

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT OFFERED BY MR. OBEY

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. OBEY. I certainly am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. OBEY moves to recommit the bill, H.R. 3814, to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the bill back promptly with an amendment to increase funding for contributions to international peacekeeping activities with appropriate offsets.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to push this to a rollcall vote. This motion to recommit simply increases funds for peacekeeping with appropriate offsets in the bill. I am offering the motion to indicate my concern about the level of funding for that program.

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

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition, urge a "no" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XV, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 246, nays 179, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No 352]

YEAS—246

Archer	Burr	Dooley
Baesler	Buyer	Dornan
Baker (LA)	Callahan	Doyle
Ballenger	Calvert	Dreier
Barr	Camp	Dunn
Barrett (NE)	Campbell	Ehlers
Bass	Canady	Engel
Bateman	Cardin	English
Beilenson	Castle	Ensign
Bentsen	Chambliss	Eshoo
Bereuter	Chapman	Evans
Berman	Christensen	Everett
Bevill	Clinger	Farr
Bilbray	Coble	Fawell
Bilirakis	Combest	Fazio
Bishop	Costello	Fields (TX)
Bliley	Cramer	Flanagan
Blute	Cunningham	Foley
Boehrlert	Davis	Forbes
Bonilla	Deal	Fowler
Bonior	DeFazio	Fox
Bono	DeLauro	Franks (CT)
Borski	DeLay	Franks (NJ)
Boucher	Deutsch	Frelinghuysen
Brewster	Diaz-Balart	Frisa
Browder	Dickey	Furse
Brown (FL)	Dicks	Galleghy
Brownback	Dixon	Ganske
Bunn	Doggett	Gejdenson

Gekas	Manzullo
Geren	Martini
Gilchrest	Mascara
Gilman	Matsui
Gooding	McCollum
Gordon	McCrery
Greene (UT)	McDermott
Greenwood	McHale
Gunderson	McHugh
Hall (OH)	McInnis
Harman	McKeon
Hastert	McNulty
Hastings (WA)	Meek
Hefner	Meyers
Heineman	Mica
Hilleary	Miller (CA)
Hobson	Miller (FL)
Holden	Minge
Horn	Molinari
Houghton	Mollohan
Hoyer	Montgomery
Hunter	Moorhead
Hutchinson	Moran
Hyde	Morella
Johnson (CT)	Murtha
Kanjorski	Myers
Kasich	Myrick
Kelly	Nadler
Kennelly	Nethercutt
Kim	Ney
King	Norwood
Kingston	Nussle
Klecicka	Ortiz
Klug	Oxley
Knollenberg	Packard
Kolbe	Pallone
LaHood	Parker
Latham	Paxon
LaTourette	Payne (VA)
Laughlin	Pelosi
Lazio	Peterson (MN)
Leach	Pickett
Lewis (CA)	Porter
Lightfoot	Portman
Linder	Poshard
Lipinski	Pryce
Livingston	Quillen
LoBiondo	Quinn
Lofgren	Radanovich
Longley	Rahall
Lowe	Regula
Lucas	Richardson
Luther	Riggs

NAYS—179

Abercrombie	Dingell
Ackerman	Doolittle
Allard	Duncan
Andrews	Durbin
Armey	Edwards
Bachus	Ehrlich
Baker (CA)	Ewing
Baldacci	Fattah
Barcia	Fields (LA)
Barrett (WI)	Filner
Bartlett	Flake
Barton	Foglietta
Becerra	Ford
Blumenauer	Frank (MA)
Boehner	Frost
Brown (CA)	Funderburk
Brown (OH)	Gephardt
Bryant (TN)	Gibbons
Bryant (TX)	Gillmor
Bunning	Gonzalez
Burton	Goodlatte
Chabot	Goss
Chenoweth	Graham
Chrysler	Green (TX)
Clay	Gutierrez
Clayton	Gutknecht
Clement	Hall (TX)
Clyburn	Hamilton
Coburn	Hancock
Collins (GA)	Hansen
Collins (MI)	Hastings (FL)
Condit	Hayworth
Conyers	Hefley
Cooley	Herger
Cox	Hilliard
Coyne	Hinchee
Crane	Hoekstra
Crapo	Hoke
Creameans	Hostettler
Cubin	Inglis
Cummings	Istook
Danner	Jackson (IL)
de la Garza	Jackson-Lee
Dellums	(TX)

Roberts	Ramstad
Rogers	Rangel
Ros-Lehtinen	Reed
Roukema	Rivers
Sawyer	Roemer
Schiff	Rohrabacher
Schumer	Rose
Seastrand	Roth
Serrano	Roybal-Allard
Shaw	Royce
Shays	Rush
Shuster	Sabo
Sisisky	Salmon
Skaggs	Sanders
Skeen	Sanford
Skelton	Saxton
Smith (NJ)	Scarborough
Smith (TX)	
Smith (WA)	
Solomon	
Souder	
Spence	
Spratt	
Stenholm	
Talent	
Tate	
Tauzin	
Taylor (NC)	
Tejeda	
Thomas	
Thornton	
Thurman	
Torkildsen	
Torricelli	
Towns	
Traficant	
Upton	
Visclosky	
Vucanovich	
Walker	
Walsh	
Wamp	
Watts (OK)	
Weller	
White	
Whitfield	
Wicker	
Wilson	
Wise	
Wolf	
Young (AK)	
Zeliff	
Zimmer	

Schaefer	Thornberry
Schroeder	Tiahrt
Scott	Torres
Sensenbrenner	Velazquez
Shadegg	Vento
Slaughter	Volkmer
Smith (MI)	Ward
Stark	Waters
Stearns	Watt (NC)
Stockman	Waxman
Stokes	Weldon (FL)
Studds	Williams
Stump	Woolsey
Stupak	Wynn
Tanner	Yates
Taylor (MS)	
Thompson	

NOT VOTING—8

Coleman	Lincoln	Weldon (PA)
Collins (IL)	McDade	Young (FL)
Hayes	Peterson (FL)	

□ 1534

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

Mr. RIGGS, Ms. BROWN of Florida, and Mr. TOWNS changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present for rollcall votes 317 through 326 earlier this week. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" or "aye" on rollcall votes 317, 319, 320, 324, 325, and 326 and "nay" or "no" on rollcall votes 318, 321, 322, and 323.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. McCathran, one of his secretaries.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3816, ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 483 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 483

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 1(b) of rule XXIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3816) making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. Points of order against provisions in the bill for failure to comply with clause 2 or 6 of rule XXI are waived. During consideration of the bill for amendment, the

Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may accord priority in recognition on the basis of whether the Member offering an amendment has caused it to be printed in the portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose in clause 6 of rule XXIII. Amendments so printed shall be considered as read. The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may postpone until a time during further consideration in the Committee of the Whole a request for a recorded vote on any amendment. The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may reduce to not less than five minutes the time for voting by electronic device on any postponed question that immediately follows another vote by electronic device without intervening business, provided that the time for voting by electronic device on the first in any series of questions shall be not less than fifteen minutes. After the reading of the final lines of the bill, a motion that the Committee of the Whole rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted shall, if offered by the majority leader or a designee, have precedence over a motion to amend. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HUTCHINSON). The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. QUILLEN] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, for the purposes of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. BEILENSON], pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purposes of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 483 is an open rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 3816, making appropriations for energy and water development for fiscal year 1997.

The rule waives clause 2 and clause 6 of rule XXI which prohibits unauthor-

ized appropriations, legislation in general appropriations bills, and reappropriations against provisions in the bill. These waivers are necessary since many programs funded by this bill have not been reauthorized. The measure also includes some transfers of funds and minor legislative provisions, and the appropriations committee worked closely with the authorizing committees on these matters.

The rule also provides for priority in recognition to Members who have preprinted their amendments in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and it allows the Chair to postpone and cluster roll call votes, and to reduce voting time to 5 minutes on a postponed question if the vote follows a 15-minute vote.

This rule allows the majority leader or his designee to offer a motion to rise and report the bill after the final lines of the bill have been read. Finally, the rule allows one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

Mr. Speaker, Chairman JOHN MYERS and Ranking Minority Member TOM BEVILL have done a remarkable job in putting together the energy and water development appropriations bill for fiscal year 1997. Together they fought to get sufficient funds allocated to protect investments in water and energy infrastructure and to maintain and operate facilities and programs within the subcommittee's jurisdiction while still contributing toward deficit reduction.

Combined they have contributed approximately 50 years to the Energy and Water Appropriations Subcommittee, always working in a bipartisan manner. Those who take their places on the subcommittee after their retirement will find that their's will be a tough act to follow.

They have repeatedly displayed what can be accomplished through bipartisan cooperation, friendship, and respect—an example we should all aspire to follow.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3816 provides funds for critical programs such as flood control, maintenance of over 25,000 miles of inland waterways, Bureau of Reclamation projects, Department of Energy functions and various independent agencies including the Appalachian Regional Commission [ARC] and the Tennessee Valley Authority [TVA]. Both of these agencies have made a tremendous impact on the regions they serve. The Tennessee Valley Authority is required by law to perform flood control and river navigation services for the entire Tennessee Valley area which would otherwise be provided by the Army Corps of Engineers.

TVA's economic development program has helped many communities in the region meet their infrastructure and development needs. These funds have been significantly reduced in recent years, and I oppose any attempts to further erode the funding base for this important program.

No funds appropriated for TVA are used for its power program, and I strongly urge the Members of the House to reject any amendment which may be offered to reduce or eliminate funds for these two agencies. They provide crucial services to the deserving communities in the Appalachian and Tennessee Valley regions. Funding for TVA and ARC has already been reduced, and any further reduction would seriously jeopardize the ability of these agencies to carry out their important functions.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this open rule and this important appropriations bill.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert extraneous material into the RECORD following my statement.

