

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Thursday, May 22, 1997

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina].

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
May 22, 1997.

I hereby designate the Honorable CHARLES H. TAYLOR to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Reverend Sam P. Lamback, Jr., Byron United Methodist Church, Byron, GA, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray. O Creator God, You have gifted and assembled Your servants on this new day for the vital work of leading the Nation. We pause to honor the memory of our veterans on the upcoming Memorial Day.

In all the proclamations, projects, and paperwork at hand, align our spirits with Your will. Encourage and equip us for the tough tasks of service amid the competing claims of a diverse and strong-willed people. Work in us firmness and compassion in proper balance.

As You give direction to those who direct our Nation, may humility surpass self-interest, and cooperation resolve personal quests.

So may what is best for America be found to be what is best for humankind, and peace become the product of our labors and the satisfaction of our strong service together.

In Your Holy Name we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the Chair's approval of the Journal.

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

Mr. GIBBONS. 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. Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. TRAFICANT led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill and a concurrent resolution of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 1650. An act to authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to Mother Teresa of Calcutta in recognition of her outstanding and enduring contributions through humanitarian and charitable activities, and for other purposes.

H. Con. Res. 67. Concurrent resolution authorizing the 1997 Special Olympics Torch Relay to be run through the Capitol Grounds.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 430. An act to amend the Act of June 20, 1910, to protect the permanent trust funds of the State of New Mexico from erosion due to inflation and modify the basis on which distributions are made from those funds.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 543) "An Act to provide certain protections to volunteers, nonprofit organizations, and governmental entities in lawsuits based on the activities of volunteers."

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO UNITED STATES GROUP OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, and pursuant to the provisions of 22 USC 1928a, the Chair an-

nounces the Speaker's appointment of the following Members of the House to the United States Group of the North Atlantic Assembly:

Messrs. BEREUTER of Nebraska, chairman; SOLOMON of New York, vice chairman; REGULA of Ohio; BATEMAN of Virginia; BLLEY of Virginia; BOEHLERT of New York; Mrs. ROUKEMA of New Jersey; and Messrs. BALLENGER of North Carolina; HAMILTON of Indiana; RUSH of Illinois; LANTOS of California; and MANTON of New York.

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain fifteen 1-minute slots from each side.

INTRODUCTION OF THE REV. SAMUEL P. LAMBACK, JR., GUEST CHAPLAIN

(Mr. CHAMBLISS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in order to recognize the Rev. Samuel P. Lamback, Jr., who served as guest Chaplain this day in giving the Chamber's morning invocation.

Originally from Macon, GA, Reverend Lamback was born and raised in my congressional district. After serving with distinction in the U.S. Army, he and his wife, Ginni, have returned to middle Georgia where Reverend Lamback now lives in Byron, GA, and serves as pastor of the Byron United Methodist church.

Reverend Lamback has devoted his life to serving others. Following his graduation from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, where I might add he was under the tutelage of our own chaplain, the Rev. Jim Ford, he served his country and fellow servicemen for 30 years as a chaplain in the U.S. Army.

Rev. Lamback represents the finest aspects of American culture he has led a life of excellence and obedience in serving his God, his church, his beliefs, and a grateful Nation.

It is truly an honor for me to recognize a constituent who has served both his country and his Creator with honor and dignity.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

PROVIDING HOUSING FOR RUSSIAN SOLDIERS WHILE AMERICANS ARE UPROOTED BY MILITARY BASE CLOSINGS

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, even though American families are being uprooted with military base closings, Uncle Sam gave millions of dollars to Russia to build housing for Russian soldiers. Now, if that is not enough to throw up your vodka, check this out. News reports confirm that one of Russia's top generals has been arrested for taking bribes, bribed with American cash. These reports say the top Russian military officials have used American dollars to build elegant country homes, and there have hardly been any homes built for Russian soldiers.

Beam me up, Mr. Speaker. When American veterans are losing their homes and America continues to give money to Russia, it is being used to build homes for the military elite, something is wrong.

Are we nuts here?

Is everybody inhaling in D.C.?

I say not one more dollar for these fat cat Russkie nincompoops. Let us use our money to help American military.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of any jobs and money left.

TOP 10 REASONS NOT TO SUPPORT H.R. 1270, NUCLEAR WASTE POLICY ACT

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

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, top 10 reasons not to vote for H.R. 1270, the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1997:

Number 10, nuclear waste will be transported next to your constituents, their homes and their schools; No. 9, transportation of radioactive waste past private property results in its devaluation; No. 8, shipping containers are designed to withstand a cash of only 30 miles per hour; No. 7, the President will veto this bill; No. 6, the Senate will sustain the bill; No. 5, local officials are neither trained or equipped to cope with a nuclear disaster; No. 4, 33 faults and 30 earthquakes, Yucca mountain is not safe period; No. 3, H.R. 1270 would result in the transfer of liability for radioactive waste to the U.S. taxpayer; No. 2, it will cost the American taxpayers an additional \$2.3 billion to transport this waste rather than keeping it onsite; and finally, Mr. Speaker, No. 1, a single radioactive accident in this country would cost the American taxpayers nearly \$20 billion and take over 450 days to clean it up.

Mr. Speaker, it is very important that my colleagues learn the facts sur-

rounding H.R. 1270 and then vote against it.

HELPING WOMEN ON WELFARE TO EARN A COLLEGE DEGREE

(Ms. WOOLSEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, the budget resolution makes a good start at educating more Americans, and that is very good. But at the same time we must take this opportunity to help another very important group of Americans become educated. I am talking about women who are on welfare, women who want to complete their education so they can get off welfare and into jobs that pay a livable wage.

The welfare bill as passed tells these women education is not important. It is important for others, but not for them, because education is not counted as work in the new welfare law.

I have introduced a bill, Mr. Speaker, to change that. My bill says to women on welfare, "If you study for your high school degree or your college degree or train for a career, we will count that as work."

Education must be a top priority for all Americans, particularly for single moms who are on welfare. We must count education for welfare mothers as work so that they can get their lives together and they can earn a livable wage.

AIR QUALITY IMPROVING, BUT COCKROACHES, MITES, AND MOLDS A REAL CAUSE FOR CONCERN

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

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, it is safe for our children to go outside and play again. The EPA's PM-2.5 ozone standards are being questioned again by experts.

In Newsweek's cover story on asthma, Dr. Thomas Platts-Mills of UVA's Asthma Disease Center says it is biologically, and I am quoting, "it is biologically abnormal behavior" for American kids to spend so much inactive time in front of TVs and computers.

With air quality improving, many are beginning to question the correlation between fine particulates and asthma cases. Instead, the real culprit, the real asthma culprit, might be hiding right inside our homes. Cockroaches, dust mites, molds, and animal dander may be the real cause for concern.

A recent study featured in the New England Journal of Medicine examined 476 asthmatic kids and found that cockroach allergies emerged as a key to increased asthma attacks. They no

longer need to be scared of lions and tigers and bears, but watch out for roaches, mites and mold.

So America, open up the doors and windows, and send the children out to play with a deep breath of fresh air.

MAKING EDUCATION THE TOP PRIORITY OF THIS CONGRESS

(Ms. STABENOW asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased early Wednesday morning to join my colleagues in voting for the balanced budget agreement. The most important piece for me in that agreement is that we place education as number one both in terms of investment spending and, on the other side, in terms of tax breaks for families that are working hard to send their children to college.

Now the real work begins. We have to make sure that we fulfill that promise to our families and our districts, and I would urge that as the Republican majority leads the efforts in the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Ways and Means that we keep our promise to focus on our children and on education.

Mr. Speaker, our children need to be prepared to start school ready to learn. They need to be able to read. They need to have classrooms that have technology that prepare them for the future. They need to be able to go to college, be involved in apprenticeships and job training that allows them to be prepared for the future.

Our challenge is to make sure that the promises that were in that agreement and the opportunities presented actually happen, and I would urge my colleagues to work hard to make education the top priority of this Congress.

BALANCING THE BUDGET IS A MATTER OF COMMON SENSE

(Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, a lot of people when they hear that the country's national debt is over \$5 trillion asked me how did we get into such a mess? Have the politicians in Washington totally lost their minds?

Mr. Speaker, while I cannot comment on the mental state of Washington politicians, I can say a few words about passing on a \$5 trillion debt to future generations.

I think it is wrong. I think balancing a budget is not so much a spectacular achievement. Rather, I consider it a matter of common sense. I suppose that says a few things about how much common sense there has been in Washington in recent decades.

And so while I support a balanced budget amendment, the one that Congress passed earlier this week, I really do not want to tire myself out by patting ourselves on the back. On the other hand, maybe allowing common sense to win the day in Washington is something to cheer about. Last time I checked, the budget had not been balanced since 1969.

Mr. Speaker, I will keep some champagne ready.

FIGHTING FOR DEMOCRATIC PRIORITIES IN THE BUDGET

(Ms. VELÁZQUEZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, let us be perfectly clear about this budget agreement. It is far from over. Now that the framework has been decided by this body, it is time to talk about priorities.

The Democrats' priorities are to educate our children. First we want full funding for WIC, then we fought tooth and nail to protect funding for Pell grants, bilingual and immigrant education, Head Start, and child literacy. Now we must force the Republicans to make good on this agreement.

The Republican agenda is just as clear. They continue to brag that their number one concern is cutting taxes for the richest people in this country.

Mr. Speaker, is this what the American people want? When they want to know why our schools are crumbling to the ground and our students are not learning to read, is there a Member in this Chamber who will look them in the eye and tell them that tax cuts for the wealthy are more important?

□ 1015

POLITICS IS A FUNNY BUSINESS

(Mr. TIAHRT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, politics is a funny business. Not too long ago, we were told that we could not balance the budget and cut taxes for working Americans. Well, the surprising thing is that most Americans never believed that nonsense. Most Americans knew that Washington could get by on less and that American families ought to get by on more. Business as usual here in Washington meant that every year the taxes went up, the Federal Government got bigger and people grew more and more frustrated.

What did the politicians in Washington have to show for these tax and spend habits? A national debt of over \$5 trillion. It has been a long time coming, but finally the American people have said enough, enough to irresponsible spending, enough to the tax poli-

cies that are holding America back. This balanced budget agreement is a far cry from what needs to be done to stop Washington from its wasteful spending ways, but at least it will bring the budget into balance by the year 2000, and it will make Washington spend a little less so that American families can spend a little more. It is about time.

AMERICANS HELD HOSTAGE BY THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Americans held hostage by the Republican majority; 1 million-plus children in Texas and counting, without health insurance. Ten million children in this country and counting, without health insurance, with no legislation by this Republican majority being brought to the floor of the House to remedy this tragedy. Flood victims in the Dakotas and across the Nation being held hostage without being able to have the emergency relief dollars that they are in need of.

Women, infants, and children being held hostage, 360,000 of them, not able to have the WIC Program that provides them with nutrition. Three hundred sixty thousand less Pell grants, 31,000 less work study jobs for our young people, and 483,000 less teachers, teaching valuable needed reading and math skills to our children.

What are we going to do? Release the hostages. Begin to do legislation that works for the American people. Provide health insurance for our children, and yes, take care of the flood victims in the West. Release this legislation, get us out of this hostage situation.

DISRUPTION SHOULD NOT DETER AMERICA'S DREAMS

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

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I daily give thanks for this institution where we are free to express different ideas and opinions.

It is worth noting that my distinguished colleague from Texas offered precisely that: Her opinion based on spurious facts, claiming damage to people that simply does not exist.

Sadly what we see, Mr. Speaker, is the disgruntled fringe of the left terribly, terribly upset that at long last there is a new consensus—

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYWORTH. In American politics of people working together—

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYWORTH. To give tax relief to working families.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYWORTH. To help people get everything they can get in terms of their own livelihoods, their own ambitions—

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. I see the gentleman does not want to yield.

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, within the Rules of the House, if I might suspend for a second, within the Rules of the House, I would ask to be allowed time to finish my remarks, for I was interrupted and the gentlewoman failed to suspend.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina). That time does not come out of the gentleman's time. The gentleman from Arizona has the time.

Mr. HAYWORTH. I thank the Speaker very much.

I would say to my colleagues, we have another example of people more interested in disrupting the institutions and agreements than working for honest and open debate.

DEMOCRATS WILL BE WATCHING THE BUDGET FOR AMERICA

(Ms. DELAURO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, yesterday in the wee hours of the morning this body passed a balanced budget resolution. The plan, please understand, provides a rough blueprint. Now we get the opportunity to work out the details of this budget.

As we head into the process, Democrats are going to be watching carefully to make sure that this budget gives every, every working man and woman a shot at the American dream, and the right to a quality education has always been an essential part of that dream. So, the Democrats are going to be fighting to make sure that this budget does the right thing for American families.

Getting young children ready to learn with strong investments in Head Start and an early start, looking at educational standards so that American children can read and write and compute, boosting school construction and repair initiatives so our kids are not sitting in crumbling schools, and helping families to afford college and vocational training through getting tax relief, and larger Pell grants. We are going to be watching the tax relief package very closely so that the richest 1 percent of Americans are not the beneficiaries, but that in fact working Americans, small businesses and small farmers are the beneficiaries. That is where the Democrats stand, for working families.

TIME TO LOOK AHEAD

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

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, despite some obvious unhappiness on the far left, the balanced budget agreement passed yesterday on a vote, a bipartisan vote, of 333 to 99, an overwhelming number of Democrats and Republicans passed this. It is a budget that balances by 2002. It provides permanent tax relief for the middle class, \$500 per child tax credit. Medicare is safe from bankruptcy and solvent completely until the year 2007.

We have to look ahead. We, together, on a bipartisan basis need to work for a drug-free America. Drugs are a poison to society, they are involved with crime, violence, spousal and child abuse. We have to address drugs on a bipartisan basis.

We have to look forward to education, but the focus on the classroom and learning, and not on the Washington bureaucracy. We also have to look at out-of-wedlock pregnancy. For 15 years the number of out-of-wedlock births has almost tripled. Over 70 percent of all juveniles in State reform institutions were raised in fatherless homes.

These are the challenges that lie ahead. We can work best on a bipartisan basis to work toward solutions.

DISAPPOINTMENT FOR AMERICAN CITIZENS

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

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, how disappointed the American public must have been on Thursday night when they saw the Republican leadership and the President of the United States come together to work the budget bill so to deny American communities the right to build the bridges and the highways that are so necessary if we are not going to continue to choke on the traffic. How disappointed the American public must have been when last night they learned that the Republican leadership and the Senate and the President of the United States came together to deny health care to millions of America's children for the sake of the budget agreement. How disappointed they must have been to see these two working hand in hand to deny us the ability to deal with the infrastructure problems of our communities and the health care of our children.

So much for that bridge to the 21st century, and so much for the healthy children that we are supposed to walk across it.

THE BORDER IS OUT OF CONTROL

(Mr. BILBRAY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, there is a lot of discussion this morning about the budget, and the Democrats and the Republicans going back and forth here.

Let me ask my colleagues on the other side of the aisle and my colleagues on this side of the aisle to consider one thing that happened this week that has not been talked about here on the House floor.

A young man was sitting in his vehicle doing his job for the United States this week at 3 o'clock Saturday night, and somebody on the other side of the Mexican border took a high-powered rifle, walked on to an overpass, and fired 17 rounds at this young man in his twenties. One bullet grazed his head, the other went through his left shoulder and the flying glass through his windshield took out, maybe has lost his left eye.

I only say this so my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, as we debate back and forth, are sensitized of the fact of reality out along our frontier. I ask all of my colleagues to remember that this man was doing his job for us, and there was an assassination attempt on this individual with a high-powered rifle from a foreign country.

The border is out of control, I say to my colleagues. If we think that we have problems here, please come and look at that. I say this: This is one of five instances in the last few weeks where an officer has had to use a firearm to protect themselves. Please join, both Democrats and Republicans, to address this issue comprehensively.

WE MUST DO A BETTER JOB OF PROTECTING OUR CHILDREN

(Mr. LAMPSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, my home State of Texas and sadly, all of America, is suffering from a rash of child abductions. In the Ninth District community of Friendswood, the Smither family buried their 12-year-old daughter, Laura, last month. In Killeen, TX, the Thompson family buried 7-year-old DaNydia. Each of these little girls were abducted by strangers and murdered.

We must do a better job of protecting our children, sometimes even from their parents. Three-year old Bianca Isabella Lozano was abducted April 7, 1996, from Baytown, TX, another town in my district. Authorities believed she was kidnapped by her own father. Her mother and her family do not have any idea if she is OK or not. I have printed her picture and vital statistics on my office envelopes in hopes that someone has seen her and can point the authorities in the right direction.

We have formed the Missing and Exploited Children's Caucus to do what we can to help families like Bianca's. I urge my colleagues to join.

WE SHOULD ALL HAVE HAPPY FACES

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

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, I come here with a happy face today because of the work that we have done this week on the budget agreement. We ought to all have a happy face and a big smile. I am a little surprised at the world-is-falling attitude on the other side of the aisle.

The balanced budget amendment passed by over 330 votes out of this House, putting into law an agreement between the Democratic President and the Republican Congress, to move this country ahead to a balanced budget, to provide necessary services, and yes, to provide what the American people believe they cannot afford from Government.

When we hear from the other side of the aisle about all the things that are not in this budget, we realize how out of touch they are with the American people, who realize there are limits to what we can do with one's family budget, with one's State budget, with the Federal budget. Let us all be happy we are making great progress.

IT IS ALL ABOUT JOBS

(Mr. BALLENGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, consider for a moment a rich person. A rich person has two basic choices as to what he can do with his money, he can save it or he can spend it.

Now suppose that he has \$100,000 of income that he is completely free to dispose of as he wishes. If he spends that \$100,000 on a luxury car or a new yacht, that is very good for the economy. In fact, it is very, very good for the economy to have as many rich people as possible.

But while spending \$100,000 is a good thing for the economy, if he saves the \$100,000 instead by investing in stock, for example, that is even better for the economy. Why is that? Because businesses that wish to expand to modernize and to grow need that investment money. When a company expands or a new company is started, jobs are created.

So I want to give rich people an incentive to save more of their money instead of spending it. That is why it is so important for the economy to cut the tax on savings and investment. It is all about jobs.

□ 1030

A BUDGET AGREEMENT THAT TAKES AMERICA IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

(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, the balanced budget agreement that was reached here the last few days and hours is not just financially sound, it is also philosophically sound, because it begins to address some of the fundamental problems and inequities in our tax system.

In this country we value our families and our children, yet our tax system punishes those who want to start a family. This plan promotes families by providing a child tax credit. In this country we value frugality and saving for a rainy day, yet our current tax system punishes those who save. The budget agreement promotes saving by providing for expanded IRA accounts, and gives incentives for those who want to put away for retirement.

Finally, in America we are taught to value hard work and the things that go with it, like being able to provide for our children when we are gone. The death tax punishes those who try to pass their property on to the next generation. This budget agreement would allow one to pass more on to their children before they have to pay taxes on it.

This budget agreement takes America in the right direction. I think that is evidenced by the fact that over 300 Members of this body, over 75 percent of this institution, supported it. I urge my colleagues in the Senate to do the very same thing and to support it.

AMERICA WANTS MEMBERS TO COORDINATE TO BALANCE THE BUDGET

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

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, many people ask me, how can you come to an agreement on the balanced budget with a President whose vision for America is so much different than your own? That is a fair question. I think we should address that this morning.

The answer, of course, is with great difficulty. It is no secret that the Democrats and Republicans have honest fundamental differences in our view of the role of government in our lives. It is no secret that the Democrats want government to have a greater role in our lives, and Republicans think that the Government's role is far too great.

It is no secret that the Democrats want to increase the size and power of government. Republicans want to reduce it. It is no secret that the Demo-

crats think that more government can help to solve the problem of poverty. Republicans think that far from ending poverty, government welfare programs perpetuate it.

Mr. Speaker, we disagree on matters of principle, but the American people have asked us to work together to balance the budget. Let us go forward and carry out their wishes.

A BALANCED BUDGET AND A SMALLER GOVERNMENT

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

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, what a difference 4 years makes. Four years ago the President proposed the largest tax increase in U.S. history, the largest entitlement expansion in American history, and the strongest, clearest signal in U.S. history that big government, in their way of thinking, was truly the answer to all of our problems. This was in exactly the opposite direction from where many of us from across the country believe this Nation must be headed.

Now, 4 years later, I am happy to see that a majority of Americans and a majority of this Congress on both sides of the aisle agree that a reasonable government, as opposed to big government, is the way to tackle some of our more difficult problems.

Mr. Speaker, this country has been going in a direction of bigger government and higher taxes for the past 30 years. We have now signaled with action this week in passing a balanced budget, the first time in 30 years, we have signaled that we are ready to own up to our responsibilities as a Congress, Democrats and Republicans united, to pass a balanced budget. I commend the House and all my colleagues.

REPUBLICANS KEEP THEIR WORD TO AMERICA

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

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, there is something strange that has been happening here in the Capitol over the last 2½ years, something that we have not seen for quite a while. It is a group of politicians who are actually keeping their word.

In the fall of 1994, we laid out for the American people our set of promises in the Contract With America that we would balance the Federal budget, that we would reduce taxes, we would solve the problems in Medicare, that we would deal with illegal immigration and reform it, that we would reform welfare. Guess what? All of those things are happening.

In 1995 and 1996 we had the most successful Congress in 20 years. Now, with our agreement to balance the Federal budget, to reduce taxes for American families, and to preserve and protect Medicare, we are continuing to keep the promises that we made to the American people. It is something that I am proud of in terms of my colleagues and their commitment to do what they said they would do. We are going to keep our promises.

FOREIGN POLICY REFORM ACT

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of our Foreign Policy Reform Act, which will be coming before the House next month. This bill is the first Republican-led foreign policy blueprint since our party wrote the Marshall plan legislation some 40 years ago.

The bill will consolidate two Federal agencies into the State Department, saving a number of employees. It will choke off aid and nuclear fuel for the Castro dictatorship, it will block aid to Russia until it stops its help to Iran, and it nails deadbeat diplomats, making sure they would be prosecuted either here or back in the host country.

This bill was endorsed by major PVOs and 40 major groups, including Mothers Against Drunk Driving and many of our Irish groups. Driving this measure are a number of organizations that are supportive of what we are doing. Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support the Foreign Policy Reform Act that will be before us early next month.

COMMENDING EFFORTS OF COLLEAGUE TO FIND MISSING CHILDREN

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

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I just want to real quickly say that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LAMPSON] ought to be commended for what he is doing in trying to find missing children. I think that should be an example for every Member of this House, and this shows his real bipartisan support for this kind of effort.

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, just as an example, this is the envelope we are using with Bianca's picture on it, Bianca Lozano, and I thank the gentleman for his commitment that he also makes to this major catastrophe that is facing our country, and I look

forward to working with the gentleman on it.

IN SUPPORT OF CORRIDOR X AND ISTE A LEGISLATION

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

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the completion of Corridor X as an important transportation project, not only for the Fourth Congressional District, but also the southern region of the United States.

Few people realize there is no four-lane highway that connects the cities of Birmingham, AL, the largest city in the State of Alabama, and Memphis, TN. For economic development and safety reasons, this is an unacceptable omission from our national highway system.

The completion of Corridor X could connect these two major metropolitan areas by running through Birmingham and through the Fourth Congressional District. It must be remembered that 30 years ago Congress passed legislation to create a system of highways in the 13-State Appalachian region, including a route to connect Memphis and then through Birmingham.

Unfortunately, today the people in my area still are waiting for this four-lane highway to be completed. Economic growth is hampered because it is so difficult to transport goods and services between Birmingham and Memphis and through the northwestern part of Alabama. The current inadequate two-lane route is extremely dangerous, with traffic incidents or a fatality occurring almost every month in my district. Mr. Speaker, we need to reauthorize ISTE A and ensure that all States receive an equitable share of funds.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina). Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5 of rule I, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on the motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered or on which the vote is objected to under clause 4 of rule XV.

Such rollcall vote, if postponed, will be taken later in the day.

DRUG-FREE COMMUNITIES ACT OF 1997

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 956) to amend the National Narcotics Leadership Act of 1988 to establish a program to support and encourage local communities that first demonstrate a comprehensive, long-term

commitment to reduce substance abuse among youth, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:
H.R. 956

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Drug-Free Communities Act of 1997".

