CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE 13643

July 18, 2001

Ms. McCARTHY of Missouri and Messrs. SUNUNU, DELAHUNT, KIRK, REHERG, INSLEE, and FORD changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the motion to table the motion to instruct was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 238 on the motion to table the motion to instruct, I was disappointed that we did not have the opportunity for a free and open discussion, but as most of the Members know, this issue is not going to go away. We will be bringing this issue back before us. We will be doing it in a bipartisan fashion, because we all know how important these issues are to local communities.

In our State alone, we are looking at trying to make up the difference between $100 million of special education costs and the $32 million that is being provided, and that is $68 million in a small State like Maine, of a population of 1.2 million that are facing increased property taxes and burdens that they have to bear. We recognize sometimes there is competition for those dollars at the local level, and that places a lot of those disabled families at a disadvantage.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the courtesies that have been afforded, and look forward to working with the Members on both sides of the aisle and in the Congress on this very important issue.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees: Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. PETRI, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Messrs. MCKEON, CARPER, ET AL., and Mrs. MILLER of California, Mrs. MILLER of Missouri, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. THOMPSON of Maryland, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. GIBSON, Mr. GOODE, Mr. PRICE, Mr. WATT, Mr. KOEHLER, and Mr. ROEMER.

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 192 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2500.

Mr. BALKDACHI. Mr. Speaker, this issue is a very important issue to almost every Member of this Chamber, if not every Member of this Chamber, regardless of party. This issue is the conferees to go about fully funding special education costs. This is an issue which all of our States, regardless of party and location, billions of dollars in property tax payments by local citizens. This is something that would have benefited, if it was fully funded, not just the disabled but the nondisabled.

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There was no objection.

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There was no objection.
State, the Judiciary, and related agen-
cies for the fiscal year ending Sep-
tember 30, 2002, and for other purposes, as
amended, is further amended as follows:
(1) by striking in subsection (d) "$36", and
inserting "$7";
(2) by inserting subsection (e)(1), by
replacing "No" with "Except as provided in
paragraph (3), no"; and
(3) by adding a new paragraph (e)(3) as
follows:
"(3) The Attorney General is authorized to
charge and collect $3 per individual for the
immigration inspection or pre-inspection of
certain nonimmigrants whose journey
originated in the United States or in
any place set forth in paragraph (1): Provided,
That this authorization shall not apply to
immigration inspection at designated ports
of entry of passengers arriving by the fol-
lowing vessels, when operating on a regular
schedule: Great Lakes international ferries,
or Great Lakes Vessels on the Great Lakes
and connecting waterways.". This title may be
cited as the "Department of Justice
Appropriations Act, 2002".
I TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
AND RELATED AGENCIES
TRADE AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT
RELATED AGENCIES
OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE
REPRESENTATIVE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
For necessary expenses of the Office of
the United States Trade Representative, includ-
ing the hire of passenger motor vehicles and the
employment of experts and consultants
as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, $30,097,000,
of which $21,000,000 shall be available until
expended: Provided, That not to exceed
$98,000 shall be available for official recep-
tion and representation expenses.
INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
For necessary expenses of the Inter-
national Trade Commission, including
the hire of passenger motor vehicles, and services
as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 1108, and not to exceed
$2,500 for official reception and representa-
tion expenses, $51,440,000, to remain available
until expended.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION
OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION
For necessary expenses for international
trade activities of the Department of Com-
merce provided for by law, and for engaging
in trade promotional activities abroad, in-
cluding expenses of grants and cooperative
agreements for the purpose of promoting ex-
ports of United States firms, with regard to
raising of passenger motor vehicles, or by con-
tact for services abroad; payment of
redress claims, in the manner authorized in
the first paragraph of 28 U.S.C. 2672 when such claims
arise in foreign countries; not to exceed
$15,000 for official representation expenses
abroad; awards of compensation to informers
under the Export Administration Act of 1979,
and as authorized by 22 U.S.C. 401(b); pur-
chase of passenger motor vehicles for official
use and motor vehicles for law enforcement
use with special requirement vehicles eligi-
ble for purchase without regard to any price
limitation otherwise established by law,
$68,893,000, to remain available until
expended, of which $7,250,000 shall be for
expenses and other activities in connection
with national security: Provided, That the provisions
of the first sentence of section 105(f) and all of section 108(c) of
the Mutual Educational and Cultural
and 2458(c)) shall apply in carrying out these
activities: Provided further, That pay-
ments and contributions collected and ac-
cepted for materials or services provided as
part of such activities may be retained for use
in covering the cost of such activities, and
for providing information to the public
with respect to the export administration
and national security activities of the De-
partment of Commerce and other export con-
trollers programs of the United States and other
governments.
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE
PROGRAMS
For grants for economic development assis-
tance as provided by the Public Works and
Economic Development Act of 1965, as
amended, and for trade adjustment assist-
ance, $13,000,000, to remain available until
expended.
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
For necessary expenses of administering
the economic development assistance pro-
gram as provided for by law: Provided, That
these funds may be used to mon-
itor projects approved pursuant to title I of
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE
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Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman should rest assured it is not our intent to hold up the process. As I said, it is just that we are 2 hours and 15 minutes ahead of schedule, which is the good news, but we are trying to get just two folks over here, so we appreciate the gentleman’s understanding.

Mr. WOLF. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**

**SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

For necessary expenses related to the 2000 decennial census ($2,580,000), $114,238,000, to remain available until expended:

**PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS**

For expenses necessary for collecting, compiling, analyzing, preparing, and publishing statistics, provided for by law, $159,424,000.

Mr. SERRANO. I understand.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SERRANO. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. Wolf. Mr. Chairman, out of consideration, if somebody comes within the next 5 minutes, even if they miss it, I would not be so strict. I think if they come in 2 hours, it would be a little bit different.