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

There was no objection.

The materials referred to follow:

THE AMENDMENT PROCESS UNDER SPECIAL RULES REPORTED BY THE RULES COMMITTEE,¹ 103D CONGRESS V. 104TH CONGRESS

[As of July 23, 1996]

Rule type	103d Congress		104th Congress	
	Number of rules	Percent of total	Number of rules	Percent of total
Open/Modified-Open ²	46	44	80	60
Structured/Modified Closed ³	49	47	37	27
Closed ⁴	9	9	17	13
Total	104	100	134	100

¹ This table applies only to rules which provide for the original consideration of bills, joint resolutions or budget resolutions and which provide for an amendment process. It does not apply to special rules which only waive points of order against appropriations bills which are already privileged and are considered under an open amendment process under House rules.

² An open rule is one under which any Member may offer a germane amendment under the five-minute rule. A modified open rule is one under which any Member may offer a germane amendment under the five-minute rule subject only to an overall time limit on the amendment process and/or a requirement that the amendment be preprinted in the Congressional Record.

³ A structured or modified closed rule is one under which the Rules Committee limits the amendments that may be offered only to those amendments designated in the special rule or the Rules Committee report to accompany it, or which preclude amendments to a particular portion of a bill, even though the rest of the bill may be completely open to amendment.

⁴ A closed rule is one under which no amendments may be offered (other than amendments recommended by the committee in reporting the bill).

SPECIAL RULES REPORTED BY THE RULES COMMITTEE, 104TH CONGRESS

[As of July 23, 1996]

H. Res. No. (Date rept.)	Rule type	Bill No.	Subject	Disposition of rule
H. Res. 38 (1/18/95)	0	H.R. 5	Unfunded Mandate Reform	A: 350-71 (1/19/95)
H. Res. 44 (1/24/95)	MC	H. Con. Res. 17	Social Security	A: 255-172 (1/25/95)
H. Res. 51 (1/31/95)	0	H.J. Res. 1	Balanced Budget Amdt	A: voice vote (2/1/95)
H. Res. 52 (1/31/95)	0	H.R. 101	Land Transfer, Taos Pueblo Indians	A: voice vote (2/1/95)
H. Res. 53 (1/31/95)	0	H.R. 400	Land Exchange, Arctic Nat'l. Park and Preserve	A: voice vote (2/1/95)
H. Res. 55 (2/1/95)	0	H.R. 440	Land Conveyance, Butte County, Calif	A: voice vote (2/1/95)
H. Res. 60 (2/6/95)	0	H.R. 2	Line Item Veto	A: voice vote (2/2/95)
H. Res. 61 (2/6/95)	0	H.R. 665	Victim Restitution	A: voice vote (2/7/95)
H. Res. 62 (2/6/95)	0	H.R. 666	Exclusionary Rule Reform	A: voice vote (2/7/95)
H. Res. 63 (2/8/95)	MO	H.R. 667	Violent Criminal Incarceration	A: voice vote (2/9/95)
H. Res. 69 (2/9/95)	0	H.R. 668	Criminal Alien Deportation	A: voice vote (2/10/95)

SPECIAL RULES REPORTED BY THE RULES COMMITTEE, 104TH CONGRESS—Continued

[As of July 23, 1996]

