that public-private partnerships involving the Federal Government not only are cost effective, these arrangements protect the government from risk because the scoring rules ensure that every GSA expenditure is accounted and appropriated for in a manner that insulates the Federal Government from financial risk. This bill allows the private sector to do the kind of development it does every day. At the same time, H.R. 3069 provides an option of locating Federal facilities as part of the mix and, therefore, of meeting Federal agency needs for which the SEFC has been unavailable for decades.

The Federal Government has been unable to commit financial resources for the development of the SEFC. Considering the competition with other resources, it is fair to say that the Federal Government is unwilling to develop the site notwithstanding the continuing loss in productivity and in revenue to the taxpayers. H.R. 3069, establishing a public-private partnership to develop the site, represents an important breakthrough in achieving the highest and best use of a wasted Federal asset, securing revenue for the Federal Government and providing enhanced opportunities for Federal agency occupancy while at the same time contributing to the local D.C. economy and revival of the surrounding neighborhood whose deterioration traces significantly to this large brownfield site. The approach is mutually beneficial. It is win-win. The Federal Government makes its property available for Federal and private development, including revenue-producing occupancy for the government, and the developer, selected competitively, receives a valuable opportunity to add value. Democrats, Republicans and the President, who have all said they will come together when government and private responsibilities are appropriately apportioned, have found a meeting place in H.R. 3069. I appreciate the bipartisan partnership we have achieved here in the House for the public-private partnership H.R. 3069 represents.

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

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3069 is a great idea. It is a good bill. I urge its passage.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3069, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3069, as amended, the measure just considered by the House.

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

There was no objection.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS BUDGET REQUEST, FY 2001—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 106–233)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the District of Columbia Code, as amended, I am transmitting the FY 2001 Budget Request of the District of Columbia Courts.

The District of Columbia Courts have submitted a FY 2001 budget request for $104.5 million for operating expenses, $18.3 million for capital improvements to courthouse facilities, and $41.8 for Defender Services in the District of Columbia Courts. My FY 2001 budget includes recommended funding levels of $98.0 million for operations, $5.0 million for capital improvements, and $38.4 million for Defender Services. My transmittal of the District of Columbia Courts' budget request does not represent an endorsement of its contents.

This transmittal also includes information on grants and reimbursements forwarded by the Courts in response to the request in Conference Report H. Rept. 106–479.

I look forward to working with the Congress throughout the FY 2001 appropriation process.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *May 8, 2000.*

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 7 p.m.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 25 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 7 p.m.

□ 1901

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT) at 7 o'clock and 1 minute p.m.

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.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H Con. Res. 296, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 3577, by the yeas and nays;

H. Con. Res. 89, by the yeas and nays.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING NECESSITY TO EXPEDITE SETTLEMENT PROCESS FOR DISCRIMINATION CLAIMS AGAINST DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BROUGHT BY AFRICAN-AMERICAN FARMERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 296.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 296, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 216, nays 180, not voting 38, as follows:

[Roll No. 146]

YEAS—216

Aderholt	Chenoweth-Hage	Gilman
Archer	Coble	Goode
Armey	Collins	Goodlatte
Bachus	Combest	Goodling
Baker	Cook	Goss
Baldacci	Cox	Graham
Ballenger	Crane	Granger
Barr	Cunningham	Green (WI)
Barrett (NE)	Davis (VA)	Greenwood
Bartlett	Deal	Gutknecht
Barton	DeLay	Hall (TX)
Bass	DeMint	Hastings (WA)
Bateman	Diaz-Balart	Hayes
Bereuter	Dickey	Hayworth
Biggert	Dingell	Hefley
Bilbray	Dreier	Hill (MT)
Bilirakis	Duncan	Hilleary
Bliley	Dunn	Hobson
Blunt	Ehlers	Hoekstra
Boehlert	Emerson	Horn
Boehner	Engel	Hostettler
Bonilla	English	Houghton
Bono	Ewing	Hulshof
Brady (TX)	Fletcher	Hunter
Bryant	Foley	Hutchinson
Burr	Fossella	Hyde
Burton	Fowler	Isakson
Callahan	Frelinghuysen	Istook
Calvert	Gallegly	Jenkins
Camp	Ganske	Johnson (CT)
Canady	Gekas	Johnson, Sam
Cannon	Gibbons	Jones (NC)
Castle	Gilchrest	Kanjorski
Chabot	Gillmor	Kelly