

the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) and other members of the Committee on International Relations for their quick response.

I rise in favor of H. Res. 431. This resolution supports the efforts of the United States to provide disaster assistance to Mozambique in the aftermath of two consecutive cyclones resulting in torrential rains and severe flooding. The resolution also encourages the international community to continue to provide emergency relief, and urges the International Monetary Fund and other international creditors to fully accelerate debt reduction efforts for Mozambique. I am proud to be an original cosponsor of this resolution.

Upon learning of the severe flooding, I immediately contacted Assistant Secretary Susan Rice for Africa, and I immediately sent a letter to President Clinton encouraging swift and substantial relief for Mozambique and the other surrounding countries. I wanted to make sure we did not make the mistake of waiting too long. I did not want the kind of delay we had experienced with Rwanda, a different kind of disaster, but indeed a disaster that could have been mitigated had we moved faster.

Mozambique is experiencing its worse flooding in 50 years. Flooding along the Limpopo River is particularly severe. Several other countries in Southern Africa are also affected by these floods. The extent of the death and destruction is still unknown. However, the floods clearly have a devastating impact on the people of the region. There are now 250,000 homeless people living in camps in Mozambique alone. Those displaced people are in desperate need of food, clean water, medicine, blankets and tents.

Relief efforts are continuing, but they have been hampered somewhat by the destruction of the country's infrastructure. Many roads and bridges have been completely washed out, and others are still under water. All relief delivered to date has had to be airlifted, which is slow and expensive.

Disaster assistance is essential, but it is not enough to adequately address the critical needs of the people of Mozambique or other countries of Southern Africa affected by the floods. We must also enable the governments of the affected countries to begin to repair and reconstruct their damaged infrastructure. These countries need funding and technical assistance for the repair and reconstruction of roads, bridges, schools and hospitals, energy facilities, telecommunications, and other essential infrastructure.

For these reasons, I will introduce the Limpopo River Debt Relief and Reconstruction Act to provide assistance to Mozambique and other Southern African countries affected by flooding to enable them to provide for the needs of

their people, repair their damaged infrastructure, and rebuild their economies.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support House Resolution 431.

□ 1530

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank all of our proponents of the measure and urge our colleagues to fully support this severely needed measure to help the country of Mozambique.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 431, a resolution expressing support for humanitarian assistance to the Republic of Mozambique. I am proud to join my colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) and other Members in expressing concern for the people of Mozambique and commending those who are providing assistance to Mozambique during this difficult time. I also want to thank my African and Caribbean Task Force in the 9th Congressional District of Illinois for underscoring for me the importance of this aid and the United States' support for other international development and debt relief initiatives.

On February 9 of this year, several Southern African nations including Mozambique, Botswana, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe began to experience serious flooding as a result of heavy rainfall. Mozambique experienced the most severe consequences. On February 22, Tropical Cyclone Eline blew into Mozambique. The cyclone worsened an already critical situation.

Mozambique is now facing a severe humanitarian and economic crisis. Water supplies are in jeopardy, thousands of Mozambicans are homeless, crops and livestock have been destroyed and the threat of disease has been increased.

It is important that the United States and the international community take an active and committed role in Mozambique's recovery efforts and those of other Southern African nations. Mozambique is one of the world's most heavily indebted poor countries according to the World Bank and therefore does not possess adequate means by which to address this crisis.

I join my colleagues in commending South Africa and the United Kingdom for acting quickly to assist Mozambique. The Administration should also be commended for its increasing efforts to provide disaster assistance to Mozambique. I hope the message of this resolution will encourage the continuing efforts of the Administration and increasing involvement of the international community in providing emergency relief to Mozambique.

This tragic disaster serves as a reminder of the importance of debt relief and development assistance efforts that focus on sub-Saharan Africa. We need to help those nations to bolster their capacity to respond to natural disasters and the needs of their people in general. My thoughts and prayers are with the people of Southern Africa. I am determined to help maintain a long-term commitment to the welfare of those nations. I urge all Members to vote in support of H. Res. 431.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 431.