H. Res. No. (Date rept.)	Rule type	Bill No.	Subject	Disposition of rule
H. Res. 79 (2/10/95)	MO	H.R. 728	Law Enforcement Block Grants	A: voice vote (2/13/95)
H. Res. 83 (2/13/95)	MO	H.R. 7	National Security Revitalization	PO: 229-199 A: 227-197 (2/15/95)
H. Res. 88 (2/16/95)	MC	H.R. 831	Health Insurance Deductibility	PO: 230-191 A: 229-188 (2/21/95)
H. Res. 91 (2/21/95)	O	H.R. 830	Paperwork Reduction Act	A: voice vote (2/22/95)
H. Res. 92 (2/22/95)	MC	H.R. 889	Defense Supplemental	A: 282-144 (2/22/95)
H. Res. 93 (2/22/95)	MO	H.R. 450	Regulatory Transition Act	A: 251-175 (2/23/95)
H. Res. 96 (2/24/95)	MO	H.R. 1022	Risk Assessment	A: 253-165 (2/27/95)
H. Res. 100 (2/27/95)	O	H.R. 926	Regulatory Reform and Relief Act	A: voice vote (2/28/95)
H. Res. 101 (2/28/95)	MO	H.R. 925	Private Property Protection Act	A: 271-151 (3/2/95)
H. Res. 103 (3/3/95)	MO	H.R. 1058	Securities Litigation Reform	
H. Res. 104 (3/3/95)	MO	H.R. 988	Attorney Accountability Act	A: voice vote (3/6/95)
H. Res. 105 (3/6/95)	MO			A: 257-155 (3/7/95)
H. Res. 108 (3/7/95)	Debate	H.R. 956	Product Liability Reform	A: voice vote (3/8/95)
H. Res. 109 (3/8/95)	MC			PO: 234-191 A: 247-181 (3/9/95)
H. Res. 115 (3/14/95)	MO	H.R. 1159	Making Emergency Supp. Approps	A: 242-190 (3/15/95)
H. Res. 116 (3/15/95)	MC	H.J. Res. 73	Term Limits Const. Amdt	A: voice vote (3/28/95)
H. Res. 117 (3/16/95)	Debate	H.R. 4	Personal Responsibility Act of 1995	A: voice vote (3/21/95)
H. Res. 119 (3/21/95)	MC			A: 217-211 (3/22/95)
H. Res. 125 (4/3/95)	O	H.R. 1271	Family Privacy Protection Act	A: 423-1 (4/4/95)
H. Res. 126 (4/3/95)	O	H.R. 660	Older Persons Housing Act	A: voice vote (4/6/95)
H. Res. 128 (4/4/95)	MC	H.R. 1215	Contract With America Tax Relief Act of 1995	A: 228-204 (4/5/95)
H. Res. 130 (4/5/95)	MC	H.R. 483	Medicare Select Expansion	A: 253-172 (4/6/95)
H. Res. 136 (5/1/95)	O	H.R. 655	Hydrogen Future Act of 1995	A: voice vote (5/2/95)
H. Res. 139 (5/3/95)	O	H.R. 1361	Coast Guard Auth. FY 1996	A: voice vote (5/9/95)
H. Res. 140 (5/9/95)	O	H.R. 961	Clean Water Amendments	A: 414-4 (5/10/95)
H. Res. 144 (5/11/95)	O	H.R. 535	Fish Hatchery—Arkansas	A: voice vote (5/15/95)
H. Res. 145 (5/11/95)	O	H.R. 584	Fish Hatchery—Iowa	A: voice vote (5/15/95)
H. Res. 146 (5/11/95)	O	H.R. 614	Fish Hatchery—Minnesota	A: voice vote (5/15/95)
H. Res. 149 (5/16/95)	MC	H. Con. Res. 67	Budget Resolution FY 1996	PO: 252-170 A: 255-168 (5/17/95)
H. Res. 155 (5/22/95)	MO	H.R. 1561	American Overseas Interests Act	A: 233-176 (5/23/95)
H. Res. 164 (6/8/95)	MC	H.R. 1530	Nat. Defense Auth. FY 1996	PO: 225-191 A: 233-183 (6/13/95)
H. Res. 167 (6/15/95)	O	H.R. 1817	MilCon Appropriations FY 1996	PO: 223-180 A: 245-155 (6/16/95)
H. Res. 169 (6/19/95)	MC	H.R. 1854	Leg. Branch Approps. FY 1996	PO: 232-196 A: 236-191 (6/20/95)
H. Res. 170 (6/20/95)	O	H.R. 1868	For. Ops. Approps. FY 1996	PO: 221-178 A: 217-175 (6/22/95)
H. Res. 171 (6/22/95)	O	H.R. 1905	Energy & Water Approps. FY 1996	A: voice vote (7/12/95)
H. Res. 173 (6/27/95)	C	H.J. Res. 79	Flag Constitutional Amendment	PO: 258-170 A: 271-152 (6/28/95)
H. Res. 176 (6/28/95)	MC	H.R. 1944	Emer. Supp. Approps	PO: 236-194 A: 234-192 (6/29/95)
H. Res. 185 (7/11/95)	O	H.R. 1977	Interior Approps. FY 1996	PO: 235-193 D: 192-238 (7/12/95)
H. Res. 187 (7/12/95)	O	H.R. 1977	Interior Approps. FY 1996 #2	PO: 230-194 A: 229-195 (7/13/95)
H. Res. 188 (7/12/95)	O	H.R. 1976	Agriculture Approps. FY 1996	PO: 242-185 A: voice vote (7/18/95)
H. Res. 190 (7/17/95)	O	H.R. 2020	Treasury/Postal Approps. FY 1996	PO: 232-192 A: voice vote (7/18/95)
H. Res. 193 (7/19/95)	C	H.J. Res. 96	Disapproval of MFN to China	A: voice vote (7/20/95)
H. Res. 194 (7/19/95)	O	H.R. 2002	Transportation Approps. FY 1996	PO: 217-202 (7/21/95)
H. Res. 197 (7/21/95)	O	H.R. 70	Exports of Alaskan Crude Oil	A: voice vote (7/24/95)
H. Res. 198 (7/21/95)	O	H.R. 2076	Commerce, State Approps. FY 1996	A: voice vote (7/25/95)
H. Res. 201 (7/25/95)	O	H.R. 2099	VA/HUD Approps. FY 1996	A: 230-189 (7/25/95)
H. Res. 204 (7/28/95)	MC	S. 21	Terminating U.S. Arms Embargo on Bosnia	A: voice vote (8/1/95)
H. Res. 205 (7/28/95)	O	H.R. 2126	Defense Approps. FY 1996	A: 409-1 (7/31/95)
H. Res. 207 (8/1/95)	MC	H.R. 1555	Communications Act of 1995	A: 255-156 (8/2/95)
H. Res. 208 (8/1/95)	O	H.R. 2127	Labor, HHS Approps. FY 1996	A: 323-104 (8/2/95)
H. Res. 215 (9/7/95)	O	H.R. 1594	Economically Targeted Investments	A: voice vote (9/12/95)
H. Res. 216 (9/7/95)	MO	H.R. 1655	Intelligence Authorization FY 1996	A: voice vote (9/12/95)
H. Res. 218 (9/12/95)	O	H.R. 1162	Deficit Reduction Lockbox	A: voice vote (9/13/95)
H. Res. 219 (9/12/95)	O	H.R. 1670	Federal Acquisition Reform Act	A: 414-0 (9/13/95)
H. Res. 222 (9/18/95)	O	H.R. 1617	CAREERS Act	A: 388-2 (9/19/95)
H. Res. 224 (9/19/95)	O	H.R. 2274	Natl. Highway System	PO: 241-173 A: 375-39-1 (9/20/95)
H. Res. 225 (9/19/95)	MC	H.R. 927	Cuban Liberty & Dem. Solidarity	A: 304-118 (9/20/95)
H. Res. 226 (9/21/95)	O	H.R. 743	Team Act	A: 344-66-1 (9/27/95)
H. Res. 227 (9/21/95)	O	H.R. 1170	3-Judge Court	A: voice vote (9/28/95)
H. Res. 228 (9/21/95)	O	H.R. 1601	Internatl. Space Station	A: voice vote (9/27/95)
H. Res. 230 (9/27/95)	C	H.J. Res. 108	Continuing Resolution FY 1996	A: voice vote (9/28/95)
H. Res. 234 (9/29/95)	O	H.R. 2405	Omnibus Science Auth.	A: voice vote (10/11/95)
H. Res. 237 (10/17/95)	MC	H.R. 2259	Disapprove Sentencing Guidelines	A: voice vote (10/18/95)
H. Res. 238 (10/18/95)	MC	H.R. 2425	Medicare Preservation Act	PO: 231-194 A: 227-192 (10/19/95)
H. Res. 239 (10/19/95)	C	H.R. 2492	Leg. Branch Approps	PO: 235-184 A: voice vote (10/31/95)
H. Res. 245 (10/25/95)	MC	H. Con. Res. 109	Social Security Earnings Reform	PO: 228-191 A: 235-185 (10/26/95)
		H.R. 2491	Seven-Year Balanced Budget	
H. Res. 251 (10/31/95)	C	H.R. 1833	Partial Birth Abortion Ban	A: 237-190 (11/1/95)
H. Res. 252 (10/31/95)	MO	H.R. 2546	D.C. Approps.	A: 241-181 (11/1/95)
H. Res. 257 (11/7/95)	C	H.J. Res. 115	Cont. Res. FY 1996	A: 216-210 (11/8/95)
H. Res. 258 (11/8/95)	MC	H.R. 2586	Debt Limit	A: 220-200 (11/10/95)
H. Res. 259 (11/9/95)	O	H.R. 2539	ICC Termination Act	A: voice vote (11/14/95)
H. Res. 262 (11/9/95)	C	H.R. 2586	Increase Debt Limit	A: 220-185 (11/10/95)
H. Res. 269 (11/15/95)	O	H.R. 2564	Lobbying Reform	A: voice vote (11/16/95)
H. Res. 270 (11/15/95)	C	H.J. Res. 122	Further Cont. Resolution	A: 249-176 (11/15/95)
H. Res. 273 (11/16/95)	MC	H.R. 2606	Prohibition on Funds for Bosnia	A: 239-181 (11/17/95)
H. Res. 284 (11/29/95)	O	H.R. 1788	Amtrak Reform	A: voice vote (11/30/95)
H. Res. 287 (11/30/95)	O	H.R. 1350	Maritime Security Act	A: voice vote (12/6/95)
H. Res. 293 (12/7/95)	C	H.R. 2621	Protect Federal Trust Funds	PO: 223-183 A: 228-184 (12/14/95)
H. Res. 303 (12/13/95)	O	H.R. 1745	Utah Public Lands	PO: 221-197 A: voice vote (5/15/96)
H. Res. 309 (12/18/95)	C	H. Con. Res. 122	Budget Res. W/President	PO: 230-188 A: 229-189 (12/19/95)
H. Res. 313 (12/19/95)	O	H.R. 558	Texas Low-Level Radioactive	A: voice vote (12/20/95)
H. Res. 323 (12/21/95)	C	H.R. 2677	Natl. Parks & Wildlife Refuge	Tabled (2/28/96)
H. Res. 366 (2/27/96)	MC	H.R. 2854	Farm Bill	PO: 228-182 A: 244-168 (2/28/96)
H. Res. 368 (2/28/96)	O	H.R. 994	Small Business Growth	Tabled (4/17/96)
H. Res. 371 (3/6/96)	C	H.R. 3021	Debt Limit Increase	A: voice vote (3/7/96)
H. Res. 372 (3/6/96)	MC	H.R. 3019	Cont. Approps. FY 1996	PO: voice vote A: 235-175 (3/7/96)
H. Res. 380 (3/12/96)	C	H.R. 2703	Effective Death Penalty	A: 251-157 (3/13/96)
H. Res. 384 (3/14/96)	MC	H.R. 2202	Immigration	PO: 233-152 A: voice vote (3/19/96)
H. Res. 386 (3/20/96)	C	H.J. Res. 165	Further Cont. Approps	PO: 234-187 A: 237-183 (3/21/96)
H. Res. 388 (3/21/96)	C	H.R. 125	Gun Crime Enforcement	A: 244-166 (3/22/96)
H. Res. 391 (3/27/96)	C	H.R. 3136	Contract w/America Advancement	PO: 232-180 A: 232-177 (3/28/96)
H. Res. 392 (3/27/96)	MC	H.R. 3103	Health Coverage Affordability	PO: 229-186 A: voice vote (3/29/96)
H. Res. 395 (3/29/96)	MC	H.J. Res. 159	Tax Limitation Const. Amdmt.	PO: 232-168 A: 234-162 (4/15/96)
H. Res. 396 (3/29/96)	O	H.R. 842	Truth in Budgeting Act	A: voice vote (4/17/96)
H. Res. 409 (4/23/96)	O	H.R. 2715	Paperwork Elimination Act	A: voice vote (4/24/96)
H. Res. 410 (4/23/96)	O	H.R. 1675	Natl. Wildlife Refuge	A: voice vote (4/24/96)
H. Res. 411 (4/23/96)	C	H.J. Res. 175	Further Cont. Approps. FY 1996	A: voice vote (4/24/96)
H. Res. 418 (4/30/96)	O	H.R. 2641	U.S. Marshals Service	PO: 219-203 A: voice vote (5/1/96)
H. Res. 419 (4/30/96)	O	H.R. 2149	Ocean Shipping Reform	A: 422-0 (5/1/96)
H. Res. 421 (5/2/96)	O	H.R. 2974	Crimes Against Children & Elderly	A: voice vote (5/7/96)
H. Res. 422 (5/2/96)	O	H.R. 3120	Witness & Jury Tampering	A: voice vote (5/7/96)
H. Res. 426 (5/7/96)	O	H.R. 2406	U.S. Housing Act of 1996	PO: 218-208 A: voice vote (5/8/96)
H. Res. 427 (5/7/96)	O	H.R. 3322	Omnibus Civilian Science Auth.	A: voice vote (5/9/96)
H. Res. 428 (5/7/96)	MC	H.R. 3286	Adoption Promotion & Stability	A: voice vote (5/9/96)
H. Res. 430 (5/9/96)	S	H.R. 3230	DoD Auth. FY 1997	A: 235-149 (5/10/96)
H. Res. 435 (5/15/96)	MC	H. Con. Res. 178	Con. Res. on the Budget, 1997	PO: 227-196 A: voice vote (5/16/96)
H. Res. 436 (5/16/96)	C	H.R. 3415	Repeal 4.3 cent fuel tax	PO: 221-181 A: voice vote (5/21/96)
H. Res. 437 (5/16/96)	MO	H.R. 3259	Intell. Auth. FY 1997	A: voice vote (5/21/96)
H. Res. 438 (5/16/96)	MC	H.R. 3144	Defend America Act	

SPECIAL RULES REPORTED BY THE RULES COMMITTEE, 104TH CONGRESS—Continued

[As of July 23, 1996]

