

(2) which are in effect on the effective date of this division, shall continue in effect according to their terms until modified, terminated, superseded, set aside, or revoked in accordance with law by the Director or any other authorized official, by a court of competent jurisdiction, or by operation of law.

(b) PROCEEDINGS.—

(1) PROCEEDINGS GENERALLY.—This division and the amendments made by this division shall not affect any proceeding, including any proceeding involving a claim, application, or protest in connection with an acquisition activity carried out under section 111 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 759) that is pending before the Administrator of General Services or the General Services Board of Contract Appeals on the effective date of this division.

(2) ORDERS.—Orders may be issued in any such proceeding, appeals may be taken therefrom, and payments may be made pursuant to such orders, as if this division had not been enacted. An order issued in any such proceeding shall continue in effect until modified, terminated, superseded, or revoked in accordance with law by the Director or any other authorized official, by a court of competent jurisdiction, or by operation of law.

(3) DISCONTINUANCE OR MODIFICATION OF PROCEEDINGS NOT PROHIBITED.—Nothing in this subsection prohibits the discontinuance or modification of any such proceeding under the same terms and conditions and to the same extent that such proceeding could have been discontinued or modified if this Act had not been enacted.

(4) OTHER AUTHORITY AND PROHIBITION.—Section 1558(a) of title 31, United States Code, and the second sentence of section 3552 of such title shall continue to apply with respect to a protest process in accordance with this subsection.

(5) REGULATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF PROCEEDINGS.—The Director may prescribe regulations providing for the orderly transfer of proceedings continued under paragraph (1).

(c) STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES FOR FEDERAL COMPUTER SYSTEMS.—Standards and guidelines that are in effect for Federal computer systems under section 111(d) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 759(d)) on the day before the effective date of this division shall remain in effect until modified, terminated, superseded, revoked, or disapproved under the authority of section 5131 of this Act.

SEC. 5703. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.

(a) RELATIONSHIP TO TITLE 44, UNITED STATES CODE.—Nothing in this division shall be construed to amend, modify, or supersede any provision of title 44, United States Code, other than chapter 35 of such title.

(b) RELATIONSHIP TO COMPUTER SECURITY ACT OF 1987.—Nothing in this division shall affect the limitations on authority that is provided for in the administration of the Computer Security Act of 1987 (Public Law 100-235) and the amendments made by such Act.

And the House agree to the same.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the title of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the House amendment, amend the title so as to read: "An Act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, to reform acquisition laws and information technology management of the Federal Government, and for other purposes."

And the House agree to the same.

FLOYD SPENCE,
BOB STUMP,
DUNCAN HUNTER,
HERBERT H. BATEMAN,
CURT WELDON,
G. V. MONTGOMERY,
JOHN M. SPRATT, Jr.,

Managers on the Part of the House.

STROM THURMOND,
JOHN WARNER,
BILL COHEN,
TRENT LOTT,
SAM NUNN,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

When said conference report was considered.

After debate,

By unanimous consent, the previous question was ordered on the conference report to its adoption or rejection.

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House agree to said conference report?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. INGLIS, announced that the yeas had it.

Mr. DELLUMS objected to the vote on the ground that a quorum was not present and not voting.

A quorum not being present,

The roll was called under clause 4, rule XV, and the call was taken by electronic device.

When there appeared { Yeas 287
Nays 129

¶6.6

[Roll No. 16]