Mr. SERRANO. I understand.

Mr. WOLF. Is this the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS) that the gentleman from New York is speaking of?

Mr. SERRANO. The gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS) and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY).

So it is my understanding that in these two cases, as soon as they come, we can go back and deal with those amendments, within reason?

Mr. WOLF. If the gentleman will yield further, that is right, yes. We are not trying to hurt anybody, obviously, and we would want to be protected, since we did get here earlier for certain reasons, maybe.

It would be helpful, though, if maybe anyone is listening, if they are listening to the House debate and they had an amendment that was up, it would be helpful if the gentleman found the amendment to the amendment that we had moved a little faster. We are hoping to get home earlier than normally we would have been able to get home, so the longer we delay, the harder it will be.

We did accord two Members last night that opportunity.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman should rest assured it is not our intent to hold up the process. As I said, it is just that we are 2 hours and 15 minutes ahead of schedule, which is the good news, but we are trying to get just two folks over here, so we appreciate the gentleman’s understanding.

Mr. WOLF. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**

**SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

For expenses necessary for collecting, compiling, analyzing, preparing, and publishing statistics, provided for by law, $159,424,000.

Periodic Censuses and Programs

For necessary expenses related to the 2000 decennial census ($2,580,000), $114,238,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That, of the total amount available related to the 2000 decennial census ($114,238,000) in new appropriations and $25,000,000 in deobligated balances from prior years, $8,606,000 is for Program Development and Management; $68,330,000 is for Data Content and Products; $9,455,000 is for Field Data Collection and Support Systems; $24,462,000 is for Automated Data Processing and Telecommunications Support; $22,844,000 is for Testing and Evaluation; $1,105,000 is for activities related to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and Pacific Areas; and $2,436,000 is for Marketing, Communications and Partnership activities.

Amendment No. 27 offered by Mrs. MALONEY of New York.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 27 offered by Mrs. MALONEY of New York:

Page 48, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert the following: ‘‘reduced by $2,500,000’’.

Page 48, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert the following: ‘‘increased by $2,500,000’’.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer an amendment for which there is strong bipartisan support with my colleague, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER), on the other side of the aisle.

This amendment would provide funding to begin planning to ensure that all Americans, including those living and working here, are counted. Last year’s census workers fanned out across the Nation to count every single American. Millions of Americans came together to complete their census forms and provide us with a snapshot of America. Unfortunately, during the 2000 Census, this problem was able to include a critical group of Americans: Americans abroad, private citizens, living abroad.

Americans abroad make huge contributions to our economy each year. They encourage overseas expansion of American companies and export sales, help us to expand our trade opportunities, and act as ambassadors to what we as Americans are all about, our American values. Unfortunately, although these hardworking Americans contribute so much to our Nation, although they vote, although they pay taxes, these Americans were not included in the 2000 Census.

I strongly believe that these Americans deserve to be counted. I have met with them from around the world, from the Arabian peninsula, to France, to Latin America. I have gotten their e-mails, letters, and faxes. And what has impressed me the most is that, even though some have been living abroad for years, or even decades, they are still proud to be Americans living abroad. It is very important that they are part of the great civic experience of being part of our national census.

If we truly want to embrace the global economy, then we should keep better track of these critically important citizens. This legislation will provide $2.5 million for the Census Bureau to use to begin planning a census for Americans abroad by 2010. This is a necessary shift for this purpose. I believe this effort is long overdue and that these Americans who offer so much to our Nation deserve to be counted.

I want to remind all of the Members that while they may be living in France or Canada or Italy, they all come from Michigan, Texas, and California; and many do in fact vote and pay taxes in their home States, in all our districts.

Finally, I would like to compliment the patriotism that many Americans abroad have shown in their quest to be included in the census. Their love for our Nation has been an inspiration, and I am proud to offer this amendment on their behalf. I hope all of my colleagues will support this commonsense amendment which will begin the process to ensure that all Americans are included in the census.

Mr. Chairman, my colleague, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Census of the Committee on Government Reform, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER), conducted numerous very important hearings on the need to include Americans abroad. Last year, because of his efforts, there was report language that included a demand that the Census Bureau come forward with a plan. The problem is that the whole time that I have been in Congress we have been asking for this plan. Like Moses, we could be in the desert for 40 years if we do not have a plan.
They are supposed to come back with a plan in September. Yet I fear that it will be like the hollow plans of a statement, a winding of time, and not a concrete plan to go out and count these Americans abroad. This $2.5 million would allow them to have a trial run at counting them so that we could study the proper and best way to make sure that it is fairly and legally done, and not a concrete plan to go out and count these Americans abroad. This $2.5 million would allow them to have a trial run at counting them so that we could study the proper and best way to make sure that it is fairly and legally done, and not a concrete plan to go out and count these Americans abroad.

I want to compliment the fine work of my colleague, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER), and the distinguished ranking member, the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), will accept this amendment.

We did this in 1990 because the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER) had mentioned to me that this report was coming; and just last month the acting director of the Census Bureau said that the September report on counting Americans abroad, and I quote, "will raise serious concerns about the feasibility of counting them." It sounds to me like the Census Bureau is not asking how this can be done, but instead is once again looking at the negative.

This allocation will show that we are serious that 10 years from now we want these citizens counted and we want trial runs in between. We want this to happen for the American citizens. It is important to our country, it is important to our global economy, and it is the fair and right thing to do.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the amendment.

My colleague, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER), has done an outstanding job with regard to this issue. He probably knows more about the issue of the census than most Members will ever know.

There will be a report, the gentleman from Florida has been on top of it; but in the interest of time I will deal with this issue, and we will accept the amendment.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

My colleague from New York is correct, this is a nonpartisan issue and we have been working together for the past several years to try to figure out how to include overseas Americans in the census.

