military equipment to Israel from the United States War Reserve Stockpile, and provides for rapid disbursement of military assistance funds to both Israel and to Egypt.

It is my understanding that the administration does not want to oppose the conference report. We expect the President to sign it into law.

I would also like to recognize the excellent staff work that went into producing this conference report, particularly thank David Fite and Amos Hochstein from the staff of the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON); Walker Roberts on our staff on our side of the aisle; Marshall Billingslea of Senator HELMS' staff and Ed Levine of Senator BIDEN's staff.

Mr. Speaker, I urge our colleagues to fully support this bipartisan conference report.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, while I commend the chairman on some of our accomplishments on some of this legislation, there is still a lot left to be done. It seems that we were not able to reverse what has been a damaging impact on America's satellite industry. Since the transfer of the licensing process from the Commerce Department to the State Department, we have had a 40 percent loss in American sales in the area of satellites. We continue to place restrictions on Russia as if they were the old Soviet Union and appear to try to re-create tensions that we ought to be working to ease.

Lastly, in this legislation, while we made some progress from the original concerns by Senator HELMS, it is clear that what we have here we are still placing restrictions on the United Kingdom and Australia, two of our closest allies that we work in harmony with in almost every theater in the world. The idea that American sales of nonclassified defense items should go through a complicated licensing process is against our national interest and against our global interest.

One of the things we are going to have to do as a country, as we have

downsized as a result of the end of the confrontation with the Soviet Union, is to make sure that the systems we manufacture have adaptability and are sold to some of our closest allies because we will not be buying them in sufficient number to keep the per-unit price affordable if countries like England and Australia and others that are our close friends find it easier to buy systems made in Germany, France or other countries around the globe.

In a similar manner, the restrictions that were placed on the exports of satellites leave us in a situation where we have seen 40 percent of America's market share lost in a year's period in one of the most critical future industries for this country. When we take a look at where America is most competitive, it is most competitive in the front end of technology, the most modern technologies, and to put obstacles in the way of sales in that area makes no sense at all.

I want to thank the chairman for his work and effort and success in passing this first authorization in years and commend the work he has done; but we have a long way to go in these other areas, especially when we take a look at the nature of international competition today. The United States is in a very strong position, but it was not that long ago the American economy was in deep trouble. In the early 1990s and before that, we sat and watched as the Japanese seemed to control every element of international competition. We do not want to, as a result of the actions of Congress, cripple American industry and end up back in that same position.

So I commend the chairman for his success in getting this conference through and a number of things we accomplished here. There is a lot more that needs to be done that we have not done, and some damage that has been re-created by this Congress we need to undo very rapidly.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON) for his remarks. I welcome his support. We look forward to working with him and doing what more has to be done up the road.

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my deep concern over a provision of H.R. 4919, the Defense and Security Assistance Act Conference Report, that we are considering today.

I understand that Section 514 of this conference report allows U.S. aid to Egypt for the entire Fiscal Year 2001 to be disbursed in a lump sum no later than October 31, 2000, and placed in an interest-bearing account at the Federal Reserve, thereby earning \$25 to \$30 million in additional funds for the Egyptian Government during the course of 2001.

The provision, which can only be seen as a reward of additional U.S. taxpayer dollars to Egypt, is poorly timed:

At a time when Egyptian President Hosni Mubarek is indicating that he will move to recognize a unilaterally declared Palestinian State, in direct contravention of U.S. policy;

At a time when the Foreign Minister of Egypt, Amr Mousa, is demanding that a future Palestinian State have Jerusalem as its capital, a fact which directly contravenes the will of the U.S. Congress, which has repeatedly gone on record affirming Jerusalem as the State of Israel's undivided capital;

At a time when publications supported by the Egyptian Government have been undermining the Middle East Peace Process by printing anti-Israel and anti-Semitic diatribes;

Why, at this time, would we seek to reward Egypt with \$25 to \$30 million in additional U.S. aid, especially when close to \$2 billion in U.S. taxpayer dollars already goes to Egypt every year?

I think it is more appropriate to ask why Egypt is obstructing the Middle East peace process and why our longtime ally is not serving as a helpful facilitator, a role Egypt played back at the 1978 Camp David talks.

Rewarding Egypt when it hurts America's efforts to help Israel secure a lasting peace with the Palestinian people is wrong. To be a friend, to be deserving of more U.S. aid, Egypt should work with the U.S. and help bring a new dawn of peace in the Middle East.