YEAS—287

Abercrombie	Coleman	Gilcrest
Ackerman	Collins (GA)	Gillmor
Allard	Combest	Gilman
Andrews	Cooley	Gonzalez
Archer	Costello	Goodlatte
Arney	Cox	Goodling
Bachus	Cramer	Goss
Baessler	Crane	Graham
Baker (CA)	Crapo	Green
Baker (LA)	Creameans	Greenwood
Baldacci	Cubin	Hall (OH)
Ballenger	Cunningham	Hall (TX)
Barcia	Danner	Hamilton
Barr	Davis	Hancock
Barrett (NE)	de la Garza	Hansen
Barton	Deal	Harman
Bass	DeLauro	Hastert
Bateman	DeLay	Hastings (FL)
Bentsen	Diaz-Balart	Hastings (WA)
Bereuter	Dickey	Hayes
Bevill	Dicks	Hayworth
Bilbray	Dooley	Hefley
Bilirakis	Doolittle	Hefner
Bishop	Dornan	Heineman
Bliley	Dreier	Hergert
Boehner	Dunn	Hilleary
Bonilla	Edwards	Hobson
Bono	Ehrlich	Hoke
Boucher	Emerson	Holden
Brewster	English	Horn
Browder	Everett	Hosettler
Brown (FL)	Ewing	Houghton
Brownback	Fawell	Hoyer
Bryant (TN)	Fazio	Hunter
Bunn	Fields (LA)	Hutchinson
Bunning	Fields (TX)	Hyde
Burr	Flanagan	Inglis
Burton	Foley	Istook
Buyer	Forbes	Jefferson
Callahan	Ford	Johnson (CT)
Calvert	Fowler	Johnson (SD)
Campbell	Fox	Johnson, E. B.
Canady	Franks (CT)	Johnson, Sam
Castle	Frelinghuysen	Jones
Chambliss	Frisa	Kasich
Christensen	Frost	Kelly
Clayton	Funderburk	Kennedy (RI)
Clinger	Gallegly	Kennelly
Clyburn	Gekas	Kildee
Coble	Gephardt	Kim
Coburn	Geran	King

Kingston	Nethercutt	Smith (NJ)
Knollenberg	Ney	Smith (TX)
Kolbe	Norwood	Smith (WA)
LaHood	Nussle	Solomon
Largent	Ortiz	Souder
Latham	Orton	Spence
LaTourette	Packard	Spratt
Laughlin	Parker	Stearns
Lazio	Pastor	Stenholm
Leach	Paxon	Stockman
Lewis (CA)	Payne (VA)	Stump
Lewis (KY)	Peterson (FL)	Talent
Lightfoot	Pickett	Tanner
Linder	Pombo	Tate
Lipinski	Pomeroy	Tauzin
Livingston	Porter	Taylor (MS)
Longley	Portman	Taylor (NC)
Lucas	Poshard	Tejeda
Manton	Pryce	Thomas
Manzullo	Quillen	Thompson
Martinez	Quinn	Thornberry
Mascara	Radanovich	Thornton
McCollum	Regula	Thurman
McCrery	Richardson	Tiahrt
McDade	Riggs	Torres
McHale	Roberts	Trafigant
McHugh	Rogers	Visclosky
McIntosh	Rohrabacher	Volkmer
McKeon	Ros-Lehtinen	Vucanovich
McNulty	Roth	Waldholtz
Meek	Salmon	Walker
Metcalf	Sanford	Walsh
Meyers	Sawyer	Wamp
Mica	Saxton	Watts (OK)
Miller (FL)	Scarborough	Weldon (FL)
Mink	Schaefer	Weldon (PA)
Molinari	Schiff	Weller
Mollohan	Scott	White
Montgomery	Seastrand	Whitfield
Moorhead	Shadegg	Wicker
Moran	Shaw	Wilson
Murtha	Shuster	Wolfe
Myers	Sisisky	Young (FL)
Myrick	Skeen	Zeliff
Neal	Skelton	