SEC. 2. NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The National Narcotics Leadership Act of 1988 (21 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by inserting between sections 1001 and 1002 the following:

"CHAPTER 1—OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY";

and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"CHAPTER 2—DRUG-FREE COMMUNITIES

"SEC. 1021. FINDINGS.

"Congress finds the following:

"(1) Substance abuse among youth has more than doubled in the 5-year period preceding 1996, with substantial increases in the use of marijuana, inhalants, cocaine, methamphetamine, LSD, and heroin.

"(2) The most dramatic increases in substance abuse has occurred among 13- and 14-year-olds.

"(3) Casual or periodic substance abuse by youth today will contribute to hard core or chronic substance abuse by the next generation of adults.

"(4) Substance abuse is at the core of other problems, such as rising violent teenage and violent gang crime, increasing health care costs, HIV infections, teenage pregnancy, high school dropouts, and lower economic productivity.

"(5) Increases in substance abuse among youth are due in large part to an erosion of understanding by youth of the high risks associated with substance abuse, and to the softening of peer norms against use.

"(6)(A) Substance abuse is a preventable behavior and a treatable disease; and

"(B)(i) during the 13-year period beginning with 1979, monthly use of illegal drugs among youth 12 to 17 years of age declined by over 70 percent; and

"(ii) data suggests that if parents would simply talk to their children regularly about the dangers of substance abuse, use among youth could be expected to decline by as much as 30 percent.

"(7) Community anti-drug coalitions throughout the United States are successfully developing and implementing comprehensive, long-term strategies to reduce substance abuse among youth on a sustained basis.

"(8) Intergovernmental cooperation and coordination through national, State, and local or tribal leadership and partnerships are critical to facilitate the reduction of substance abuse among youth in communities throughout the United States.

"SEC. 1022. PURPOSES.

"The purposes of this chapter are—

"(1) to reduce substance abuse among youth in communities throughout the United States, and over time, to reduce substance abuse among adults;

"(2) to strengthen collaboration among communities, the Federal Government, and State, local, and tribal governments;

"(3) to enhance intergovernmental cooperation and coordination on the issue of substance abuse among youth;

"(4) to serve as a catalyst for increased citizen participation and greater collaboration among all sectors and organizations of a community that first demonstrates a long-term commitment to reducing substance abuse among youth;

"(5) to rechannel resources from the fiscal year 1998 Federal drug control budget to provide technical assistance, guidance, and financial support to communities that demonstrate a long-term commitment in reducing substance abuse among youth;

"(6) to disseminate to communities timely information regarding the state-of-the-art practices and initiatives that have proven to be effective in reducing substance abuse among youth;

"(7) to enhance, not supplant, local community initiatives for reducing substance abuse among youth; and

"(8) to encourage the creation of and support for community anti-drug coalitions throughout the United States.

"SEC. 1023. DEFINITIONS.

"In this chapter:

"(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term 'Administrator' means the Administrator appointed by the Director under section 1031(c).

"(2) ADVISORY COMMISSION.—The term 'Advisory Commission' means the Advisory Commission established under section 1041.

"(3) COMMUNITY.—The term 'community' shall have the meaning provided that term by the Administrator, in consultation with the Advisory Commission.

"(4) DIRECTOR.—The term 'Director' means the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

"(5) ELIGIBLE COALITION.—The term 'eligible coalition' means a coalition that meets the applicable criteria under section 1032(a).

"(6) GRANT RECIPIENT.—The term 'grant recipient' means the recipient of a grant award under section 1032.

"(7) NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION.—The term 'nonprofit organization' means an organization described under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 that is exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

"(8) PROGRAM.—The term 'Program' means the program established under section 1031(a).

"(9) SUBSTANCE ABUSE.—The term 'substance abuse' means—

"(A) the illegal use or abuse of drugs, including substances listed in schedules I through V of section 112 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812);

"(B) the abuse of inhalants; or

"(C) the use of alcohol, tobacco, or other related product as such use is prohibited by State or local law.

"(10) YOUTH.—The term 'youth' shall have the meaning provided that term by the Administrator, in consultation with the Advisory Commission.

"SEC. 1024. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Office of National Drug Control Policy to carry out this chapter—

"(1) \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 1998;

"(2) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 1999;

"(3) \$30,000,000 for fiscal year 2000;

"(4) \$40,000,000 for fiscal year 2001; and

"(5) \$43,500,000 for fiscal year 2002.

"(b) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—Not more than the following percentages of the amounts authorized under subsection (a) may be used to pay administrative costs:

"(1) 10 percent for fiscal year 1998.

- “(2) 6 percent for fiscal year 1999.
- “(3) 4 percent for fiscal year 2000.
- “(4) 3 percent for fiscal year 2001.
- “(5) 3 percent for fiscal year 2002.

“Subchapter I—Drug-Free Communities Support Program

“SEC. 1031. ESTABLISHMENT OF DRUG-FREE COMMUNITIES SUPPORT PROGRAM.

“(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Director shall establish a program to support communities in the development and implementation of comprehensive, long-term plans and programs to prevent and treat substance abuse among youth.

“(b) **PROGRAM.**—In carrying out the Program, the Director shall—

“(1) make and track grants to grant recipients;

“(2) provide for technical assistance and training, data collection, and dissemination of information on state-of-the-art practices that the Director determines to be effective in reducing substance abuse; and

“(3) provide for the general administration of the Program.

“(c) **ADMINISTRATION.**—Not later than 30 days after receiving recommendations from the Advisory Commission under section 1042(a)(1), the Director shall appoint an Administrator to carry out the Program.

“(d) **CONTRACTING.**—The Director may employ any necessary staff and may enter into contracts or agreements with national drug control agencies, including interagency agreements to delegate authority for the execution of grants and for such other activities necessary to carry out this chapter.

“SEC. 1032. PROGRAM AUTHORIZATION.

“(a) **GRANT ELIGIBILITY.**—To be eligible to receive an initial grant or a renewal grant under this subchapter, a coalition shall meet each of the following criteria:

“(1) **APPLICATION.**—The coalition shall submit an application to the Administrator in accordance with section 1033(a)(2).

“(2) **MAJOR SECTOR INVOLVEMENT.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The coalition shall consist of 1 or more representatives of each of the following categories:

- “(i) Youth.
- “(ii) Parents.
- “(iii) Businesses.
- “(iv) The media.
- “(v) Schools.
- “(vi) Organizations serving youth.
- “(vii) Law enforcement.
- “(viii) Religious or fraternal organizations.
- “(ix) Civic and volunteer groups.
- “(x) Health care professionals.
- “(xi) State, local, or tribal governmental agencies with expertise in the field of substance abuse (including, if applicable, the State authority with primary authority for substance abuse).

“(xii) Other organizations involved in reducing substance abuse.

“(B) **ELECTED OFFICIALS.**—If feasible, in addition to representatives from the categories listed in subparagraph (A), the coalition shall have an elected official (or a representative of an elected official) from—

- “(i) the Federal Government; and
- “(ii) the government of the appropriate State and political subdivision thereof or the governing body or an Indian tribe (as that term is defined in section 4(e) of the Indian Self-Determination Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(e))).

“(C) **REPRESENTATION.**—An individual who is a member of the coalition may serve on the coalition as a representative of not more than 1 category listed under subparagraph (A).

“(3) **COMMITMENT.**—The coalition shall demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the Administrator—

“(A) that the representatives of the coalition have worked together on substance abuse reduction initiatives, which, at a minimum, includes initiatives that target drugs referenced in section 1023(9)(A), for a period of not less than 6 months, acting through entities such as task forces, subcommittees, or community boards; and

“(B) substantial participation from volunteer leaders in the community involved (especially in cooperation with individuals involved with youth such as parents, teachers, coaches, youth workers, and members of the clergy).

“(4) **MISSION AND STRATEGIES.**—The coalition shall, with respect to the community involved—

“(A) have as its principal mission the reduction of substance abuse, which, at a minimum, includes the use and abuse of drugs referenced in section 1023(9)(A), in a comprehensive and long-term manner, with a primary focus on youth in the community;

“(B) describe and document the nature and extent of the substance abuse problem, which, at a minimum, includes the use and abuse of drugs referenced in section 1023(9)(A), in the community;

“(C)(i) provide a description of substance abuse prevention and treatment programs and activities, which, at a minimum, includes programs and activities relating to the use and abuse of drugs referenced in section 1023(9)(A), in existence at the time of the grant application; and

“(ii) identify substance abuse programs and service gaps, which, at a minimum, includes programs and gaps relating to the use and abuse of drugs referenced in section 1023(9)(A), in the community;

“(D) develop a strategic plan to reduce substance abuse among youth, which, at a minimum, includes the use and abuse of drugs referenced in section 1023(9)(A), in a comprehensive and long-term fashion; and

“(E) work to develop a consensus regarding the priorities of the community to combat substance abuse among youth, which, at a minimum, includes the use and abuse of drugs referenced in section 1023(9)(A).

“(5) **SUSTAINABILITY.**—The coalition shall demonstrate that the coalition is an ongoing concern by demonstrating that the coalition—

“(A) is—

“(1)(I) a nonprofit organization; or

“(II) an entity that the Administrator determines to be appropriate; or

“(ii) part of, or is associated with, an established legal entity;

“(B) receives financial support (including, in the discretion of the Administrator, in-kind contributions) from non-Federal sources; and

“(C) has a strategy to solicit substantial financial support from non-Federal sources to ensure that the coalition and the programs operated by the coalition are self-sustaining.

“(6) **ACCOUNTABILITY.**—The coalition shall—

“(A) establish a system to measure and report outcomes—

“(i) consistent with common indicators and evaluation protocols established by the Administrator; and

“(ii) approved by the Administrator;

“(B) conduct—

“(i) for an initial grant under this subchapter, an initial benchmark survey of drug use among youth (or use local surveys or performance measures available or accessible in the community at the time of the grant application); and

“(ii) biennial surveys (or incorporate local surveys in existence at the time of the eval-

uation) to measure the progress and effectiveness of the coalition; and

“(C) provide assurances that the entity conducting an evaluation under this paragraph, or from which the coalition receives information, has experience—

“(i) in gathering data related to substance abuse among youth; or

“(ii) in evaluating the effectiveness of community anti-drug coalitions.

“(b) **GRANT AMOUNTS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—

“(A) **GRANTS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to clause (iv), for a fiscal year, the Administrator may grant to an eligible coalition under this paragraph, an amount not to exceed the amount of non-Federal funds raised by the coalition, including in-kind contributions, for that fiscal year.

“(ii) **SUSPENSION OF GRANTS.**—If such grant recipient fails to continue to meet the criteria specified in subsection (a), the Administrator may suspend the grant, after providing written notice to the grant recipient and an opportunity to appeal.

“(iii) **RENEWAL GRANTS.**—Subject to clause (iv), the Administrator may award a renewal grant to a grant recipient under this subparagraph for each fiscal year following the fiscal year for which an initial grant is awarded, in an amount not to exceed the amount of non-Federal funds raised by the coalition, including in-kind contributions, for that fiscal year, during the 4-year period following the period of the initial grant.

“(iv) **LIMITATION.**—The amount of a grant award under this subparagraph may not exceed \$100,000 for a fiscal year.

“(B) **COALITION AWARDS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in clause (ii), the Administrator may, with respect to a community, make a grant to 1 eligible coalition that represents that community.

“(ii) **EXCEPTION.**—The Administrator may make a grant to more than 1 eligible coalition that represents a community if—

“(I) the eligible coalitions demonstrate that the coalitions are collaborating with one another; and

“(II) each of the coalitions has independently met the requirements set forth in subsection (a).

“(2) **RURAL COALITION GRANTS.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In addition to awarding grants under paragraph (1), to stimulate the development of coalitions in sparsely populated and rural areas, the Administrator, in consultation with the Advisory Commission, may award a grant in accordance with this section to a coalition that represents a county with a population that does not exceed 30,000 individuals. In awarding a grant under this paragraph, the Administrator may waive any requirement under subsection (a) if the Administrator considers that waiver to be appropriate.

“(ii) **MATCHING REQUIREMENT.**—Subject to subparagraph (C), for a fiscal year, the Administrator may grant to an eligible coalition under this paragraph, an amount not to exceed the amount of non-Federal funds raised by the coalition, including in-kind contributions, for that fiscal year.

“(iii) **SUSPENSION OF GRANTS.**—If such grant recipient fails to continue to meet any criteria specified in subsection (a) that has not been waived by the Administrator pursuant to clause (i), the Administrator may suspend the grant, after providing written notice to the grant recipient and an opportunity to appeal.

“(B) RENEWAL GRANTS.—The Administrator may award a renewal grant to an eligible coalition that is a grant recipient under this paragraph for each fiscal year following the fiscal year for which an initial grant is awarded, in an amount not to exceed the amount of non-Federal funds raised by the coalition, including in-kind contributions, during the 4-year period following the period of the initial grant.

“(C) LIMITATIONS.—

“(1) AMOUNT.—The amount of a grant award under this paragraph shall not exceed \$100,000 for a fiscal year.

“(ii) AWARDS.—With respect to a county referred to in subparagraph (A), the Administrator may award a grant under this section to not more than 1 eligible coalition that represents the county.

“SEC. 1033. INFORMATION COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION WITH RESPECT TO GRANT RECIPIENTS.

“(a) COALITION INFORMATION.—

“(1) GENERAL AUDITING AUTHORITY.—For the purpose of audit and examination, the Administrator—

“(A) shall have access to any books, documents, papers, and records that are pertinent to any grant or grant renewal request under this chapter; and

“(B) may periodically request information from a grant recipient to ensure that the grant recipient meets the applicable criteria under section 1032(a).

“(2) APPLICATION PROCESS.—The Administrator shall issue a request for proposal regarding, with respect to the grants awarded under section 1032, the application process, grant renewal, and suspension or withholding of renewal grants. Each application under this paragraph shall be in writing and shall be subject to review by the Administrator.

“(3) REPORTING.—The Administrator shall, to the maximum extent practicable and in a manner consistent with applicable law, minimize reporting requirements by a grant recipient and expedite any application for a renewal grant made under this subchapter.

“(b) DATA COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may collect data from—

“(A) national substance abuse organizations that work with eligible coalitions, community anti-drug coalitions, departments or agencies of the Federal Government, or State or local governments and the governing bodies of Indian tribes; and

“(B) any other entity or organization that carries out activities that relate to the purposes of the Program.

“(2) ACTIVITIES OF ADMINISTRATOR.—The Administrator may—

“(A) evaluate the utility of specific initiatives relating to the purposes of the Program;

“(B) conduct an evaluation of the Program; and

“(C) disseminate information described in this subsection to—

“(i) eligible coalitions and other substance abuse organizations; and

“(ii) the general public.

“SEC. 1034. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—

“(1) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND AGREEMENTS.—With respect to any grant recipient or other organization, the Administrator may—

“(A) offer technical assistance and training; and

“(B) enter into contracts and cooperative agreements.

“(2) COORDINATION OF PROGRAMS.—The Administrator may facilitate the coordination of programs between a grant recipient and other organizations and entities.

“(b) TRAINING.—The Administrator may provide training to any representative designated by a grant recipient in—

“(1) coalition building;

“(2) task force development;

“(3) mediation and facilitation, direct service, assessment and evaluation; or

“(4) any other activity related to the purposes of the Program.

“Subchapter II—Advisory Commission

“SEC. 1041. ESTABLISHMENT OF ADVISORY COMMISSION.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a commission to be known as the ‘Advisory Commission on Drug-Free Communities’.

“(b) PURPOSE.—The Advisory Commission shall advise, consult with, and make recommendations to the Director concerning matters related to the activities carried out under the Program.

“SEC. 1042. DUTIES.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Advisory Commission—

“(1) shall, not later than 30 days after its first meeting, make recommendations to the Director regarding the selection of an Administrator;

“(2) may make recommendations to the Director regarding any grant, contract, or cooperative agreement made by the Program;

“(3) may make recommendations to the Director regarding the activities of the Program;

“(4) may make recommendations to the Director regarding any policy or criteria established by the Director to carry out the Program;

“(5) may—

“(A) collect, by correspondence or by personal investigation, information concerning initiatives, studies, services, programs, or other activities of coalitions or organizations working in the field of substance abuse in the United States or any other country; and

“(B) with the approval of the Director, make the information referred to in subparagraph (A) available through appropriate publications or other methods for the benefit of eligible coalitions and the general public; and

“(6) may appoint subcommittees and convene workshops and conferences.

“(b) RECOMMENDATIONS.—If the Director rejects any recommendation of the Advisory Commission under subsection (a)(1), the Director shall notify the Advisory Commission in writing of the reasons for the rejection not later than 15 days after receiving the recommendation.

“(c) CONFLICT OF INTEREST.—A member of the Advisory Commission shall recuse himself or herself from any decision that would constitute a conflict of interest.

“SEC. 1043. MEMBERSHIP.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall appoint 11 members to the Advisory Commission as follows:

“(1) 4 members shall be appointed from the general public and shall include leaders—

“(A) in fields of youth development, public policy, law, or business; or

“(B) of nonprofit organizations or private foundations that fund substance abuse programs.

“(2) 4 members shall be appointed from the leading representatives of national substance abuse reduction organizations, of which no fewer than 3 members shall have

extensive training or experience in drug prevention.

“(3) 3 members shall be appointed from the leading representatives of State substance abuse reduction organizations.

“(b) CHAIRPERSON.—The Advisory Commission shall elect a chairperson or co-chairpersons from among its members.

“(c) EX OFFICIO MEMBERS.—The ex officio membership of the Advisory Commission shall consist of any 2 officers or employees of the United States that the Director determines to be necessary for the Advisory Commission to effectively carry out its functions.

“SEC. 1044. COMPENSATION.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Members of the Advisory Commission who are officers or employees of the United States shall not receive any additional compensation for service on the Advisory Commission. The remaining members of the Advisory Commission shall receive, for each day (including travel time) that they are engaged in the performance of the functions of the Advisory Commission, compensation at rates not to exceed the daily equivalent to the annual rate of basic pay payable for grade GS-10 of the General Schedule.

“(b) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Each member of the Advisory Commission shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with sections 5702 and 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

“SEC. 1045. TERMS OF OFFICE.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the term of office of a member of the Advisory Commission shall be 3 years, except that, as designated at the time of appointment—

“(1) of the initial members appointed under section 1043(a)(1), 2 shall be appointed for a term of 2 years;

“(2) of the initial members appointed under section 1043(a)(2), 2 shall be appointed for a term of 2 years; and

“(3) of the initial members appointed under section 1043(a)(3), 1 shall be appointed for a term of 1 year.

“(b) VACANCIES.—Any member appointed to fill a vacancy for an unexpired term of a member shall serve for the remainder of the unexpired term. A member of the Advisory Commission may serve after the expiration of such member's term until a successor has been appointed and taken office.

“SEC. 1046. MEETINGS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—After its initial meeting, the Advisory Commission shall meet, with the advanced approval of the Administrator, at the call of the Chairperson (or Co-chairpersons) of the Advisory Commission or a majority of its members or upon the request of the Director or Administrator of the Program.

“(b) QUORUM.—6 members of the Advisory Commission shall constitute a quorum.

“SEC. 1047. STAFF.

“The Administrator shall make available to the Advisory Commission adequate staff, information, and other assistance.

“SEC. 1048. TERMINATION.

“The Advisory Commission shall terminate at the end of fiscal year 2002.”

(b) REFERENCES.—Each reference in Federal law to subtitle A of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, with the exception of section 1001 of such subtitle, in any provision of law that is in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act shall be deemed to be a reference to chapter 1 of the National Narcotics Leadership Act of 1988 (as so designated by this section).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. PORTMAN] and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BARRETT] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. PORTMAN].

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

Mr. Speaker, today the House considers the Drug Free Communities Act of 1997, legislation I introduced with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HASTERT], the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN], and the gentleman from New York [Mr. RANGEL]. This bill provides needed support to our communities around the country to help them wage the war on drugs, community by community, child by child.

There is no more important battle to fight for the future of our country, and in my view, there is no more effective way to win that war than to focus our energies at the community level.

The bipartisan effort we have before us today is the result of months and months of work with communities around the country, with top experts in the field, with Members on both sides of the aisle, with the administration. It represents some new thinking. It takes existing Federal drug control resources and rechannels them to support community antidrug groups around the country that are actually working to reduce teenage drug abuse.

I believe a shift in priorities to support effective, sustainable prevention efforts is long overdue. We all know the numbers. Tragically, after more than a decade of substantial progress in reducing substance abuse among our kids the trends have now reversed, and reversed dramatically. Teenage drug use of marijuana, cocaine, inhalants, heroin, and other drugs is up. LSD use is at its highest reported levels.

Of course, it is not just about numbers. It is about our kids and their futures being ruined. The Drug Free Communities Act is designed to support something we know actually works in reducing drug abuse, community-based coalitions. It does so in a cost-effective manner.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to highlight the key features of this new approach. First, to qualify for a Federal matching grant under this program a local community must first demonstrate a comprehensive approach to the problem. Experience in the field, good research, and just common sense tells us that communities that have every major sector involved in this effort are those that are most effective.

In March 1997, a GAO report confirms this for us. That is why this legislation supports only those communities that have mobilized youth, parents, businesses, law enforcement, the media, educators, and other key sectors that have been working together with a focused mission and targeted strategies.

Second, the local community must demonstrate that it is not dependent on the Federal dollars. With local will and local financial support, we think a program is going to be more successful. Without them, a program simply cannot survive over the long haul.

Not one Federal dollar will be spent under this program without a dollar or more first having been generated by a local community. A 100 percent match is required, and no grant can exceed \$100,000. The Federal Government should be a catalyst to communities to do the right thing. It will then be able to sustain that effort over time, with or without that Federal support.

Third, one of the most common and often deserved criticism of Federal programs is that they lack accountability. This bill requires that the local community have a system of evaluation in place that actually measures outcomes, consistent with well-accepted standards. Successful community efforts around the country already do that. They evaluate their effectiveness. In order to generate local financial support in the private sector they simply have to do that.

Fourth, although the data indicates that broad-based local efforts work best, we also know that national and State leadership can play a very helpful role at the local level. For example, national and State experts in the field can assist local communities by sharing the best ideas from around the country, and by helping to put in place effective systems to sustain and evaluate the local efforts.

This bill encourages local communities to involve their Federal and their State leaders. The 44 Members of Congress who have recently established or worked with community antidrug coalitions in their own districts can speak from their own experiences on this. Some of them will today.

I can speak for mine. Over the past 2 years with Cincinnati in organizing the Coalition for a Drug-Free Greater Cincinnati in my hometown, we helped mobilize our local community, but we also brought national groups to the table, like the Partnership for a Drug Free America, the Community Anti-drug Coalitions of America, CATCA, the National Parents Resource Institute for Drug Education, PRIDE, as well as others in the State level. Because the drug issue is best addressed at the local level, in my view, this bill encourages all of us to focus our efforts more there.

Fifth, this is not a matter of new money, but getting more bang for the buck from existing resources. The bill redirects to communities less than three-tenths of 1 percent of our existing money from the \$16 billion Federal drug control budget. We have been working with appropriators in the full committee and on the Treasury-Postal Subcommittee to help identify the appropriate offsets.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, to ensure this program assists efforts that are truly working, and to ensure it gives communities the flexibility to continue to fashion innovative solutions to local problems, an advisory commission made up of local community leaders and national and State experts in the field of substance abuse will help select the administrator and actually oversee this program.

The legislation has the support of hundreds of community groups in all 50 States; national leaders, such as former drug czar Bill Bennett, former HEW Secretary Joe Califano, National Drug Prevention Groups like CATCA, I mentioned PRIDE, the Partnership for Drug Free America; and because it is fiscally responsible, it has the support of the Council for Citizens Against Government Waste.

Before I conclude, Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank all those groups around the country who have helped us put this effort together. Of course, I also want to commend my colleagues, the gentleman from Michigan Mr. LEVIN, the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. BARRETT, the gentleman from Illinois, DENNY HASTERT, the gentleman from Indiana, DAN BURTON, the gentleman from Maryland, ELIJAH CUMMINGS, and many others who actually helped improve this legislation.

Finally, I would like to pay tribute to somebody else who is here, my chief of staff, John Bridgeland. He actually conceived this idea, coordinated the drafting of the legislation, and helped get it through the process.