In 1990, they included Federal employees, military, and people working for the State Department or Agriculture Department, because we had administrative records. The question is how do we count the others. And so we tried to do it in the 2000 census. Director Price, the director for under President Clinton, felt it was impossible at that late stage to include it. Our goal is to have them counted in the 2010 census.

Last year, in this appropriation bill, we included language to require a report by the end of September. I met with the bureau again this morning, and I am assured we are going to have a report on how we come out doing it. It is not an easy job, and that is how Director Pruitt explained the problem to us. We are going to have a hearing again next week with the bureau.

This gets to the question of who do we count. Just because someone has a U.S. passport, but has not been to the United States in 20 years and does not intend to, do they get counted? Those are the type of questions we have to get resolved.

So we are raising a lot of questions. The goal is to having it done in 2010. I do not object to putting this amount in this particular appropriation bill. I do not know what the right amount is. I think the $2.5 million was an arbitrary number. The Bureau has given me assurances in September they will have a more accurate number, whether it is $0 or $2.5 million, and I hope, so in conference we can get the right amount in there.

But I agree with the gentlewoman that we need to count them. I am glad we are actually putting something in the appropriation bill to specifically say we need to get them counted. And when we get the report in September, and I hope it is more accurate or more representative than the gentlewoman thinks, that we can move forward with it. This is something we are going to work together on, and I feel confident that in conference we will get the right dollar amount. However, as I say, I have no objection to including this amendment.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Florida. I yield to the gentlewoman from New York.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I would like to first of all thank the distinguished chairman for accepting this amendment; and to my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER), I wish to thank him for all of his hard work on this. And from the bottom of my heart, and sincerely, I sincerely wish he were not retiring at the end of the term. The gentleman has been a distinguished leader on many, many issues, particularly the census.

But I know that 10 years from now I will probably still be here, and they are going to be yelling their heads off at me saying, You and DAN MILLER said you would take care of it. So I am glad the gentleman is taking a continued leadership role to be sure that by 2010 we have a viable plan that will work, that will have strong standards that everyone understands, that are fair, and really represent the interests of our country and the interests of our citizens.

I thank the gentleman so much, and congratulations on accepting it.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, as the gentlewoman knows, we have had our differences on other issues with regard to the census, but this is certainly one we have had agreement on.

It is a frustration that we share with the real professionals of the bureau who really have a challenge on their hands. But we are going to do it because we have to do it.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentlelady from New York, Representative MALONEY, to allocate $2.5 million for the Census Bureau to begin planning the portion of the 2010 Decennial Census that will count Americans living abroad.

Private sector Americans abroad won the opportunity to vote by absentee ballot over two decades ago, but they are still fighting for the right to participate in the Decennial Census.

Somewhere between three and ten million private sector Americans live overseas. Traditionally, they vote, they pay taxes, and own property in the U.S.; and now, they would like to be included in the Decennial Census. As one American abroad put it, "by excluding us from Census 2000, the U.S. government is telling us that our taxes count and our votes count, but that we as U.S. citizens do not."

Regrettably, the Census Bureau has maintained an "out of sight, out of mind" attitude. In an era of increasing globalization this perspective makes no sense. Americans abroad, as informal "ambassadors" of the U.S., play a vital role in exporting U.S. goods, services, expertise, and culture.

Americans abroad have begun to fight back at the polls and in Washington, and they are finding some very receptive ears. Led by the House Committee on the census, a strong bipartisan consensus has emerged on Capitol Hill to enumerate U.S. citizens overseas.

In fact, I have introduced legislation ensuring that all Americans living abroad are included in the Decennial Censuses. The U.S. government has done U.S. citizens overseas a disservice by treating them as "invisible," and it's high time that we recognize that Americans abroad do count.

Accordingly, I look forward to working with Congresswoman MALONEY on this important issue throughout this Congress, and I urge all of our colleagues to support this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY). The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 29 OFFERED BY MRS. MALONEY OF NEW YORK

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 29 offered by Mrs. MALONEY of New York:

Page 48, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert the following: "(increased by $500,000)".

Page 48, line 14, after the dollar amount, insert the following: "(reduced by $500,000)".

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I rise to amend the fiscal
year 2002 appropriations of the U.S. Census Bureau.

On Monday night, I appeared before the Committee on Rules on behalf of myself and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH) to ask that this amendment be protected from a point of order. That committee did not grant my request.

My intent, Mr. Chairman, was to make sure that the Census Bureau have adequate funds to produce a special report on the data from the service-based enumeration from the 2000 census. While those data are included in the tables that are currently being released, they are not in a form that is easily accessible so that local governments can access this information.

In the 2000 census, the Census Bureau made a major effort to count people with no usual residence. They counted people at shelters, they counted people at food kitchens, they counted people at mobile food vans, and they counted people on the streets. This effort is similar to past censuses. What was different in 2000 was the Census Bureau's very important partnership program, which the chairman and I worked very hard to implement.

As a result of the emphasis in 2000 on partnering with local governments and community groups, the service-based enumeration was qualitatively different than in the past. Local communities devoted considerable time and resources to assisting the Census Bureau in this count. In some cities the local government provided blankets as inducements to get people to cooperate with the census. In other cities, local citizens who knew the city were sworn in and went with the census takers to facilitate the interviews. In nearly all cities, local governments were active partners in this operation. And, in fact, one night the chairman and I went out to count the homeless together with the bureau.

Consequently, those local governments are interested in seeing the results of their efforts. The data provided in the first census data released do not allow governments that opportunity. Instead, it is nearly impossible to sort out the results of this operation from the current data. At one point I was told that the Census Bureau decided not to release these data because of the poor quality of the data. I am pleased to report that these data will be released in a special report this fall. This amendment is to ensure that sufficient funds are available to produce that report.