H. Res. No. (Date rept.)	Rule type	Bill No.	Subject	Disposition of rule
H. Res. 440 (5/21/96)	MC	H.R. 3448	Small Bus. Job Protection	A: 219–211 (5/22/96).
	MC	H.R. 1227	Employee Commuting Flexibility	
H. Res. 442 (5/29/96)	O	H.R. 3517	Mil. Const. Approps. FY 1997	A: voice vote (5/30/96).
H. Res. 445 (5/30/96)	O	H.R. 3540	For. Ops. Approps. FY 1997	A: voice vote (6/5/96).
H. Res. 446 (6/5/96)	MC	H.R. 3562	WI Works Waiver Approval	A: 363–59 (6/6/96).
H. Res. 448 (6/6/96)	MC	H.R. 2754	Shipbuilding Trade Agreement	A: voice vote (6/12/96).
H. Res. 451 (6/10/96)	O	H.R. 3603	Agriculture Appropriations, FY 1997	A: voice vote (6/11/96).
H. Res. 453 (6/12/96)	O	H.R. 3610	Defense Appropriations, FY 1997	A: voice vote (6/13/96).
H. Res. 455 (6/18/96)	O	H.R. 3662	Interior Approps. FY 1997	A: voice vote (6/19/96).
H. Res. 456 (6/19/96)	O	H.R. 3666	VA/HUD Approps	A: 246–166 (6/25/96).
H. Res. 460 (6/25/96)	O	H.R. 3675	Transportation Approps	A: voice vote (6/26/96).
H. Res. 472 (7/9/96)	O	H.R. 3755	Labor/HHS Approps	PQ: 218–202 A: voice vote (7/10/96).
H. Res. 473 (7/9/96)	MC	H.R. 3754	Leg. Branch Approps	A: voice vote (7/10/96).
H. Res. 474 (7/10/96)	MC	H.R. 3396	Defense of Marriage Act	A: 290–133 (7/11/96).
H. Res. 475 (7/11/96)	O	H.R. 3756	Treasury/Postal Approps	A: voice vote (7/16/96).
H. Res. 479 (7/16/96)	O	H.R. 3814	Commerce, State Approps	A: voice vote (7/17/96).
H. Res. 481 (7/17/96)	MC	H.R. 3820	Campaign Finance Reform	
H. Res. 482 (7/17/96)	MC	H.R. 3734	Personal Responsibility Act	A: 358–54 (7/18/96).
H. Res. 483 (7/18/96)	O	H.R. 3816	Energy/Water Approps	

Codes: O—open rule; MO—modified open rule; MC—modified closed rule; S/C—structured/closed rule; A—adoption vote; D—defeated; PQ—previous question vote. Source: Notices of Action Taken, Committee on Rules, 104th Congress.

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

□ 1545

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

Mr. Speaker, we support this rule, which allows Members to offer any amendment that is otherwise in order under the standing rules of the House.

I do want to point out, however, that this rule, like other rules we have considered for appropriations bills this year, waives points of order against legislating on an appropriations bill. That is not a practice we want to encourage, but we accept it in this case because we recognize that there are times when waiving that rule is necessary and appropriate. I would note that the relevant authorizing committees do not have any objections to this waiver of this particular rule.

Mr. Speaker, the bill that this rule makes in order provides \$19.4 billion for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Department of Energy. This legislation has been developed in a strong spirit of bipartisanship, for which we commend and thank the chairman of the Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MYERS], and the ranking member, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BEVILL]. Both gentlemen are not only excellent legislators but very fine gentlemen and human beings, both of whom will be greatly missed by Members of this institution in the years to come.

However, many of us do have serious concerns about some of the bill's provisions. We note that solar and renewable energy research would be cut by \$44 million below this year's level and \$142 million below the level requested by the President. A reduction of that size would severely threaten the development of these advanced technologies, and would thus be a setback to our efforts to reduce our dependence on imported oil, diversify our energy resources, reduce pollution, and generate jobs in this growing field.

We also object to the bill's drastic cut in the Department of Energy's administrative funding, which would reduce spending for that purpose by al-

most half the current amount. The deep spending cuts would severely impair the department's ability to carry out its basic management responsibilities.

Fortunately, amendments will be offered to at least partially reverse some of the more extreme spending cuts that the bill currently contains.

We also anticipate amendments on several highly controversial projects that are funded by this bill, including one that would eliminate the bill's \$17 million for the Advanced Light Water Reactor Program, one eliminating the bill's \$9.5 million for construction of the Animas-LaPlata water project, and one eliminating the bill's \$45 million for the Nuclear Technology Research and Development Program.

Mr. Speaker, again, although we do, as I have suggested, have some concerns about this bill, we strongly support the rule. We urge its passage, so we can proceed to consideration of this legislation.

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

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MYERS], the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the committee for the rule that the gentleman has given this subcommittee this year, once again. I particularly thank both the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. QUILLEN] and the gentleman from California [Mr. BEILENSEN] for the very nice words each have said about the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BEVILL] and me.

I take these few moments here to explain what we expect to be able to accomplish this evening, the remainder of this evening. We hope and expect to finish this bill tonight. With the cooperation of the membership we will be able to do that. I do not like to see us have to control the time, to limit the time on debate on any amendment, but if it is necessary then we will not hesitate to do that. We must do that if it becomes necessary to accomplish the mission tonight.

I hope we will have the cooperation of those Members who will be offering amendments, that we limit the time on those amendments voluntarily; much

better to do it voluntarily than do it where we have to compel the action by the House to limit the time, but if necessary, we will. I hope those who have very little to say, and each of us has a lot of things we could say, and right now I could be a little more brief, I expect, but if we can limit the time this evening and not speak unless we have absolutely something to say, it will help us accomplish our goals tonight.

I do not think anyone wants to stay until midnight, but apparently, because of the remaining schedule this week of floor activity, if it is necessary to stay that late or even later to finish the bill, we expect to finish the bill tonight. So please, I ask for Members' cooperation. Again, I thank Members for the time they have given us today.

Mr. BEILENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. BROWN].

(Mr. BROWN of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I take this time to make a few comments, recognizing that the time will be limited during consideration of the bill. May I assure the distinguished chairman that I will cooperate with him fully in getting us out of here by midnight by not offering any amendments of my own, although I will speak on some of the others.

Mr. Speaker, as my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from California, indicated, there are some situations in this bill which cause us a little heartburn, and I am sure the gentleman knows what they are. They are the same as were mentioned earlier. We believe that the cuts in the solar and renewable category are excessive, and we likewise have some problem with the management cuts, but we trust that these can be at least partially resolved during the further course of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to thank the committee for including a very small item there which is of personal concern to me, and which I will discuss later on in the bill. That is an item of \$400,000 for continued research on the Salton Sea.

The Salton Sea is not in my district. It is in the district of my good friend

and colleague, the gentleman from California, DUNCAN HUNTER. It is shared by the gentleman from California, SONNY BONO, but it happens to be the area in which I grew up. I used to swim in the Salton Sea when I was a kid, and it is no longer swimmable. It is on the path to complete collapse, with the death of the fish and the birds that use the fish, the destruction of the recreational industry, and various other things of that sort.

The Bureau of Reclamation, which I feel has the major responsibility here, has been researching this for some years, and has not even yet discovered what I could point out to them, that there is fish kill. There are acres of dead fish along the beach. There are, similarly, dead waterfowl, and this is on a major flyway, and it is going to be catastrophic.

The \$400,000 was not requested by the Bureau, it was added by the committee, in their wisdom, and I commend them for that. The Bureau, for some reason or other, the Bureau of Reclamation, which has a \$10 million authorization to do this work passed in the water bill of several years ago, of 1992, has asked for only \$100,000 a year.

In my opinion it has been dilatory and delinquent in moving to the stage of offering recommendations to solve this problem. At the risk of belaboring a personal matter, I am going to take a few minutes during the course of the general debate on the bill to discuss this even further. We are talking about the destruction of a regional resource, which I hate to see happen. I do not want to amend the bill by adding \$40 million to save it, but we will lay the groundwork for doing that later.

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KNOLLENBERG], a member of the committee.

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from Tennessee yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this rule.

I support this rule. It is an open rule which will allow an open debate on the issues involved in the energy and water development appropriations bill for fiscal year 1997.

This is the 13th of 13 appropriations bills. And I salute Chairman SOLOMON and the Rules Committee for providing open rules.

This demonstrates the hard work and commitment by Chairman SOLOMON and the Rules Committee to an open and fair discussion of all Members' concerns throughout the appropriations process.

Being Members of Congress from 435 congressional districts, 50 States, and from diverse regions throughout America, we bring a different story, a different understanding, a different set of priorities to this floor of U.S. House of Representatives.

And with our diverse backgrounds we will not agree on everything. We enter this debate, sometimes a rigorous de-

bate, on the what the spending priorities will be for the Federal Government for fiscal year 1997.

But under this open rule we can air our ideas, discuss our concerns, and persuade others through debate.

One of the issues that I am particularly concerned about within the Department of Energy is the issuance of buyouts for DOE and contractor employees.

As the cold war came to a close during the fall of 1991, we left behind a legacy of nuclear waste from the weapons manufacturing sites. As we made a transition from production to clean up the Department of Energy ramped up their employee numbers at the nuclear cleanup sites to, in many cases, twice their previous staffing levels.

Sites like Hanford, WA, saw staffing increases from approximately 11,500 level in the late 1980's to almost 17,000 in 1994.

The Rocky Flats site in Colorado saw increases from about 5,000 employees in 1998 to numbers over 7,500 in 1991.

And at the Savannah River site in South Carolina, employee numbers were almost doubled from around 10,600 in 1988 up to almost 21,000 in 1992.

These increases occurred even though production of nuclear weapons at these sites ceased by September 1991.

Now I will be the first to point out that these employee numbers have since been brought down to full production levels in the past few years. But I am still concerned with the Department's staffing plans to facilitate further down sizing.

One of the mechanisms that the Department uses to minimize social and economic impacts caused by the layoffs of cold war warriors is section 3161 of the Defense Authorization Act of 1993.

Employee severance packages provided for under section 3161 include cash buyouts, job training, health care coverage, and relocation costs coverage.

I support these benefits for the cold war warriors who for decades were quintessential to maintaining our Nation's security through nuclear deterrence.

However, I am very concerned about how these benefits have been distributed freely to noncold war warriors.

I would like to relay to you an experience I had during my visit to Rocky Flats in early June. During a briefing on work force restructuring, I asked the contractor's vice president of human relations a hypothetical question.

I asked: "If I had worked at Rocky Flats for 5 years, what separation benefits would I receive if I voluntarily left today?"