□ 1045

I really believe that his good work and that of so many from both sides of the aisle is going to make a difference. It is actually going to make a meaningful difference in the lives of our kids around this country. I urge Members to support this legislation so that we can get on with the business of providing communities the needed support they need to reduce drug abuse.

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

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in support of the Drug-Free Community Act of 1997.

Mr. Speaker, youth substance abuse is an enormous problem. Studies show that children who use drugs are two to five times more likely to drop out of school. One-quarter of our health care costs are related to substance abuse, and more than half of all child and spousal abuse cases are related to substance abuse.

Unfortunately, we are not winning the war on teenage drug abuse. In the last 3 years teenage drug use has risen 78 percent. LSD and hallucinogen use has increased 183 percent, and cocaine use is up 166 percent.

The Monitoring the Future Study just released in December found that

the increase in teenage drug use is caused in part by the fact that youngsters have heard less about the dangers of drugs. The message will more likely reach our children, our teens, when all sectors of the community, schools, media, law enforcement, and parent groups join together in a coordinated attack against teenage substance abuse.

Fortunately this bill goes right to the root of the problem and provides matching grants of up to \$100,000 a year to community coalitions that are working together to get the message to our teens. Eligible coalitions must demonstrate their long-term commitment, financial viability and success. Therefore, communities will get the seed money they need, yet taxpayer money will not be wasted on unsuccessful programs or programs that do not have the backing of the community.

I am proud to be a cosponsor of this important initiative. In fact, in my own home town, Milwaukee, we have recently had a youth crime forum where we brought together many portions of our community to talk about the issue of youth crime and drug use. This is the type of forum that I think would be a perfect candidate for this program. It works with different components of the community and really allows the community to come together.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to take this opportunity to thank the author of the bill, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. PORTMAN], and the subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HASTERT], for making this a truly bipartisan bill.

In particular I would like to thank them for working out the concerns that I raised by adding language that first ensures that the Office of National Drug Control Policy can draw on the substantial grant experience of the Department of Health and Human Services; second, that it protects against violations of ethical standards applicable to White House entities; and third, makes clear that we do not intend to fund this program by cutting funding for successful drug prevention programs already in place at HHS.

I am also very pleased that the concerns raised by the gentleman from California [Mr. WAXMAN], the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. SANDERS], the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. CUMMINGS], the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN], and the gentleman from New York [Mr. RANGEL] were worked out to everyone's satisfaction.

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

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GINGRICH], the Speaker of the House.

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Ohio for yielding me the time.

I want to commend both the Democratic and Republican leaders of this bill who worked together in a bipartisan manner to help develop a Drug-Free Community Act that I think is a significant step in the right direction. First of all, I believe that this bill moves us in the right direction because it moves efforts to the community level. It involves the entire community and it creates an environment in which we recognize that volunteers, churches, synagogues, mosques, local governments, private businesses, and individual citizens all have a role to play in the drug prevention effort.

The goal is also correct, drug-free communities. I believe all of us should commit ourselves to the goal of beginning the 21st century on January 1, 2001, the first morning of the next millennium, a Monday morning in which our goal should be to have a virtually drug-free America, to get back, say, to the level of drug use that was prevalent in 1960, when I was a very tiny child and very few people were using drugs.

It is doable but it is only doable by having a comprehensive effort, one key component of which is drug-free communities, a strong effort at prevention, and making sure the young people know not to do drugs and a strong effort at education so people understand the consequences of doing drugs. When people learn that 50 percent of homicides and violent crime is drug related, that young people who use drugs are between two and five times more likely to drop out of school, that when over half the child abuse cases are drug and alcohol related, and let me say, we recently had a press conference with the gentlewoman from New York [Ms. MOLINARI] on child abuse, one of the case workers there said that 99 percent of the cases they had dealt with in their career involved either drug or alcohol addiction as a component.

It is clear that drug use is a plague which affects this entire country. This bill moves us towards the world that Marvin Olasky described in the Tragedy of American Compassion, the world that de Tocqueville described in Democracy in America, back to an America in which local citizens in local community programs working with local faith-based institutions create the environment and the opportunity to reach out and save lives.

I urge all of my colleagues to vote for the Drug-Free Community Act. It is a significant building block in the right direction, and it is the kind of program that will have fewer young people involved with drugs and a healthier and safer country.

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. RANGEL], ranking member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the gentleman for yielding me

the time. I thank the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. PORTMAN] and all those that made this bill possible. Let me thank Speaker GINGRICH. No one in this House has been more sensitive than Speaker GINGRICH to the problem that has been facing our Nation as we see our youth being destroyed through a poison that originates outside of this great Republic. We have talked so many times as to how we can prevent this threat to our national security, and yet I can almost say hallelujah for this bill today, Mr. Speaker, because every time I have come to this floor to talk about drugs and youth, instead of talking about education and hope and dreams, we have talked about mandatory sentences, more time in jail instead of what this bill does. And it goes to the American people and asks, save our country, save our community and save our children.

There is no bigger fight that we can wage by going to our communities and asking them to give education and hopes and dreams to our children because, once they have it, they are not the ones that end up with lack of hope doing drugs, doing crimes, doing violence and causing this great Nation to be the one that has more people incarcerated than any Republic on the face of the Earth.

I hope that this serves as a model where the Congress can continuously go back to the community. One of the things that they will ask us to do is to help us to keep this poison from coming into this country from countries that are producing it. If we can tear down the walls of communism as we have done, we cannot let a couple of nickel and dime countries produce this poison to come in here and have it available to our children.

This is what our community would be saying. They will be asking for our Secretary of State to be speaking out, our Secretary of Education, everybody in the Cabinet, because this is a threat to our national security. So I say to Speaker GINGRICH, who recognizes that in order to save our kids we have to give them something to live for, this brings the community in. And we do not have to go back home and say how tough we were against drugs based on how long the sentences were.

If we are going to be successful, it means that countries can have all the drugs available but our kids would not need them. Why? Because they would be able to say, as we enjoy economic growth, as we move into the next century, as we see international trade being a new way to go, they can say that they will be a part of it. But what do they have today? One thing is certain, that any black family in the United States of America knows that if they have a child, a boy child that they can be guaranteed according to the bureau of statistics that one out of four of those children would end up in jail.

When was it that the American dream was that maybe one of these children could end up as President of the United States?

So what we are doing as Republican and Democrats is not demagoging an issue. We are saying, can we not work together? Can we not go to the communities and ask them, is it not better to have more teachers than police? Is it not better to go back home to our State legislatures and find that out, that they are fighting to have a university in their district instead of what we find out today, they are fighting to have a prison in their district?

Is it not great to find out in the great city of New York, we pay \$84,000 to keep a bum kid in Rikers Island, a detention center, and the unions and the mayor are fighting to see whether \$7,000 a year is enough? We pay \$7,000 a year for a child being born addicted to drugs, \$40,000 to pull out a bullet after a kid has been shot in a gang war. And yet we are not prepared to do the things like has been done today, to come together and say, the strength of our Nation is the confidence that we have in our communities and that we are going to work together to make certain as we tore down the walls of communism, we are going to raise the hope so that those people who disrespect international law, who grow and dispense and traffic in narcotics and who know they will be certified because it is the political thing to do, to know that the families throughout this country, rich and poor, black and white say we have had enough of it. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. PORTMAN] has found a way to allow us to believe in ourselves and the Congress by putting together this bill.

Let this be a beginning. Let this be a bridge. Let us forget what we used to do and see whether we can do more of this type of legislation when we respond to the hearts and the minds of the people that are afraid for their children.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON].

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise in full support of H.R. 956, the Drug-Free Communities Act of 1997.

I would like to commend and congratulate my colleague and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. PORTMAN] who conceived a better cooperative relationship between Government and communities in order to better fight the scourge of drugs among our Nation's youth. His diligence and commitment to this effort have shown amazing results.

Beginning in his own district, the Portman community drug initiative was proof that Federal partnerships with community leaders and organizations are an extremely effective weapon in the fight against illegal drug use. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr.

PORTMAN] has now turned his successful effort into this legislation before us today.

I would like to also commend the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HASTERT] for his tenacity on the drug issue and on this bill in particular. His leadership on the issue of illegal drug trafficking and illegal drug use has been outstanding, both in this Congress and in past Congresses. I thank him for shepherding this legislation through his subcommittee.

I would also like to congratulate the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN] and my good friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. RANGEL], the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BARRETT], and others for their help in this effort.

We, as Members of Congress, often voted on legislation that will never have a direct impact on our own districts. Today, however, through this legislation now before us, we will have the means to positively and directly impact the very cities, towns, and communities that we represent. This legislation will enable each and every one of us to go back to our districts with the resources and the knowhow to bolster our efforts to reduce the devastating effects of substance abuse that we all know is destroying America.

Drug abuse has doubled in the last 5 years with the most alarming increases among 13- and 14-year-olds. Absolutely astonishing rates of drug use are chronicled in the report that accompanies this legislation, the National Household Survey on Drug Use. That survey shows that from 1994 to 1996, illegal drug use by 12- to 17-year-olds rose 78 percent. LSD use increased by 183 percent and cocaine use rose by 166 percent over those 3 years.

Our young people today are clearly not seeing the risks associated with drug use the way they used to. Studies on perceived risks bear this out. One conducted by the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse showed that in just 1 year the number of 12- to 17-year-olds who said they would never try an illegal drug dropped by 40 percent. Kids are not getting a clear message about drug use, about it being wrong, deadly, and illegal. They are not getting it from their parents, and regrettably they are not getting it from the leadership in this administration.

This bill is very, very important. I urge all of my colleagues to support it. Once again, I congratulate its sponsor, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. PORTMAN].

□ 1100

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan, [Mr. LEVIN], one of the leaders on our side of the aisle that really helped shape this bill.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

We have a major problem in this country. This is an effort to address it. Surveys show, for example, in high schools in the last month, in many cases a third of the students have used illegal drugs. We have been losing ground.

This is an effort to say we are going to start to reverse the trend. The gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. PORTMAN] and I put this bill together with the help of others, based on the experiences within our own communities. This is a bill that springs from the communities to Washington.

The gentleman from Ohio has described the experiences within Cincinnati. Within the 12th District I represent, led by the city of Troy and early pioneering coalitions, we have seen that the best way to fight this effort, to make this a successful one, is to draw on all the resources of the community, every resource: religious leaders, law enforcement leaders, business leaders, parents, teachers, kids. Everybody has to be pulled together to work on this.

We have seen this in both Macomb and Oakland Counties, as I said led by Troy. And an amazing fact in a recent survey, half of the residents of the city of Troy knew of the Troy Community Coalition and its work on drugs.

So the gentleman from Ohio and I said to ourselves, in working with others, how do we replicate the experiences within our communities? That is the issue, not just to have a successful experiment here or a successful experiment there but to spread it throughout this country. And this is an effort through matching grants to try to replicate the experiences within these communities.

I have enjoyed so much working with him and the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. HASTERT], who helped us shepherd this through the subcommittee; with the gentleman from New York, [Mr. RANGEL], the gentleman from Wisconsin, [Mr. BARRETT], and others; and with the staffs, as mentioned by the gentleman from Ohio, and Drew Setter of our office. Our local staff goes to every single coalition meeting within our communities.

This is a battle we have no choice but to win, and this act, this proposal, is an important step to pull us all together to pull this off. We have no choice.

I am proud to be working with the gentleman from Ohio, and I urge all of us to vote for this and, more importantly, for every Member to work to stimulate, if it does not exist, a coalition within our districts. When we all work together, I think this effort will work.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire as to how much time remains on each side.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina). Each side has 9 minutes remaining.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to simply commend the gentleman from Michigan, [Mr. LEVIN], for his work at the local level.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. BOEHNER], my neighbor.

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, let me commend my colleague from Ohio, [Mr. PORTMAN], and our other colleague, the gentleman from Michigan, [Mr. LEVIN], for bringing this bill to the floor today and, more importantly, for all of their hard work, and their staffs in the work that they are doing to fight teenage drug abuse in both Cincinnati and in Troy, MI.

There is no doubt that drugs are a big problem in our country. A 1996 study by the National Parent's Resource Institute for Drug Education showed that 1 in 4 high school seniors use illicit drugs at least once a month, 1 in 5 use once a week, and 1 in 10 use drugs once every day. I think this is a serious study.

Another study done by the National Household Survey found that illicit drug use among 12- to 17-year-olds has increased by 78 percent in the last 3 years, and LSD and hallucinogen use has increased by an amazing 166 percent.

Yesterday the President talked about the new glamour drug, that being heroin, and the fact that it is glamorized by Hollywood and ought to come to an end.

As with so many other problems in this country, the real gains against drug abuse are driven at the local level. All over the United States, including right in my back yard in Cincinnati, local programs to fight drug abuse are showing real signs of being successful. But as my colleagues know, and as these statistics show, more needs to be done.

In Cincinnati, just down the road from where I live, the gentleman from Ohio, ROB PORTMAN, has developed a fantastic program with all types of organizations. In a coordinated effort, the community is providing parents with drug education training, radio and TV stations are running antidrug messages, and employers are being encouraged to adopt certified drug-free workplace programs. With the whole community working together, we have seen tangible results.

And that is why I am here today, to strongly support their work and their bill we have before us, H.R. 956, the Drug-Free Communities Act. This bill encourages local communities to develop their own innovative approaches to fighting drug abuse and then rewards those who are successful.

The bill takes already existing Federal funds that would be spent here in Washington and redirects them to local communities that have a comprehensive self-sustaining antidrug coalition.

They have done a good job and they deserve our support.

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas, [Mr. TURNER], one of the most active members on our committee in helping shape this bill.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise in support of the Drug-Free Communities Act. It is a very important piece of legislation.

We all know the facts and we all know the figures about the problems of drug abuse in our Nation, and yet I think most of us today would put faces on those problems. I think about my friend Larry, in Crockett, whose son recently overdosed on drugs and I attended the funeral. I think about my friend Mitch, whom I graduated from high school with, whose children also went to school with mine, who died on prom night in a single car accident because he drove with too much alcohol.

Those are the very real problems that all of us know all too personally, which cause us, I think, to unite in a bipartisan way to attack the problems of drugs in our country.

This bill represents what I think is the very best of bipartisan cooperation, and I think it represents what government in the next century must look like. President Clinton said the era of big government is over, and this bill implements that concept.

I commend the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. PORTMAN], the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HASTERT], the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BARRETT], the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN], and the gentleman from New York [Mr. RANGEL], all of whom worked very hard to bring this bill about.

This bill represents a progressive and commonsense approach to attacking the menace of drug abuse. It is community based. It recognizes that communities can best solve their own problems, and it brings to the table and encourages the coalitions of religious groups, law enforcement, business community representatives, churches, who all across this country are working already on this problem. This bill acknowledges their efforts and provides matching grants to allow them to continue to build upon the good work that is already being done.

This bill is prevention based. We all know we have built prisons all across our country, in every State in this Nation, until we have taxed the taxpayers way too much for the cost of drug abuse and lawbreakers. But the truth of the matter is this bill also says that prevention is the key to solving the problem of crime.

This is a good bill. This is a bipartisan bill. This is a bill that we can all be proud of because it acknowledges that government does have a role but that communities can best solve their own problems. I hope every Member of Congress will unite behind this landmark piece of legislation.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HASTERT] who has been a national leader in the fight against drugs along our borders and our communities.

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, the problem of drug use in our Nation is growing. We have heard all the statistics today. We can talk about statistics and illustrate the problems.

We know that illicit drug use among our most vulnerable population, our kids, is growing. We know that the number of kids who would say that they would never try drugs have dropped. We know that parents have stopped talking to their children about drugs.

We also know that centralized Federal programs, the big government, so to speak, is not always the answer. We do have a responsibility. We have the Coast Guard to make sure that we stop drugs coming across our borders. We have the customs agents and the border patrols. That is our job in this Congress, to make sure that we can stop drugs coming in. But the most effective way to stop drugs is prevention; to teach kids, to give them the support to stop them wanting to try to use drugs.

This is what the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. PORTMAN], and I congratulate him, and my good friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. RANGEL], who has been on the front of this whole drug issue for a long time, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN], the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BARRETT], the ranking member, I thank him for his good work, this is what we are doing. We are pulling together to make sure communities have the ability to fight this problem.

We are not pouring a lot of money, but we are saying if communities can bring their faith-based, fraternity-based, civic-based organizations together to have effective drug prevention, then we can go ahead and we will help them. If they need a little bit of support, if they need a director or something along those lines, we can help them through this bill.

This is the right direction. This is not the only direction but this is the right direction for this Congress to go in order to fight drugs. We need to start in the communities. We need to start with people back home, and this bill does it.

I certainly congratulate the gentleman from Ohio, and I support this bill and ask everybody else to support it.

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. CUMMINGS] who, in committee, added a very important amendment that improved this bill.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support the Drug-Free Communities Act. I thank the sponsor of

this legislation, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. PORTMAN] for his vision, his guidance, and his mission. He and his staff worked in a bipartisan fashion with Members on both sides of the aisle and they are certainly to be commended for their hard work.

I also wish to thank the chairman of the Subcommittee on National Security, the gentleman from Illinois, Congressman HASTERT, and my ranking member, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BARRETT], for their leadership. And certainly the hard work of the gentleman from New York [Mr. RANGEL], and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN], does not go unnoticed, and I thank them.

My colleagues, this legislation is so important to our Nation. Many areas, like my home district of Baltimore, are disproportionately ravaged by the drug epidemic. This bill would set a blueprint and a road map for community organizations to receive matching funds and provide assistance in their drug prevention programs.

This measure focuses on a theme that I echo continuously when I visit neighborhoods throughout Baltimore. To be successful in this war on drugs, it will take a partnership between State and local governments, educators and health care professionals, law enforcement officials and community groups, as well as religious organizations and the private sector. There must be a unified American counter-drug effort with one common purpose, to reduce illegal drug use and its consequences in America.

I support a national drug strategy, which includes both domestic and international efforts, to strongly eradicate drug importing and drug trafficking. However, cultivating and empowering grass roots leadership is so vital in effective drug control efforts. Best of all, this measure focuses on local needs. This measure allows us to use the people's funds in a very effective and cost efficient manner.

There is one community organization in west Baltimore, led by a woman named Adele Redden, which has single-handedly reduced drug trafficking in their neighborhood by 70 percent over the last 3 years. The men and women who are working in neighborhoods across America are the real heroes in this fight against drug abuse.

It is crucial we reach our young people before they get hooked on drugs. This bill goes a long ways towards that end.

My colleagues, if we want to make a difference in the war on drugs, if we want to go home to our constituents and tell them we are actually working to stem the flow of drugs entering this country, if we want to support the drug czar in his efforts to reduce illegal drug use and crime that comes to our cities, I urge all of us to support this bill.

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

commend the gentleman from Maryland for his work in improving the bill, as I said earlier.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], the chairman of the Committee on International Relations.

□ 1115

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today in strong support of H.R. 956, the Drug Free Communities Act of 1997. I commend the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. PORTMAN] and our distinguished committee chairman, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON], and the minority member, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BARRETT], the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN], and the gentleman from New York [Mr. RANGEL] for their support of this measure.

It is an important measure. I have taken an active role in our international fight against drugs as chairman of our Committee on International Relations. But this important legislation is an important domestic measure. It encourages our local communities to band together to develop and share their ideas on the very best way to fight this scourge on illegal drugs in our society.

The stakes in the drug war are high, affecting the lives of our young people. We need to develop more community involvement in order to ensure a more effective antidrug program. Time and time again, it has been demonstrated that, when confronted with strong community opposition and awareness, drug traffickers and criminals take their business elsewhere.

H.R. 956, the Drug Free Communities Act, will make certain that our communities will have the kind of flexibility and kind of resources necessary to create solutions that address their own local problems stemming from drug trafficking and substance abuse. It requires our community leaders to take the initiative on these issues and to oversee the antisubstance abuse programs that have been created.

In order to receive Federal matching funds, bear in mind that these programs must include the involvement of community leaders, must be sustainable, and must have some system in place to evaluate their success and failure. Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I urge all of our colleagues to support this significant antisubstance legislation.

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California [Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD], who has been active both here and in her home community of Los Angeles in addressing the problems of drug abuse.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for this piece of legislation. I am proud to support the Drug Free Community

Act. This bipartisan legislation will authorize essential funding for community coalitions that are making a difference in addressing the Nation's drug problem.

We have all heard the statistics on the rising rate of marijuana use among our Nation's youth. Among eighth graders alone, the rate of marijuana use tripled in 1996, and the marijuana of today is 15 times more potent than the marijuana used in the 1970's. But even more lethal, cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamines are the drugs that are tearing apart families and ruining communities throughout the country and in my district.

California has the worst methamphetamine problem in the country. Over the past few years, there has been a significant increase in methamphetamine use, especially in Los Angeles. From 1990 to 1994, the admissions of Los Angeles residents to addiction treatment centers jumped from 700 to over 2,000, and this number only includes those who have received treatment.

At any given time during the month, some 13,000 Californians who have sought treatment cannot get it because they are placed on a waiting list, which can last from 3 to 60 days. The Drug Free Community Act can change these numbers and begin a new era when parents, teachers, churches, and entire communities can come together to prevent, treat, and ultimately end drug abuse.

We have already lost too many children to drugs and crime. We cannot afford to lose any more. Creating opportunities for community coalitions to overcome the problems of drug abuse is essential in our effort to maintain and improve the social fabric of our communities, not just in the 37th Congressional District, but in the entire country.

I urge all of my colleagues to vote on this very important bill, and I would like to thank the sponsors for this legislation, as it will help me in assisting my constituents in my district.

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

Mr. Speaker, as we have seen and have heard from a lot of Members, there is no issue more important to the future of our kids than this one. We do have a lot of speakers interested in addressing it.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend by 20 minutes the debate time on this legislation, 10 minutes to each side equally divided between myself and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BARRETT].

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WATTS].

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. PORTMAN] and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BARRETT], and I would like to congratulate them on the leadership on this most difficult and tragic problem, a problem that challenges every community in America. And that problem, as any parent can tell us, is the problem of drug abuse among America's youth.

This is not a problem that is limited to America's urban ghettos, as some would want to believe. There is no hiding from America's drug dealers by moving to a wealthy suburb or a serene rural area. The drug dealer sets no boundaries to his deathly trade. He seeks to solicit profits where there is potential. There is potential in any community, rich or poor, urban or rural, any community that is not actively advanced in a serious antidrug effort. That is why this legislation is so important, and that is why I applaud my colleagues, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. PORTMAN] and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BARRETT], for advancing this important legislation.

The Drug Free Community Act is a major step forward in an effort to protect our communities from those that would pollute our children, steal their health, and destroy their lives. It was not too many years ago when we were heartily congratulating one another on a decrease in drug use among America's youth. Sadly, our self-congratulation has been premature.

Statistics show that since 1991, teenage drug use of every kind has increased at an obscene rate. In 3 years, illicit drug use among 12- to 17-year-olds rose 78 percent. Even more frightening, there is a rise in drug use among children under 12 years of age.

Just as the drug dealer knows no physical bounds to his trade, he also knows no age limitation. Our smallest children are his target. The Drug Free Community Act puts power in the communities where it belongs and provides incentives and helping hand to citizens who take a stand against letting drugs take over their communities.

I have seen these local programs work. They can make a difference, and we must do all we can to extend a hand to America's families and communities who are on the frontlines of this critical war to put an end to this drug trade and to save our children. I urge my colleagues to support the Drug Free Community Act.

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as she may consume to the fine gentlewoman from California [Ms. WATERS].

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, I am delighted to join with all of my colleagues here today to support this legislation. It is extremely important that Americans know that there is bipartisan support for this legislation. There is bipartisan support

because all of our communities, whether they are inner cities or rural areas or suburban areas, are now under attack.

The greatest threat, the greatest security threat to America is drugs, the illegal use of drugs, the drug addiction, the violence associated with drugs. The No. 1 priority of the Congressional Black Caucus is the eradication of drugs in our society. We worked for days to put together our legislative agenda. We have decided that we are going to put all of our time and effort in on eradicating drugs.

We went around this country talking about something that had happened in south central Los Angeles. And many people wondered why I spent so much time dealing with the accusation of CIA involvement in drug trafficking. I spent an awful lot of time because in the 1980's, in south central Los Angeles, I witnessed an explosion of drug addiction and violence and I wondered what was happening, why were so many young people getting involved. I wondered why the explosion of violence and crime.

