place in a region of great strategic interest to the United States.

Mr. Speaker, this is also a place where our young people are in harm's way in the Persian Gulf. I urge my colleagues to seriously attend to the issue of proliferation as they decide on their vote and vote no on most-favored-nation status to China.

AVAILABILITY OF CLASSIFIED ANNEX AND SCHEDULE OF AUTHORIZATIONS FOR REVIEW BY MEMBERS

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

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to announce to all Members of the House that the permanent select committee has ordered H.R. 1775, the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 1998, reported to the House. That report was filed this morning.

I would also like to announce that the classified annex and the classified schedule of authorizations accompanying H.R. 1775 are available for review by Members at the offices of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence in room H–405 of the Capitol. The committee office will be open during regular business hours for the convenience of any Member who wishes to review this material prior to its consideration by the House. It is my understanding that H.R. 1775 will be considered on the floor the week we return from the Independence Day recess.

I would recommend that Members wishing to review the classified annex contact the committee's director of security to arrange a time and date for that viewing. This will assure the availability of committee staff to assist Members who desire that assistance during the review of the classified materials. I urge Members to take some time to review these classified documents before the bill is brought to the floor in order to better understand the recommendations of the committee.

The classified annex to the committee's report contains the intelligence committee's recommendations to the intelligence budget for fiscal year 1998 and related classified information that may not be disclosed publicly but which Members are entitled to.

It is important that Members keep in mind the requirements of clause 13 of rule XLIII of the House adopted at the beginning of the 104th Congress. That rule only permits access to classified information by those Members of the House who have signed the oath set out in rule XLIII.

For Members who wish further instruction on rule XLIII and the oath, they can also call the intelligence office.

NATIONAL SEA GRANT COLLEGE PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1997

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 164 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 164

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. 437) to reauthorize the National Sea Grant College Program Act, 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, with forty minutes equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Resources and twenty minutes equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Science. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. In lieu of the amendment recommended by the Committee on Science now printed in the bill, it shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in the Congressional Record and numbered 1 pursuant to clause 6 of rule XXIII. Each section of that amendment shall be considered as read. 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. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the amendment in the nature of a substitute made in order as original text. 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. ROGAN). The gentleman from Florida [Mr. GOSS] is recognized for one hour.

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

Mr. Speaker, this rule is straightforward, fair, was reported without dissent by the Committee on Rules. Under House Resolution 164, any Member seeking to improve the bill by offering a germane amendment may do so. The rule provides for 1 hour of general debate, 40 minutes equally divided between the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Resources and 20 minutes afforded to their counterparts from the Committee on Science, as we heard from the reading from the Clerk.

The rule also reconciles a slight difference between those committees by considering an amendment in the nature of a substitute as the base text for consideration. It is a sensible process that allows us to consider the bill in a timely fashion without restricting the rights of the minority or individual Members, the deliberative process at work in the people's House.

H.R. 437 reauthorizes the National Sea Grant College Program. This program leverages a small Federal investment of approximately 50 million a year which is matched by nonfederal funds to over 300 sea grant institutions and affiliated schools throughout our Nation. Located at the Nation's premier research universities, sea grant focuses the skills of hundreds of researchers on issues affecting the development and use of our marine and coastal resources. It is a program that is working.

I am proud to be a cosponsor of H.R. 437, especially as a Representative from the great State of Florida and its wonderful coastline and beaches. I am particularly pleased that my home State of Florida is a leading participant in the program. All nine of our State universities are involved in sea grant activities, along with several private universities and marine research laboratories. Sea grant provides a good example of the national benefits that can come with local investment. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this wide-open fair rule that makes this important bill in order.

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

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

I thank my colleague and dear friend, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GOSS], for yielding me the customary half hour.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this open rule. It is a very, very good program. The National Sea Grants College Act was created 30 years ago to improve the marine resource conservation management and use. Since that time, Mr. Speaker, the U.S. sea grants have provided our country with priceless information about our marine resources, how best to conserve them, how best to use them.

This marine science is not only limited to ocean life, Mr. Speaker. It includes our coastal and Great Lakes areas as well.

Today there are over 300 sea grant institutions, two of which are in my home State of Massachusetts: the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Woods Hole. Woods Hole has been a national leader in marine biotechnology research for many years. And Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been a leading participant in sea grant programs since 1969.