I would like to make two other comments about these data: first, there has been some confusion about what these data represent. It is often convenient to call these data “the data on the homeless.” Those who advocate on behalf of those who find themselves without adequate shelter bristle at this suggestion, and they are correct in doing so. In the 2000 census, the Census Bureau counted a little more than 280,000 people in shelters and at soup kitchens. Only by one and a half people should delude themselves that this is an accurate count of the homeless.

In fact, it was the release of these data in 1990 at the track level that showed just how clearly the count did not present an equal chance. Here in Washington, D.C., the track that includes the White House and the Capitol, and the stretch of Constitution Avenue and Pennsylvania Avenue in between, showed a street population of 11. The track adjacent to the White House, which includes McPherson Square, showed a street population of zero. One only has to walk through these areas to understand the inadequacies of these counts.

This is not a good reason to suppress these data. I am pleased that the Census Bureau is issuing a special report on the service-based enumeration. That report can clearly describe just what these data do and do not represent.

Our country is founded on the principle of free and open access to information. We have a long history of struggling against totalitarian regimes that would rather keep their citizens in the dark. It would be a tragic turn of events if our census, which is at the constitutional center of our Federal information system, were not open to the public. Suppressing information should never be a substitute for educating the public.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment reduces the appropriations for other periodic censuses and programs by $500,000 and increases the appropriations for data content and products by the same amount. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Let me read a letter signed by the National Alliance to End Homelessness, the National Coalition for the Homelessness, and the National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty. They say: “We write to express support for the U.S. Census Bureau’s decision not to release a separate homeless count in this 2000 census.”

National advocates worked closely with the Census Bureau during the planning and implementation of the 2000 Census to help ensure that people without housing would be counted.

We believe that people without housing should be counted by the Census for the same reason that people with housing should be counted.

They also go on to say, however, advocates urge the Census not to release a separate count. They go on to say, in addition, a separate homeless count would be highly misleading because in most cases homelessness is not a permanent condition but a state of extreme poverty marked by temporary lack of housing. People move in and out of homelessness throughout time such that more people will experience homelessness over the course of time than any other point of time.

So for that reason, the people who know more about this body of work than anybody else, the National Alliance to End Homelessness, the National Coalition for the Homelessness and the National Law Center on Homelessness, oppose it. We urge the rejection of the Maloney amendment.

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Chairman, in strong support of the Maloney-Kucinich amendment to ensure that the Census Bureau has sufficient funds to produce a special report on the data collected for the 2000 Census from the service because of the enumeration and targeted nonshelter outdoor location programs.

As the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) explained, for the 2000 census local governments and homeless advocacy groups across the country in a unique partnership with the Census Bureau invested resources in counting Americans sleeping in shelters, eating at soup kitchens and living on the street. The Census Bureau has decided not to show the count of people living in shelters and people living on the streets separately. People counted on the street will be lumped in with people living in other noninstitutional group quarters, which are dormitories or other places that people live that are not operated by the government.

Local governments and community groups expected to learn the results of this collection. However, the data currently provided by the Census Bureau is not in a format useful to local governments. It is essential to learn that the Census Bureau would be releasing a special report this fall showing some data collected through the service-based enumeration.

Our amendment will provide adequate funding for the production of the report. I strongly urge the Census Bureau to include in the report all tracked level data collected by the Census Bureau through the targeted nonshelter outdoor locations and other service-based enumeration programs. Only data provided at the local geographic level will enable communities to determine what services are needed by residents of their community.

I would like to clarify that the data gathered on people staying in shelters and living on streets is not intended to be interpreted as an official government count of the homeless. I can understand the concern of some of the national groups who would believe that it would be interpreted as an official count of the homeless. But due to the great difficulty in locating people living on the street, under bridges and in
Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

We owe it to local government and community groups which spent days assisting census takers in this effort to make the information public.

I have been contacted by local homeless advocacy groups in my congressional district in Cleveland, Ohio, urging the release of this data. One group, the Northeast Ohio Coalition for the Homeless, assisted the Census Bureau by holding a service fair to increase the number of homeless people counted. As a publisher of a street newspaper, they support the release of the information collected by the government. They also believe that the staff hours that went into this count would be an utter waste of time and resources if the results were not published in a forum useful to local communities.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and provide your local governments access to the information collected on people living in shelters and on the street.

Homelessness is a serious problem in this country. All of us know that it has many manifestations: people living on the street, people living in cars, people living under bridges, people assigned to homeless shelters, people living in government-sponsored shelter. But for all of the work that the Census Bureau did in its last enumeration, I think it is important and essential that this Congress and the people of the United States have the ability to have the exact data that was gathered by the Census Bureau, to have that information made public.

We have fought for it. There ought to be freedom of information for the public. Then it is up to us to determine how to interpret that information. But to withhold the information or to say it might be misinterpreted really is to lose an opportunity to get a broader assessment of the picture of homelessness in this country.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to work with the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. Maloney) on this.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KUCINICH. I yield to the gentlewoman from New York.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding and I place in the Record statements by local homeless advocates who want to see the numbers. I could read it, but I will place it in the Record.

CENSUS: LOCAL HOMELESS ADVOCATES WHO WANT THE NUMBERS

"Who are they safeguarding?" asked Ron Reinhart, director of the Salvation Army’s PASS Program in Cleveland. "They don't want people to know what a poor job they have done. (Census Numbers: Cleveland, the Plain Dealer, 6-21-01.)"

Brian Davis, head of the Northeast Ohio Coalition for the Homeless, helped count the homeless in 1990. He again tried to do it all in one day. He said the 2000 count was much improved, but not without major problems. "It's important to have these numbers. There are 1,600 (shelter) beds in Cleveland. And all the beds are usually full. You should get at least 1,600 homeless people." (Census Keeps Lid on Homeless Numbers, Cleveland, the Plain Dealer, 6-21-01.)