What is important about my involvement in this issue and trying to seek out answers is not so much to be able to identify who said what, who did what, who wrote the memo, my involvement is because in the town hall meetings across this Nation, whether I was up in Brooklyn, NY, or St. Louis, MO or south central Los Angeles, was the outpouring of parents and grandparents talking about what had happened to their children and their families.

Crack cocaine is one of the most vicious drugs that was ever manufactured by anybody. That is not to say that marijuana and methamphetamine are not dangerous and addictive. They are, and they are problems. But I want you to know what we have witnessed with crack cocaine should not happen to humans anytime, anyplace, anywhere.

The Congressional Black Caucus is determined that we are going to take back our communities, we are going to give leadership, we are going to provide a platform for debate and discussion on this issue, we are going to engage communities, we are going to hold the town hall meetings, we are talking with young people, we will be involved at campaigns, we are going to do everything that is possible to do to take back our communities, protect our children, be involved with prevention and rehabilitation, and, yes, redirection.

This bill speaks to that. This bill speaks to it because it talks about community coalitions, engaging communities, getting everybody involved in this problem. We have introduced seven bills from the Congressional Black Caucus. Many of those bills would complement this bill. Not only

do we talk about community coalitions also, but we talk about rehabilitation and we talk about prevention. But we also ask the Department of Justice to help to monitor the drugs that are confiscated so that they do not get back out on the streets in ways that we have learned that they are doing in some of our communities.

I am so pleased and proud that the Members who have worked on this had the wisdom and the foresight and the vision to understand where we must direct our attention. We cannot talk about job training, we cannot talk about teenage pregnancy prevention, we cannot talk about keeping young people in school until we get rid of this scourge in our community. And we can do it.

The American people have not used their power to deal with this issue. We have allowed this explosion. We have allowed young people increasingly to turn to drugs for answers. And we have sat back waiting on somebody else to solve the problem. Well, nobody else is going to solve this problem. We collectively are going to solve this problem. We are going to solve this problem because we are going to take the bull by the horns.

These are our children. They did not drop down out of Mars. They did not come from someplace else. They are our grandchildren, our nieces, our nephews, our neighbors. These are our children. And if they are to be secure, if they are to be responsible, it is because we are going to provide that leadership, we are going to be the examples, we are going to be the leaders, we are going to be the organizers, we are going to be the ones that will set America free and allow our children to realize their potential.

I do not know any parents who do not believe that their child can be President of the United States of America. I do not know any parent who does not understand that our children are precious and they should have the opportunity to realize their potential. And while we all have these dreams and these visions, we have allowed the scourge of drugs and drug traffickers and those who would peddle in death and destruction to increasingly creep into our lives and our communities and contaminate our children, contaminate our neighborhoods.

Enough is enough. I will join hands with the most right wing of Republicans, the most left, if they can get on the left of me, of Democrats in order to get this work done. It is our job. It really is our challenge. But you know what? We are smart. We are committed. We work hard. We have the energy, and we have the love for humanity, we have the love for our families and our children.

□ 1130

This bill really sets the tone and defines what we care about. The seven

bills of the Congressional Black Caucus will further do that. I want my colleagues to watch the Congressional Black Caucus on this issue. I want my colleagues to watch us take leadership. I want Members to see what we have committed to do on this issue. I know there are those who have said, well, we have not heard enough. We were just naive enough oftentimes to believe that somehow somebody else, be it the White House or somebody else, was just going to do this work.

Now that we have all decided to get involved, I am more inspired than I have ever been. If I do nothing else in my career, if I do nothing else in providing leadership, the leadership that I will provide as the chair of the Congressional Black Caucus will be centered and focused on this issue, on getting rid of drugs in our society, freeing our communities, as this bill indicates.

I thank the Members, all Members who have worked, who have labored, who have put it together. This is what we need. Combined with all that we are going to be doing and the bills that we have put together in the Congressional Black Caucus, I think we will see a change. The data, the statistics, will be different a year from now. If we continue in the fashion and the way that I know we can, 5 years down the road, we can all stand up and be very proud about the significant reduction that we have made in the use of drugs, in the crime and violence associated with drugs. We can see the reductions in the Federal penitentiaries, of young people who are getting convicted under mandatory minimums, many of them just 19 and 20 years old, addicted themselves, out hustling, selling small amounts of drugs because they think somehow they can get over.

We are going to see a change in that. We need those resources that we are putting into prisons to do other things with. We do not need to be continuing to take the taxpayers' money to deal with the problem that way. The Rand study that just came out said that is not the way to solve the problem anyway.

This is the way to do it. We are going to wrap our arms around this program, we are going to put our hearts, our heads, and our minds together and we are going to let our children know that we truly love them and we are going to show them we love them because we have made them our No. 1 priority through our public policy work and through sharing of resources to deal with this problem.

Again, I am so proud, I am so pleased and delighted to be a part of this kind of coalition, of this kind of effort until I will not only commit again my time and my attention as the chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, but every member of the Congressional Black Caucus is committed and will be working beyond the Halls of Congress, on

the streets, in the neighborhoods, in the townhall meetings, in the community centers and in the churches.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her passionate support and for her wing-to-wing broad spectrum approach to the problem.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from North Carolina [Mrs. MYRICK].

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I also commend my colleagues for bringing this legislation forward. I commend my colleague from California for her remarks on this issue. We all do want to work together to solve the problem.

I served as the mayor of Charlotte, NC, which is a large city. We definitely are experiencing all these problems with crime and teenage drug abuse. It is in every part of the country. It is not just in the large cities. It especially was important to me when I was mayor, and it is still important to me that we solve the problem. There is no reason we should not have solved it long ago.

I have witnessed firsthand the devastation that this causes in our communities, the devastation of lives and the crime that comes along with it. I have worked on the streets so I know firsthand of what I am speaking.

I also found the best way to solve the problem was through local organizations, groups that came together who really could work together, who knew what the problem was and could best solve it at the local level, not with the Federal Government dictating to them but giving the options of them knowing how best to do it.

The Drug-Free Communities Act of 1997 encourages that local community involvement to solve the problems by forming these coalitions. I have always said we at home know best how to solve our problems and we know best how to achieve success. The most successful substance abuse programs do have coalitions of churches and religious organizations involved. We need to encourage more of that because that is one of the main reasons that they work. I for one do not want to attend any more funerals of 13-, 14-, and 15-year-olds who have been senselessly murdered or drug overdosed because we have not done all we could do at all levels of government and all levels of community to solve this. I urge support of this bill.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOLF] who has been very bold on this issue at the local level. He is also going to be critical frankly in the appropriations process in finding the appropriate offsets.

Mr. WOLF. I did not really come over to talk about the legislation. I came over to personally thank the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. PORTMAN] for his leadership on this issue.

There is a major drug problem in the country. I learned about it when I went

into the high schools as I do and listened to the young people in my district. I learn what to do about it when I listen to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. PORTMAN] here in Congress. Because of the effort of the gentleman from Ohio, we have been able to put together a number of coalitions in our district that have made a difference.

I just want to thank the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. PORTMAN] and let him know that there will be many moms and dads and many young people who will be saved from the drug use problem for many, many years to come. It will be because of the leadership that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. PORTMAN] exercised and they may never know why it was done.

I want to pay tribute to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. PORTMAN] and urge all Members in this body, on both sides of the aisle, if they have not focused on the problem, I guarantee there is a major, major drug problem in Members' congressional districts. It may be in the most wealthy portion of a Member's district. I urge my colleagues to use this legislation to put together a coalition to do something about it. I again thank the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. PORTMAN].

I am pleased to rise today in support of H.R. 956, the Drug Free Communities Act of 1997.

I am a cosponsor of this legislation, which I believe will help reduce teenage drug use and abuse. In my congressional district, I have been active in promoting the creation and maintenance of community antidrug coalitions. Over the last year, I have sponsored two districtwide conferences and workshops to help implement the community coalition concept. These coalitions are groups of individuals from cities, towns, communities, and neighborhoods who work to reduce drug use by children and to keep their neighborhoods drug free.

H.R. 956 has been endorsed by numerous antidrug organizations, including: PRIDE Parent Training, the Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America, Drug Abuse Resistance Education America [DARE], and Mothers Against Drunk Driving.

There are five main features of this legislation: First, in order to receive Federal support, a community must first demonstrate a comprehensive, long-term commitment to address teenage drug use through grassroots participation at the local level.

Second, a community must demonstrate that its antidrug coalition is an ongoing concern that also has non-Federal financial support.

Third, a community must have a good system to evaluate the success of its antidrug coalition efforts.

Fourth, the coalition must be run by local leaders familiar with local problems and needs.

Fifth, community coalitions will be eligible for Federal matching grant funding if they meet the above criteria.

I know this legislation will prove helpful in the efforts of communities across America to fight the scourge of drugs. Teenage drug use and abuse has been skyrocketing and I believe H.R. 956 is an important step in helping

to educate children about drugs and keeping communities drug free. I thank Congressman PORTMAN for his leadership on this matter and for bringing this important legislation to the floor today.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. LEWIS].

Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky. I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, today I rise in strong support of H.R. 956, the Drug-Free Communities Act. This better equips community antidrug organizations that have proven effective in the war on drugs. All one needs to do is look at the facts to see that we have not done enough to combat drug abuse in our country.

Fact. Marijuana use among high schoolers has more than doubled since 1992. Fact. LSD use is now at its highest level since the early 1970's. Fact. We are losing the war on drugs.

I believe that the best place to wage the war on drugs is in the home. When parents get involved, drug use is dramatically reduced. Local institutions must also get involved. Churches, schools, civic organizations, and local dignitaries must also step forward and help fight the war on drugs.

This bill sends to local organizations the resources to provide needed guidance and support to stamp out this scourge on society. Recently I initiated the Heartland Coalition project. The goal of this project in my district in Kentucky is to bring together current antidrug groups and coordinate efforts to curtail the drastic increase in illegal drug use. These existing antidrug groups can efficiently and effectively use the Federal dollars allocated by this bill to do just that.

Mr. Speaker, these grants can be used for a variety of purposes. They can help cover media campaigns to educate our kids about the dangers of drug abuse, or they can be used to sponsor seminars at schools. If these efforts keep just one kid off drugs, this bill will be a success.

I urge all my colleagues to vote yes on H.R. 956, the Drug-Free Communities Act. Again the best place to battle drugs is on the local level. That is what this bill does. It gives local communities the ability to fight the war on drugs.

I would also like to commend the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. PORTMAN] for his leadership on this issue.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FORBES].

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the architects of this wonderful initiative, because really it is about our children. There is no more precious resource in this Nation than our children and their futures. Frankly, the viability of our Nation rests on doing something about this very, very important problem.

The American people might say, well, the Congress has talked about this for decades. We have attacked the problem of drug abuse, whether from the interdiction and stricter laws or the education side; we have debated about who is more correct on fighting drugs, the White House or the Congress. We have had these debates over the last several decades. Frankly, I think it points out most importantly that the Congress and the White House, whomever is in control of either, really does understand that there is probably no greater scourge, no more pressing public policy issue than dealing with this problem of those who push poison upon our children. That is why I am so delighted and thank my good colleagues and the architects of this important legislation, the Drug-Free Communities Act of 1997, for this wonderful initiative.

Over a year ago, thanks to the leadership of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. PORTMAN], I stole a few ideas that he had initiated back home in his own district in Ohio. That was, to bring together the disparate groups that work so hard and so tirelessly to fight this problem of drug abuse in our communities. One thing I found out in bringing the groups together, whether it was the treatment folks or the education folks, whether the police, whether it was community groups, that they were all doing their own thing very, very well, but doing their own thing. I was surprised to learn that despite the notoriety of this problem, these well-meaning groups were not talking to each other. That is a very big problem in trying to fight the scourge of drugs.

Mr. Speaker, this initiative will truly bring all parts of our community together, the churches and the synagogues, houses of worship, the youth, the police, the employers, parents, civic organizations. This is the critical part of this legislation. I thank the architects and I am proud to be a sponsor and supporter of this initiative.

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

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a quick question?

Mr. PORTMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. I understand that the only difference between the version filed on Monday and the version being considered today is a minor technical change to ensure that the bill does not violate the establishment clause of the Constitution; is that correct?

Mr. PORTMAN. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FATTAH].

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina). The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 1 minute.

Mr. FATTAH. I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BARRETT] for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill. As someone who led a drug-free coalition effort in my own city in Philadelphia and has seen its benefits, I want to congratulate the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. PORTMAN] for his leadership on this and for our committee for expeditiously moving this bill forward.

This is the beginning of what we can do here at the Federal level. The gentleman from New York [Mr. RANGEL] has for such a long time been pointing in the right direction that as a Nation we should take a more aggressive leadership role on this issue and that more can be done. I rise in favorable support of this. I know that it works, bringing people together, providing the kind of cohesive and coordinated efforts that can happen through these efforts in the local communities. We should not stop here, however, and we should take hopefully this bipartisan spirit and really work together, really making sure that treatment and prevention are resources that are going to be available in abundance at a neighborhood level and community level and also inside our prison system which we seem so dedicated to as a society, we should also make sure that treatment is available and assistance is available there.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Ohio is recognized for 3½ minutes.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, we have heard a lot of shocking statistics today. Those alone should inspire us to act and pass this legislation today. But as a lot of Members have also reminded us, this is about people and it is about our kids. I would not be standing here today probably if not for a visit 3 years ago from a young woman in my district, Patty Gilbert, the mother of two, who came to me to say that her 16-year-old son had just died from a combination of huffing gasoline and smoking marijuana.

□ 1145

Mr. Speaker, she issued a challenge to me. She said, "I want to you to help us in our community." She said, "I don't want to hear more about this rhetoric from Washington. I want to know what you can do to help us locally."

Mr. Speaker, it took us a while, but we finally came up with this idea that these communities coalitions really were working around the country, and it is something that Members of Congress could get engaged in and help with.

My colleagues have heard from a few Members today, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. LEWIS] and others who have committee coalitions up and

going, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN], and they are working. We have at least 43 Members of Congress who are now working on their own community coalitions.

This bill is the next step because it really does answer her question, it really does provide help in a meaningful way back in our communities. It does so by parent training. It does so by getting our businesses to have drug-free workplaces. It does so by involving our religious community. It does so by involving our schools. It is a neighborhood approach, it is a local approach, a community approach; we know it works.

This is something that Congress is doing, as we have seen this morning, in a bipartisan way to approach a very real problem, and again what, I think, is a very meaningful way.

I urge all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support the legislation today. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for all their help in putting this together.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 956, a bill I am pleased to cosponsor with my neighbor from Ohio, Representative PORTMAN. I commend Representative PORTMAN and the other members of the drug policy working group for their efforts in this area.

H.R. 956 is an important step forward in our efforts to help the people who can do the most to stop illegal drug abuse. This bill would provide assistance to local community drug coalitions that have demonstrated a commitment to fighting drug abuse.

I have spent a good bit of time in the last few months visiting with community leaders in southern Indiana who are active in fighting drug abuse. School counselors, PTA's, student groups, law enforcement officers, clergy, prosecutors, health care workers, businesses, and nonprofits are doing remarkable things to reduce drug abuse in their communities. They deserve our support.

I am often struck by how little the debate in Congress focuses on what actually works to discourage drug use. Almost everyone agrees that the Government needs to interdict drug smugglers, eradicate drug-producing crops, convict drug dealers, and help people break the cycle of drug addiction. We fall short, however, in taking personal responsibility for discouraging young people from using drugs. Parents, teachers, community leaders—and our young people themselves—need to take a more active role in fighting drug use. I have made a personal commitment to do more to keep young people off of drugs, and I encourage my colleagues to do the same.

I am pleased that H.R. 956 offers more resources to the people on the front line of anti-drug efforts. Former First Lady Barbara Bush used to say that what happens in your house is more important than what happens in the White House. She was right on target: The solution to the drug problem begins at home. Data suggest that if parents would simply talk to their children regularly about the dangers of substance abuse, use among youth could be expected to decline by as much as 30 per-

cent. We must do all we can to help parents, teachers, clergy, and community leaders begin those conversations.

The drug problem comes down to this: Personal responsibility. Not just for those who abuse drugs, but for every community member. We must each take it upon ourselves to do a little more to fight drugs. I am making fighting youth drug use a top personal priority in southern Indiana. We can have an impact if a few more of us wear red drug-free ribbons, if a few more parents ask their children about drugs at the dinner table, if a few more businesses sponsor a youth drug-free program. If each of us insists on more responsibility—and sets a personal example by not using drugs and discouraging others not to use them—we may be able to keep our young people and our communities safe from the scourge of drugs.

I urge my colleagues to give this bill—and this issue—their strong and sustained support.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. PORTMAN] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 956, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 956.

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

There was no objection.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to adjourn offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOAKLEY].

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

Mr. MOAKLEY. 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 80, nays 339, not voting 15, as follows:

Ackerman
Allen
Bishop
Bonior
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Carson
Clay
Clyburn
Conyers
Coyne
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLaHunt
DeLauro
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Fattah
Filner
Foglietta
Ford
Frank (MA)
Frost
Gejdenson

Abercrombie
Aderholt
Archer
Army
Bachus
Baesler
Baker
Baldacci
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berman
Berry
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Blagojevich
Bliley
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady
Bryant
Bunning
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Capps
Cardin
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth
Christensen
Clayton
Clement
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Condit
Cook
Cooksey

[Roll No. 152]

YEAS—80

Gutierrez
Hastings (FL)
Hilliard
Hinchee
Jefferson
John
Johnson, E.B.
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Klink
Lampson
Lantos
Lewis (GA)
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manton
Markey
McCarthy (NY)
McDermott
McGovern
McNulty
Meek

NAYS—339

Green
Greenwood
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Hansen
Harman
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill
Hilleary
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (WI)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kasich
Kelly
Kennelly
Kim
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kleczka
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaFalce
LaHood
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
Livingston
LoBiondo

Lofgren	Pickett	Skeen
Lowey	Pitts	Skelton
Lucas	Pombo	Smith (MI)
Luther	Pomeroy	Smith (NJ)
Manzullo	Porter	Smith (OR)
Martinez	Portman	Smith (TX)
Mascara	Poshard	Smith, Adam
Matsui	Price (NC)	Smith, Linda
McCarthy (MO)	Pryce (OH)	Snyder
McCollum	Radanovich	Solomon
McDade	Rahall	Souder
McHale	Ramstad	Spence
McInnis	Regula	Spratt
McIntosh	Regul	Stark
McIntyre	Reyes	Stearns
McKeon	Riggs	Strickland
McKinney	Riley	Stump
Meehan	Rivers	Stupak
Menendez	Rodriguez	Sununu
Metcalf	Roemer	Talent
Mica	Rogan	Tanner
Miller (FL)	Rogers	Tauscher
Minge	Rohrabacher	Tauzin
Molinar	Ros-Lehtinen	Taylor (MS)
Mollohan	Rothman	Taylor (NC)
Moran (KS)	Roukema	Thomas
Moran (VA)	Royce	Thornberry
Morella	Rush	Thune
Murtha	Ryun	Thurman
Myrick	Sabo	Tiahrt
Nethercutt	Salmon	Trafficant
Neumann	Sanchez	Turner
Ney	Sandlin	Upton
Northup	Sanford	Velázquez
Norwood	Sawyer	Vento
Nussle	Saxton	Visclosky
Oberstar	Scarborough	Walsh
Obey	Schaefer, Dan	Wamp
Olver	Schaffer, Bob	Watkins
Ortiz	Schumer	Watts (OK)
Oxley	Scott	Weldon (FL)
Packard	Sensenbrenner	Weldon (PA)
Pappas	Serrano	Weller
Parker	Sessions	Whitfield
Pastor	Shadegg	Wicker
Paul	Shaw	Wise
Paxon	Shays	Wolf
Pease	Sherman	Wynn
Peterson (MN)	Shimkus	Young (AK)
Peterson (PA)	Shuster	Young (FL)
Petri	Sisisky	
Pickering	Skaggs	

NOT VOTING—15

Andrews	Hunter	Schiff
Becerra	Istook	Snowbarger
Cannon	McCrery	Thompson
Deutsch	McHugh	Torres
Hefner	Pelosi	White

□ 1208

Messrs. HOEKSTRA, VENTO, LEVIN, MCINTOSH, WATTS of Oklahoma, BLAGOJEVICH, and LATHAM, Ms. ESHOO, Mrs. NORTHUP, Ms. RIVERS, Ms. SANCHEZ, and Mrs. LOWEY changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. QUINN, FRANK of Massachusetts, and JOHN changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. MOAKLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to engage my dear friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON], the chairman of the Committee on Rules, in a little dialogue so that the House, or at least I, will know where we are at the present time.

As the Speaker knows, we do not have any papers concerning the budget

or the supplemental budget in front of us, so I would like to ask my dear friend from New York when we can expect to see something on the budget resolution, and when we can expect to see something from the conference on the supplemental.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOAKLEY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, as we all know, there are two pending pieces of legislation that are holding up the recess of this body to go home over the Memorial Day weekend, which is a very, very important weekend to all Americans. Those two pieces of legislation are the supplemental appropriation bill and the budget resolution.

The supplemental appropriation bill is presently tied up with several contentious substantive issues, legislative issues and some policy issues. I am informed that that may or may not be finished today, and if it is not, it would be put off until a day or two after we return on June 2 or 3.

The issue that is really holding us here is the budget resolution. As most of my colleagues may know, the Senate failed to meet into the night last night; therefore, when they go back into session today, they have 13 hours remaining of debate time. As my colleagues know about the other body, they tend to pontificate and use all of that time.

So there are several alternatives, and right now there was a meeting going on between the leadership of both bodies until the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOAKLEY] called for this procedural motion to adjourn. That broke up that meeting. Now they are going back into that meeting and hopefully, in about an hour or two, we will have better direction for the body.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I hear strong rumors that there might be some changes on the short-term supplemental bill. Does the gentleman have any information on that situation?

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, on the short term?

Mr. MOAKLEY. On the supplemental bill. I understand that there might be some changes on the supplemental bill.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman would further yield, the supplemental bill is not what is holding up the recess period. The supplemental bill, hopefully we can get it worked out, and as the gentleman knows, in the rule that we will be taking up in a few minutes, it is going to allow us to bring that supplemental to the floor should there be a final agreement. But that is not the issue that is really holding up the body. The budget resolution is the issue that must be resolved today.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman knows, that causes us a problem on this side. They are about to

work on two bills, the supplemental bill and the budget bill, and we have neither, we have paper on neither one of them.

Last night we gave our permission for two-thirds to bring it to the floor today so we can expedite it. We cannot expedite it to the degree that we are going to vote on it without seeing it. So all I am wondering is when we can expect to see the paper.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will continue to yield, let us just make it clear to the Members here and the Members back in their offices, this rule does not approve any bill at all. This simply allows us, if we successfully pass this two-thirds rule now, within the next 45 minutes, it would allow us then, at some later time today, to bring another rule and whatever bill to the floor. That is the time when my colleagues might want to be concerned.

Right now, all this is doing, and the reason why we would debate it now, is to save the Members an extra hour later on this evening at 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8 o'clock. If Members have planes that are leaving at 3 o'clock or 4 o'clock or 5 o'clock, this is going to move up the whole debate by 1 hour, and it would be my advice to the gentleman to let us go ahead and have this debate, discuss what is going to be happening and get this 1 hour out of the way, so that Members can go home to their obligations they have home in their districts later on today, hopefully.

□ 1215

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, as the chairman knows, we offered to postpone or to limit debate, if the gentleman wants to postpone it until a later time, so we are not trying to run the clock out. But I feel that our side has to know what is in those bills, even at this juncture, to go ahead.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, there are a number of alternatives on the budget resolution itself. We could wait out the Senate the 10, 12, 14 hours. That is one alternative. We could come back with a rule that would deem us agreeing with the Senate amendment, which has nothing to do with numbers, which has nothing to do with policy, but minuscule differences. We could do that. That is an alternative. Or we could just leave town, and the chairman of the budget committees could notify the authorizers and the appropriators, their staffs, to go ahead next week while we are out of town and proceed, based on those numbers.