I was told I would receive a benefits package that would include:

First, a cash buyout based on percentage of salary and years employed.

Second, 3 years of health benefits: year 1—full coverage; year 2—partial coverage; and year 3—eligible for COBRA.

Third, relocation expenses.

Fourth, training expenses.

The contractor vice president went on to say, that even if I had only been employed for 1 year, I would be entitled to this severance package.

The buyouts include severance packages totalling over \$25,000 per separated employee.

Buyouts for those recently employed are not exclusive to Rocky Flats by any means. In fact, I have strong concerns that such buyouts are common at all sites EM wide. When placed under close scrutiny by the inspector general's office, buyouts at the Fernald Environmental Management project in Ohio were found to be handled with reckless disregard for the American taxpayer.

In 1994, the Fernald nuclear cleanup site was instructed to reduce the work force involved in doing remedial investigations and feasibility studies and instead to focus the work force on actual cleanup.

This shift in skills mix was to occur simultaneously with a work force reduction of 660 employees—a 36-percent reduction—over 3 years.

An April 1996 inspector general report on work force restructuring at the Fernald site, found that in many cases staffing buyouts were followed by the rehiring of employees with essentially the same skill mix. This resulted in no significant reductions in the bloated work force and it did not save any money.

One example of such careless management at the Fernald site is where 14 secretaries were voluntarily separated during the 1994 restructuring, all receiving lucrative severance packages. But then 19 new secretaries were hired back during the same fiscal year.

The IG report continues that "[i]n the [1995] restructuring, [Fernald] identified 47 secretaries for separation, 3 of whom were hired after the first restructuring." Since the announcement of the 1995 restructuring, Fernald has hired an additional 19 secretaries.

This ramping up, buying down, ramping up, buying down is absolutely ridiculous and can't be allowed to continue.

In the report that accompanies this bill, the committee has addressed these waste and inefficiencies that plague the worker transition program. This report notifies the Department of Energy of the committee's concerns about generous separation and severance benefits being offered to non-cold war warriors.

Mr. Speaker, everyone should know that while the subcommittee is not unilaterally opposed to buyouts, they should be used sparingly, judiciously, and as part of an overall work force restructuring plan.

I would say to my colleagues that the subcommittee is committed to getting to the bottom of this and this bill lays the ground work for some much-needed reforms in the years to come.

I support this open rule that will allow for further open debate on the

important issues concerning energy and water appropriations.

□ 1600

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. WELLER].

(Mr. WELLER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material.)

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, first, I want to thank my friend, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. QUILLEN], for yielding me this time. Of course, I stand in strong support of this open rule and also stand in strong support of this bill.

I particularly want to congratulate my friend, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MYERS], on his leadership on this bill in bringing it to the floor and also thank him, his subcommittee and the ranking member for their bipartisan efforts.

This week the Chicago region suffered a devastating flood throughout the entire Chicago metropolitan area, particularly in the south suburbs and the southwestern suburbs which I represent; in fact, affecting hundreds if not thousands of homes, millions if not multimillions of dollars' worth of damage affecting both homes and, of course, small businesses.

Governor Edgar moved very quickly to declare a state of emergency in a number of the counties and, of course, has since requested from the President a disaster declaration on a Federal scale. As I pointed out earlier, hundreds if not thousands of homes are damaged and hundreds if not thousands of small businesses are now being surveyed for damage as a result of this high water and floods that devastated the Chicago metropolitan area. Particularly in Will and Cook Counties which I represent, we saw excessive damage.

I do want to point out that in the south suburbs there is an effort that has been under way for the last generation which, had it been completed, it is estimated at least 90 percent of the damage that occurred would not have occurred, protecting hundreds if not thousands of homes from flood damage. That project is known as the tunnel and reservoir project, or the deep tunnel as it has been nicknamed for the last generation. It is not done yet and we are continuing to work in a bipartisan effort to complete this project.

The deep tunnel or the tunnel and reservoir project is a system of tunnels drop shafts, pumping stations and reservoirs. Unfortunately, one of the uncompleted reservoirs in this whole project, the Thornton Reservoir, actually is located in my district in the south suburbs. When completed, this reservoir will provide 5 billion gallons of floodwater storage and could have prevented the bulk of the floodwater damage that occurred to hundreds if not thousands of homes and small businesses in the south suburbs.

This reservoir, when completed, will have a service area of over 90 square miles and will provide relief to 131,000 dwellings in 18 communities. In fact when it is done, the real benefit to many homeowners will be lower flood insurance premiums as well as higher home values.

The taxpayers and constituents in the south suburbs of Chicago are deeply in support of the Thornton Reservoir and the deep tunnel project and greatly appreciated the fact that Chairman MYERS came to my district the week of the Fourth of July and personally surveyed and spoke with local officials. The timing could not have been better, considering the floodwaters came just 2 weeks later.

This is an investment in the future. I do want to thank my colleagues of both parties in the House for the bipartisan effort, our efforts to bring flood relief to the south suburbs as they progressed.

I want to point out that the House in the last few weeks has approved \$101 million in the ag appropriations bill for the Little Calumet and Thornton Creek flood control project, \$10 million in the VA-HUD appropriation to continue work on the tunnels involved, and this particular bill sets aside \$6.65 million in construction funding for the Corps of Engineers to complete and continue work on the Thornton Reservoir.

I urge an "aye" vote, Mr. Speaker. This is a good bill. This is an effort that I appreciate very much in behalf of my constituents to protect the homes in the south suburbs of Chicago from flooding. We do need flood control.

Mr. Speaker, I include the following extraneous material for the RECORD:

[From the Star, July 21, 1996]

THE FLOOD DISASTER

Weather disasters are so commonplace in the news that we tend to discount their importance—until we are confronted, firsthand, with the human realities of such events. Almost all of us were forced to do that through the night Wednesday and into the weekend as we tried to cope with the worst flood emergency in this region in recent history.

Depending on where you live in the South or Southwest Suburbs, you now are faced with anything from a time-consuming backyard and basement clean-up project to a complete disaster it will take you weeks or even months to recover from.

No local area was spared the torrential downpour of Wednesday night and Thursday morning. But people in some communities—notably villages in Paloa, Orland, Bremen and Thornton townships—watched in awe and fear as anywhere from seven to 15 inches of rain pelted down, totally inundating their communities with flood water.

That's the most rain ever recorded in 24 hours in the history of those communities.

The impact was immense. Whole neighborhoods were flooded, some so much so that families had to be evacuated. Most, if not all, major viaducts were under water, forcing the rerouting of traffic and in some cases the total shutdown of travel. Thousands of people could not get out of their garages, much less to their jobs. Thousands more basements and downstairs living quarters were filled

with water, ruining furniture, carpets, drapes and furnishings and seriously damaging or destroying utilities.

Electrical and telephone service was disrupted or totally knocked out in all areas. Sewers backed up, causing a potential health crisis; in unincorporated areas septic fields were swamped causing sewage to float into backyards, basements, garages and homes themselves.

Thousands of vehicles were disabled by floods and their owners faced the prospect of paying hundreds in repairs to get ruined motors running again. Insurance agencies reported more claims calls on Thursday than on any single day in memory.

Fortunately, as of Saturday, no flood-related deaths to persons in the area had been reported. But there was the compelling story of a family in Homewood that lost three show dogs who drowned in the lower level of their home when it flooded.

The total cost of this disaster is far into the millions of dollars, probably beyond accurate calculation.

On the positive side, there were hundreds of tales of people helping people and of governmental agencies—local and state—coming to the rescue of flood victims. We were able to observe what we have heard about in other places when earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes or other natural disasters strike—that most people are at their human best when their neighbors need them most.

Last week will be one to remember. Hopefully, there will not be one like it again in many years to come.

FLOOD POTENTIAL SPREADS WITH GROWTH

(By Kevin Carmody)

People asking why their normally high and dry homes flooded last week might find some clues in last July's deadly heat wave.

Chicagoans learned the hard way that no two strings of hot weather are ever identical in all the variables that can prove deadly. There are peak temperature, nighttime lows, humidity and wind speed, to name some of the factors. Last summer, slight variations in a few turned an early July hot spell into an unprecedented killer that claimed 733 lives.

Likewise, severe rainstorms vary as to whether the rain comes all at once, in several deluges or intermittently over several days. Then there's the matter of whether the ground is already saturated, or perhaps too dry to be absorbent. So total rainfall—like peak temperature—is only part of the puzzle of whether a storm will produce severe flooding.

But according to experts on flood prevention, man controls the rest of the puzzle—right down to the early settlers' decision to build a community called Chicago in what was a primordial swamp.

Because the soils of such swamps drain poorly, the area was destined to face severe flooding problems as communities spread outward from Lake Michigan.

"There have been floods here for thousands of years, but the area affected was probably smaller than it is today," said Dennis Dreher of the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission. "More water used to soak into the ground, but then we drained wetlands and channelized streams," undermining the land's natural flood control mechanisms.

The construction of homes and streets and parking lots also exacerbate flooding by reducing the amount of soil surface available to absorb rainfall. One 400-foot stretch of street means nearly 20,000 gallons of water must find somewhere else to go.

And the rate at which people are paving over the area's remaining open land is unprecedented. From 1970 to 1990, the population of the six-county region grew by only

4 percent while the amount of developed land increased by nearly 50 percent.

In the never-ending search for pristine rural homesteads, urban refugees are fueling wasteful land-use patterns that may come back to haunt them. Eventually, dense subdivisions find their way into rural hideaways, whether the land is hydrologically suited to development or not, and that increases the flooding potential.

There is no end in sight for this outward expansion, given Americans' preference for open space and the open land outside Chicago, said Pierre DeVise, an urbanologist and professor emeritus at Roosevelt University.