"It really doesn't make any difference to us when the census numbers come out. But it does strike me as being extremely weird," said John Suggs, executive director of the Presbyterian Night Shelter of Tarrant County, near downtown Fort Worth. "They had a lot of people here counting the homeless people inside and outside the shelter. Why do all of that work and not share it with the public?" (After Costly Count, Census Skips Homeless, The Fort Worth Star-Telegram, 6-23-01.)

Tille Bultman, director of Mission Arlington, also questioned the decision to withhold the numbers. "We don't depend on stats," she said. "However, the folks are expecting information. (After Costly Count, Census Skips Homeless; Report to Reveal Only People in Shelters, News Section, page 1 Fort Worth Star-Telegram, 6-23-01.)"

"I'd rather have (the numbers) now. It's almost been a year since we've done it," said Candis Brady, communications director for the 700-bed shelter for the Homeless in Midway City, Calif. "It's getting harder to get funding for programs." (Census Policy on Homeless Draws Criticism, Midway City, CA, Associated Press, 6-27-01.)

Leslie Leitch, director of Baltimore's Office of Homeless Services, said she also thought the census was going to release more detailed figures. Now, she said, her city council has been told they can only receive a survey of people in soup kitchens and living on the streets. (Census Policy on Homeless Draws Criticism, Baltimore, Associated Press, 6-27-01.)

"Here in Seattle, we worked hard to get people to cooperate with the census, and we would support releasing information," said D'Anne Mount, spokeswoman for the Seattle strategic planning office. (Numbering the Homeless, Associated Press, 6-29-01.)

Still, Tavares (Columbus City Councilwoman) says there has to be a better way. "By not having the numbers, we're missing out on dollars that would come back . . . for homeless programs, child care, funding for education, emergency food services, transportation and many more," Tavares said. "These are living, breathing citizens in our community. (Census Numbers Muzzle Homeless Count: Census Numbers to Include Only Those at Shelters, Dispatch.com, 7-17-01.)"

Mr. KUCINICH. Reclaiming my time, the gentlewoman is correct. I have a letter here from the Northeast Ohio Coalition for the Homeless which supports the release and the number of people counted during the census as stated in the Maloney-Kucinich amendment to H.R. 2500.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the rest of the first sentence of words.

Mr. Chairman, I support the Maloney-Kucinich amendment to provide the funds necessary for a special report on the counts from a Census 2000 program called the Service Based Enumeration.

One of the significant improvements in the 2000 census was the way the Census Bureau reached out to local governments to improve the census count. This was good for the census and good for the communities.

Nowhere was that partnership more evident than in the effort to count people who during the census had no usual place to live. Some of those people were sleeping in shelters. Some were sleeping on the street. Some were sleeping in cars or in buildings that the Census Bureau considered vacant, and the census counted those people at soup kitchens and mobile food vans.

To make this count of a special population happen, local governments and community groups donated time, energy and money to the census. In some communities, counting this special population was a major undertaking. In others, it was a modest effort. Most communities worked with the Census Bureau to make this count happen.

In 1990, Congress worked with the Census Bureau to assure that any time the street and shelter counts were published they were accompanied with the appropriate caution that these numbers should not be taken as a count of the homeless. That was a successful cooperative effort, and to my knowledge those numbers have not been misused.

Nowhere, some of the groups who advocate on behalf of the homeless worry that the publication of the 2000 census numbers from the street and shelter count will be misused. Consequently, the Census Bureau included those counts with other categories in a way so they could not be separated out.

The acting director of the Census Bureau told me that these numbers would be published in a separate report this fall. The amendment I am proposing would provide the resources necessary for that special report, and I applaud the Census Bureau for taking this approach. I am sure that this report will contain the same cautions as 1990. These data should not be used as a count of the homeless.

At the same time, the special report will give local governments and community groups a way of evaluating their efforts. We all realize that the 2000 census count is seriously flawed, but the only way to improve on that count is to make it public and to enlist the efforts of all involved in improving those data in the next census.

Mr. Chairman, I ask my colleagues to support this amendment so we can continue to improve uncounted persons and end Tavares' statement: "This was good for the census and good for the communities."
the Maloney-Kucinich amendment and to point out that all across the Nation we have had homeless advocates who have stated to me about this issue that we have raised.

A Columbus city councilwoman stated, “By not having the numbers, we are missing out on dollars that would come back for homeless programs, child care, funding for education, emergency food services, transportation and many more. These are living, breathing citizens in our community.” That was reported on the Columbus Dispatch.com.

Mr. Chairman, D’Anne Mount, spokeswoman for the Seattle Strategic Planning Office, said, “Here in Seattle, we worked hard to get people to cooperate with the census, and we would support releasing more information.”

Mr. CLAY. Reclaiming my time, that is what the census is about, how we actually count those in the different communities. As the gentleman said, local governments and community groups want to know how many people actually exist in their communities.

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILNER of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Chairman, in Midway City, California, a communications director for a 700-bed shelter for the homeless said it could help in getting homeless programs. She stated, “I would rather have the numbers now. It has been a year since we have done it.”

Mr. MILLER of Florida. I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. I commend the gentleman from Ohio for his concern on this issue, because we are concerned about getting the most accurate count on the homeless.

Mr. Chairman, the 2000 census is the most accurate census in the history of this country. We counted almost 99 percent. It is very successful.

On the particular issue, the professionals at the Bureau and the leading advocates on homeless in Washington here are opposed to this amendment. I find it ironic in a way that during the past years of debate with the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) on issues with respect to the census, she said trust the professionals of the Bureau. Well, let us trust the professionals of the Bureau.

This is not accurate information to release, and that is why the Bureau is opposed to it. Our experience with the 1990 census was that when the numbers are presented in the way that the amendment would require, the homeless population and their service providers are hurt more than they are helped. The data collected during these operations are already included in the population counts for all areas, but it would be misleading to say this is an accurate representation of the homeless population.