Those are really the three alternatives we have before us on the budget.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOAKLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I appreciate the gentleman yielding to me, Mr. Speaker. I would simply say, speaking on behalf of the majority on the Committee

on Appropriations, I think there has been a joint, bipartisan effort in this body to get an agreement on the disaster relief supplemental. However, it has not been possible to finalize our negotiations with the other body and reach an agreement on the overall conference. Therefore, we have not been able to report back to the House floor with a final conference report.

It appears entirely unlikely that is going to happen before we adjourn today for business, which means that, frankly, while there is plenty of money in the pipeline in most accounts for the victims of the various disasters, it is not at all certain that money will be sufficient as we get into the month of June, and let alone July. So for that reason, it has been my objective to see if it is possible to come up with a stripped down version of the supplemental that would provide some moneys in some of the most needy accounts to submit to the House and to the Senate under unanimous consent.

Because of the lateness of the hour, frankly, it would not be possible to adhere to traditional rules, to go through traditional procedures with such a bill. Also, any single Member can stop the bill in its tracks, and therefore, deny the passage of an interim disaster relief bill.

But if it is the intent of the membership to go along with the stripped-down version, and we do not have the final version to present to the House just yet but we expect to within a matter of hours, if not minutes, I would expect that we could call up such a bill by unanimous consent. Any Member in this House or in the other body could stop it, but if by unanimous consent it seems that the membership of both houses agree, then we can have a bill to pass, and certainly alleviate any short-term problems that might arise in the coming weeks.

Mr. MOAKLEY. I thank the gentleman. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY], the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOAKLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I think this is a time for pity in the House. What is happening to this supplemental reminds me of what my favorite philosopher, Archie the cockroach, said once. He said, now and then, somebody is born who is so unlucky he runs into accidents that started out to happen to somebody else.

That is what is happening to this supplemental. Here we have a disaster supplemental which we have all wanted to get to the President before Memorial Day, so there is no doubt in anybody's mind that we can get the assistance that is needed out in the field, and yet we are being held up by the fact

that the other body is still droning on on almost a continuous basis on the budget resolution.

The supplemental itself is being bogged down by dragging in a large number of extraneous issues, not the least of which would be the permanent CR dispute plus another large issue about Alaskan roads. There are some other issues as well which are still holding up that supplemental.

Mr. Speaker, we have had around here a lot of devices in the past. We have had continuing resolutions. It looks to me like before the week is up we may need a continuing resolution for a continuing resolution, and on this one it looks to me like we are going to have to invent a new device, which is a continuing supplemental. So go the perils of Pauline, I guess.

I find this very regrettable. I hope that the House will be able to find some way out of it by the time the day is over. There is no reason why this supplemental should be held up because of extraneous causes.

I am confused about why this specific resolution is before us at this time, however, because certainly I share the view of the gentleman from Louisiana, the chairman of the committee, that it is highly unlikely that there will even be a supplemental vehicle that will ride along after this rule. So if we are interested in resolving the problem, I think we are going to need a lot of other action, including a speed-up of the Senate schedule, which I fully do not expect to see.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will continue to yield, let me just say that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOAKLEY] and I had discussed, we had originally expected to bring a rule to the floor dealing only with the budget. However, because of great concerns, some of which the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY] has just stated, it was thought we would just add the supplemental to it as well.

Having said this, we are far past our minute. We need to get on with the work of the day. I would suggest that the gentleman has used more than his minute. Let us get on with the rule before us.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

—

WAIVING A REQUIREMENT OF
CLAUSE 4(b) OF RULE XI WITH
RESPECT TO CONSIDERATION OF
CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS RE-
PORTED FROM THE COMMITTEE
ON RULES

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 155 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 155

Resolved, That the requirement of clause 4(b) of rule XI for a two-thirds vote to consider a report from the Committee on Rules on the same day it is presented to the House is waived with respect to any resolution reported before May 23, 1997, providing for consideration or disposition of any of the following measures:

(1) A concurrent resolution on the budget, an amendment thereto, a conference report thereon, or an amendment reported in disagreement from a conference thereon.

(2) The bill (H.R. 1469) making emergency supplemental appropriations for recovery from natural disasters, and for overseas peacekeeping efforts, including those in Bosnia, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes, an amendment thereto, a conference report thereon, or an amendment reported in disagreement from a conference thereon.

THE SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina). The gentleman from Florida [Mr. GOSS] is recognized for one hour.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, for purposes of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to my friend, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOAKLEY], the distinguished ranking member of the Committee on Rules, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for purposes of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, this rule is very straightforward and simple. As has actually just been discussed in the extended 1-minute we just had, it waves clause 4(b) of rule XI, which requires a two-thirds vote to consider a rule on the same day it is reported. That is all it does.

In this case the exemption is very narrow, as it applies to two specific measures, the fiscal year 1998 budget resolution conference report and the emergency supplemental bill, as we just heard in the colloquy between the gentleman from Massachusetts and the gentleman from New York.

In an effort to avoid postponement of the Memorial Day work period restriction, when many Members obviously have important things to do back in their districts, this rule will allow for expedited consideration of these two important items. That is the purpose of the rule, and nothing more sinister than that.

Negotiations over several extraneous items in the emergency bill have, unfortunately, delayed timely release of these funds, and I remain hopeful, if not optimistic, that we will be able to get this bill to the President's desk before the weekend. I think we all share that.

I understand that the budget agreement had been strained in the other body by the proposed addition of a brand new Federal entitlement program paid for in tax increases. I hope that the irony of our balanced budget agreement being held hostage by unlimited spending and higher taxes will not be lost on most American people.

But that is where we are, as we just hear in the extended 1-minute colloquy. In order to be able to move these critical items in a timely fashion, the House needs the targeted authority covered in this resolution, again, the targeted limited authority. We frankly need to be prepared to go forward as expeditiously as possible when that is possible.

It is an ounce of prevention we are taking at this point. I think it is the responsible thing to do under the important and somewhat extraordinary circumstances we find ourselves in on the threshold of Memorial Day.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the resolution and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose this two-thirds rule. Today's rule will allow my Republican colleagues to rush two very important bills to the House floor. I believe we should do everything in our power to make sure the Midwestern flood relief gets out of Washington and into the hands of the people who need it the most as soon as possible.

I also believe that this House should have completed its work on the budget over a month ago, when it was actually due. But since no one has even laid eyes on the final version of the two bills under question, I just cannot lend my support to a rule rushing their consideration because I am not sure what else is in those bills. They do not exist, Mr. Speaker. I am not sure what has been put into these bills, particularly given the unabashedly partisan provisions that were added to the supplemental appropriations bill, provisions that all but ensure its doom.

Mr. Speaker, I want to make something perfectly clear. There is no problem, no problem at all, with the flood relief money for North Dakota. There is no problem, no problem at all, with the money for our troops in Bosnia. There is no problem with any of the emergency money in this bill, so why did it take so long to get this bill out of conference? Why did we have to do this rule today, waiving the two-thirds requirement for the same day consideration of the rule?

Because, Mr. Speaker, Republican colleagues insist on holding the Midwest flood money hostage in order to make a political point. Despite the complete devastation of towns like Red Forks, ND, my Republican colleagues still refuse to do what they should do, let this emergency relief go forward.

Even though the flooding is over and the fires are put out, Mr. Speaker, hundreds of people are still without their homes, without their belongings, without their businesses. These are the people, Mr. Speaker, that are waiting for our help. We should give it to them. We should give it to them as soon as pos-

sible. We should not attach political blackmail to a bill this urgent and a bill with this much support.

Weeks ago President Clinton warned that he would veto a bill with automatic continuing resolution because he believes, and I agree, that my Republican colleagues should fulfill their constitutionally mandated responsibilities to pass the appropriation bills by October 1, and not close down the Government for silly political gains.

But they have attached the automatic continuing resolution anyway. Today they want to bring it to the House floor without giving Members enough time to find out exactly what is in it that they are voting on. But my Republican colleagues want to get out of Washington for the Memorial Day recess, and they will not drop this political blackmail.

For my Republican colleagues to consider going away for Memorial Day when these people are waiting for their flood relief money, which absolutely nobody opposes, is disgraceful.

Mr. Speaker, simply and plainly, the people in North Dakota need our help. They do not need anymore political gains, they need our help. I urge my colleagues to oppose this rule.

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

□ 1230

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I would again remind our colleagues that this is a rule to keep our options open.

It does nothing except change the two-thirds vote requirement, and any further measure that would have to come forward would have to be covered by another rule which, of course, the distinguished gentleman from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, as the ranking member of the Committee on Rules, would have significant input in the shaping in order that we could get the best possible job done.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON], distinguished chairman of the Committee on Rules, who can expand further on this rule we are discussing today.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I had not even intended to speak, but I was moved by the ranking minority member of the Committee on Rules, the former chairman of that committee, whose place I took. And I must say, I learned an awful lot from him over the preceding decade when he was the chairman, but he talks about this continuing resolution and how the President has vowed to veto the continuing resolution.

Well, just briefly we ought to discuss what is a continuing resolution. Let us digress for a minute. If Members recall, a couple years ago, when the Republicans and Democrats could not get to-

gether, they could not come to an agreement. Consequently, various departments of Government were not funded when the fiscal year began on September 30. And when that happens, if the Congress has not authorized and appropriated the money for the operation of these departments, those departments shut down.

That is what happened, and it was a great inconvenience to many Americans. Many of them, if they were waiting for passports to be expedited, they could not get them. If they have reservations on airways and boats, many of them, because they did not have their passports, they lost their tickets. They could not get refunds. That was just one area.

In the IRS, many people were waiting for refunds from the Government and they did not get them on time. If they were visiting Washington, the Washington Monument or if they were going into the various State parks, one of them is like the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Park and the Vanderbilt mansion up in Hyde Park, NY, they could not operate. People were hurting; the areas were hurt in tourism. And so we decided right then and there, we ought to do something about that.

If we cannot get together, then we ought to make some provision to keep the Government operating, if we and the President cannot come to an agreement.

Well, that is exactly what this debate is all about. Sometime between now and September 30, we will have to act on the appropriation bills that fund the various 13 departments of Government across this country.

And should one or two of those not be agreed to, then this continuing resolution would continue to keep those departments operating, keep those very, very good Federal workers at their jobs getting their paychecks each month until the Congress could come to an agreement. That is what this debate is all about.

Now, if the President wants to veto this bill simply because it has this continuing resolution, then let the President be responsible to the American people and to these Federal workers for having shut down the Government. I do not think he should do that.

And, second, I really think he is bluffing. I do not think he will veto this bill for that reason. That, to me, would be a disgrace.

So, having said that, let us get on with this resolution. Let us pass it. We are prepared to yield back our time, if the gentleman is, and get on with the day's business.

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

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to say that I am a little puzzled. We just went from a hard-fought battle on adjournment, at the gentleman's request over there, which we beat back.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GOSS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I told the gentleman from Florida that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOAKLEY], sitting over there, looks like Santa Claus and not the Grinch that stole Christmas. I still think he is Santa Claus.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GOSS. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts, who could be misidentified as Santa Claus.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am very happy to be compared with Santa Claus. I hope the gentleman is not referring to my grith.

I think that the gentleman from Florida and the gentleman from New York and myself have adequately described this, and, thus, I have yielded back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I 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.

Clyburn
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Condit
Coyers
Cook
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crapo
Cubin
Cummings
Cunningham
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
Dellums
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Ensign
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Fattah
Fawell
Fazio
Filner
Flake
Foglietta
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fowler
Fox
Frank (MA)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Furse
Gallegly
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green
Greenwood
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Hansen
Harman
Hastert
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefley
Hefner
Hergert
Hill
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchee
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (WI)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kim
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kleczka
Klink
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
Livingston
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manton
Manzullo
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McDermott
McGovern
McHale
McInnis
McIntosh
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Metcalfe
Mica
Millender-McDonald
Miller (CA)
Miller (FL)
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Molinari
Mollohan
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Neal
Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Northup
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Packard
Pallone
Pappas
Parker
Pascrell
Pastor
Paxon
Payne
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Poshard
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Redmond
Regula
Reyes
Riggs
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryun
Sabo
Salmon
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaefer, Dan
Schaffer, Bob
Schumer
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Shirkus
Shuster
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Smith, Adam
Smith, Linda
Snyder
Solomon
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stabenow
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Stokes
Strickland
Stump
Stupak
Sununu
Talent
Tanner
Tauscher
Tausin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Thomas
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tierney
Torres
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Upton
Velázquez
Vento
Visclosky
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watkins
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Weygand
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Wise
Wolf
Woolsey
Wynn
Yates
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—1

Paul

NOT VOTING—13

Allen	Istook	Schiff
Andrews	Largent	Snowberger
Burton	McHugh	Thompson
Cannon	Norwood	
Deutsch	Oxley	

□ 1257

Mr. GREENWOOD changed his vote from "nay" to "yea".

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I was inadvertently detained on rollcall No. 153. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 153, the Drug Free Community Act, I was unavoidably detained downtown. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore [Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina]. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I, the pending business is the question of agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal of the last day's proceedings.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 352, noes 65, not voting 17, as follows:

DRUG-FREE COMMUNITIES ACT OF 1997

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 956, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. PORTMAN] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 956, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

Without objection, a vote on the Journal, if called, will be a 5-minute vote.

There was no objection.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 420, nays 1, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 153]

YEAS—420

Abercromble	Berman	Brown (OH)
Ackerman	Berry	Bryant
Aderholt	Bilbray	Bunning
Archer	Bilirakis	Burr
Armey	Bishop	Buyer
Bachus	Blagojevich	Callahan
Baesler	Bliley	Calvert
Baker	Blumenauer	Camp
Baldacci	Blunt	Campbell
Ballenger	Boehler	Canady
Barcia	Boehner	Capps
Barr	Bonilla	Cardin
Barrett (NE)	Bonior	Carson
Barrett (WI)	Bono	Castle
Bartlett	Borski	Chabot
Barton	Boswell	Chambliss
Bass	Boucher	Chenoweth
Bateman	Boyd	Christensen
Becerra	Brady	Clay
Bentsen	Brown (CA)	Clayton
Bereuter	Brown (FL)	Clement

[Roll No. 154]
AYES—352

Ackerman	Edwards	Lewis (KY)
Aderholt	Ehlers	Linder
Allen	Ehrlich	Lipinski
Archer	Emerson	Livingston
Armedy	Engel	Lofgren
Bachus	Eshoo	Lowey
Baesler	Etheridge	Lucas
Baker	Evans	Maloney (CT)
Baldacci	Everett	Maloney (NY)
Ballenger	Ewing	Manton
Barcia	Fawell	Manzullo
Barr	Flake	Markey
Barrett (NE)	Foley	Martinez
Barrett (WI)	Fowler	Mascara
Bartlett	Fox	Matsui
Barton	Frank (MA)	McCarthy (MO)
Bass	Franks (NJ)	McCarthy (NY)
Bateman	Frelinghuysen	McCollum
Bentsen	Frost	McCrery
Bereuter	Galleghy	McDade
Berman	Ganske	McGovern
Berry	Gekas	McHale
Billbray	Gilchrest	McInnis
Billfrakis	Gillmor	McIntosh
Bishop	Gilman	McIntyre
Blagojevich	Gonzalez	McKeon
Bliley	Goode	McKinney
Blumenauer	Goodlatte	Meehan
Blunt	Goodling	Meek
Boehlert	Gordon	Metcalfe
Boehner	Goss	Mica
Bonilla	Graham	Millender
Bono	Granger	McDonald
Boswell	Greenwood	Miller (FL)
Boucher	Gutknecht	Minge
Boyd	Hall (TX)	Mink
Brady	Hamilton	Moakley
Brown (FL)	Hansen	Molinari
Bryant	Harman	Mollohan
Bunning	Hastert	Moran (KS)
Burr	Hastings (WA)	Moran (VA)
Burton	Hayworth	Murtha
Buyer	Herger	Myrick
Callahan	Hill	Nadler
Calvert	Hinojosa	Neal
Camp	Hobson	Nethercutt
Campbell	Hoekstra	Neumann
Canady	Holden	Ney
Capps	Hooley	Northup
Cardin	Horn	Norwood
Carson	Hostettler	Nussle
Castle	Houghton	Obey
Chabot	Hoyer	Ortiz
Chambliss	Hunter	Owens
Chenoweth	Hutchinson	Packard
Christensen	Hyde	Pappas
Clayton	Inglis	Parker
Clement	Jackson (IL)	Pastor
Coble	Jackson-Lee	Paul
Coburn	(TX)	Paxon
Collins	Jefferson	Payne
Combest	Jenkins	Pease
Condit	John	Peterson (MN)
Conyers	Johnson (CT)	Peterson (PA)
Cook	Johnson, Sam	Petri
Cox	Jones	Pickering
Coyne	Kanjorski	Pomeroy
Cramer	Kaptur	Porter
Crane	Kasich	Portman
Crapo	Kelly	Price (NC)
Cubin	Kennedy (MA)	Pryce (OH)
Cummings	Kennelly	Quinn
Cunningham	Kildee	Radanovich
Danner	Kilpatrick	Rahall
Davis (FL)	Kim	Rangel
Davis (IL)	Kind (WI)	Regula
Davis (VA)	King (NY)	Reyes
DeGette	Kingston	Riggs
Delahunt	Kleczka	Riley
DeLay	Klink	Rivers
Dellums	Klug	Roemer
Diaz-Balart	Knollenberg	Rogan
Dickey	Kolbe	Rogers
Dicks	LaFalce	Rohrabacher
Dingell	LaHood	Ros-Lehtinen
Dixon	Lampson	Rothman
Doggett	Lantos	Roukema
Dooley	Latham	Roybal-Allard
Doollittle	LaTourrette	Royce
Doyle	Lazio	Rush
Dreier	Leach	Ryan
Duncan	Levin	Salmon
Dunn	Lewis (CA)	

Sanchez	Smith (OR)
Sanders	Smith (TX)
Sandlin	Smith, Adam
Sanford	Smith, Linda
Sawyer	Snyder
Saxton	Solomon
Scarborough	Souder
Schaefer, Dan	Spence
Schaffer, Bob	Spratt
Schumer	Stearns
Scott	Stenholm
Sensenbrenner	Stokes
Serrano	Stump
Shadegg	Sununu
Shaw	Talent
Shays	Tanner
Sherman	Tauscher
Shimkus	Tauzin
Shuster	Taylor (NC)
Sisisky	Thomas
Skaggs	Thornberry
Skeen	Thune
Skelton	Thurman
Smith (MI)	Tiahrt
Smith (NJ)	Tierney

Torres
Towns
Trafficant
Turner
Upton
Velázquez
Vento
Viscosky
Walsh
Waters
Watkins
Waxman
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Wexler
Weygand
White
Whitfield
Wise
Wolf
Woolsey
Wynn
Yates
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOES—65

Abercrombie	Gibbons
Becerra	Green
Bonior	Gutierrez
Borski	Hall (OH)
Brown (CA)	Hastings (FL)
Brown (OH)	Hefley
Clay	Hefner
Clyburn	Hilleary
Costello	Hilliard
DeFazio	Hinchee
DeLauro	Hulshof
English	Johnson (WI)
Ensign	Johnson, E. B.
Farr	Kennedy (RI)
Fattah	Kucinich
Fazio	Lewis (GA)
Filner	LoBlundo
Foglietta	McDermott
Forbes	McNulty
Furse	Menendez
Gejdenson	Miller (CA)
Gephardt	Oberstar

Olver
Pallone
Pascarella
Pickett
Pombo
Poshard
Ramstad
Redmond
Rodriguez
Sabo
Sessions
Stabenow
Stark
Strickland
Stupak
Taylor (MS)
Wamp
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Weller
Wicker

NOT VOTING—17

Andrews	Istook
Cannon	Largent
Cooksey	Luther
Deal	McHugh
Deutsch	Morella
Ford	Oxley

Pelosi
Schiff
Slaughter
Snowbarger
Thompson

□ 1307

So the Journal was approved.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent from the House Chamber for two votes today. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" to approve the Journal and "yea" on H.R. 956, of which I am cosponsor.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the House stands in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina) at 6 o'clock and 38 minutes p.m.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. ARMEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to address the House for the purpose of making an announcement regarding the schedule for our Members.

Mr. Speaker, it is with a deep sense of apology that I inform the Members at this time that we will be unable to do any further work this evening on the legislative business before the House that so many of our Members have been so anxious about and that all had had such high hopes that we might be able to work further on tonight.

Circumstances between ourselves and the other body have made it impossible for us to do that work, in particular to further work on the budget or the supplemental appropriations bill. That work cannot be concluded tonight. Indeed, it will not be work we can resume again until after the recess period.

I would like to inform the Members that I do not anticipate any further votes this evening, any further work before the body, and that Members should be advised that they are free to return to their districts for the district work period.

Again, I would like to apologize to the Members, many of whom suffered some terrible inconvenience, and some of whom have suffered some bitter disappointment about this announcement, and I can only wish them Godspeed on their journey to their districts and for the best, most productive, and happy work period possible.

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARMEY. I yield to the gentleman from North Dakota.

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I have appreciated the time and attention that the majority leader has spent looking at the consequences of the natural disasters experienced in our region, the people of Grand Forks and East Grand Forks and Devils Lake, ND. The gentleman's statement represents a very great disappointment to me and to those I represent.

I think there was a reasonable expectation that Congress would respond to this disaster and do so in a timely manner. The outside dimension of that timely response, I think, was before we certainly left for the Memorial Day recess, and now the gentleman indicates that that would not be the case.

Just when would the gentleman estimate that the relief so desperately needed would finally be accomplished?

Mr. ARMEY. Reclaiming my time, I thank the gentleman for his inquiry. And, Mr. Speaker, responding to the gentleman from North Dakota may be one of the most difficult things I will do this year.

The gentleman from North Dakota has worked hard on this issue of this supplemental relief bill for his State.

He has worked hard in the State, has expressed much concern to myself and other Members in the body. Indeed, I had the privilege of returning to the gentleman's State, my home State, at his invitation, to see for myself the devastation that has been inflicted in the area where, in fact, I attended graduate school. And I understand, I think, the degree to which the gentleman from North Dakota must be severely disappointed.

I can give the gentleman from North Dakota my assurance that the appropriators working on this bill are not walking away from their work. They are going to continue with their interest in this regard and will be bringing this up as soon as possible as soon as we return and the House reconvenes.

The gentleman from North Dakota, the respect with which he is held by the other Members of this body, will continue to be appreciated among those appropriators, and I can tell the gentleman that it is my great expectation and my full intent to complete this as quickly as possible upon our return.

I might also remind the gentleman from North Dakota that there are, in fact, continued relief efforts that will continue during this period of time for the State, and nobody from this body nor the administration, I believe, intends to leave the good people from the gentleman's home State in any kind of a state of disaster.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARMEY. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the majority leader. I too have to say that I am extremely disappointed that this institution has failed to act on something that is so important to so many people in this country.

I think it is a tragic, tragic and a huge mistake for us, actually, to leave without having resolved the issue of what we are going to do to complete the process of getting assistance to the people of the Dakotas, Minnesota, and other States around this country who have suffered enormous costs and personal heartbreak from these disasters that we have had in the past few months.

If I thought that I could prevail on a motion to block this House from adjourning, I would do that. In deference to many of my friends here who are anxious to get going, I will not do that. But I will say that I believe that we have made a huge mistake in putting politics and process in front of people.

I think that the real victims and the real losers in this are the people of our States, and I would hope that we will not delay any further when we return in getting this situation resolved.

Mr. ARMEY. Reclaiming my time, and if the gentlemen would please be

patient, I wish to respond to the gentleman from South Dakota.

The gentleman from South Dakota has also worked hard on this bill, in fact, has introduced and won many innovations that will be very useful for the people in actually all three of the States that are so severely impacted by this.

I want to recognize again, as I did in the case of the gentleman from North Dakota, the good work and the dedication of the gentleman from South Dakota. Again, I would like to extend personally between himself and myself my apologies to the gentleman from South Dakota.

I understand that it would be within the gentleman's prerogative to call for a recorded vote. I understand how he must have every impulse of his being driving him in that direction. But I think the gentleman's assessment of the extent to which that would be consequentially in his favor is correct, and I, on behalf of so many of our colleagues that would be unnecessarily inconvenienced by his doing so, want to appreciate that as well.

I know the gentleman from North Dakota has these very, very same strong feelings, and I must say the gentleman from North Dakota has expressed them to me in what I would have to say was strong, congenial yet somewhat colorful language, and that is appropriate.