"I would say there still is room to grow, unlike New York and Los Angeles," DeVise said, "But in areas such as DuPage, people now face considerable traffic congestion and some of the advantages of low density are already defeated. So people are going ever farther out."

Mention flooding in suburban and rural communities, and many people instinctively think of rivers or streams overrunning their banks. But an even more common occurrence is the subdivision that floods because it was built in a low-lying depression with inadequate stormwater drainage.

Even communities that effectively limit building in wetlands and floodplains can find themselves approving dubious development sites because of outdated or incomplete floodplain maps.

The maps typically would not show depressions unless they are periodically flooded by waterways. And many floodplain maps haven't been updated for 10 to 15 years.

"In that time the floodplains have gotten broader, so communities are allowing development in areas that don't show on the map to be in a floodplain, but in reality are," said Dreher, who as NIPC's director of natural resources helps advise local governments on stormwater and floodplain management.

Although rainfall records were set at Midway Airport and several southern and western suburbs—where 6 to 16 inches fell Wednesday and Thursday—some areas that previously flooded during major storms were spared this time.

"There were areas hit hard in 1987 in DuPage County that were not affected badly this time," Dreher said. "There are different types of flood events."

"The 100-year flood seems to occur every other year, but each time they tend to occur in a different area."

In some cases, that's because hard-hit communities have learned their lesson about allowing development with little regard for stormwater management.

DuPage County approved one of the nation's most progressive stormwater control ordinances in 1990, protecting the integrity of floodplains and requiring new developments to have ponds for storing stormwater, Dreher said.

In the South Suburbs, Richton Park, Homewood, Flossmoor, Olympia Fields and Matteson are among the communities that have adopted model rules for new developments.

"Part of the reason these communities now have progressive rules is that they've had their problems and learned from their mistakes," Dreher said. "It takes self-control for local officials to stand up to developers who will have to spend more money to comply."

SUBURBS SLOWLY DRYING OUT—WEARY FLOOD VICTIMS WATCH WEATHER

(By Molly Sullivan and Gene O'Shea)

Residents across the south suburbs hard hit by last week's flash floods continued

cleaning their homes Saturday under sunny skies but with wary eyes toward the future.

In Homewood, police were searching for a 79-year-old white man possibly suffering from Alzheimer's disease, who walked away from the Heartland Health Care Center, 940 Maple Ave., at approximately 8 p.m. on Friday.

Meanwhile trash bins lined Windsor Drive in Orland Park for residents to discard their soiled belongings destroyed when two nearby detention ponds overflowed, flooding usually dry streets.

The stress of Mother Nature's wrath was evident on the faces of weary Orland Park residents not accustomed to flooding.

"It's just very frustrating. One day we're enjoying our beautiful (basement) rec room, and the next we're throwing everything out," Orland resident Kathy Calandriello said. "I guess we should be grateful for the memories."

Several miles to the east some South Holland residents took the flooding in stride, especially those who have been flooded in the past.

Sitting on his front porch just yards from the Little Calumet River, South Holland resident Steve Lund thumbed through a thick photo album he keeps that depicts his battles with Mother Nature over the years.

"This was just a couple of years ago," Lund said, pointing to a photo of several ducks and golden retrievers paddling around in his flooded backyard. "We had some pet ducks, and they loved it. So did the dogs."

Lund knows all about flooding. In the last 19 years he's been flooded four times and never once thought about moving. Dealing with Mother Nature he says, is a state of mind.

"Sure it's a pain to have to move everything in and out. If you're prepared for it, it's not so bad. If you're not ready—that's a different story," Lund said. "The way I look at it, I get to move everything around every 10 years and give it a good cleaning."

In most places, the streets were dry where, just the day before, water hit the doors of homes and covered cars.

Commonwealth Edison reported that only 20 customers remained without power throughout the south suburbs, down from 800 a day earlier and 18,000 at the height of the storm.

Ameritech, meanwhile, saw an increase in the number of lines out, from 7,400 on Friday to 8,200 on Saturday.

Spokesman Frank Mitchell said the company attributed the increase to customers' not being able to get to phones or not discovering they had lost service because they were busy bailing out flooded houses.

Crews continued to work around the clock, Mitchell said, but will have to wait in some areas where equipment remains submerged.

An emergency phone bank was set up Saturday in Plainfield at the intersection of River Court and River Road. Residents can make free local calls from Ameritech phones until service is restored to their area, Mitchell said.

Nursing home resident Charlie Pryzybyla was wearing a Heartland Health Care Center identification wrist band and an alarm wrist band with a device that alerts the center when a patient walks out the door, but he was able to get away anyway, according to the center's administrator, Janice Podwika.

"He's pretty fast at times, and was gone in an instant when the alarm went off," Podwika said. "But we realized he was gone, we proceeded with our standard policy in cases like this, and then notified police." Podwika said Pryzybyla, who used to live in Harvey, has tried to leave the facility before. She said the facility is now working with police who have taken charge of the matter.

Police said they conducted a 2½-hour helicopter infrared search around the area Friday night and dispatched dogs to the scene with negative results.

Pryzybyla is described as fair complexioned with green eyes. He wears glasses and has a scar on his nose and one of his eyes. He is balding and is 5 feet, 5 inches tall and weighs 147 pounds. He had on a brown dress shirt, dark brown pants, brown belt, and white gym shoes. Anyone with any information concerning the disappearance of Pryzybyla should contact the police at 798-2131.

Meanwhile, in virtually every town across the south suburbs, officials were out in the neighborhoods assessing damage and trying to help those who needed it.

In all, some 11 teams of state and federal disaster relief agents were going to every affected area trying to assess damage in anticipation of a federal disaster declaration.

Most roads were reopened by Saturday, and the major job facing most people was how to dispose of their water-soaked belongings and clean up their houses and property.

Generally, the news was positive from the southeast suburbs where the Little Calumet River and Lemont where the Illinois & Michigan Canal washed into the streets.

"I think we're pretty good," Lockport Fire Lt. Bruce Hopkins said. "I think even our hardest-hit areas drained off pretty good."

Lockport city officials held a town meeting Saturday to inform residents about the latest on disaster relief and to give them an overview of the flooding problems.

Residents had a chance to air their concerns about the flooding and officials said they were working as quickly as possible to assess the damage and meet residents' needs.

The scene on the streets in Lockport was the same as the one in every other suburban and city neighborhood hit by floodwaters. "You drive anywhere, and there are (garbage) bags out in front and wet carpeting," Hopkins said.

As residents cleaned up, city officials were dealing with a lingering problem.

Hopkins said the police and fire emergency call dispatch system that serves the city was ruined when floodwaters damaged its equipment at the central dispatch center in Plainfield.

As of Saturday, the city and several other Will County communities were still without their main 911 systems. A backup system was in place and officials said they would have to rely on it for at least the next several days.

Elsewhere in Will County, Lynn Behringer of the Will County Office of Emergency Management said there were four teams of state and federal disaster relief officials touring the areas hit by flooding.

She said the tours would continue until every area was assessed, and it will probably run into the early part of this week. "It's going to go on for a while," she said of the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Illinois Emergency Management Agency officials who are touring with local officials.

Behringer said most people are understanding about the flooding.

Tinley Park, the Palos area and Lemont all reported dry streets.

Palos Hills Chamber of Commerce board members unanimously approved Friday night a grant program to assist residents whose homes were damaged. Residents needing financial assistance to cover repair and replacement costs not covered by insurance can call the city's community resource department at (708) 598-3400 on Monday to apply for funds.

[From the Daily Southtown, July 20, 1996]
VICTIMS CLEAN UP—WATER RECEDES;
MEMORIES AWASH

The scene was the same Friday in many of the Southland's flood zones. Furniture was placed on lawns and clothes were hung from trees and swing sets as residents tried to take advantage of the sunshine that didn't come soon enough.

From Chicago's Southwest Side to Lockport, it was Day 2 of cleanup for residents of areas hardest hit by Wednesday's and Thursday's furious floods. And to many, it was clear that there would be many days to come.

The story was somewhat different in the southeast suburbs, where residents had spent a nervous Thursday night watching and sandbagging the banks of the flood-swollen Little Calumet River. To the relief of many, the river's water began to recede Friday morning. South Holland Mayor Donald DeGraff said.

But not before floodwaters washed out a park, a subdivision and the access road leading to another cluster of homes. And residents, like others in the region were left to the task of bailing and pumping.

In South Holland—the hardest hit of all southeast suburbs with 6.6 inches of rain receded—residents used pumps and garden hoses to bail out flooded basements.

"We've had these two pumps going since 5 this morning," said Ann Kick, who along with husband, Bill, gazed out at the ducks swimming in their yard. "We have a 4-foot fence out there and it is under about 3 additional feet of water."

Ann Kick said she and her husband learned an important lesson a decade ago when they first moved into the village.

"We just sat there in disbelief as the water from the Little Calumet River flooded our yard and home," she said. "We had just purchased new carpeting, and it was ruined. This time, we moved all the furniture upstairs so all that was damaged this time were the carpeting and the paneling."

Kick's house was the first stop on a tour led by DeGraff of three local areas devastated by the flooding. The tour was largely for the benefit of John Mitchell, director of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency, the agency that will decide whether to recommend a request for federal disaster relief.

Gouwens Park, located at 16000 Seton Road, was the second stop on the hour-long tour. Flooding from the banks of the Little Calumet River turned the property into what resembled more of a boat launch than a popular park and baseball facility.

Homes in the adjacent Pacesetter subdivision along Riverview Drive were inundated with floodwater, although 200 volunteers spent hours late Thursday night filling thousands of sandbags.

The third and final stop was 170th Street near the Calumet Expressway where public works crews spent Thursday and Friday constructing a temporary road that allowed local access to landlocked residents near Everett Avenue.