Today they are researching the northern right whale. This is an endangered species whose last natural habitat is in the Stellwagon Bank. Unfortunately, something in the environment is changing the whale's breeding patterns and causing great concern not

only to the whales but to humans as well.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology is currently trying to find out what is happening in the whales' environment and how we can fix it. Their research really comes none too soon until there are only about 250 right whales living today. Massachusetts Institute of Technology is also working with Massachusetts Water Resource Authority to study the contaminants in Boston Harbor and what effect they have on shellfish and other marine life indigenous to our area.

So I urge my colleagues to support this bill. It provides for continued success in a great program which helps us protect and better understand our marine resources.

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

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted that we both share, the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts and myself, appreciation for this program. I have been to Woods Hole many times and applaud what a marvelous facility it is, and I invite the gentleman to come to Florida to some of our facilities. I know that he will have equal respect for them.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the distinguished gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. MORELLA].

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

I have also been to Woods Hole, and I also invite this group to the Chesapeake Bay to see how the sea grant program operates.

First of all, Mr. Speaker, I support the open rule guiding the consideration of the reauthorization of the National Sea Grant college program, and I support the bill H.R. 437. I want to commend my colleagues on the Committee on Science and the Committee on Resources for working out a compromise version of H.R. 437 that deserves the support of the entire House of representatives.

Sea grant is a program that enables us to understand how our complex coastal and marine environments function, to develop novel ways to benefit from our marine resources without overexploiting them and to extend and communicate the benefits of scientific ocean research to our Nation's citizens.

In my own State of Maryland, sea grant efforts have played an important role in understanding, protecting and restoring the Chesapeake Bay. I will give one example. Sea grant researchers in Maryland, Virginia, Delaware and North Carolina have detailed over the last decade through competitively funded research the life cycle of the blue crab. Their findings about the blue crab are already proving helpful in understanding threats to the last great Chesapeake Bay fishery, and they will enable us to develop sound strategies to protect this renowned resource.

In addition, sea grant leads the Nation in its support for peer reviewed fundamental discovery in marine biotechnology in our Nation's research institutions. Marine biotechnology research shows great promise to help this Nation develop new industries of enormous economic potential.

Sea grant also extends the results of that research to users through sea grant's educational and outreach efforts. For example, the Maryland sea grant extension program is administered by and works closely with the Cooperative Extension Service to advance aquaculture, improve environmental decisionmaking and provide citizens with information needed for nonregulatory protection of our natural resources.

Maryland sea grant educational activities provide research experiences for undergraduates, help instruct K through 12 students in environmental science and biotechnology, and translate complex scientific information into terms useful for the average citizen.

As a member of the Committee on Science and a cosponsor of this excellent bill, I am in full support of this reauthorization, which balances fiscal responsibility with the protection of important programs that work for the good of our Nation.

I commend the author of this bill, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SAXTON], the chairs of my Committee on Science, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SENSENBRENNER] and the chair of the Committee on Resources, the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. YOUNG], along with the staffs of both committees for their efforts to preserve and improve this valuable program.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the rule and H.R. 437, a bill that is good for the environment, good for education and supportive of sound scientific solutions for the preservation of our Nation's marine resources.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I did visit the State of the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GOSS], and I had great delight in seeing Shamu down there.

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

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the communication from the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts. I want to explain to him that he has experienced just the beginning. There is so much more than Shamu, but that is a good start.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1045

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CALVERT). Pursuant to House Resolution 164 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. 437.

□ 1045

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. 437) to reauthorize the National Sea Grant College Program Act, and for other purposes, with Mr. ROGAN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Under the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SAXTON] and the gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. ABERCROMBIE] each will control 20 minutes; and the gentleman from Wisconsin, [Mr. SENSENBRENNER] and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ROEMER] each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SAXTON].

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 437, a bill to reauthorize the Sea Grant College Program. I introduced H.R. 437 on January 9 of this year. The bill was referred to the Committee on Resources and then to the Subcommittees on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife and Oceans, which I chair.

I am pleased that the bill has the bipartisan support of 107 cosponsors, including the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. YOUNG], chairman of the Committee on Resources; the gentleman from California, Mr. GEORGE MILLER, the ranking Democrat; and the ranking Democrat on the Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife and Oceans, my good friend, the gentleman from Hawaii, Mr. NEIL ABERCROMBIE.