□ 1845

It is appropriate that my colleagues should all fight for their States and their districts with the fervor that has been demonstrated here. And again, I thank the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. THUNE].

I know, having raised the point of the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. POMEROY], he wishes to make a point.

Mr. POMEROY. I make one final point. The outpouring of support the people I represent have seen from across the country in response to the disaster that has hit us so brutally hard has been overwhelming. I think the American people truly had a right to expect that their governing body, the Congress of the United States, in a timely fashion would also commit the resources to help get our area back on its feet.

I am going to ask the Members to resist the motion, to vote "no" on adjournment. We have no business leaving town with the disaster supplemental in a point of incomplete status. We have got to finish this up. The people we represent deserve no less.

Mr. ARMEY. I thank the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. POMEROY] again for his comments and his conviction and his commitment to his State. It is certainly well noted and appreciated by myself.

I can only say that the people of this country, through their legislative bod-

ies, this body and the other body, will in fact, as soon as the difficulties are resolved, have this problem done. The gentleman's work will continue. I understand the work of the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. THUNE] will continue. And it will be completed.

I think, in all due respect, the gentleman from California [Mr. FAZIO] would understand that I would most logically yield to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. PETERSON], who has such tremendous serious affliction in his own State.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Certainly the gentleman has the right to yield to anyone he wants to at any time. I will remain on my feet.

Mr. ARMEY. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. PETERSON] I am sure would like to share some of his concerns with me.

Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota. I thank the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ARMEY] for yielding to me. I want to be brief. I want to associate myself with the remarks from the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. POMEROY] and the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. THUNE].

I just wanted to relay, I just got off the phone with the mayor and city leaders of East Grand Forks, which was entirely under water, and they are in the process of trying to figure out what to do. They are under tremendous pressure from the homeowners that want to be moved. They want answers today about what they are going to do. Are they going to have their houses bought out? Are they going to be able to buy another house? And this is a real frustration for them, not having these answers and possibly us going home tonight without having passed a bill.

If I could just make a suggestion. It appears, from everything I can tell, that the \$500 million for CDBG money is in both bills and that is pretty much a given. What really is a bigger problem, and maybe those of you that are working on this, if we can come to some specifics of how we are going to put the CDBG money out to the States so we can start the process, so that when this does get done in 2 weeks we will be ready to hit the ground running, that will help us a lot.

So if there is some way that that part of it could get resolved so we could tell our people this is how it is going to work, so we could talk to our Governor and other folks and set up a process so that when this does happen, we will be ready to go. That will be very helpful if we are not able to move on this this evening.

Mr. ARMEY. Again, if I may, the gentleman from California [Mr. FAZIO] is very patient. The appropriators that have been working in this conference I am sure have dealt with that and many other issues. And I will ask the staff to digest that and get that information, if it is available, to the gentleman as quickly as possible.

And now I believe if the gentleman from North Dakota and the gentleman from South Dakota have no further points, I would be happy to yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. FAZIO], who has been so gracious in deferring to those two colleagues.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Thank you, Mr. Leader. I am striving to be polite, but I am not patient. I am frustrated, as I think most Members of the 33 States that have been affected by disasters are. I appreciate the tremendous work done by the two Representatives from the Dakotas, and I know we all appreciate your returning to your family home and the efforts that have been made in the more immediate Grand Forks crisis. But there are a number of States, Ohio and Kentucky, the Pacific Northwest, California. The district that I represent and several around it, were impacted with \$2 billion in losses.

I would like to hear from the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON], the chairman of the committee, why we cannot pass what he described in our debate earlier today as a short-term, temporary, partial distribution of flood-related funds. It seemed to me a proper compromise. We were not removing your ability to deal with the Gekas amendment on an automatic continuing resolution. We were not rolling Senator STEPHENS and his concerns about roads on Federal lands. We did not provide all the money. That was still before the House on our return.

But at least we could say, as we went home for this 10-day break, that we have gotten part of the money, the core money, the FEMA money, whatever it may be, that needs to be provided. I would love to hear the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON] say why his very worthy compromise proposal is not before us for unanimous consent, and I would hope that the leader would allow him to speak.

Mr. ARMEY. It is my time. And of course, I see the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON], the very distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, has risen, I assume to seek recognition or time from the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. If the gentleman would yield, I would be happy to respond to the gentleman from California.

The fact is that, as the gentleman who is a member of the Committee on Appropriations knows, that we reported this bill out on April 24. The Senate has considered their bill and reported it out, as well; and for the last several days, we have attempted to reach a resolution working out the differences between the House-passed bill and the Senate-passed bill. We met all day the day before yesterday. We met all day yesterday. And we were unable to come to a resolution of the differences in the bill.

I would have hoped that we might have taken it up earlier, but that proved not possible. It was my intent to extract a portion of that bill today and pass it with unanimous consent. But, as I pointed out on the floor earlier today, that would have required unanimous consent of the House and of the Senate; and it now appears that because of the lateness of the hour that unanimous consent was not possible. I regret that.

I want to tell the gentleman, I sincerely regret that. I believe that it is important for this House to make a statement and to tell the people that have been devastated by the flood damage in the some 35 States that have been afflicted across the country with flood damage or tornadoes or whatever happened, however they qualified, that they are going to be assisted by the Federal Government.

I am told that there is enough money in the pipeline and that the Federal agencies that are required to respond to their devastation will be available to respond and will have the sufficient resources to respond over the next couple of weeks, so that we can return to Congress and readdress this and get the bill out.

I hope that is true. But quite frankly, in my opinion, it would have been better had we addressed this issue earlier and gotten it confronted and signed by the President. It proved impossible to do that, and so we are at an impasse.

All I can do is say that I will extend my best efforts to make sure that the bill is readdressed as soon as we come back. We will have our staffs working on this bill as we adjourn or are on recess, and we hope to have a bill on the floor as quickly as possible when we return.

Mr. FAZIO of California. If the leader would just yield to me for one additional comment, and I will yield back to the chairman, I would urge him to offer that unanimous-consent request; and if the Senate will not deal with it, let the burden fall on their shoulders.

I do not think there is a Member on this floor of either party who would object to the proposal the gentleman outlined earlier today on the floor. We know we need to move forward. We know we cannot get it all done. It was a compromise, and we ought to agree to it. If the gentleman would place that unanimous-consent request, let the Senate decide whether it will take it up or not.

Mr. OBEY. Would the distinguished majority leader yield?

Mr. ARMEY. I thank the gentleman from California [Mr. FAZIO] for his very helpful comments.

I might yield now to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY], who also has been very patient.

Mr. OBEY. Let me simply make a point and ask a question. As the chairman of the Committee on Appropria-

tions just indicated, we have been working very hard over the last 2 days in conference to try to get a bill that this House can vote on before we adjourn.

I had been under the impression that the motion just described by the gentleman from California [Mr. FAZIO] was indeed a very real-life option today, so that we could at least deliver small amounts of funds needed to assure that there are no irregularities or problems associated with any of these relief programs.

I, for the life of me, do not understand why that motion is not before us now. And I want to stipulate that the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations has conducted himself at all times in an absolutely straightforward manner. He has dealt with this in as nonpolitical fashion as possible, given the circumstances.

But I honestly feel, as a member of some experience on the Committee on Appropriations, that once again the regular appropriations process has been victimized by bringing into a bill designed to provide immediate emergency relief, a series of other unrelated items, which represent simply portions of other people's political agendas, people who are not on the Committee on Appropriations.

Two years ago, this Congress got into a very big amount of trouble because all kind of extraneous material were dragged into appropriation items, and the result was chaos and the Government shut down. Today it seems to me that we are causing Government chaos by accident rather than intent because of the insistence that a number of these other political issues be dragged into the appropriations process.

I think it is outrageous that we do not have an opportunity to offer that motion tonight. And I do not know, for the life of me, why we should not have a vote on adjournment under these circumstances.

Mr. ARMEY. I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY] for his helpful comments again. Let me just say, first of all, that the supplemental appropriations bill touches many people. Perhaps it touches no heart as deeply as it touches the heart of those whose heart breaks for the horrible devastation that is so immediate in the lives of the residents of North and South Dakota and Minnesota. But it touches many people, it touches many issues.

The innovation that the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON] came up with today was in fact a good innovation, and it is to his credit that he was responsive enough to these concerns to come up with this idea. The parliamentary procedures under which we operate would give an opportunity for any number of different Members to effect an objection to that. And I think the gentleman from Louisiana quite rightly recognizes the reality of that

situation and has determined that it is not in his best interest to again make that effort.

I must say one thing, though, and I say this on behalf of all of the Members of Congress and all of their respective constituencies. The supposition that the supplemental bill, or any appropriations for that matter, any appropriations bill, or, for that matter, any bill within the jurisdiction of any other committee is the property of that committee and that committee alone is a supposition of course that is errant and could only provoke mischief.

The appropriators do a wonderful job, and they are to be appreciated and to be congratulated. But in truth of fact, the bill belongs to the entire body and all of their respective constituents and they all have a right to be involved in the bill.

Mr. OBEY. Would the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. ARMEY. I would be happy to yield to the gentleman for one final short question.

Mr. OBEY. Could the gentleman tell me who was it that was expected to object to such a proposition?

Mr. ARMEY. Reclaiming my time before I yield to the gentleman from Iowa, there were and are any number of different Members who might do so, and the gentleman from Texas is not prepared to reveal any of those names.

□ 1900

Mr. BOSWELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARMEY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. BOSWELL. I thank the honorable leader for yielding. I appreciate that very much.

First of all, I like the tone of what the gentleman is trying to share with us. I know the gentleman has had a difficult day. I personally am willing to stay here until the cows come home if we can deal with this tonight, tomorrow or whatever.

In 1993 we had a similar situation. We came to you folks for help and you helped. I greatly appreciate it, but it kind of looks to me like I can see where this is going. I think as I have walked around these halls the last several days that there is a toll-free number in Grand Forks that our friend from Grand Forks established, which I think is 1-888-74-FLOOD, is what I understand, where people if they are tuned into this, they can call there and offer their assistance. I would guess it would be greatly appreciated. I just wanted to make that remark to all of us. If we have folks out there who would like to help, let us let them help. But if it takes us staying here to get the job done, count me in.

Mr. ARMEY. I thank the gentleman from Iowa. Again I think the gentleman reflects the kind of compassionate concern that all the Members

of this body have for that, as they couple that with interest and concerns that they may have for other related matters.

Mr. POMEROY. If the gentleman will yield further, this will be my final point in this discussion, Mr. Leader.

Let me again say I appreciate the gentleman's personal time and attention, the personal time and attention of all, majority, minority alike, that have focused on our problem and worked in the appropriations process to get some relief. But the bottom line is this: If this Congress goes home without doing something to provide flood relief to those who need it, this Congress will have failed. I urge a no vote on the motion to adjourn.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield further to the gentleman from South Dakota who is seeking recognition.

Mr. THUNE. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to, because I think it has been mentioned here from the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, if there is some opportunity that we could get something done under a unanimous-consent request here this evening, I think it would behoove us to try and accomplish that and try and resolve that. I for one would be interested in hearing from the chairman as to what that might be.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARMEY. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland, and, Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to make a motion before the House after the gentleman from Maryland's comment.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the leader for yielding. Like the gentleman from Iowa, I appreciate the tone of this discussion.

The gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. POMEROY], all of our good friends, one of our newest Members and others who represent immediately the areas, obviously the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. POMEROY], indicated the frustration, not so much the anger but the frustration that they are feeling, I am sure, that all of us can share, even those of us, like those of us in Maryland who thankfully are not immediately impacted, but we grieve for those who have been immediately impacted.

I rise for a number of reasons. First of all, I want to congratulate the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON], my chairman, who, as he has said, has been working very hard to try to either resolve the supplemental as a whole or to take a portion of the supplemental and move that forward for immediate relief and to indicate that this Congress was going to act. I congratulate the chairman for his efforts and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY], our ranking member, for his.

Mr. Leader, if I might, in the spirit of positive debate and constructive de-

bate, I want to make an observation. It relates to the complaints that were made about "Christmas treeing" supplementals when the Democrats were in charge. There is a tremendous inclination, not by Democrats or Republicans but by all of us, to see a vehicle that is going to pass, going to pass because everybody in this Congress wants to help the flood victims, the victims of disaster, and we all see it, there really are no clean hands, as an opportunity to pass something that we otherwise might not be able to pass.

Let me suggest, Mr. Leader, constructively on the problems that this bill has. If I were the President of the United States, I would say, notwithstanding the compelling objective of aiding flood-ravaged victims around this country, there is still a willful—

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I choose to reclaim my time. The gentleman from Maryland is a very good speaker and he gives great political speeches, but quite frankly, we have a great many Members that will be only further inconvenienced by him making the political points he is about trying to make. If the gentleman can make his points so that we can get on with the business.

Mr. HOYER. I have a point that I think is worthwhile for the leader to consider. It is not a political criticism.

Mr. ARMEY. If the gentleman will make his point, I will continue to yield, but I have a sense of responsibility to my colleagues to move on now that we have, in my estimation, given people an opportunity to fully air their positions on this issue.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Leader, my point is this, and I appreciate the gentleman for yielding. This is not an accusation of one side or the other. This is a history of practice that has occurred. But I say to the leader, the reason the President of the United States has said that he will not allow this bill to go forward if the CR is included, and I am one who voted to include the CR, as the leader knows. I was on his side of that vote. But the reason the President of the United States has said I will not sign this bill, because we know there is not the same kind of compulsion to pass appropriation bills consistent with the budget agreement that there is, Mr. Leader, for the empathy that we have for the flood victims.

Therefore, I say to the leader that we ought to consider passing a clean supplemental at some point in time, tonight, tomorrow, whenever we get back to it, Mr. Leader, so that we do not again revisit this anguish that we are now experiencing because of our inability to act. I would urge the leader that we do the unanimous consent that the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON], the chairman, wanted to do. If we cannot do it, I will lament

that, but I think we ought to consider doing a clean CR for the victims of this flood.

Mr. ARMEY. I thank the gentleman for his very helpful remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank again all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle. I want to thank my colleagues, if I may, for the compassion, the concern and the interest that they have demonstrated for people across this country and the hard work that they have put into trying to produce a response. I want to thank my colleagues for their willingness to stay late tonight for the chance that perhaps we might have been able to finally and fully address this.

PROVIDING FOR ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE FROM THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1997, OR FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1997, TO TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1997, AND RECESS OR ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE FROM THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1997, OR THEREAFTER, TO MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1997

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 87) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 87

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Thursday, May 22, 1997, or Friday, May 23, 1997, pursuant to a motion made by the Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday, June 3, 1997, or until noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the Senate recesses or adjourns at the close of business on Thursday, May 22, 1997, Friday, May 23, 1997, or Saturday, May 24, 1997, pursuant to a motion made by the Majority Leader, or his designee, in accordance with this concurrent resolution, it stand recessed or adjourned until noon on Monday, June 2, 1997, or such time on that day as may be specified by the Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until noon on the second day after members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). The question is on the concurrent resolution.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 67, noes 278, not voting 89, as follows:

[Roll No. 155]

AYES—67

Archer	English	Myrick
Armey	Gekas	Neumann
Barr	Gilchrest	Paxon
Bartlett	Gillmor	Peterson (PA)
Bass	Goodling	Radanovich
Bilbray	Graham	Rogan
Billey	Hansen	Rohrabacher
Bonilla	Hastert	Royce
Brady	Hefley	Sanford
Burr	Horn	Saxton
Burton	Hostettler	Schaefer, Dan
Buyer	Hunter	Sensenbrenner
Camp	Inglis	Smith (OR)
Campbell	Johnson, Sam	Solomon
Coble	Kasich	Souder
Collins	Knollenberg	Stump
Combest	LaTourrette	Talent
Cook	Linder	Thornberry
Crane	McInnis	Tiahrt
Crapo	McKeon	Wolf
Davis (VA)	Miller (FL)	Young (AK)
Dickey	Mollinari	
Ehrlich	Morella	

NOES—278

Abercrombie	Emerson	Kind (WI)
Aderholt	Engel	Klecza
Allen	Ensign	Klink
Bachus	Eshoo	Klug
Baldacci	Etheridge	Kucinich
Barcia	Evans	LaFalce
Barrett (NE)	Everett	LaHood
Barrett (WI)	Ewing	Lampson
Bateman	Farr	Lantos
Becerra	Fawell	Latham
Bentsen	Fazio	Levin
Bereuter	Filner	Lewis (GA)
Berry	Forbes	Lewis (KY)
Bishop	Ford	Livingston
Blagojevich	Frank (MA)	Lofgren
Blumenauer	Franks (NJ)	Lowe
Blunt	Frost	Luther
Boehlert	Furse	Maloney (CT)
Boehner	Galleghy	Maloney (NY)
Bono	Ganske	Manton
Borski	Gephardt	Manzullo
Boswell	Gibbons	Markey
Boyd	Gilman	Martinez
Brown (CA)	Gonzalez	Mascara
Brown (FL)	Goode	Matsui
Brown (OH)	Goodlatte	McCarthy (MO)
Bryant	Goss	McCarthy (NY)
Callahan	Gutierrez	McCrery
Capps	Hall (OH)	McDermott
Carson	Hall (TX)	McGovern
Chabot	Hamilton	McHale
Chambliss	Harman	McIntyre
Chenoweth	Hastings (FL)	McKinney
Christensen	Hastings (WA)	McNulty
Clay	Hayworth	Meehan
Clayton	Hefner	Meek
Clement	Hergert	Menendez
Clyburn	Hill	Millender-
Condit	Hilleary	McDonald
Costello	Hilliard	Miller (CA)
Cox	Hinche	Minge
Coyne	Hinojosa	Mink
Cramer	Hoekstra	Moakley
Cubin	Holden	Mollohan
Cummings	Hoolley	Moran (KS)
Danner	Hoyer	Moran (VA)
Davis (FL)	Hulshof	Murtha
Davis (IL)	Hutchinson	Nadler
DeFazio	Hyde	Neal
DeGette	Jackson (IL)	Nethercutt
Delahunt	Jefferson	Ney
DeLauro	Jenkins	Northup
Dellums	Johnson (CT)	Norwood
Dicks	Johnson (WI)	Nussle
Dingell	Johnson, E. B.	Oberstar
Dixon	Jones	Obey
Doggett	Kanjorski	Olver
Doolittle	Kelly	Ortiz
Doyle	Kennedy (MA)	Owens
Dreier	Kennedy (RI)	Pallone
Dunn	Kennelly	Pappas
Edwards	Kildee	Parker
Ehlers	Kim	Pascrell

Pastor	Sabo	Strickland
Payne	Sanchez	Stupak
Pease	Sanders	Sununu
Pelosi	Sandlin	Tanner
Peterson (MN)	Sawyer	Tauscher
Petri	Scarborough	Tauzin
Pickering	Schaffer, Bob	Taylor (MS)
Pitts	Schumer	Thomas
Pombo	Scott	Thune
Pomeroy	Serrano	Thurman
Porter	Sessions	Torres
Portman	Shaw	Towns
Poshard	Shays	Trafficant
Price (NC)	Sherman	Turner
Pryce (OH)	Shimkus	Upton
Rahall	Sisisky	Viscosky
Ramstad	Skaggs	Walsh
Rangel	Skeen	Wamp
Redmond	Slaughter	Waters
Regula	Smith (MI)	Watkins
Reyes	Smith (NJ)	Watt (NC)
Riggs	Smith, Adam	Watts (OK)
Riley	Smith, Linda	Weldon (FL)
Rivers	Snyder	Weygand
Rodriguez	Spence	White
Roemer	Spratt	Whitfield
Rogers	Stabenow	Wicker
Roukema	Stearns	Wise
Roybal-Allard	Stenholm	Woolsey
Ryun	Stokes	Wynn

NOT VOTING—89

Ackerman	Fowler	McIntosh
Andrews	Fox	Metcalf
Baessler	Frelinghuysen	Mica
Baker	Gejdenson	Oxley
Balenger	Gordon	Packard
Barton	Granger	Paul
Berman	Green	Pickett
Billirakis	Greenwood	Quinn
Bonior	Gutknecht	Ros-Lehtinen
Boucher	Hobson	Rothman
Bunning	Houghton	Rush
Calvert	Istook	Salmon
Canady	Jackson-Lee	Schiff
Cannon	(TX)	Shadegg
Cardin	John	Shuster
Castle	Kaptur	Skelton
Coburn	Kilpatrick	Smith (TX)
Conyers	King (NY)	Snowbarger
Cooksey	Kingston	Stark
Cunningham	Kolbe	Taylor (NC)
Deal	Largent	Thompson
DeLay	Lazio	Tierney
Deutsch	Leach	Velázquez
Diaz-Balart	Lewis (CA)	Vento
Dooley	Lipinski	Waxman
Duncan	LoBiondo	Weldon (PA)
Fattah	Lucas	Weller
Flake	McCollum	Wexler
Foglietta	McDade	Yates
Foley	McHugh	Young (FL)

□ 1944

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mrs. KELLY, Mrs. LINDA SMITH of Washington, and Messrs. KIM, EHLERS, WATTS of Oklahoma, GANSKE, DOOLITTLE, RYUN, BONO, FRANKS of New Jersey, CHRISTENSEN, HULSHOF, HASTINGS of Washington, BOEHNER, BLUNT, LAHOOD, SUNUNU, GOSS, HILLEARY, REDMOND, PITTS, HYDE, FAWELL, ROGERS, MORAN of Kansas, STEARNS, BARRETT of Nebraska, BRYANT, UPTON, HAYWORTH, GOODLATTE, CHAMBLISS, GALLEGLY, BOEHLERT, JONES, HOEKSTRA, GILMAN, EWING, NORWOOD, WALSH, GIBBONS, and SESSIONS changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. GEKAS and Mrs. MORELLA changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the concurrent resolution was not agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the House stands in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 0002

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HASTERT) at 12 o'clock and 2 minutes a.m.

GRANTING MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE PRIVILEGE TO EXTEND THEIR REMARKS IN CONGRESSIONAL RECORD OF TODAY

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that for today all Members be permitted to extend their remarks and to include extraneous material in that section of the RECORD entitled "Extension of Remarks".

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTERT). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY JUNE 4, 1997

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday, June 4, 1997.

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

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER AND MAJORITY AND MINORITY LEADERS TO ACCEPT RESIGNATIONS AND MAKE APPOINTMENTS NOTWITHSTANDING ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding any adjournment of the House until Tuesday, June 3, 1997, the Speaker, majority leader and minority leader be authorized to accept resignations and to make appointments authorized by law or by the House.

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

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT TO TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1997

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the

House adjourns today, Friday, May 23, 1997, it stand adjourned to meet at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, May 27, 1997.

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

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT FROM TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1997, TO FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1997

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Tuesday, May 27, 1997, it stand adjourned to meet at 10 a.m. on Friday, May 30, 1997.

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

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT FROM FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1997, TO TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1997

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Friday, May 30, 1997, it stand adjourned to meet at 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday, June 3, 1997, for morning hour debates.

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

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to clause 4 of rule I the Speaker signed the following enrolled bill during the recess today:

H.R. 1650, to authorize the President to award a Gold Medal on behalf of the Congress to Mother Teresa of Calcutta in recognition of her outstanding and enduring contributions through humanitarian and charitable activities, and for other purposes.

DESIGNATION OF HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA TO ACT AS SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS THROUGH JUNE 3, 1997

The Speaker pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
May 22, 1997.

I hereby designate the Honorable CONSTANCE A. MORELLA to act as Speaker pro tempore to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions through June 3, 1997.

NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the designation is accepted. There was no objection.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

The Speaker pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a Member of the Joint Economic Committee:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 22, 1997.

HON. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby resign from the Joint Economic Committee effective today, May 22, 1997.

Should I in the future petition to again serve on this committee, I ask that such a request be given due consideration.

Sincerely,

DONALD A. MANZULLO,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted. There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, and pursuant to the provisions of 15 U.S.C. 1024(a), the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following Member of the House to the Joint Economic Committee: Mr. EWING of Illinois.

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM DISTRICT STAFF DIRECTOR OF HON. RALPH REGULA, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Daryl L. Revoldt, district staff director of Hon. RALPH REGULA, Member of Congress:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 12, 1997.