The small road was among scores throughout the region still impassable Friday, the most significant of which was a 12-mile stretch of southbound Interstate 55 between Illinois 30 and Arsenal Road.

Some of the early statistics of impact of Wednesday's and Thursday's record-breaking storms were staggering. Officials in Cook and Will counties were still working to compile the numbers of homes damaged and dollars lost. But early numbers in Joliet—Will County's hardest hit town—put the number of flooded homes at 8,000.

In all, Gov. Jim Edgar declared 15 counties, including Cook and Will, state disaster areas

and called out three units of the Illinois National Guard to help local authorities cope with the high water.

National Guard troops were dispatched to Naperville to help officials there deal with the 300 flooded homes and 200 submerged vehicles.

Guard troops were preparing to help with traffic control, cleanup and security in evacuated areas, authorities said.

In the south suburbs, 18,000 Commonwealth Edison customers lost power for at least a brief period.

By Friday afternoon, crews had restored power to all but 800 of those customers. ComEd spokeswoman Lucille Younger said. But work crews still were working during the day to restore power by Friday night to 22,000 Bartlett-area residents, Younger said.

Phones also were affected. Ameritech on Friday reported 7,400 customers were without phone service in Chicago, the south suburbs, Will County and the Naperville and Aurora areas.

On Thursday, Ameritech received a record number of calls, 56,000, from customers concerned about phone service.

And as for the rainfall numbers—17½ inches were measured by the National Weather Service in the Aurora area.

One forecaster at the weather service calculated an astonishing 91 billion gallons were dumped on the metropolitan area by the storm.

"I have no idea how they came up with that figure, but that's the number they're throwing around here," Scott Dickson said. "It sounds incredible, way too high. I'm not a mathematician."

In Lockport, another Will County community with severe damage, floodwaters on the city's west side had receded dramatically by Friday, but the cleanup had just begun for the more than 300 residents whose homes were damaged after the Illinois & Michigan Canal overflowed its banks on Thursday.

"We're draining the basement, but we still can't get in there yet," Gerry Rodeghero said of his 83-year-old mother's house on Ames Street.

Most residents in the low-lying neighborhood west of the I&M Canal and north of the Ninth Street bridge took the day off from work to clear out the flooded basements, garages and in some cases first floors of their homes.

Lockport city administrator Larry McCasland said nine city workers were helping residents move the debris out of their yards and into trash bins placed in several locations around the city.

The workers will be on hand all weekend to help with the cleanup and the bins will remain out in city neighborhoods for as long as they are needed, McCasland said.

The unincorporated streets of Worth Township between Illinois 83 and 127th Street were bustling with activity Friday as residents and emergency crews removed flood-damaged carpeting, paneling and furniture from homes.

Two trucks hauled out resident's cars caught in the flood. Gasoline-powered pumps continued to rid basements and crawlspaces of floodwater but were incapable of removing the lingering stench.

In Oak Forest it was the question of what to do about the former Fire Station No. 2. The building on Cicero Avenue just north of 167th Street was nearly submerged during the flooding. Late Friday, the water was still up to the windows about 2 feet deep.

The station, abandoned by the fire department in 1989 because of flooding problems, is at the center of a controversy with area residents and Mayor James Richmond over whether it should be torn down.

What will happen to it now remains to be seen and the matter could come up at Tuesday's city council meeting.

While South Holland took the brunt of the storm in the southeast suburban area, other communities received their share of damage.

In Burnham, residents in the 13900 block of Manistee Avenue were bailing out basements. One resident, who declined to be identified, said the storm was "the worst he's seen in the last 40 years."

In Dolton, village officials had to close 158th Street on Thursday but reopened it Friday when the Little Calumet River overflowed its banks. Edward Handzel, village administrator, said the river began to recede and added—he hoped the "worst was over."

The floods not only affected suburbia but also Chicago residents.

More than 5,000 homes, most of them in a belt from the Southeast Side to Midway Airport, suffered flooded basements after the heaviest one-day rainfall in Chicago history, Mayor Richard Daley said Friday.

City crews already had helped pump out basements at 4,600 homes, officials said, and fixed 414 downed light poles and malfunctioning traffic signals.

"This was the most severe rainfall to ever hit the region, 8.08 inches since Wednesday morning," Daley said.

Trucks were to make rare Sunday pickups in some areas, officials said, and special bulk runs would continue until Wednesday.

City forestry bureau crews answered 140 calls of downed trees or tree limbs, officials said.

The two hardest-hit areas were the 8th Ward, south of 79th Street from Cottage Grove to Yates avenues, which led the city with 469 flooded basements; and the 13th Ward, south and east of Midway Airport, where 463 homes were hit.

Also leading the city's flood call list were: The 6th Ward, from Lafayette to Cottage Grove avenues south of 67th Street, 368 calls; the 15th Ward, which includes Marquette Park, 325 calls; the 21st Ward, including the Washington Heights and Brainard areas, 300 calls; and the 18th Ward, including the Ashburn area, 232 calls.

Other ward totals included: 7th Ward 227 flooded basement calls; 10th Ward, 103 calls; 12th ward, 19 calls; 14th Ward, 193; 19th Ward, 224; and 23rd Ward, 85.

THE FIGHT TO HOLD THE RIVER BACK

(By Crystal Yednak)

The water on the Little Calumet River crested around 9 a.m. Friday, after residents and village workers spent the night trying to hold the flood back.

As the river rose in South Holland, residents banded together to sandbag along the river's edge and near homes.

The public works staff of 21 people had been filling and moving sandbags since early morning, so the village aired a request for volunteers on the local cable station.

South Holland Public Works Supt. Chris Niehof estimated that about 200 people responded to a request the village made for volunteers.

"I'm proud that we have the type of community where people still care," said Niehof.

Around 6 p.m. Thursday, village officials realized the river was not going down, he said.

"We couldn't keep up," Niehof said. "It was a losing battle."

Many people stayed until the early morning hours to fight the rising waters.

Some of the residents who came out to help didn't experience any flood damage to their homes, said Asst. Fire Chief Randy Stegenga. They came out to help other residents defend their homes from the flood, he said.

Stegenga had four typewritten pages listing the names of people who had helped out.

The list also included names from other communities such as Crete, Lansing and Highland, Ind.

Together, the volunteers made about 5,000 sandbags, Stegenga said.

South Holland resident Virginia Knittle started filling sandbags at village hall around 5 p.m. At that time, the water was still a block away from her house.

"I figured I should go earn my sandbags in case the water comes over to my house," Knittle said.

By the time she returned at 9 p.m., the water had reached her house.

After a previous flood wreaked havoc on her home, Knittle and her husband raised the doorways and took other precautions against flooding.

Knittle did get to use some of the sandbags she had filled—she used them to protect her windows and doorways from the flooding.

On Friday morning, Knittle said she was trapped in her house by water that had crept up to her doorstep.

Throughout Friday, village officials monitored the level of the river, which was slowly declining.

To be safe, Niehof said the public works department would leave the sandbags in place in case more rain fell.

By Saturday, the river was on its way down toward more normal levels. And a community was breathing easier—but warily; weathermen were talking about a 50 percent chance of more rain on Sunday.

[From the Star, July 21, 1996]

DESPITE CRITICISM, IT APPEARS DEEP TUNNELS DID THEIR JOB

For the first time since 1990, storm water from a torrential rain overwhelmed the region's Deep Tunnel last week, forcing authorities to allow millions of gallons of untreated sewage to flow into Lake Michigan.

This release of sewage-tainted storm water may have helped avert additional flooding in the south and central parts of Chicago.

So some residents of inundated neighborhoods were phoning the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District—the agency that controls the system—to angrily ask why the floodgates weren't opened sooner.

In response, MWRD vice president Kathleen Therese Meany points out that the agency's goals in a situation such as Thursday's are different from those of residents with rising water in their basements.

"The agency's mission is to protect the waters of Lake Michigan," Meany said. "We don't like to do this because it dumps raw sewage into the lake."

"If we opened them (the floodgates) earlier, sewage may have gone way out to the intake cribs and could put the drinking supply in danger."

The sewage release forced closure of Chicago area beaches to swimmers until tests confirmed bacteria levels were in the safe zone.

But there are more fundamental reasons why water-soaked Cook County residents shouldn't be upset that the MWRD waited until Thursday morning to open the locks that control the flow of the Chicago and Calumet rivers. MWRD Supt. Hugh McMillan said.

First, tainted storm water must fill mainline sewers and the MWRD's Deep Tunnel system before it begins flowing into the rivers, McMillan said. Only after the river levels rise to a certain point, can the locks be opened to release the water into the lake.

"By that time, the event is ending and the damage has already been done," McMillan said.

Second, most neighborhood flooding is not caused by backups in the main sewer lines,

but by the inability of the smaller lines to carry away water fast enough during a storm this severe, McMillan said.

At Midway Airport, a record 7.7 inches of rain fell between 7 a.m. Wednesday and 7 a.m. Thursday, officials said, with much of it coming Wednesday afternoon.

The heaviest downpours quickly exceeded sewer capacity, officials said.

"The sewer system is not designed to hold water: it's designed to transport water," Sagun said.

Chicago Mayor Richard Daley said city officials found the MWRD's response satisfactory.

"They handled it appropriately," Daley said. "You can't just open the locks any time."

Ald. John Buchanan [10th], who in the past has been critical of the MWRD for failing to extend its Deep Tunnel system into his Southeast Side ward, said he found no fault with the district's timing on opening the locks.

Built on a primordial swamp with soils that drain poorly, the Chicago area has had to rely on sewers and more elaborate projects, like the \$2.4 billion Deep Tunnel, for flood relief.