I would also like to thank at this point the members of the Committee on Science, particularly the chairman, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SENSENBRENNER] who, incidentally, celebrated his 29th birthday just 4 days ago, and we wish him every happiness in his 30th year on this planet.

The gentleman from California [Mr. CALVERT] was also very helpful.

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

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

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman's calculator is a little bit off, but we will excuse him for that.

Mr. SAXTON. Well, Mr. Chairman, we wish the gentleman a happy, happy birthday, anyway.

I would also like to thank the gentleman from California [Mr. CALVERT] for his able assistance as a member of the Committee on Science during this process.

H.R. 437 was reported to the Committee on Resources on March 12 and an amended version of the bill was reported by the Committee on Science, which I just mentioned, on April 22.

The committees have subsequently reached agreement on a compromise text, which is the vehicle before the House today.

The National Sea Grant College Program was established by Congress in 1966 to improve our Nation's marine resource conservation efforts, to better manage those resources, and to enhance their proper utilization.

H.R. 437, the National Sea Grant College Program Reauthorization Act of 1997, authorizes funding for Sea Grant through fiscal year 2000; simplifies the definition of issues under Sea Grant's authority; clarifies the responsibilities of State and national programs; consolidates and clarifies the requirements for the designation of Sea Grant colleges and regional groups; repeals an international program that has never been funded; prohibits lobbying with Federal funds, and assures that Sea Grant research will be adequately peer reviewed.

By enacting this legislation we will be sending a clear message supporting the conservation and research-based management of our marine and coastal resources. I urge all Members to support the bill.

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

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume and I rise in strong support of the bill.

However, I would like to add that, hopefully, the funding for Sea Grant, the funding numbers for the Sea Grant proposal here, are more accurate than those recently assigned to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SENSENBRENNER]. This represents a compromise, Mr. Chairman. Perhaps those numbers the gentleman from Wisconsin had assigned to him by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SAXTON] also represent a compromise.

But this represents a compromise, Mr. Chairman, between the Committee on Resources and the Committee on Science, which shares jurisdiction with the Committee on Resources over the research component of Sea Grant.

The bill reauthorizes the National Sea Grant College Program, which for over 30 years has addressed important local, regional, and national marine resource management problems through education, research, and public outreach.

The compromise text, Mr. Chairman, reauthorizes Sea Grant for 3 years. It clarifies the roles of the national office and the Sea Grant colleges. It strengthens competitive peer review, as the gentleman from New Jersey mentioned, particularly for grants and contracts for research, education and outreach, and generally brings Sea Grant up to date as a modern education and research program.

The authorization levels in the bill will force some belt-tightening at the national Sea Grant office but will provide for modest growth in funding for programs and projects carried out by the Sea Grant colleges themselves. These activities are the heart and soul of the Sea Grant Program and are parts of the program that must be preserved, especially in difficult budget times.

Since 1968, speaking from personal experience, Mr. Chairman, the University of Hawaii's Sea Grant College Program has been a useful resource in the areas of aquaculture, marine biotechnology, coastal processes, coastal pollution and reef ecology. In the State of Hawaii marine resources are vital. Hawaii's coastal resources, which are world-renowned tourist attractions, generate nearly 40 percent of our gross State product. The value of our coastal resources is dependent on their health and beauty.

I want to express my appreciation for the cooperation the minority has received from the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SAXTON] and the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. YOUNG] and their staffs. H.R. 437 is not really a bipartisan bill, Mr. Chairman, it is a nonpartisan bill. I think all of us who represent coastal areas have long appreciated the benefits of this practical, noncontroversial program.

We would have been on the floor nearly 2 years ago reauthorizing this popular and pragmatic program if ideology had not interfered. On that note, I appreciate the cooperation extended by the leadership of the Committee on Science in the person of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SENSENBRENNER] and his staff in working out this compromise. Mr. Chairman, I certainly appreciate the work, in addition, of my good friend, whom I had the pleasure of working with in a previous committee, the Minerals Subcommittee, the gentleman from California [Mr. CALVERT].

I hope this new spirit of cooperation leads to more timely authorization of marine research and oceanography programs, which are so vital not only to this Nation but to the planet, Mr. Chairman, over which the two committees share jurisdiction. This is a good start on a very good bill reauthorizing a popular program. I urge the House and all of our colleagues to support this legislation.