HON. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule L(50) of the Rules of the House that I have been served a subpoena issued by the Canton Municipal Court, Stark County, State of Ohio.

After consultations with the General Counsel, I will make the determinations required by Rule L.

Sincerely,

DARYL L. REVOLDT,
District Staff Director.

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:

U.S. CONGRESS, COMMITTEE ON
TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE,

Washington, DC, May 9, 1997.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Enclosed are copies of
resolutions adopted on May 7, 1997 by the
Committee on Transportation and Infra-
structure. Copies of the resolutions are being
transmitted to the Department of the Army.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

BUD SHUSTER,
Chairman.

U.S. CONGRESS, COMMITTEE ON
TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE,

Washington, DC, May 9, 1997.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
TIVES, WASHINGTON, DC.—RESOLUTION

DOCKET 2511, REDWOOD CITY HARBOR,
CALIFORNIA

Resolved by the Committee on Transpor-
tation 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 Red-
wood City Harbor, California, published as
House Document 104, 81st Congress, 1st Ses-
sion, and any other pertinent reports to de-
termine whether modifications of the recom-
mendations contained therein are advis-
able at the present time in the interest of
navigation improvements and related pur-
poses at Redwood City Harbor, California,
with particular reference to providing in-
creased depths to accommodate new, larger
vessels that now call on the port.

Adopted: May 7, 1997.

Attest: Bud Shuster, Chairman.

U.S. CONGRESS, COMMITTEE ON
TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE,

Washington, DC, May 9, 1997.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
TIVES, WASHINGTON, DC.—RESOLUTION

DOCKET 2512, BLACK WARRIOR-TOMBIGBEE
WATERWAY, ALABAMA

Resolved by the Committee on Transpor-
tation and Infrastructure of the United
States House of Representatives, That the
Secretary of the Army is requested to review
the reports on the Warrior and Tombigbee
Rivers, Alabama, contained in House Docu-
ment Number 99-198, 99th Congress, 2nd Ses-
sion and House Document Number 276, 76th
Congress, 1st Session and other pertinent re-
ports to determine whether modifications of
the recommendations contained therein are
advisable at this time in the interest of com-
mercial navigation, including an evaluation
of additional navigational improvements in
the Mobile and Tombigbee Rivers below
Demopolis.

Adopted: May 7, 1997.

Attest: Bud Shuster, Chairman.

U.S. CONGRESS, COMMITTEE ON
TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE,

Washington, DC, May 9, 1997.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
TIVES, WASHINGTON, DC.—RESOLUTION

DOCKET 2513, LOWER EASTERN SHORE,
MARYLAND

Resolved by the Committee on Transpor-
tation 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 the
Chesapeake Bay, Maryland and Virginia,
published as House Document 176, 88th Con-
gress, 1st Session, and other pertinent re-
ports with a view to conducting a watershed
management study, in cooperation with
other Federal agencies, the State of Mary-
land, its political subdivisions and agencies
and instrumentalities thereof, of water re-
sources improvements in the interest of
navigation, flood control, hurricane protec-
tion, erosion control, environmental restora-
tion, wetlands protection and other allied
purposes.

Adopted: May 7, 1997.

Attest: Bud Shuster, Chairman.

U.S. CONGRESS, COMMITTEE ON
TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE,

Washington, DC.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
TIVES, WASHINGTON, DC.—RESOLUTION

DOCKET 2514, COSUMNES AND MOKELUMNE
RIVERS, CALIFORNIA

Resolved by the Committee on Transpor-
tation 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 the
Sacramento-San Joaquin Basin Streams,
California, published as House Document 367,
81st Congress, 1st Session, and other perti-
nent reports, to determine whether modifi-
cations to the recommendations contained
therein are advisable at the present time,
with specific reference to the Cosumnes and
Mokelumne Rivers, California, in the inter-
est of flood control, including structural and
non-structural solutions, and in the interest
of environmental protection and restoration,
and other purposes.

Adopted: May 7, 1997.

Attest: Bud Shuster, Chairman.

U.S. CONGRESS, COMMITTEE ON
TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE,

Washington, DC.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
TIVES, WASHINGTON, DC.—RESOLUTION

DOCKET 2515, SHREWSBURY RIVER AND TRIBU-
TARIES IN MONMOUTH COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

Resolved by the Committee on Transpor-
tation 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 the
Shore of New Jersey from Sandy Hook to
Barnegat Inlet, published as House Docu-
ment 332, 85th Congress, 2nd Session, the Re-
port of Limited Reconnaissance Study on the
entire Shore of New Jersey, dated September
1990, and other pertinent reports, with a view
to determining whether any modifications of
the recommendations contained therein are
advisable at the present time, in the interest
of water resources development, including
flood control, environmental restoration and
other allied purposes.

Adopted: May 7, 1997.

Attest: Bud Shuster, Chairman.

U.S. CONGRESS, COMMITTEE ON
TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE,

Washington, DC.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
TIVES, WASHINGTON, DC.—RESOLUTION

DOCKET 2516, SAN FRANCISCO BAY, CALIFORNIA

Resolved by the Committee on Transpor-
tation 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 the
San Francisco Harbor, California, published
as House Document 50, 72nd Congress, 2nd
Session, and other pertinent reports, with a
view to determining whether any modifica-
tions to the existing navigation project in
San Francisco Bay are advisable at this
time, in the interest of improved naviga-
tional safety by removal of submerged rocks,
shoals, and other hazards to deep-draft ves-
sels traversing the existing navigation chan-
nels. In conducting the benefit/cost analysis
and selecting a final project design, the Sec-
retary shall consider the economic and envi-
ronmental benefits attributable to the reduc-
tion in actual or threatened oil spills upon
completion of a final project. In considering
these special benefits and in conducting the
overall study, the Secretary shall maintain
close coordination with the United States
Coast Guard.

Adopted: May 7, 1997.

Attest: Bud Shuster, Chairman.

U.S. CONGRESS, COMMITTEE ON
TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE,

Washington, DC.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
TIVES, WASHINGTON, DC.—RESOLUTION

DOCKET 2517, OHIO RIVER, OHIO

Resolved by the Committee on Transpor-
tation 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 the
Ohio River published in House Document
Number 306, 74th Congress, 1st Session,
House Committee on Flood Control Docu-
ment Number 1, 75th Congress, 1st Session
and related reports, with a view to deter-
mining whether any modifications in the
present comprehensive plan for potential
riverfront and riverine infrastructure res-
toration and development are necessary for
inland port and industrial development and
the growing recreation, environmental, and
water supply requirements within the Ohio
River Valley.

Adopted: May 7, 1997.

Attest: Bud Shuster, Chairman.

U.S. CONGRESS, COMMITTEE ON
TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE,

Washington, DC.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
TIVES, WASHINGTON, DC.—RESOLUTION

DOCKET 2518, UPPER PASSAIC RIVER AND TRIBU-
TARIES IN LONG HILL TOWNSHIP, NEW JERSEY

Resolved by the Committee on Transpor-
tation 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 the
Upper Passaic River and Tributaries in Long
Hill Township (formerly Passaic Township),
Morris County, New Jersey, published as

House Report Number 94-1702, and other pertinent reports, with a view to determining whether any modifications of the recommendations contained therein are advisable at the present time, in the interest of water resources development, including flood control, environmental restoration and other allied purposes.

Adopted: May 7, 1997.

Attest: Bud Shuster, Chairman.

U.S. CONGRESS, COMMITTEE ON
TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE,

Washington, DC.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
TIVES, WASHINGTON, DC.—RESOLUTION

DOCKET 2519, UPPER ROCKAWAY RIVER, MORRIS
COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

Resolved by the Committee on Transpor-
tation 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 the
Upper Rockaway River in Morris County,
New Jersey, published as House Report Num-
ber 94-1702, and other pertinent reports, with
a view to determining whether any modifica-
tions of the recommendations contained
therein are advisable at the present time, in
the interest of water resources development,
including flood control, environmental resto-
ration and other allied purposes.

Adopted: May 7, 1997.

Attest: Bud Shuster, Chairman.

U.S. Congress, Committee on Trans-
portation and Infrastructure,

Washington, DC.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
TIVES, WASHINGTON, DC.—RESOLUTION

DOCKET 2520, VERDIGRE CREEK AT VERDIGRE,
NEBRASKA

Resolved by the Committee on Transpor-
tation 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 the
Missouri River and Tributaries published as
House Document 238, 73rd Congress, 2nd Ses-
sion, and other pertinent reports with a view
to investigating water resources problems to
determine if any improvements for purposes
of flood control, environmental restoration,
and other purposes are advisable within the
watershed of Verdigre Creek, Nebraska.

Adopted: May 7, 1997.

Attest: Bud Shuster, Chairman.

U.S. CONGRESS, COMMITTEE ON
TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE,

Washington, DC.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
TIVES, WASHINGTON, DC.—RESOLUTION

DOCKET 2521, WALLACE LAKE, LOUISIANA

Resolved by the Committee on Transpor-
tation 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 the
report entitled Final Reconnaissance Report
prepared under the existing Red River Basin,
Arkansas and Louisiana, Comprehensive
Study authority (P.L. 98-63), published as
House Document 217, 98th Congress, 2nd Ses-

sion, and other pertinent reports with a view
to determining whether any modifications
are advisable at the present time, with par-
ticular reference to providing improvements
in the interest of flood control and other re-
lated water resources purposes in the Wal-
lace Lake area in Caddo and De Soto Par-
ishes, Louisiana.

Adopted: May 7, 1997.

Attest: Bud Shuster, Chairman.

U.S. CONGRESS, COMMITTEE ON
TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE,

Washington, DC.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
TIVES, WASHINGTON, DC.—RESOLUTION

DOCKET 2522, MOHAWK RIVER BASIN, NEW YORK

Resolved by the Committee on Transpor-
tation 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 the
Mohawk River, authorized by Section 6 of
the Flood Control Act approved 11 August
1939, P.L. 396, 76th Congress, and other per-
tinent reports, with a view to determining
whether any modifications of the recom-
mendations contained therein are advis-
able at the present time, in the interest of
water resources development, including flood
control, environmental restoration and other
allied purposes.

Adopted: May 7, 1997.

Attest: Bud Shuster, Chairman.

U.S. CONGRESS, COMMITTEE ON
TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE,

Washington, DC.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
TIVES, WASHINGTON, DC.—RESOLUTION

DOCKET 2523, WOOD RIVER LEVEE, ILLINOIS

Resolved by the Committee on Transpor-
tation 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 the
Mississippi River between Coon Rapids Dam,
Minnesota, and the mouth of the Ohio River,
published as House Document 669, 76th Con-
gress, 3rd Session, and other pertinent re-
ports, to determine whether modifications of
the recommendations contained therein are
advisable at this time, for the purpose of re-
constructing the facilities of the Wood River
Drainage and Levee District along the Mis-
sissippi River in Madison County, Illinois to
return the levee and pump stations and other
appurtenant features to their original degree
of protection.

Adopted: May 7, 1997.

Attest: Bud Shuster, Chairman.

U.S. CONGRESS, COMMITTEE ON
TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE,

Washington, DC.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
TIVES, WASHINGTON, DC.—RESOLUTION

DOCKET 2524, MONROE RIVER LEVEE SYSTEM,
ILLINOIS

Resolved by the Committee on Transpor-
tation 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 the
Mississippi River between Coon Rapids Dam,
Minnesota, and the mouth of the Ohio River,
published as House Document 669, 76th Con-
gress, 3rd Session, and other pertinent re-
ports, to determine whether modifications of
the recommendations contained therein are
advisable at this time, in the interest of
flood control, navigation and related pur-
poses along the Mississippi River and its
tributaries with particular reference to that
area along or affected by the Mississippi
River and its tributaries in Monroe County,
Illinois.

Adopted: May 7, 1997.

Attest: Bud Shuster, Chairman.

U.S. CONGRESS, COMMITTEE ON
TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE,

Washington, DC.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
TIVES, WASHINGTON, DC.—RESOLUTION

DOCKET 2525, PRAIRIE DU ROCHER & MODOC
LEEVES, ILLINOIS

Resolved by the Committee on Transpor-
tation 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 the
Mississippi River between Coon Rapids Dam,
Minnesota, and the mouth of the Ohio River,
published as House Document 669, 76th Con-
gress, 3rd Congress, and other pertinent re-
ports, to determine whether modifications of
the recommendations contained therein are
advisable at the present time, in the interest
of flood control, navigation and related pur-
poses along the Mississippi River and its
tributaries with particular reference to inter-
ior flooding and associated causes or prob-
lems within the Prairie du Rocher and
Modoc Levee and Drainage District, Ran-
dolph County, Illinois.

Adopted: May 7, 1997.

Attest: Bud Shuster, Chairman.

U.S. CONGRESS, COMMITTEE ON
TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE,

Washington, DC.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
TIVES, WASHINGTON, DC.—RESOLUTION

DOCKET 2526, BIG FIVE LEVEE SYSTEM, ILLINOIS

Resolved by the Committee on Transpor-
tation 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 the
Mississippi River between Coon Rapids Dam,
Minnesota, and the mouth of the Ohio River,
published as House Document 669, 76th Con-
gress, 3rd Session, and other pertinent re-
ports, to determine whether modifications of
the recommendations contained therein are
advisable at the present time, in the interest
of flood control, navigation and related pur-
poses along the Mississippi River and its
tributaries with particular reference to inter-
ior flooding and associated causes or prob-
lems within the Preston Drainage and Levee
District, the Clear Creek Drainage and Levee
District, the East Cape Girardeau and Clear
Creek Drainage District, the North Alex-
ander Drainage and Levee District, and the
Miller Pond Drainage District in Union and
Alexander Counties.

Adopted: May 7, 1997.

Attest: Bud Shuster, Chairman.

U.S. CONGRESS, COMMITTEE ON
TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE,

Washington, DC.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
TIVES, WASHINGTON, DC.—RESOLUTION

DOCKET 2527, MORRO BAY ESTUARY, CALIFORNIA

Resolved by the Committee on Transpor-
tation 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 Morro
Bay Harbor, San Luis Obispo County, Cali-
fornia published as House Document 103-33,
103rd Congress, 1st Session, and other perti-
nent reports, to determine whether modifica-
tions of the recommendations contained
therein are advisable at the present time in
the interest of environmental protection and
restoration and related purposes within the
Morro Bay Estuary in Morro Bay, California.
In conducting the study, the Secretary shall
consider the problems related to sedimenta-
tion and shoaling of sensitive habitat and
tidal circulation restrictions in the estuary.
Adopted: May 7, 1997.

Attest: Bud Shuster, Chairman.

U.S. CONGRESS, COMMITTEE ON
TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE,

Washington, DC.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
TIVES, WASHINGTON, DC.—RESOLUTION

DOCKET 2528, AUSABLE RIVER BASIN, CLINTON
AND ESSEX COUNTIES, NEW YORK

Resolved by the Committee on Transpor-
tation 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 the
Ausable River in Essex and Clinton Counties,
New York, published as House Document 488,
71st Congress, 2nd Session, and other perti-
nent reports, with a view to determining
whether any modifications of the recom-
mendations contained therein are advis-
able at the present time, in the interest of
water resources development, including flood
control, environmental restoration and other
allied purposes.

Adopted: May 7, 1997.
Attest: Bud Shuster, Chairman.

U.S. CONGRESS, COMMITTEE ON
TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE,

Washington, DC.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
TIVES, WASHINGTON, DC.—RESOLUTION

DOCKET 2529, BOQUET RIVER BASIN AND
TRIBUTARIES IN ESSEX COUNTY, NEW YORK

Resolved by the Committee on Transpor-
tation 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 the
Boquet River in Essex County, New York,
published as House Document 48, 71st Con-
gress, 2nd Session, and other pertinent re-
ports, with a view to determining whether
any modifications of the recommendations
contained therein are advisable at the
present time, in the interest of water re-
sources development, including flood con-
trol, environmental restoration and other al-
lied purposes.

Adopted: May 7, 1997.
Attest: Bud Shuster, Chairman.

U.S. CONGRESS, COMMITTEE ON
TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE,

Washington, DC.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
TIVES, WASHINGTON, DC.—RESOLUTION

DOCKET 2530, GREAT CHAZY RIVER BASIN,
CLINTON COUNTY, NEW YORK

Resolved by the Committee on Transpor-
tation 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 the
Great Chazy River Basin, Clinton County,
New York, published as House Document 490,
71st Congress, 2nd Session, and other perti-
nent reports, with a view to determining
whether any modifications of the recom-
mendations contained there are advisable
at the present time, in the interest of water
resources development, including flood con-
trol, environmental restoration and other al-
lied purposes.

Adopted: May 7, 1997.
Attest: Bud Shuster, Chairman.

U.S. CONGRESS, COMMITTEE ON
TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE,

Washington, DC.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRA-
STRUCTURE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
TIVES, WASHINGTON, DC.—RESOLUTION

DOCKET 2531, SARANAC RIVER BASIN IN CLINTON
COUNTY, NEW YORK

Resolved by the Committee on Transpor-
tation 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 the
Saranac River Basin in Clinton County, New
York, published as House Document 492, 71st
Congress, 2nd Session, and other pertinent
reports, with a view to determining whether
any modifications of the recommendations
contained therein are advisable at the
present time, in the interest of water re-
sources development, including flood damage
reduction, environmental restoration and
other allied purposes.

Adopted: May 7, 1997.
Attest: Bud Shuster, Chairman.

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO
THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUB-
LICATIONS AND RECORDS COM-
MISSION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without
objection, and pursuant to the provi-
sions of section 2501 of title 44, United
States Code, the Chair announces the
Speaker's appointment of the following
Member of the House to the National
Historical Publications and Records
Commission:

Mr. BLUNT of Missouri.
There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of ab-
sence was granted to:

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas (at the
request of Mr. GEPHARDT) after 6:30
p.m. on May 22 and for the balance of
the week, on account of district busi-
ness.

Mr. DEUTSCH (at the request of Mr.
GEPHARDT) for today, on account of
personal business.

Mr. UNDERWOOD (at the request of
Mr. GEPHARDT) for today, on account
of official business.

Mr. CANNON (at the request of Mr.
ARMEY) for today, on account of at-
tending daughter's graduation.

Mr. MCHUGH (at the request of Mr.
ARMEY) for today, on account of offi-
cial business in the district.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following
title was taken from the Speaker's
table and, under the rule, referred as
follows:

S. 430. An act to amend the Act of June 20,
1910, to protect the permanent trust funds of
the State of New Mexico from erosion due to
inflation and modify the basis on which dis-
tributions are made from those funds.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee
on House Administration, reported
that that committee had examined and
found truly enrolled a bill of the House
of the following title, which was there-
upon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 1650. An act to authorize the Presi-
dent to award a gold medal on behalf of the
Congress to Mother Teresa of Calcutta in
recognition of her outstanding and enduring
contributions through humanitarian and
charitable activities, and for other purposes.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE
PRESIDENT

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee
on House oversight reported that that
committee did on this day present to
the President, for his approval, a bill of
the House of the following title:

H.R. 1650. An act to authorize the Presi-
dent to award a gold medal on behalf of the
Congress to Mother Teresa of Calcutta in
recognition of her outstanding and enduring
contributions through humanitarian and
charitable activities, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I move
that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accord-
ingly (at 12 o'clock and 7 minutes
a.m.), under its previous order, the
House adjourned until Tuesday, May
27, 1997, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive
communications were taken from the Speak-
er's table and referred as follows:

3402. A letter from the Associate Chief,
U.S. Forest Service, transmitting the Ser-
vice's final rule—Small Business Timber Sale
Set-Aside Program; Appeal Procedures on
Recomputation of Shares [36 CFR Part 223]

(RIN: 0596-AB62) received May 12, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3403. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Defense, transmitting a draft of two proposed legislative items that would ease current restrictions which preclude the Department of Defense from procuring certain items from foreign sources; to the Committee on National Security.

3404. A letter from the Director, Institute of Museum and Library Services, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to make technical amendments to the Museum and Library Services Act of 1996; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

3405. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Clean Air Act Limited Approval of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Control Measures for Texas [TX43-1-7333; FRL-5824-6] received May 19, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

3406. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Sustainable Development Challenge Grant Program [FRL-5825-6] received May 19, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

3407. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Underground Storage Tank Program: Approved State Program for Mississippi [FRL-5827-1] received May 19, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

3408. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy Management Staff, Office of Policy, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Export Requirements for Medical Devices; Technical Amendment [21 CFR Part 812] received May 19, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

3409. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Environmental Report—Materials Licenses [10 CFR Part 51] received May 19, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

3410. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries Off West Coast and Western Pacific States; West Coast Salmon Fisheries; Closure from Point Lopez to Point Mugu, CA [Docket No. 960429120-6120-01; I.D. 042997A] received May 19, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3411. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Shortraker and Rougheye Rockfish in the Aleutian Islands Subarea [Docket No. 961107312-7021-02; I.D. 050797C] received May 19, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3412. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Yellowfin Sole by Vessels Using Trawl Gear in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands

[Docket No. 961107312-7021-020; I.D. 050797A] received May 19, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3413. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Renewable Electricity Production Credit, Publication of Inflation Adjustment Factor and Reference Prices for Calendar Year 1997 [Notice 97-30] received May 19, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3414. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Determination of Interest Rate [Rev. Rul. 97-23] received May 19, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3415. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Determination of Issue Price in the Case of Certain Debt Instruments Issued for Property [Rev. Rul. 97-24] received May 19, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3416. A letter from the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "Veterans' Compensation Cost-of-Living Adjustment and Benefit Programs Improvement Act of 1997"; jointly to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs and Ways and Means.

3417. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to further acquisition reform government-wide, including at the Department of Defense; jointly to the Committees on National Security, Government Reform and Oversight, and Small Business.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

93. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alaska, relative to Senate Joint Resolution 8 urging the U.S. Congress to give an affirmative expression of approval to a policy authorizing the State to regulate, restrict, or prohibit the export of unprocessed logs harvested from its land and from the land of its political subdivisions and the University of Alaska; to the Committee on Agriculture.

94. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alaska, relative to House Joint Resolution 24(RES) relating to challenging the environmental and economic integrity of Alaska timber as Christmas decor for the U.S. Capitol; to the Committee on Agriculture.

95. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, relative to House Concurrent Memorial 2005 urging the Congress of the United States to direct the U.S. Department of Agriculture to establish reasonable, science-based standards by which American wheat growers can market wheat and other grain products containing kernal bunt; to the Committee on Agriculture.

96. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alaska, relative to Senate Joint Resolution 7 supporting continued funding of the Alaska National Guard youth corps challenge program; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

97. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alaska, relative to Senate Joint Resolution 9 urging the U.S. Congress to pass legislation to open the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, AK, to oil

and gas exploration, development, and production; to the Committee on Resources.

98. Also, a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Colorado, relative to House Joint Resolution 97-1011 requesting the U.S. Congress to expeditiously pass, and propose to the legislatures of the several States for ratification, an amendment to the Constitution of the United States requiring that, in the absence of a national emergency, the total of all Federal appropriations made by Congress for any fiscal year may not exceed the total of all estimated Federal revenues for that fiscal year; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

99. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, relative to Senate Joint Resolution 1001 declaring the State's sovereignty under the U.S. Constitution and demanding that the Federal Government stop mandates that are beyond its powers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

100. Also, a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, relative to House Joint Resolution 25 requesting the Congress of the United States to propose a Federal constitutional amendment which authorizes the Congress and the States to prohibit the physical desecration of the American Flag; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

101. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to Senate Joint Resolution No. 12 memorializing Congress to oppose the closure of the air flight-service center at the Arcata-Eureka Airport, in Humboldt County, CA, and to direct the Federal Aviation Administration to act accordingly; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

102. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alaska, relative to Senate Joint Resolution 12 relating to reconstruction and paving of the Alaska Highway; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

103. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, relative to House Concurrent Memorial 2002 urging the Congress of the United States to make more Federal highway trust fund moneys available for highway projects that enhance North American Free-Trade Corridors, border infrastructure projects, unified port management systems, and binational transportation planning activities; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER (for himself, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. CRAMER, and Ms. JACKSON-LEE):

H.R. 1702. A bill to encourage the development of a commercial space industry in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science.