The Deep Tunnel system is a network of giant tunnels that captures the overflow from sewers during heavy rains so that the tainted water normally doesn't flow into area waterways.

It usually works, but every few years too much rain falls too swiftly and the tainted water flows into waterways like the Chicago and Calumet rivers.

Early this century, the flows of both rivers were reversed so that raw-sewage would not enter Lake Michigan, where it could contaminate the city's drinking water supply. Before then, thousands died here in cholera and typhoid fever epidemics.

The flow reversal was accomplished with the locks that, on Thursday morning, were opened to allow the rivers to flow swiftly the opposite direction—into Lake Michigan, where the water level is several feet lower.

The MWRD opened the O'Brien locks at 133rd Street about 7:14 a.m., allowing the Calumet River to flow north into the lake. The decision was made when the river level reached 3.8 feet, although the MWRD policy is normally to wait until it reaches about 4 feet.

On the Chicago River, the locks near Randolph Street were opened at 9:40 a.m. when the river reached 3.27 feet, just short of the 3.3- to 3.5-foot level normally prescribed.

The MWRD also discharged storm water into the Des Plaines River through locks at Lockport.

The most concentrated sewage and most contaminated runoff, from the initial rainfall, already had been captured in the Deep Tunnels. So the raw sewage contained in the 750 million gallons of storm water that flowed into the lake by 1:30 p.m. was well-diluted, McMillan said. "It should not have an impact on drinking water," he said.

By 5 p.m. the MWRD was slowly closing the locks.

Although the Deep Tunnels' current capacity is about 1.2 billion gallons of storm water, their purpose is pollution control, not flood control. It is the second stage of the Deep Tunnel project that promises significant flood relief in the form of three huge reservoirs.

The O'Hare Reservoir is scheduled for completion in fall 1997. Reservoirs in McCook and Thornton were authorized by Congress in 1986 and are in the planning stages, but continued federal funding is not guaranteed.

The McCook reservoir, as now proposed, would hold 10.5 billion gallons of water, while the Thornton facility would hold 8 billion gallons.

"It's impossible to completely eliminate flooding, and the federal government would never go along with such a project," Meany said. "Some areas will still have sewers that can't handle a storm like this one. But when we have the reservoirs on line, it will make a big difference."

RECENT FLOODS PUT TUNNEL IN FOREFRONT WELLER PROMISES FEDERAL FUNDS WILL FLOW TO QUARRY PROJECT

(By Laura Pavlenko)

SOUTH HOLLAND.—As elected officials toured flooded areas throughout the village late last week, they stressed the need for a permanent flooding solution. But even if federal funding continues to flow to the Thornton Quarry reservoir project, a solution still is years away.

For decades the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District has worked on a county-wide Tunnel and Reservoir Plan, better known as the Deep Tunnel project, to solve persistent flooding and subsequent pollution problems. A spokesman for the MWRD said Friday that during last week's rains, the tunnels in the south suburbs were completely filled, holding the maximum 1.2 billion gallons of water.

Still, local sewers backed up into residents' basements and waterways rose high enough to cause devastating flooding to hundreds of homes.

South Holland Mayor Don DeGraff said had the tunnels been connected to the west lobe of the Thornton Quarry—the final phase of the Deep Tunnel project—flooding problems would have been nonexistent.

"We wouldn't have any of this flooding," he said as he toured the flood damaged areas with U.S. Rep. Jerry Weller, R-Morris, and other state officials. "There's no place for this water to go but into property owners' homes."

South Holland and other local communities' cries for a permanent solution to the flooding problem have not fallen on deaf ears.

MWRD officials say they are close to reaching an agreement with Material Services Corp., the company that owns and operates the Thornton Quarry, so the area may be used as a flood basin for an additional 3 billion gallons of water when needed.

Meanwhile, Weller has convinced the Washington leadership to add requests for funds to three separate bills being considered by Congress. The House Appropriations' Energy and Water Committee recently passed a bill that slates \$6.7 million to be used to engineer the site. An additional \$10 million would be used to complete the Deep Tunnel project, and \$101 million for controlling the Little Calumet River and Thorn Creek flooding while the quarry reservoir project is under construction.

A spokeswoman for the MWRD said about 75 percent of the Deep Tunnel and Thornton Reservoir project's funding comes from federal sources.

The project, begun in the late 1970s, calls for 109 miles of tunnels, 12 feet or wider, carved out of limestone bedrock about 300 feet underground in three separate "systems." The O'Hare system is the smallest; all 6.6 miles of tunnels have been completed.

The mainstream system, the largest, stretches from Chicago's North Side to the South Branch of the Chicago River, and ends near the proposed McCook reservoir.

The Calumet system includes 36.3 miles of tunnels stretching along Torrence Avenue from the Southeast Side and branching into Dolton and South Holland and westward along the Cal-Sag Channel. Only about 21 miles of tunnels have been completed to date.

Weller said should Congress continue to approve funding for the project, area residents will begin to experience relief around the turn of the century. The entire project is scheduled to be completed in 14 to 15 years, provided federal funding is not interrupted.

On Friday, DeGraff said he's been pleased with the response from Weller and other officials.

"We're very appreciative of the attention from federal and state legislators," DeGraff said. "We haven't seen this kind of response from federal regulators in quite some time."

Mr. BEILENSON. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, 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.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill (H.R. 3816) making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes and that I be permitted to include tabular and extraneous material.

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

There was no objection.

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 483 and rule XXIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 3816.

□ 1605

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 3816) making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes, with Mr. OXLEY in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read for the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MYERS] and the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BEVILL] each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MYERS].

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, your Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development for

the Committee on Appropriations brings this bill to the floor as the 13th appropriations bill this year.

Back when the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BEVILL] and I went on the committee many, many years ago, back in the dark ages, this was known as the Public Works Committee. The bill was also affectionately remembered as the all-American bill because it touches every congressional district, every area of the continental United States and the territories. It was called the all-American bill for that reason back then, but it is even more encompassing today in the fact that now we have energy programs that certainly touch all of us, not only in this country but from all over the world.

Mr. Chairman, today we have a bill that is not the bill that many of us would like to see. We have had to work very hard this year on it as was mentioned previously by the Rules Committee. When we got to allocations this year, we were originally \$1.3 billion below last year's 602(b) allocation. Last year the House bill cut almost a half a billion dollars from our 602(b) allocation voluntarily and we cut 120 programs out last year and finally the House in agreement with the Senate cut out about 50 new programs and reduced many more.

This year we were expected to do even more with a \$1.3 billion cut below last year. All of us are interested in balancing the budget, in cutting spending, but because each of these that we appropriate in this bill touches so many areas of concern, whether it be in the Department of Energy, be it in national defense, be it in water resources and conservation, the proper use of our water resources, all of these touch every one of us every day. It was just something that we could not cut that much. We did not bring that bill to the floor. We are today, instead of being the first bill as we were a great many years under the able leadership of my predecessor and now ranking member TOM BEVILL, we were the first bill out and usually the first one signed by the President. I apologize to the House that we have taken so long, but there has been hard work and a great many people that we need to thank, including the members but particularly staff members who worked long hours here to bring this bill to the floor: Our chief of staff Jim Ogsbury who worked such very, very long hours and did a great job for us; Jeanne Wilson, Bob Schmidt, Don McKinnon, Roger Butler, Melanie Marshall, Don Medley, as well as Claudia Wear and Doug Wasitis of my personal staff. All of us put in a lot of long, hard hours of work to bring this bill to the floor.

Today we bring before the House a bill totaling \$19.4 billion. It is \$95 million more than the final bill last year. But that is misleading, because of where some of the dollars find themselves.

A lot of people do not realize and many Members do not realize that this

bill contains a lot of money for national defense. We have \$10.9 billion in national defense items here. More than 56 percent of our bill is for national defense, having to do with nuclear weapons, with the naval reactors, just to name a few; the surveillance and the maintenance of our nuclear weapons, since we are not building any, we have to maintain the inventory and make sure that they are properly cared for and properly monitored. This is a tremendous responsibility that the Defense Department has and the Department of Energy has to supervise the control and inventory of our national weapons.

Only \$8.5 billion goes into domestic discretionary where we have actually any choice, \$8.5 billion or slightly over 43 percent of our bill. So when we had the drastic cuts that were first imposed upon the committee, it just made it impossible for us to meet our responsibilities.

The bill consists of 5 titles. Title I is the civilian, Corps of Engineers, water projects. This year we have \$3,449,192,000, which is \$156 million more than was requested by the administration. It is \$83 million more than last year.

Title II is the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, \$830 million, \$5.5 million less than last year.

Title III is Department of Energy. This is where the big bucks are because this is where most of the defense dollars are—\$15,279,926,000, which is \$902 million less than last year. The biggest cut of our bill is in the Department of Energy.

Independent agencies is \$281,531,000, which is \$48 million less than last year and title V is general provisions of the bill.

Getting into what is in each of these titles, in title I, again the Corps of Engineers, their major responsibility is the more than 25,000 miles of inland waterways, the major deep seaports of our United States that make our American industry competitive and able to do business in the rest of the world; flood control which has been mentioned here today already. Major floods hopefully can be avoided but flood control, municipal, and industrial water for many people in the country provided in the provisions of title I. We provide \$1.035 billion for construction. Construction is going on by the Corps of Engineers in 38 States and Puerto Rico.

For General Investigations, we have \$1.7 billion. This is to examine projects that are being considered for cost effectiveness and environmental issues. These general investigations are very necessary in the process before they ever go to construction. We have general investigations now in 41 States and again Puerto Rico.

Title II of the bill again is the Bureau of Reclamation where we have in central Utah \$43 million plus, Bureau of Reclamation General Investigation,