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

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 437, the National Sea Grant College Reauthorization Act of 1997. This legislation reflects a cooperative effort between the Committee on Science and the Committee on Resources to craft a Sea Grant reauthorization bill that is in the best interest of the program and of the taxpayers. I believe that the product of that effort, the amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 437 brought by the gentleman from New Jersey, achieves these goals, and I urge bipartisan support.

This amendment is a 3-year reauthorization that adds or modifies various definitions, clarifies the duties of the program director, sets forth the duties of the Sea Grant institutions and certain types of entities conducting Sea Grant programs. The amendment includes merit reviews of grant and contract applications, repeals the Sea Grant International Program, which has never been funded, and reauthorizes the Sea Grant program at $54.3 million for fiscal year 1998, $55.4 million for fiscal year 1999, and $56.5 million for fiscal year 2000. It also authorizes, within these amounts for each fiscal year, up to $2.8 million for competitive grants for university research on the zebra mussel and up to $2.0 million for oyster disease research.

The amendment also promotes efficiency and to ensure that the taxpayers' money is spent on research and not on bureaucracy. It limits administrative spending to no more than 5 percent of the lesser of the amount authorized or appropriated each fiscal year, and clarifies that the maximum pay for voting members of the Sea Grant Board is determined by the Secretary of Commerce.

Finally, the amendment prohibits the use of Sea Grant funds for lobbying, and requires the Secretary of Commerce notice the Committees on Science and Resources of any reprogramming of Sea Grant funds or reorganization of any Sea Grant program, project or activity.

I believe the Committees on Science and Resources have crafted a noncontroversial bill that is good for the Sea Grant Program and good for the taxpayers, and urge my colleagues to support it.

In closing, I wish to thank the gentleman from California [Mr. CALVERT], the chairman of the Committee on Science's Subcommittee on Energy and Environment, and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ROEMER], the subcommittee's ranking member, for their hard work on this legislation.

I would also like to thank the Committee on Science's ranking member, the gentleman from California [Mr. BROWN] for his bipartisan support.

I also want to commend the efforts of the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. YOUNG], chairman of the Committee on Resources; the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER], ranking member of the Committee on Resources; my friend, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SAXTON], chairman of the Resources Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife and Oceans; and the gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. ABERCROMBIE], the subcommittee's ranking member, even though the calculator in the Committee on Resources on my age is way off, and I excuse them for that.

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

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased that the House has a chance today to pass H.R. 437, to reauthorize the National Sea Grant College Program. The Sea Grant

program was established by Congress in 1966 and has contributed much to the marine sciences over the past 30 years.

The nationwide Sea Grant network is composed of 26 Sea Grant colleges which act as centers for the participation of over 300 universities from both coastal and inland States. The Sea Grant focus on research, education, technology transfer and public service makes this a unique program with a long record of accomplishment.

In 1994, the National Academy of Sciences conducted an indepth review of the Sea Grant program and said, and I quote, ''Sea Grant has been virtually the only source of funding in the United States for activities in marine policy and has been a major contributor for the fields of marine aquaculture, coastal and estuarine research, marine fisheries management, seafood safety, marine biotechnology, marine engineering, and marine technology development.''

Mr. Chairman, I would like to commend the leadership of both the Committee on Science and the Committee on Resources for working out an agreement on Sea Grant reauthorization. It is clear that the Sea Grant Program has always enjoyed strong congressional support from both sides of the aisle and from all of the committees that have jurisdiction.

The administration has requested funding for the basic Sea Grant Program but has continued to propose the termination of one project of great importance to many Members of Congress who live in the Great Lakes region. I refer to the zebra mussel research program that has been carried out by some of the Sea Grant colleges.

The zebra mussel was first sighted in 1988 and has rapidly spread throughout all of the Great Lakes, the Hudson River, the Saint Lawrence River, and much of the Mississippi Basin. The zebra mussel infestation has assumed nightmarish proportions and has affected electric power generation, industrial water intake facilities, fishing, recreational uses of waterways and beaches, and, Mr. Chairman, agriculture.

A female zebra mussel can lay up to 1 million eggs per year, of which more than 5 percent will survive.