As Americans, we are a major partner in the global community. It is our right and responsibility to assist members of the community suffering great misfortune. The United States' response to the crisis in Mozambique must reflect those values.

It is in this spirit that I strongly support the resolution, which urges increased U.S. and international humanitarian, disaster, and economic relief for the Republic of Mozambique.

The rains, cyclone and subsequent flooding in Mozambique have devastated communities and infrastructure that had just begun to rebuild after a 16-year civil war.

In supporting this resolution, I commend U.S. humanitarian and disaster relief organizations, on the front lines, who've been working tirelessly to save lives. Two organizations based in my district of Baltimore, MD—Lutheran World Relief and Catholic Relief Services—are providing emergency food, shelter, and technical assistance to those in need. We must continue to support those efforts.

Again, I support H. Res. 431 and urge President Clinton to continue our involvement and leadership in this effort.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, House Resolution 431, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chairman of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure; which was read and, without objection, referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

*Washington, DC, March 8, 2000.*

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,  
*Speaker of the House,*  
*Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Enclosed are copies of resolutions adopted on February 16, 2000 by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

With kind regards, I am  
Sincerely,

BUD SHUSTER,  
*Chairman.*

Enclosures.

RESOLUTION—DOCKET 2616—UPPER TURKEY CREEK BASIN, KANSAS

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the United States House of Representatives, That the Secretary of Army is requested to review the report of the Chief of Engineers on the Turkey Creek Basin, Kansas and Missouri, dated

June 21, 1999, and other pertinent reports, to determine whether any modifications of the recommendations contained therein are advisable at the present time in the interest of flood damage reduction for areas of Turkey Creek Basin in Johnson and Wyandotte Counties, Kansas, upstream of the project for flood damage reduction authorized in section 101(a)(24) of Public Law 106-53, the Water Resources Development Act of 1999.

Adopted: February 16, 2000.

Attest: Bud Shuster, Chairman.

RESOLUTION—DOCKET 2617—SURF CITY, NORTH CAROLINA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the United States House of Representatives, That the Secretary of Army is requested to review the report of the Chief of Engineers on West Onslow Beach and New River Inlet, North Carolina, published as House Document Number 393, 102nd Congress, 2nd Session, dated September 23, 1992, and other pertinent reports to determine whether any modifications of the recommendations contained therein are advisable at the present time in the interest of shore protection and related purposes for Surf City, North Carolina.

Adopted: February 16, 2000.

Attest: Bud Shuster, Chairman.

RESOLUTION—DOCKET 2618—OCRACOKE ISLAND, NORTH CAROLINA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the United States House of Representatives, That the Secretary of the Army is requested to review the report of the Chief of Engineers on Ocracoke Island, North Carolina, published as House Document Number 109, 89th Congress, 1st Session, dated March 10, 1965, and other pertinent reports, to determine whether any modifications of the recommendations contained therein are advisable at the present time in the interest of shore protection and related purposes for Ocracoke Island, North Carolina.

Adopted: February 16, 2000.

Attest: Bud Shuster, Chairman.

RESOLUTION—DOCKET 2619—DAYTONA BEACH SHORES, FLORIDA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the United States House of Representatives, that in accordance with Section 110 of the River and Harbor Act of 1962, the Secretary of the Army is requested to review the feasibility of providing shoreline erosion control, storm damage reduction, environmental restoration and protection, and related improvements to the shoreline at Daytona Beach Shores, Florida and adjacent areas.

Adopted: February 16, 2000.

Attest: Bud Shuster, Chairman.

RESOLUTION—DOCKET 2620—SABINE PASS TO GALVESTON BAY, TEXAS

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the United States House of Representatives, That in accordance with section 110 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1962, the Secretary of the Army is requested to review the feasibility of providing shore protection and related improvements between Sabine Pass and the entrance to Galveston Bay, Texas, in the interest of protecting and restoring environmental resources on and behind the beach, to include the 77,000 acres of freshwater wetlands and the maritime resources of east Galveston Bay and Rollover Bay, and includ-

ing the feasibility of providing shoreline erosion protection and related improvements to the Galveston Island Beach, Texas, with consideration of the need to develop a comprehensive body of knowledge, information, and data on coastal area changes and processes to include impacts from federally constructed projects in the vicinity of Galveston Island.