By Mr. EVERETT (for himself, Mr. EVANS Mr. STUMP, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mr. BUYER):

H.R. 1703. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for improved and expedited procedures for resolving complaints of unlawful employment discrimination arising within the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. KELLY (for herself and Mr. TALENT):

H.R. 1704. A bill to establish a Congressional Office of Regulatory Analysis; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HORN (for himself, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. LAZIO of New York, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. QUINN, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. TIERNEY, and Mr. STRICKLAND):

H.R. 1705. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act for 1971 to require political parties to submit reports to the Federal Election Commission on expenditures of any funds used to influence an election for Federal office and to require reports to the Commission on any independent expenditures which mention a political party or a candidate for election for Federal office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Oversight.

By Mrs. MALONEY of New York (for herself and Mrs. ROS-LEHTINEN):

H.R. 1706. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit against tax for employees who provide child care assistance for dependents of their employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OBEY:

H.R. 1707. A bill making interim emergency supplemental appropriations for immediate needs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON:

H.R. 1708. A bill making interim emergency supplemental appropriations for immediate needs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ARCHER (for himself, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. DELAY, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. SAM JOHNSON, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. BRADY, Mr. SESSIONS, and Ms. GRANGER):

H.R. 1709. A bill to permit any State to use nongovernmental personnel in the determination of eligibility under the Medicaid, food stamps, and WIC programs; to the Committee on Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, and Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BARTON of Texas (for himself, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. DAN SCHAEFFER of Colorado, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. MANTON,

Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. OXLEY, Ms. FURSE, Mr. UPTON, Mr. RUSH, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. PAXON, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. KLUG, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. COX of California, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. LARGENT, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. GANSKE, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. WHITE, Mr. COBURN, Mr. LAZIO of New York, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. ROGAN, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. GORDON, Mr. EHRLICH, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. WYNN, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, and Mr. PALLONE):

H.R. 1710. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to facilitate the development, clearance, and use of devices to maintain and improve the public health and quality of life of the citizens of the United States; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. BARTON of Texas (for himself, Mr. GREEN, Mrs. CHENOWETH, Mr. FROST, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. RADANOVICH, and Mr. SMITH of Texas):

H.R. 1711. A bill to establish a maximum level of remediation for dry cleaning solvents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, and Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BEREUTER (for himself and Mr. EWING):

H.R. 1712. A bill to encourage the People's Republic of China to join the World Trade Organization by removing China from title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 upon its accession to the World Trade Organization and to provide a more effective remedy for inadequate trade benefits extended by the People's Republic of China to the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BILBRAY:

H.R. 1713. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow an employee to elect to receive taxable cash compensation in lieu of nontaxable parking benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BISHOP:

H.R. 1714. A bill to provide for the acquisition of the Plains Railroad Depot at the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. BURR of North Carolina (for himself, Mr. GOODE, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. NORWOOD, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. JONES, Mr. COOK, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. COBLE, Mr. BORSKI, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. FATTAH, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. SPENCE, and Mr. MCINTYRE):

H.R. 1715. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish the National Institute of Biomedical Imaging; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. CASTLE (for himself, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. LAMPSON, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. FROST, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. CARSON, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MCINNIS, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. JACKSON-LEE, Mr. CRAMER, Mr.

TOWNS, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. KILDEE, and Ms. WOOLSEY):

H.R. 1716. A bill to authorize appropriations for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, a nonprofit corporation organized under the laws of the District of Columbia, to operate a national resource center and clearinghouse relating to missing children; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. CRANE (for himself, Mr. ROHR-ABACHER, and Mr. PACKARD):

H.R. 1717. A bill to provide for the privatization of the U.S. Postal Service; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

By Mrs. CUBIN:

H.R. 1718. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain lands in Wyoming to the County of Park, WY; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM (for himself, Mr. TANNER, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. POMBO, Mr. GOODE, Mr. HILL, Mr. BARCIA of Michigan, Mr. JOHN, and Mr. HUNTER):

H.R. 1719. A bill to protect and enhance sportsmen's opportunities and enhance wildlife conservation; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. DINGELL (for himself and Mr. OBERSTAR) (both by request):

H.R. 1720. A bill to improve transportation safety, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on Commerce, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FILNER (for himself, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BISHOP, Ms. CARSON, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. FROST, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. KUCINICH, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma):

H.R. 1721. A bill to prohibit insurers from canceling or refusing to renew fire insurance policies covering houses of worship and related support structures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 1722. A bill to amend various banking laws; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 1723. A bill to amend the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 to make the restrictions on foreign students added by such Act inapplicable to students lawfully present in the United States on the effective date of the restrictions in cases where a public school or adult education program evidences a desire

for such result, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1724. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to eliminate certain restrictions on foreign students added by the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRANK of New Jersey:

H.R. 1725. A bill to establish a regional investments for national growth program to identify and fund the metropolitan regional transportation projects that are essential to the national economy, but exceed State and regional financial capacity; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. FURSE (for herself, Mrs. CLAYTON, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Ms. JACKSON-LEE, Ms. LOFGREN, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. WATERS, and Ms. WOOLSEY):

H.R. 1726. A bill to establish as an element of the national security of the United States the importance of providing for the health, safety, and education of children in the United States; to the Committee on Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Education and the Workforce, the Judiciary, Transportation and Infrastructure, Banking and Financial Services, and the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GREENWOOD (for himself, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. UPTON, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. KLUG, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. HORN, and Ms. SLAUGHTER):

H.R. 1727. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to allow for additional deferred effective dates for approval of applications under the new drugs provisions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. HEFLEY (for himself and Mr. VENTO):

H.R. 1728. A bill to provide for the development of a plan and a management review of the National Park System and to reform the process by which areas are considered for addition to the National Park System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. HOUGHTON (for himself, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. WELLER, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. COYNE, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Mr. WATKINS):

H.R. 1729. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend and modify the work opportunity credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut (for herself, Mr. COYNE, Mr. McCRERY, and Mr. MATSUI):

H.R. 1730. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that the amount of an overpayment otherwise payable to any person shall be reduced by the amount of pastdue, legally enforceable State tax obligations of such person; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. KELLY:

H.R. 1731. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the standard mileage rate deduction for charitable use of passenger automobiles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KILDEE:

H.R. 1732. A bill to amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 to provide for off-budget treatment of the receipts and disbursements of the land and water conservation fund and the special accounts established under such Act; to the Committee on Resources, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KILDEE (for himself and Mr. STUPAK):

H.R. 1733. A bill to establish the Saint Helena Island National Scenic Area; to the Committee on Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LAFALCE (for himself, Mr. SISISKY, and Mr. WEYGAND):

H.R. 1734. A bill to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Ms. LOFGREN:

H.R. 1735. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow an individual who is entitled to receive child support a refundable credit equal to the amount of unpaid child support and to increase the tax liability of the individual required to pay such support by the amount of the unpaid child support; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. LOWEY (for herself, Mr. CASTLE, Mrs. CLAYTON, and Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut):

H.R. 1736. A bill to provide for a reduction in the rate of adolescent pregnancy through the evaluation of public and private prevention programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mrs. LOWEY (for herself, Mr. LAZIO of New York, and Mr. COMBEST):

H.R. 1737. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act and the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to require that group and individual health insurance coverage and group health plans provide adequate access to services provided by obstetrician-gynecologists; to the Committee on Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MATSUI (for himself, Mr. STARK, Mrs. THURMAN, and Mr. FAZIO of California):

H.R. 1738. A bill to amend title XVIII to provide a special Medicare part B enrollment period and MediGap enrollment period and a waiver of the Medicare part B late enrollment penalty for certain military retirees and dependents who live near military hospitals that are closed or that discontinue inpatient hospital services; to the Committee on Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. OBERSTAR:

H.R. 1739. A bill to amend the Act designating the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness to clarify certain provisions of law regarding activities authorized within the wilderness area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. CRANE, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mrs. KENNELLY of Connecticut, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. WELLER, Mr. HULSHOF, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. FROST, Mr. GOODE, Mr. HOYER, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. MANZULLO, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. OLVER, Mr. PICKETT, and Mr. STUMP):

H.R. 1740. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the application of the pension nondiscrimination rules to governmental plans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. PRYCE of Ohio:

H.R. 1741. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow taxpayers in the process of adopting a child to use alternative information, rather than a TIN, to claim the dependency exemption for the child; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROTHMAN:

H.R. 1742. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain viscose rayon yarn; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SALMON (for himself, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. STUMP, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. GOSS, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. WICKER, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. COBURN, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. CANNON, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. HOSTETTLER, Mr. LARGENT, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. PAUL, Mr. McCRERY, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. COOKSEY, Mr. BUNNING of Kentucky, Mr. BRADY, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. HILLEARY, Mr. NUSSLE, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. McINTOSH, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. TALENT, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. BOB SCHAFFER, Mr. WHITE, Mr. SAM JOHNSON, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. SCARBOROUGH, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. METCALF, Mr. McKEON, Mr. NEUMANN, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. SOUDER, and Mr. COMBEST):

H.R. 1743. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the limitations on medical savings accounts relating to the number of accounts and number of employees of an employer, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. NADLER):

H.R. 1744. A bill to make the antitrust laws applicable to owners of teams of major league professional baseball players, and to leagues composed of such teams, with respect to selecting the site at which any such team plays its regular season home games; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHUMER:

H.R. 1745. A bill to reform asset forfeiture laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H.R. 1746. A bill to provide that, in any year in which the Congress does not timely adopt a concurrent resolution on the budget that eliminates the deficit by fiscal year 2002, Members of Congress shall forfeit their right to be paid for the remainder of that year; to the Committee on House Oversight.

By Mr. SHUSTER (for himself and Mr. OBERSTAR):

H.R. 1747. A bill to amend the John F. Kennedy Center Act to authorize the design and construction of additions to the parking garage and certain site improvements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 1748. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to ban the transmission of unsolicited advertisements by electronic mail, and to require that sender identification information be included with electronic mail messages; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. STARK (for himself, Mr. KILDEE, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. FROST, Mr. DELLUMS, Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. BERMAN, and Mrs. TAUSCHER):

H.R. 1749. A bill to amend title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to improve and clarify accountability for violations with respect to managed care group health plans; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KASICH:

H. Con. Res. 86. Concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the U.S. Government for fiscal years 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. ARMEY:

H. Con. Res. 87. Concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment of the two Houses; considered and failed of passage.

By Mr. BALLENGER:

H. Con. Res. 88. Concurrent resolution congratulating the Government and the people of the Republic of El Salvador on successfully completing free and democratic elections on March 16, 1997; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Ms. FURSE (for herself, Ms. WATERS, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. NORTON, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. HILLIARD, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. FORD, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, Mr. OWENS, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr.

STOKES, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. WYNN, Mr. DIXON, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. CARSON, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CLAY, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. JACKSON-LEE, and Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN):

H. Con. Res. 89. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the 2004 Summer Olympic Games be held in Cape Town, South Africa; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts:

H. Con. Res. 90. Concurrent resolution establishing the congressional budget for the U.S. Government for fiscal year 1998 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Mr.

PALLONE, Mr. EHLERS, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. FILNER, Mr. KLUG, Mr. DELLUMS, Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN, Ms. RIVERS, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. EVANS, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Ms. FURSE, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, and Mr. SABO):

H. Con. Res. 91. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency should take immediate steps to abate emissions of mercury and release to Congress the study of mercury required under the Clean Air Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. SOLOMON:

H. Res. 156. Resolution relating to the disposition of Senate amendments to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 84) establishing the congressional budget for the U.S. Government for fiscal year 1998 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BEREUTER (for himself, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. BERMAN, and Mr. STEARNS):

H. Res. 157. Resolution congratulating the people of India and Pakistan on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of their nations' independence; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. DREIER:

H. Res. 158. Resolution to express the support of the House of Representatives for programs such as the JumpStart Coalition for Personal Financial Literacy; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mrs. FOWLER introduced a bill (H.R. 1750) to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to issue a certificate of documentation with appropriate endorsement for employment in the coastwise trade for the vessel *Barefoot Contessa*; which was referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 4: Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. ETHERIDGE, and Mr. RAMSTAD.

H.R. 15: Mr. SKEEN, Mr. BILBRAY, and Mr. WICKER.

H.R. 58: Mr. STEARNS, Mr. SNYDER, and Mr. SPENCE.

H.R. 76: Mr. KILDEE, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. BONO, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, and Mr. KINGSTON.

H.R. 84: Mr. BONIOR and Mr. FAZIO of California.

H.R. 96: Mr. SUNUNU and Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma.

H.R. 122: Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. RYUN, Mr. HULSHOF, and Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 123: Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 125: Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. Dickey, and Mr. HUTCHINSON.

H.R. 195: Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina.

H.R. 218: Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, Mr. WAMP, and Mr. KINGSTON.

H.R. 219: Mr. LOBIONDO, Ms. Kilpatrick, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. PRICE OF NORTH CAROLINA, and Mr. CANADY of Florida.

H.R. 306: Mr. CUMMINGS and Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 339: Mr. ENSIGN.

H.R. 399: Mr. BILBRAY.

H.R. 404: Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin.

H.R. 411: Mr. BLAGOJEVICH.

H.R. 418: Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts and Mr. BURR of North Carolina.

H.R. 466: Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN and Mrs. THURMAN.

H.R. 471: Mr. BONO.

H.R. 475: Mr. BAESLER, Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. CANADY of Florida, Mr. COBURN, and Mr. KLINK.

H.R. 479: Mr. COMBEST.

H.R. 521: Mr. HAYWORTH, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. CANADY of Florida, and Mr. PALLONE.

H.R. 536: Mr. MORAN of Virginia.

H.R. 552: Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 553: Mr. VENTO and Mr. FAZIO of California.

H.R. 559: Mr. EVANS and Mr. ANDREWS.

H.R. 598: Mr. CONDIT.

H.R. 612: Mr. MORAN of Virginia and Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland.

H.R. 674: Mr. DOOLITTLE and Mr. RODRIQUEZ.

H.R. 678: Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. STOKES, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. CANADY of Florida, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. MCINTOSH, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. PAXON, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. SNOWBARGER, Mr. STUMP, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. UPTON, Mr. BOYD, and Mr. WEXLER.

H.R. 681: Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. DOOLEY of California, and Mr. RADANOVICH.

H.R. 695: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. KING of New York, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. FROST, and Mr. BURTON of Indiana.

H.R. 731: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 744: Mr. FILNER, Mr. EVANS, and Mr. TORRES.

H.R. 745: Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. OWENS, Ms. RIVERS, and Mr. CAPPS.

H.R. 753: Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts and Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN.

H.R. 768: Mr. BILBRAY.

H.R. 778: Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.

- H.R. 779: Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.
 H.R. 780: Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.
 H.R. 805: Mr. ROHRBACHER.
 H.R. 813: Mr. SNYDER.
 H.R. 815: Mr. MILLER of Florida and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
 H.R. 816: Mr. GOODE and Mr. ROYCE.
 H.R. 835: Mr. GREEN and Mr. CAPPS.
 H.R. 845: Mr. KUCINICH.
 H.R. 857: Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. JONES.
 H.R. 866: Mr. BACHUS.
 H.R. 875: Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. CAMPBELL, and Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts.
 H.R. 881: Mr. ACKERMAN.
 H.R. 893: Ms. STABENOW, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. WISE, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. KIND of Wisconsin, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, and Mr. BOEHLERT.
 H.R. 894: Mr. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. KIND of Wisconsin, and Mr. WATT of North Carolina.
 H.R. 901: Mr. GUTKNECHT, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. SAM JOHNSON, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. BARCIA of Michigan, Mr. KOLBE, Mrs. FOWLER, and Mr. UPTON.
 H.R. 906: Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. HERGER, Mr. EVANS, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. BATEMAN.
 H.R. 916: Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. HALL of Texas, and Ms. SLAUGHTER.
 H.R. 920: Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. BENTSEN.
 H.R. 947: Mr. SHERMAN.
 H.R. 972: Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN.
 H.R. 977: Mr. SISISKY, Mr. SCOTT, and Mr. BEREUTER.
 H.R. 979: Mr. EHLERS and Ms. FURSE.
 H.R. 991: Mr. SABO, Mr. LAMPSON, and Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.
 H.R. 992: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SAM JOHNSON, and Mr. NORWOOD.
 H.R. 1002: Mr. STUPAK.
 H.R. 1009: Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. LAHOOD, and Mr. WICKER.
 H.R. 1031: Ms. FURSE and Mr. GIBBONS.
 H.R. 1036: Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania and Mr. CALVERT.
 H.R. 1037: Mr. KLECZKA.
 H.R. 1104: Mr. WEXLER and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
 H.R. 1120: Mr. WEYGAND.
 H.R. 1124: Mr. WATKINS, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. EHRlich, Mr. PAUL, Mr. MILLER of Florida, and Mr. SESSIONS.
 H.R. 1129: Mr. PETRI, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania.
 H.R. 1134: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. FORD, and Mr. GOODE.
 H.R. 1145: Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. KLUG, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. HYDE, Mr. UPTON, Mr. GORDON, Mr. BUNNING of Kentucky, Mr. STUMP, Mr. GOSS, Mr. BAKER, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. SAM JOHNSON, Mrs. NORTUP, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. CANADY of Florida, and Mr. HAYWORTH.
 H.R. 1151: Mr. FATTAH, Mr. OLVER, Mr. EVANS, Mrs. LINDA SMITH of Washington, and Mr. SANFORD.
 H.R. 1153: Mrs. KELLY, Mr. PITTS, and Mr. PASCRELL.
 H.R. 1169: Mr. RUSH, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mr. STARK, and Mr. SHAW.
 H.R. 1173: Mr. TRAFICANT, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. DICKS, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. WEYGAND, Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin, Mr. PETRI, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. LOBIONDO, and Mr. ABERCROMBIE.
 H.R. 1176: Mr. FAWELL and Mr. ROTHMAN.
 H.R. 1189: Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. FROST, Mr. SANDLIN, and Mr. FALCOMAVAEGA.
 H.R. 1233: Mr. BONIOR, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. FORD, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. BOSWELL, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. FALCOMAVAEGA, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. FILNER, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. HILLIARD, Ms. KAPTUR, Mrs. KENNELLY of Connecticut, Ms. LOFGREN, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. TORRES, and Mr. WEYGAND.
 H.R. 1247: Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska and Mr. SNOWBARGER.
 H.R. 1248: Mr. SANDLIN and Mr. KINGSTON.
 H.R. 1260: Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. McDERMOTT, and Mr. GILLMOR.
 H.R. 1270: Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. LIVINGSTON, and Mr. ETHERIDGE.
 H.R. 1297: Mr. SISISKY.
 H.R. 1300: Mr. ROHRBACHER and Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania.
 H.R. 1320: Mr. DOYLE.
 H.R. 1323: Mr. MARKEY.
 H.R. 1329: Mr. ACKERMAN and Mr. PARKER.
 H.R. 1330: Mr. PARKER, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. EVANS, and Mr. DEFAZIO.
 H.R. 1335: Mr. BERMAN, Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. JACKSON, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. SANDERS, and Ms. SLAUGHTER.
 H.R. 1348: Ms. SANCHEZ and Mr. CALVERT.
 H.R. 1350: Mr. DEAL of Georgia and Mr. CRANE.
 H.R. 1355: Mr. GOODE.
 H.R. 1362: Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. DICKEY, and Mr. BLAGOJEVICH.
 H.R. 1375: Mr. HAYWORTH and Mr. THOMPSON.
 H.R. 1378: Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. HILL, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. CANADY of Florida, Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. McINNIS.
 H.R. 1382: Mr. TORRES and Mr. KILDEE.
 H.R. 1383: Ms. CARSON, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. KLECZKA, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. ROEMER, and Mr. STRICKLAND.
 H.R. 1398: Mr. DICKEY, Mr. CANADY of Florida, and Mr. LIPINSKI.
 H.R. 1401: Mr. KLUG.
 H.R. 1416: Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. GILMAN, and Mr. ACKERMAN.
 H.R. 1432: Ms. DEGETTE.
 H.R. 1434: Mr. WATKINS, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. CANADY of Florida.
 H.R. 1435: Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. FILNER, Mr. FROST, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, and Mr. JACKSON.
 H.R. 1436: Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. JACKSON, and Mr. TORRES.
 H.R. 1437: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. SANDLIN, Mrs. CLAYTON, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. HEFNER, Mrs. LOWEY, and Mrs. MORELLA.
 H.R. 1475: Mr. DOYLE.
 H.R. 1491: Mr. MANTON, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. FROST, Mr. STARK, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. EVANS, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. DELLUMS, and Mr. KLINK.
 H.R. 1492: Mr. BACHUS.
 H.R. 1493: Mr. WICKER, Mr. BONO, Mr. HORN, and Mr. DREIER.
 H.R. 1496: Mr. BILBRAY.
 H.R. 1507: Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. VENTO.
 H.R. 1509: Mr. WATKINS and Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts.
 H.R. 1510: Mr. DEAL of Georgia.
 H.R. 1516: Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. DANNER, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. FALCOMAVAEGA, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. SERRANO, and Mr. TORRES.
 H.R. 1521: Mr. OXLEY.
 H.R. 1524: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma, Mr. GEJDENSON, and Mr. PITTS.
 H.R. 1525: Mr. SANDERS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. FROST, Mr. ACKERMAN, and Mr. DEFAZIO.
 H.R. 1527: Mr. BILBRAY.
 H.R. 1532: Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. LINDER, Mr. RYUN, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CAMP, Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. REDMOND, Mr. DICKEY, Mr. BARTON of Texas, and Ms. GRANGER.
 H.R. 1534: Mr. GOODE, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. BRYANT.
 H.R. 1549: Mr. SHAYS.
 H.R. 1559: Mr. DREIER and Mr. LIPINSKI.
 H.R. 1560: Mr. BRYANT, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. METCALF, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania, Mr. BALLENGER, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Ms. DUNN of Washington, Mr. GOSS, Mr. GANSKE, Mrs. EMERSON, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mrs. CHENOWETH, Mr. CLAY, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. DICKEY, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. ISTOOK, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Ms. FURSE, Mr. REGULA, Mr. FROST, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. PICKETT, and Mr. HILL.
 H.R. 1568: Mr. FROST and Mr. LAMPSON.
 H.R. 1571: Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. ACKERMAN.
 H.R. 1573: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey and Ms. RIVERS.
 H.R. 1574: Mr. WHITE, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, and Mr. METCALF.
 H.R. 1591: Mr. WICKER, Mr. GOODE, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. GUTKNECHT, and Mr. WATKINS.
 H.R. 1592: Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts.
 H.R. 1612: Mr. CONDIT.
 H.R. 1614: Mr. GILMAN and Mr. TAUZIN.
 H.R. 1624: Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. VENTO, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. FATTAH.
 H.R. 1636: Mr. OBERSTAR, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. FLAKE, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. FROST, and Mr. UNDERWOOD.
 H.R. 1653: Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. ROGAN.
 H.R. 1655: Ms. MCKINNEY.
 H.R. 1657: Mr. EWING.
 H.R. 1658: Mr. PALLONE.
 H.R. 1670: Mr. FROST and Ms. CARSON.
 H.R. 1684: Mr. PITTS.
 H.R. 1687: Mr. FILNER.
 H.R. 1689: Mr. ROGAN.
 H.J. Res. 75: Ms. SLAUGHTER.
 H.J. Res. 76: Mr. BERRY, Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. McNULTY, and Mr. MEEHAN.
 H. Con. Res. 52: Mr. KIND of Wisconsin, Mr. LAZIO of New York, and Mrs. THURMAN.
 H. Con. Res. 65: Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. HINCHAY, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. FORBES, Mr. TOWNS, and Mrs. LOWEY.
 H. Con. Res. 75: Mr. ACKERMAN.
 H. Con. Res. 80: Mr. NEUMANN.
 H. Res. 37: Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania, Mr. FAZIO of California, Ms. KILPATRICK, and Mr. HORN.
 H. Res. 139: Mr. BACHUS.
 H. Res. 144: Mr. BRYANT, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. METCALF, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania, Mr. BALLENGER, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Ms. DUNN of Washington, Mr. GOSS, Mr. GANSKE, Mrs. EMERSON, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mrs. CHENOWETH, Mr. CLAY, Mr. BLUNT, Mr.

May 22, 1997

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

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SKEEN, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. ISTOOK, Mrs. JOHNSON of Con- Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. SPENCE, Mr.
BLUMENAUER, Mr. DICKEY, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. necticut, Ms. FURSE, Mr. REGULA, Mr. FROST, SCOTT, Mr. PICKETT, and Mr. HILL.
THOMAS, Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, Mr.