□ 1100

They live up to 5 years and can colonize in a density of 10,000 mussels per square yard. There are no known predators, and we lack any real understanding of what control strategies have any chance of success.

Mr. Chairman, when the committee held hearings on the Sea Grant Program, we discussed at length the shortsighted decision of the administration to propose no funding for zebra mussel and other invasive species research. Indeed, James Baker, the Administrator of NOAA, agreed with us that this is a serious problem in need of Federal attention.

A number of members of the committee, some of whom will speak today, wrote a letter to the administration emphasizing our desire to see this research funded. Mr. Chairman, I include for the RECORD that letter.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING,
Washington, DC, March 19, 1997.

Hon. D. JAMES BAKER,
Under Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Washington, DC.

DEAR DR. BAKER: We would like to express our strong support for continued funding for Zebra Mussel research that has been included in H.R. 475, the Marine Research Revitalization Act of 1987. The impact of Zebra Mussel infestation has spread far beyond the Great Lakes and now stands to threaten waterways nationwide.

Your testimony before the Subcommittee affirmed the vital importance of this problem. It is critical that control strategies and eradication methods be fully explored on an expeditious basis.

It is our intent to support funding for this program and we look forward to working with you in ensuring that this research is vigorously pursued over the next several years.

Sincerely,

KEN CALVERT,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Energy and Environment.
VERN EHLERS,
Vice Chairman, Committee on Science.
TIM ROEMER,
Ranking Democrat, Subcommittee on Energy and Environment.
LYNN RIVERS,
Member of Congress.

Mr. Chairman, I am gratified that the funding we identified for zebra mussel research has been retained in this bill that we have before us today. This problem is not trivial and it is not parochial. It will soon affect all coastal areas from the Atlantic to the Pacific to the gulf coast. We desperately need to make progress in understanding more about invasive species and how to control them.

The Sea Grant Program has performed a critical role in addressing this problem. I would like to further thank the gentleman from California [Mr. CALVERT], who I have worked with very closely on this bill in a very, very bipartisan way and particularly on this zebra mussel problem. I would like to thank the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. EHLERS] and the gentlewoman from Michigan [Ms. RIVERS] and also our distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SENSENBRENNER] who has also been very supportive and very knowledgeable on this zebra mussel problem.

Mr. Chairman, I again want to thank the leadership of the two committees in bringing this bill to the floor. I urge all of my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased that the House has a chance today to pass H.R. 437 to reauthorize the National Sea Grant College Program. The Sea Grant Program was established by Congress in 1966 and has contributed much to the marine sciences over the past 30 years.

The nationwide Sea Grant network is composed of 26 Sea Grant colleges which act as centers for the participation of over 300 universities from both coastal and inland States. The Sea Grant focus on research, education, technology transfer, and public service makes this a unique program with a long record of accomplishment. In 1994, the National Academy of Sciences conducted an in depth review of the Sea Grant Program and said ''Sea Grant has been virtually the only source of funding in the United States for activities in marine policy, and has been a major contributor for the fields of marine aquaculture, coastal and estuarine research, marine fisheries management, seafood safety, marine biotechnology, marine engineering, and marine technology development.''

Mr. Chairman, I would like to commend the leadership of both the Committee on Science and the Committee on Resources for working out an agreement on Sea Grant reauthorization. it is clear that the Sea Grant Program has always enjoyed strong congressional support from both sides of the aisle and from all of the committees of jurisdiction. Unfortunately, it has not always enjoyed strong support from the administration. From 1984 through 1990, no funding was requested by the administration, yet the Congress continued to provide the needed resources.

More recently, the administration has requested funding for the basic Sea Grant Program but has continued to propose the termination of one project of great importance to many Members of Congress who live in the Great Lakes States. I refer to the zebra mussel research program that has been carried out by the Sea Grant colleges.

The zebra mussel were first sited in 1988 and have rapidly spread throughout all of the Great Lakes, the Hudson River, the St. Lawrence River, and much of the Mississippi Basin. The zebra mussel infestation has assumed nightmarish proportions and has affected electric power generation, industrial water intake facilities, fishing, recreational uses of waterways and beaches, and agriculture.

A female zebra mussel can lay up to 1 million eggs per year of which more than 5 percent will survive. They live up to 5 years and can colonize at a density of 10,000 mussels per square yard. There are no known predators and we lack any real understanding of what control strategies have any chance of success.