Notwithstanding my support for this bill, I urge my colleagues to think long and hard before they appropriate more U.S. aid to Egypt.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the conference report.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the conference report.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 396, nays 17, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 485]

YEAS—396

Abercrombie	Barr	Bishop
Ackerman	Barrett (NE)	Blagojevich
Aderholt	Barrett (WI)	Bliley
Allen	Bartlett	Blumenauer
Andrews	Barton	Blunt
Archer	Bass	Boehert
Armey	Becerra	Boehner
Baca	Bentsen	Bonilla
Bachus	Bereuter	Boniior
Baird	Berkley	Bono
Baker	Berman	Borski
Baldacci	Berry	Boswell
Baldwin	Biggert	Boucher
Ballenger	Bilbray	Boyd
Barcia	Bilirakis	Brady (PA)

Brady (TX) Granger
Brown (FL) McKeon
Brown (OH) Green (TX)
Bryant Green (WI)
Burr Greenwood
Burton Gutierrez
Buyer Gutknecht
Calvert Hall (OH)
Camp Hall (TX)
Canady Hansen
Cannon Hastings (WA)
Capps Hayes
Capuano Hayworth
Carson Hefley
Castle Herger
Chabot Hill (IN)
Chambliss Hill (MT)
Chenoweth-Hage Hilleary
Clayton Hilliard
Clement Hinchey
Clyburn Hinojosa
Coble Hobson
Coburn Hoeffel
Collins Hoekstra
Combest Holden
Condit Holt
Cook Hooley
Cooksey Horn
Costello Houghton
Cox Hoyer
Coyne Hulshof
Cramer Hunter
Crane Hutchinson
Crowley Hyde
Cubin Insee
Cummings Isakson
Danner Istook
Davis (FL) Jackson (IL)
Davis (IL) Jackson-Lee
Davis (VA) (TX)
Deal Jefferson
DeGette Jenkins
Delahunt John
DeLauro Johnson (CT)
DeLay Johnson, E.B.
DeMint Johnson, Sam
Deutsch Jones (NC)
Diaz-Balart Jones (OH)
Dickey Kanjorski
Dicks Kaptur
Dingell Kelly
Dixon Kennedy
Doggett Kildee
Doolittle Kilpatrick
Doyle Kind (WI)
Dreier King (NY)
Dunn Kingston
Edwards Kleczka
Ehrlich Knollenberg
Emerson Kolbe
Engel Kucinich
English Kuykendall
Eshoo LaFalce
Etheridge LaHood
Evans Lampson
Everett Lantos
Ewing Largent
Farr Larson
Fattah Latham
Filner LaTourette
Fletcher Leach
Foley Lee
Forbes Levin
Ford Lewis (CA)
Fossella Lewis (KY)
Fowler Linder
Frank (MA) Lipinski
Franks (NJ) LoBiondo
Frelinghuysen Lofgren
Frost Lowey
Gallegly Lucas (KY)
Ganske Lucas (OK)
Gejdenson Luther
Gekas Maloney (CT)
Gephardt Maloney (NY)
Gibbons Manzullo
Gilchrest Markey
Gillmor Mascara
Gilman Matsui
Gonzalez McCarthy (MO)
Goode McCarthy (NY)
Goodlatte McCrery
Goodling McDermott
Gordon McGovern
Goss McHugh
Graham McInnis

McIntyre
McKeon
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Mica
Millender
McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Ose
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Reyes
Reynolds
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Salmon
Sanchez
Sandlin
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Schakowsky
Scott
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simpson
Sisisky

Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stabenow
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stump
Stupak
Sununu
Sweeney
Talent
Tancredo
Tanner

NAYS—17

Conyers
DeFazio
Duncan
Ehlers
Hostettler
McKinney
Miller, George
Mollohan
Paul
Rahall
Royce
Sanders

NOT VOTING—20

Callahan
Campbell
Cardin
Clay
Cunningham
Dooley
Hastings (FL)
Kasich
Klink
Lazio
Martinez
McCollum
McIntosh
Metcalfe

Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weller
Wexler
Weygand
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wise
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (FL)

Sanford
Schaffer
Sensenbrenner
Stark
Waters

□ 1123

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. DUNCAN and Ms. WATERS changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. WYNN, KUCINICH, WISE, ROHRBACHER, and Ms. LEE and Ms. WOOLSEY changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."
So the conference report was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 485, Defense and Security Assistance Act Conference Report, H.R. 4919, I was inadvertently detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

CORRECTING ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 4919, DEFENSE AND SECURITY ASSISTANCE ACT OF 2000

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 405) to correct the enrollment of H.R. 4919, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SUNUNU). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 405

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Clerk of the

House of Representatives, in the enrollment of the bill (H.R. 4919) to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act to make improvements to certain defense and security assistance provisions under those Acts, to authorize the transfer of naval vessels to certain foreign countries, and for other purposes, shall make the following corrections:

(1) On page 34, line 1, insert "on a grant basis" after "available".

(2) On page 34, line 11, strike "paragraph (1)" and insert "subsection (b)(1) and paragraph (1) of this subsection".

(3) On page 36, line 19, insert "on a grant basis" after "available".

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LACKAWANNA VALLEY HERITAGE AREA ACT OF 2000

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 583 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 583

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 940) to designate the Lackawanna Valley National Heritage Area, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and to consider in the House, without intervention of any point of order, a single motion offered by the chairman of the Committee on Resources or his designee that the House concur in the Senate amendments. The Senate amendments and the motion shall be considered as read. The motion shall be debatable for one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Resources. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to final adoption without intervening motion or demand for division of the question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of the resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 583 is a rule waiving all points of order against a motion to concur in the Senate amendments to H.R. 940, the Lackawanna Valley National Heritage Act of 1999. The rule provides 1 hour of debate on the motion to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Resources.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 940, introduced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHERWOOD) would establish the Lackawanna Valley National Heritage Area