In fact, Mr. Chairman, contrary to popular belief, the Census Bureau did not intend to have a, quote, “homeless” count in 1990. However, because of the way the numbers were released in 1990, people thought that the Bureau was releasing a homeless count. Homeless groups were up in arms over the release of this information in 1990.

That is why three of the most prominent homeless organizations in the Nation agree with the Census Bureau professionals and would like to see this amendment defeated.

These homeless advocates do not want to see the mistake of 1990 repeated again, a mistake that they believe hurt the homeless cause in our Nation.

This report will be ready by the fall of 2001 and will provide data on this population at the national level and at a subnational level. This report will also note the limitations of the census when measuring this highly transient population.

We should respect the judgment of the professionals at the Census Bureau and the homeless advocates and not mandate the release of unreliable, inaccurate numbers.

We should defeat this amendment and support the National Alliance to End Homelessness, the National Coalition for the Homeless, and the National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty. We need to support the homeless.

That is the reason this amendment is not appropriate and we should defeat it.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Florida. I yield to the gentlewoman from New York.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I do rely on the Census Bureau to give us the information. I know that last year as the chairman of the Subcommittee on Census, the gentleman from Florida was very concerned about political manipulation of the census data. I wonder if he would comment on whether or not this situation is an example of political manipulation. The Census Bureau consulted with a special interest group and then decided not to publish the numbers. This is one homeless group. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH) and I have a list of other groups that would like this information. What if it had been the NRA? What if it had been NOW? What is the difference?

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Reclaiming my time, since January 20, the election, there is no political appointees at the Census Bureau. They are all professionals. The acting director of the Census Bureau is a career person with the Federal Government. There are no political people at the Census Bureau.

This is not a political issue. These are the professionals at the Bureau that said they would not release these numbers because they are not accurate numbers.

And the professionals say, “We don't have a homeless count.”

And so the homeless people do not want to have numbers misinterpreted.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

July 18, 2001

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 28 OFFERED BY MRS. MALONEY

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 28 offered by Mrs. Maloney of New York:

Page 48, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert the following: “(increased by $2,000,000)”.

Page 48, line 14, after the dollar amount, insert the following: “(increased by $2,000,000)”.

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The Census Bureau changed the question on Hispanic origin in the 2000 census: and as a result, our ability to measure changes in subgroups of Hispanics has been severely hindered. This amendment is to provide the funds necessary for the Census Bureau to create accurate counts of subgroups of Hispanics from the 2000 census.

In the 2000 census, the question on Hispanic origin had a subtle change...
Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Chairman, what we are trying to do is to get support of not having a recount, but in having a more specific indication of the communities that have just been lumped together. As we all know, the Hispanic community is showing the greatest population growth than any other group. A part of our responsibility is to not put people by a label, nor more than we would be comfortable in counting Europeans, not taking into consideration whether they are French or German or Irish; but the most important thing, it would seem to me, is that we should be trying to find some way to get the information that we can more properly allow this group to assimilate into our community, into our country, and to be as productive as they can be.

As we all know, the census data is used not only to designate the type of programs that we want but are used to define what type of school districts we should have, what political subdivisions there should be for those who want to run for city office or State office or indeed the reapportionment for the United States Congress, and should take into consideration the background, culture, and languages of the people that come from that community. So what we are asking is to rearrange it so the resources will be there for the Census Bureau to give us a clearer understanding of who we call Hispanic.

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

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. It is also, I can tell Members, a flawed amendment because it does not do anything. It just kind of moves money around without having any kind of stream of thought to it. The way this amendment is set up is to move funding from various census appropriation accounts to other accounts in a very, very confusing way.

I understand what the gentleman and the chairman are trying to do, but the professionals have made a decision and many believe that this would be the camel's nose under the tent, the slippery slope. Although the 2000 census is considered to be the most accurate in history, it is understandable that some have had some concern. But the professionals would be opposed to this. We really cannot go back. It does not really do anything other than flip money around and back forth in a very, very confusing way.

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problem that it has caused, we have a chance to go and correct it. That is what this amendment seeks to do.

Let us correct this data so it more properly reflects, in the case that my colleague so eloquently made, the Dominican population in New York and other places in the country.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. I understand the goal that we want to make sure we have all the subgroups counted; but let us first of all remember we have the most accurate census in history, and for the Hispanic population, we had a very, very successful census.

I think the Hispanic population deserves a lot of credit for actively participating in working out the census for 2000. The total increase in Hispanic population is 58 percent. We should be very pleased at the success of that. That was the primary goal of the Census Bureau, is to get the best, most accurate number of the Hispanic population, and we did that.

When it gets down to subgroups within that, you are right, there were three groups, Mexican, Puerto Rican or Cuban, listed. But then there was a blank to fill in if one wanted to identify as somebody else. Ninety-five percent of the people filled in something. The rest of us, we cannot retroactively go back and change what 95 percent of the people wrote in. What we will be able to do when this number comes out, whether it is late 2002, or I was told early 2003, there will be a report from the Census Bureau reporting on the long-form data, which only went to one out of every six people. On the long-form data there is a question of birthplace. So we will have a more accurate number for the long-form data. So I do not think that is at fault.

The question, is, we cannot retroactively fix that, but it sets a dangerous precedent. That is the reason, again, the professionals at the bureau, let us trust the professionals. Do not manipulate the numbers. It would force the Census Bureau to rewrite people's answers in a way that they self-identify themselves on the short form. This would be unprecedented and change a basic Census Bureau policy.