NAYS—129

Barrett (WI)	Gordon	Oberstar
Bartlett	Gunderson	Obey
Becerra	Gutierrez	Olver
Beilenson	Gutknecht	Owens
Blute	Hilliard	Pallone
Bonior	Hinche	Payne (NJ)
Borski	Hoekstra	Pelosi
Brown (CA)	Jackson (IL)	Peterson (MN)
Brown (OH)	Jackson-Lee	Petri
Camp	(TX)	Rahall
Cardin	Jacobs	Ramstad
Chabot	Johnston	Reed
Hall (OH)	Kanjorski	Rivers
Chrysler	Kaptur	Roemer
Clay	Kennedy (MA)	Roukema
Collins (IL)	Klecza	Roybal-Allard
Collins (MI)	Klink	Royce
Condit	Klug	Rush
Conyers	LaFalce	Sabo
Coyne	Lantos	Sanders
DeFazio	Levin	Schroeder
Dellums	Lewis (GA)	Schumer
Deutsch	Lincoln	Sensenbrenner
Dingell	LoBiondo	Serrano
Dixon	Lofgren	Shays
Doggett	Lowey	Skaggs
Doyle	Luther	Slaughter
Duncan	Maloney	Stark
Durbin	Markey	Stokes
Ehlers	Martini	Studds
Engel	Matsui	Stupak
Ensign	McCarthy	Torricelli
Eshoo	McDermott	Upton
Evans	McInnis	Velazquez
Farr	McKinney	Vento
Fattah	Meehan	Watt (NC)
Filner	Menendez	Williams
Flake	Mfume	Wise
Foglietta	Miller (CA)	Woolsey
Frank (MA)	Franks (NJ)	Wynn
Franks (NJ)	Furse	Yates
Furse	Ganske	Zimmer
Ganske	Johnson (CT)	
Gejdenson	Johnson (SD)	
Gibbons	Johnson, E. B.	
	Johnson, Sam	
	Jones	
	Kasich	
Berman	Kelly	Oxley
Boehler	Kennedy (RI)	Rangel
Bryant (TX)	Kennelly	Rose
Chapman	Kildee	Smith (MI)
Chenoweth	Kim	Torkildsen
Clement	King	Towns

NOT VOTING—17

	Ward
	Waters
	Waxman
	Wyden
	Young (AK)

So the conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said conference report was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk notify the Senate thereof.

¶16.7 QUESTION OF PRIVILEGES

Mr. DOGGETT, pursuant to clause 2(a)(1) of rule IX, called up the following resolution as a question of the privileges of the House:

Whereas the inability of the House to pass an adjustment in the public debt limit unburdened by the unrelated political agenda of either party, an adjustment to maintain the creditworthiness of the United States and to avoid disruption of interest rates and the financial markets, brings discredit upon the House;

Whereas the inability of the House to pass a clean resolution to continue normal governmental operations so as to end the abuse of American citizens and their hard-earned dollars, Federal employees, private businesses who perform work for the Federal government, and those who rely upon Federal services as a bargaining tactic to gain political advantage in the budget negotiations, brings discredit upon the House;

Whereas previous inaction of the House has already cost the American taxpayer about \$1.5 billion in wasteful government shutdown costs, reduced the productivity and responsiveness of Federal agencies and caused untold human suffering;

Whereas the failure of the House of Representatives to adjust the Federal debt limit and keep the Nation from default or to act on legislation to avert another Government shutdown impairs the dignity of the House, the integrity of its proceedings and the esteem the public holds for the House: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution the enrolling clerk of the House of Representatives shall prepare an engrossment of the bill, H.R. 2862, and the joint resolution, H.J. Res. 157. The vote by which this resolution is adopted by the House shall be deemed to have been a vote in favor of such bill and a vote in favor of such joint resolution upon final passage in the House of Representatives. Upon engrossment of the bill and the joint resolution, each shall be deemed to have passed the House of Representatives and been duly certified and examined; the engrossed copies shall be signed by the Clerk and transmitted to the Senate for further legislative action; and (upon final passage by both Houses) the bill and the joint resolution shall be signed by the presiding officers of both Houses and presented to the President for his signature (and otherwise treated for all purposes) in the manner provided for bills and joint resolutions generally.

Mr. DOGGETT was recognized and said:

"Mr. Speaker, this motion raises most directly a question of privileges of the House. True, the particulars of this motion concern the credit worthiness of the United States, something in which every American has a stake, particularly those with a variable mortgage, a car loan, a credit card balance, or whoever want to take out alone.

But, Mr. Speaker, what could more directly jeopardize the integrity of our proceedings here in the House of Representatives than misconduct, than

tampering with the fiscal integrity of the United States?

"Those who say we can live with financial anarchy would imperil both the dignity of this House and the hopes of millions of Americans for economic dignity. Indicative of this threat to the integrity of the House is the warning against a politically motivated default by six former Treasury secretaries, both Republicans and Democrats, who have expressed in their words their profound concern about the threat of default.