Adopted: February 16, 2000.

Attest: Bud Shuster, Chairman.

RESOLUTION—DOCKET 2621—GULLEY BROOK, OHIO

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the United States House of Representatives, That the Secretary of the Army is requested to review the report of the Corps of Engineers for Chagrin River, Ohio, dated December 2, 1946, and other related reports to determine whether any modifications of the recommendations contained therein are advisable at the present time in the interest of environmental restoration and protection and flood damage reduction for Gulley Brook, a tributary of the Chagrin River, in the vicinity of Willoughby, Ohio.

Adopted: February 16, 2000.

Attest: Bud Shuster, Chairman.

There was no objection.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6 p.m.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6 p.m.

□ 1802

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. MORELLA) at 6 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON H.R. 3908, EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2000

Mr. YOUNG of Florida, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106-521) on the bill (H.R. 3908) making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Union Calendar and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All points of order are reserved.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will now put the question on each motion to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today in the order in which that motion was entertained.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 3699, by the yeas and the nays, and

H.R. 3701, by the yeas and nays.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first such vote in this series unless there is intervening business.

JOEL T. BROYHILL POSTAL BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 3699.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3699, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 405, nays 0, not voting 29, as follows:

[Roll No. 46]

YEAS—405

Abercrombie	Cannon	Eshoo
Ackerman	Capps	Etheridge
Aderholt	Capuano	Evans
Allen	Cardin	Everett
Andrews	Carson	Ewing
Archer	Castle	Farr
Armey	Chabot	Fattah
Baca	Chambliss	Filner
Bachus	Chenoweth-Hage	Fletcher
Baird	Clay	Foley
Baker	Clayton	Forbes
Baldacci	Clement	Ford
Baldwin	Clyburn	Fossella
Ballenger	Coble	Fowler
Barcia	Coburn	Frank (MA)
Barr	Collins	Frelinghuysen
Barrett (NE)	Combest	Frost
Barrett (WI)	Condit	Galleghy
Bartlett	Conyers	Ganske
Barton	Cooksey	Gejdenson
Bass	Costello	Gekas
Bateman	Coyne	Gephardt
Becerra	Cramer	Gibbons
Bentsen	Crane	Gilchrest
Bereuter	Crowley	Gillmor
Berkley	Cubin	Gilman
Berman	Cummings	Goode
Berry	Cunningham	Goodlatte
Biggert	Danner	Goodling
Bilbray	Davis (FL)	Gordon
Bilirakis	Davis (IL)	Goss
Bishop	Davis (VA)	Graham
Blagojevich	Deal	Granger
Bliley	DeFazio	Green (TX)
Blumenauer	DeGette	Green (WI)
Blunt	Delahunt	Greenwood
Boehlert	DeLauro	Gutierrez
Boehner	DeLay	Gutknecht
Bonilla	DeMint	Hall (OH)
Bonior	Diaz-Balart	Hall (TX)
Bono	Dickey	Hastings (FL)
Borski	Dicks	Hastings (WA)
Boucher	Dingell	Hayes
Boyd	Dixon	Hayworth
Brady (PA)	Doggett	Hefley
Brady (TX)	Dooley	Herger
Brown (FL)	Doolittle	Hill (IN)
Brown (OH)	Doyle	Hill (MT)
Bryant	Dreier	Hillery
Burr	Duncan	Hilliard
Burton	Dunn	Hinchee
Buyer	Edwards	Hobson
Callahan	Ehlers	Hoeffel
Calvert	Ehrlich	Hoekstra
Camp	Emerson	Holden
Campbell	Engel	Holt
Canady	English	Hooley