The overall count on Hispanics is not in question. In fact, it is the best count in history, with a 58 percent increase. The 2000 census is considered the most accurate there is, and especially the Hispanic count. In New York City, the number of Dominicans and other Hispanic subgroups may have been changed as a result of the change in the wording, where "Dominican" was not used as an example, because they wanted to simplify the questionnaire to get the best response for Hispanics overall, so there were no examples shown.

There was a lot of research put into this questionnaire. They did focus groups, they did sample testing of the questionnaire, and the bottom line goal was the best total count for Hispanics.

Now, when we get to the subgroups, that is where this 2002–2003 report will be based on the long form, and that is where I think the most informative information can come on the Dominicans. But we cannot retroactively try to change what people said. Ninety-five percent of the people filled in something there, and you cannot say just because they wrote "Hispanic," they are Dominican. We need to wait for the 2002–2003 report and trust the professionals at the bureau on this issue.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Chairman, I stand in support of the Maloney–Rangel amendment to improve the count of Hispanics in the 2000 census. This issue is a very simple one: the Census Bureau changed the question on Hispanic origin from a blank to a demographic format on the 2000 questionnaire. As a result, it is difficult to compare the count from some of the subgroups of Hispanics.

The Census Bureau can go a long way towards fixing this problem using data from the long form. This amendment makes sure the money to fix this problem is in the right place.

I am a bit puzzled by those who oppose this amendment. Frankly, a bit puzzled about why the Census Bureau has not come up with a plan to fix this problem. Do these people not care about an accurate count on Hispanic groups?

Mr. Chairman, the Census Bureau director, Ken Pruitt, went around the country talking to the American people about how the census was an American celebration. He called it a celebration of our country and our democracy. He said that what he made our democracy uniquely American. The American people listened to the director and responded in an unprecedented fashion. I do not know of a single person in this House or professional census taker or statistician who predicted that the 2000 census would have the kind of response we witnessed.

Now it is the Government's turn to respond to the people. The numbers for some of the Hispanic groups do not make sense because the Census Bureau changed the question, and the new question changed the way people answered. What is more, the problem can be fixed.

Now is the time for the Census Bureau to show its thanks to the American people for their part in making this one of the best censuses ever by producing the best data ever. The Census Bureau can do the work, and we here in this House can provide the funds to make that happen, or we can turn our backs on the American people and take their cooperation for granted.

If we defeat this amendment, we will be telling the American people that they were taken, once again, by their government and this House of Representatives, for granted.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLAY. I yield to the gentlewoman from New York.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for his excellent statement, and I would like to just underscore what the change in the question meant. In 1990, 1.9 million Hispanics were classified as "other." In 2000, 6 million Hispanics were classified as "other." That is 17 percent. Why? Because, as my colleague has pointed out and as we well know, the bureau changed the question.

In 2000, according to the Census Bureau, Hispanic population, 17.6 percent of the Hispanic population was classified as "other." That makes "other" the second largest group of Hispanics. Now, only the bureau can tell us how many Hispanics this change has resulted in changing the question. And why will my colleagues on the other side of the aisle not support our efforts to answer this question? We are merely asking to be able to get this question answered and to direct the resources to make that happen.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, let me first open my comments by saying that I do not have to repeat, the record will show I have been totally supportive of full funding the Census Bureau for the last few years; that I have gotten as the ranking member up on this floor and voted not only for but supported the professionals who work at the Census Bureau. So I am clear on that, that this amendment and this conversation and this debate should in no way be seen as an attack. There is no need to defend the professionals at the Census Bureau, because we all respect the work that they do.

However, the point here is that in trying to do the best job possible and in taking into consideration what they had to do, there were a couple of mistakes made this year. One of them is this issue that the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) so aptly bring up in this amendment that I support, and that is the whole issue that in areas throughout the country, but you take especially an area like New York City, of not giving an opportunity for a Hispanic subgroup to identify themselves, is in fact not gathering the proper information.

I want to make that point clear. This is not about who is pleased with this information. This is not about who we make happy by providing this information. This is about the fact that we
fund the census, full force, in the hope that they would get out the best accurate information.

Well, you cannot get the best accurate information if people who would like to identify themselves, again, if you will, a second time, do not get an opportunity to do so. There is the discussion New York City that there might be up to 150,000 missing Dominicans. They are not missing from the Hispanic count as much, although there is an undercount, we know. They are not missing from the New York City or New York State or the national count; but they are missing for purposes of identifying who they are.

While it is true that on this House floor there are many Members who always appeal about we are one Nation and should not divide ourselves along certain lines, and we can all agree on that, the census happens to be the one constitutional institution that is supposed to do exactly what some people may not think is to go identity you at the national level, at the block level, ethnically, racially, to try to find out who it is living in this country and how we provide services and how we celebrate who we are as a country.

So I support this amendment, in the hope that the Census Bureau, within their large massive funding operation, within the support that they receive from us, they can understand that there was a slight error made here and that they have to be able to deal with that.

I will give you an example: when the first numbers came in, some of the articles in New York said “Puerto Rican community grows as other Hispanic community grows in leaps and bounds.” I looked at it and said, who is this “other” that is growing so much? Then it dawned on me that “other” was everybody else, and perhaps it may be that there were not articles that were accurate, because when you break the “others” up, none of them reach the amount that the Puerto Ricans have in New York City. Yet the information given out is that “others” has become this incredible new number that, one, we do not know how to service; two, we do not know where they come from; and, three, we do not know how best to deal with all of their needs.

So if you look at this, you are really not asking for anything that should not have been put forth in the first instance. I would hope that we would realize that in supporting the Maloney-Rangel amendment, we in fact get to the full truth, and that is what the census was supposed to give us in the first place.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Let us clarify what the situation is. On the short form, the question is, is the person Spanish, Hispanic, Latino, and they check. In 1990, most people either checked Mexican, Puerto Rican or Cuban. Seventy percent of the people filled out the other category. But of that, only 5 percent left are blank. In the “other” category, only 5 percent said “other.” Others wrote in, 7 percent of the people wrote in Hispanic. Well, maybe they meant Dominican, but it was not a mistake, by the way, when they removed Dominican, because there are so many different subgroups within the Hispanic population. We have Costa Rican. We have Guatemalan. We have Honduran. We have Nicaraguan. We have Ecuadorian, Colombian, Chilean, Bolivian. So we cannot list them all or the form gets too long and then we affect the total response.