"The very idea that Uncle Sam would tell anyone who holds a Treasury bill or a Treasury bond, sorry, we do not want to pay, is not revolutionary, it is simply lunacy. The full faith and credit of the United States is not anything to be trifled with. If there are Members of this body who are willing to mess up the credit rating of the United States, let them mess up their own credit rating, not that of the American people who they are sworn to serve.

"When the Secretary of Treasury, Mr. Rubin, assures us that default is upon us, when he is compelled to undertake extraordinary measures to defer temporarily that default and only faces in return the threat of impeachment in this House, the dignity of this House is jeopardized. When we hear a declaration that "I do not care if we have no executive offices and no bonds for 60 days, not this time," the financial integrity of our country and the integrity and esteem with which the public holds this House is severely jeopardized. I refer, of course, to the words of the Speaker of the House, NEWT GINGRICH.

This motion and an ability to take up a clean resolution to adjust the debt limit before we run into financial ruin later this month would do something to undo the damage that has already occurred."

Mr. BENTSEN was recognized and said:

"Mr. Speaker, I join my colleague from Texas, Mr. DOGGETT, in introducing this privileged resolution and in urging its approval so that the U.S. Government can keep paying its bills and not default for the first time in its history.

"Rule IX of the rules of the House, which governs questions of privilege, states:

Questions of privilege shall be, first, those affecting the rules of the House collectively, its safety, dignity, and the integrity of its proceedings; and second, those affecting the rights, reputation, and conduct of members, individually, in their representative capacity only.

"We offer this privileged resolution because we can think of no issue that reflects more on the dignity and integrity of this House and on the reputation of every single Member than the creditworthiness of the United States.

"There is no question in my mind that the dignity and the integrity of this House and the reputation of every one of us would be irreparably harmed if we allowed our Government to de-

fault. And it would be especially irresponsible for this House to recess and leave town with this threat of default hanging over our Government.

"The creditworthiness of the United States should not be a pawn in a political game or a point of leverage to force huge cuts in Medicare, Medicaid, and education to pay for a tax cut we can't afford. We must pass a clean bill to increase the debt ceiling and allow the United States to honor its obligations, and we can do that by voting for this resolution today.

"Only the Congress can lift the debt limit and avoid default, and a failure to act in a timely manner does threaten the integrity of this body and the reputation of every one of us. If anyone doubts that, simply consider the consequences of default.

"Government will come to a halt yet again. Interest rates will rise. Credit will become more expensive. Our economy could very well slip into a recession. And our Nation's unmatched reputation in world financial markets would be tarnished forever.

"I hope there is no one in this body who doubts that if we allow these calamities to happen that the integrity of this body will not be damaged.

"I also hope there is no doubt that the reputation of every one of us will be harmed as well. Our reputation will be harmed with every single consumer we represent who has to pay more in higher interest rates for home loans, car loans, student loans, and credit card purchases. Our reputation will be harmed with every State and local government official we represent because they will not be able to obtain financing for the services they provide. And our reputation will be harmed with every single taxpayer who will have to pay more for Government services.

"I would submit to the Chair that, under a careful reading of rule IX, No. 1, "questions of privilege," this resolution is a question of privilege because it addresses a serious matter affecting the dignity and integrity of this House and the reputation of every Member. In addition, I would argue that the Chair should favorably review this question of privilege because, at this time, there is no other plan for this House to consider clean debt limit legislation before February 29, 1996, when Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin has told Congress that the Federal Government will go into default. Yet, Congress may recess without consideration of the vital legislation.

"So I would ask you, Mr. Speaker, to carefully read section IX of the House rules. It states clearly that—

Questions of Privilege shall be, first, those affecting the rights of the House collectively, its safety, its dignity, and the integrity of its proceedings, and second, those affecting the rights, reputation, and conduct of Members.

"This resolution seeks to protect the integrity of the House and the reputation of its Members by preserving the creditworthiness of the United States. This is the argument that my col-