We really wanted to get the best response we could. So the Bureau took the three largest subgroups, which are Mexican, Cuban, and Puerto Rican, and then left a blank space: fill it in. But we cannot go back and change what someone put in. If someone wrote in the word “Hispanic,” we cannot go back and figure out what the intent is. That is the reason why the long form data, which will be forthcoming in the next year or so, will have more details; and we look forward to that detail, which will have a breakdown for Dominican.

But we cannot change short form data. We cannot read the intent. If someone wrote the word “Spanish” in there, did they mean to say Dominicans? Or did they mean Peruvian? Did they mean to say Chilean? How do we interpret that? We cannot. So the Bureau very intentionally felt that the number one goal was to get the best Hispanic count possible.

I see my colleague from Texas. We had a very successful Hispanic count, and the differential was tremendously improved. So we should rejoice at the success of the census. Part of the reason I think is we kept the simpler form. They pretested it. They focused on it. They came up with the best form they can to get the best response rate. So I think right now we should be commending them and await this report in another year, a year-and-a-half from now.

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Rangel-Maloney amendment. I think, as someone who represents a community which has a substantial Hispanic population, I can say that I understand the concerns that have been expressed here by my colleagues.

It is a matter of record that in both 1990 and 2000 those who marked that category “other” were asked to write in a particular group; and in 1990, after “other,” the questionnaire listed, print on the form, for example, Argentinian, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, El Salvadoran, Spaniard and so on. In 2000, those who marked “other” were only given the instruction: “print group.” So, as a result, there were far fewer people who marked that category “other” and, as a result, there were groups that were understated in the 2000 Census.

I think it is really important that we remember that, in addition to the enumerative aspects of this census, there is a matter of pride which is involved. Any time any of us have ever gone to a citizenship ceremony, we see people so proud to be Americans, but at the same time they reserve something deep in terms of an expression of who they came from. We are all Americans. We take pride in that. But we have a right to be able to keep these deeper connections, those cultural connections which also express who we are.

So when the census is designed in such a way that it stops that expression from happening, it really is an offense to so many of the groups that are now part of this wonderful cultural mosaic which is the United States of America. So I think that we need to ask the census to have greater sensitivity in making sure that we have an opportunity to correct this miscounting of Hispanic Americans in the 2000 Census.

So I wanted to express my support for this, but also I think we need to reflect on the underlying cause which animates the concern of all of us expressing our positions here on this amendment. That is, people are celebrating that they are part of this great country, but they deserve to be identified as to the various lands that they have come from.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, as chairman of the Hispanic Caucus’s Task Force on the Census and Civil Rights, I rise in favor and in support of the Maloney-Rangel amendment. Let me explain why, because I believe that I actually bring the truth of all perspectives, in light of the responsibility and duties that the Caucus has to the Hispanic community in the United States.

The first thing to recognize is that the Hispanic community, in and of itself, it is one community. We are unlike any other community. Therein lies our strength but also some problems, and this is what we are attempting to address.
Mr. REYES. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the Maloney-Rangel amendment to improve the accuracy of the Hispanic census data.

Compared to the 1990 census, the 2000 census changed the way it asked Hispanics to identify their country of origin. In both censuses, individuals were asked to identify their Hispanic origin as Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban or other. The "other" category was treated is what changed. In both 1990 and 2000, those who marked other were asked to write in a particular group. In 1990, after "other," the questionnaire listed "Print one group, for example: Argentinian, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadorian, Spaniard, and so on." In 2000, those who marked other were only given the instruction "Print group." The result of this was that far fewer people who marked "other" wrote in a group, and the count of groups like Colombians and Dominicans is understated in the 2000 census.

The Maloney-Rangel amendment will enable the Census Bureau to conduct a report on what the census results would have likely been, had the question been phrased the same way it was in 1990. This will provide us with useful, supplemental information about the Hispanic population.

The Hispanic community is becoming increasingly diverse. Having accurate information about the diversity of the Hispanic population will enable us to better target resources that are culturally sensitive to these communities. It is important to remember that the Hispanic community is not homogeneous. For example, the best way to communicate and reach out to Mexican-Americans is not the same as the best, most effective way to reach out to Dominican-Americans. This is why we should enable the Census Bureau to conduct a study and provide the public with information that gives us a better understanding of the true diversity within the Hispanic community.

Hispanics deserve to be accurately counted. As Chair of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, I therefore support the Maloney-Rangel amendment and urge all my colleagues to do the same.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY).

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) will be postponed.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

Mr. REYES. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the Maloney-Rangel amendment to improve the accuracy of the Hispanic census data.

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Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MILLER of Florida) having assumed the Chair, directed the Clerk to notify the White House that the Committee of the House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2500) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

FURTHER LIMITATION ON AMENDMENTS DURING FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2500, DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during further consideration of H.R. 2500 in the Committee of the Whole, pursuant to House Resolution 192 and the order of the House of July 17, 2001, each amendment shall not be subject to amendment (except that the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or a designee, each may offer one pro forma amendment for the purpose of further debate on any pending amendment).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Speaker of the House, pursuant to the provisions of the original rule? Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, that is correct.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, withdrawing my right to object, and I will not object; we certainly worked this out and I am fine with it, this side is fine with it. I just wanted to clarify one point.

This covers, obviously, these amendments; and all other amendments then are still under the 5-minute rule, under the original rule?

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, that is correct.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.