Mr. Chairman, when the committee held hearings on the Sea Grant Program, we were unable to determine to our satisfaction why funding for zebra mussel research and other invasive species was not requested. Indeed, Dr. James Baker, Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration readily agreed with us that this is a serious problem in need of Federal attention. I and other interested members of the committee, some of whom will speak today, wrote a letter emphasizing our desire to see this research funded.

I am gratified that the funding we identified for zebra mussel research has been retained in the bill we have before us today. This problem is not trivial and it is not parochial. It will soon affect all coastal areas from the Atlantic to the Pacific to the gulf coast. We desperately need to make progress in understanding more about invasive species and how to control them. The Sea Grant Program has performed a critical role in addressing this problem. I'd like to think Mr. EHLERS, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. CALVERT, and others for their help on this.

Mr. Chairman, I again want to thank the leadership of the two committees in bringing this bill to the floor. I urge all of my colleagues to support it.

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

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Mobile, AL [Mr. CALLAHAN], who also serves as the chairman of the powerful Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs and does such a wonderful job for us.

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

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I thank my colleague from New Jersey, Mr. SAXTON, for yielding me the time, and I rise in support of H.R. 437, the National Sea Grant College Program Reauthorization Act.

Mr. Chairman, this program is extremely important to all coastal States, not just the State of Alabama. The National Sea Grant College Program is a Federal-State partnership which works to support 29 sea grant programs in coastal and Great Lakes States and Puerto Rico. It is probusiness, proenvironment, and proeducation.

It is a relatively small program which supports fundamental marine research, education, and outreach activities. It assists Federal, State, and local coastal decisionmakers to make informed decisions on issues which affect marine ecosystems, human health, and coastal economies which depend on a healthy and viable research.

In the State of Alabama, Mr. Chairman, the National Sea Grant College Program supports the continuing efforts of the Mississippi-Alabama Sea Grant Consortium, which brings together people from different occupations and scientific disciplines to address common problems and opportunities that affect the coastal regions of the northern Gulf of Mexico and the Nation and the world.

It promotes research on the endangered sea turtle recovery, blue crabs, and oyster disease pathology. It conducts outreach and educational efforts in coordination with Alabama's Dauphin Island Sea Lab so that teachers and the public at large have access to the latest scientific information.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 437 so that the National Sea Grant College Program can continue to promote marine research excellence, environmental conservation, and educational outreach.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he might consume to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GREEN].

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

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Chairman, I thank my colleague from Hawaii, [Mr. ABERCROMBIE], for allowing me the time to speak today in support of H.R. 437, the National Sea Grant College Program Reauthorization Act.

The Sea Grant College Program, established in 1966, provides wise stewardship over our marine and coastal resources. It is a partnership between our universities and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The mission of the Sea Grant Program is to promote and sponsor research, education, and outreach aimed at the wise utilization and conservation of our Nation's coastal and marine resources in order to develop and maintain a sustainable economy and a healthy environment.

I represent a district in Houston, TX. It is the Port of Houston; and our Sea Grant College is Texas A&M at Galveston, with programs spread all along the gulf coast of Texas and where a person can learn about both the ocean and coast and environment and innovative marine technologies.

The 29th District, like I said, is in the Port of Houston, about 50 miles away from the Texas A&M campus, but it is vital to all the ports along the Texas coast and also to our Nation. Texas A&M Sea Grant College provides business owners, fishermen, and community groups information about how to achieve the most economically while responsibly conserving the marine environment.

Without the Sea Grant Program, the citizens of Texas and our Nation cannot stay current and competitive with the rest of the world. By reauthorizing the Sea Grant Colleges through the year 2000, we have ensured that we will help train future citizens who will not only look to protect our oceans and coastal areas, but they also will be trained to properly use our marine resources.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 437. This bill makes significant improvements in the Sea Grant Program by streamlining the review process, reducing administrative costs, and clarifying the Federal and university roles in the program. This program is a 30-year success story. It has proven its value and worth to our country. Again, I rise in support of the bill and again thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for putting together this effort.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California [Mr. CALVERT].

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Chairman, I also want to wish a happy birthday to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SENSENBRENNER]. I found it interesting that I am somewhat older than the chairman, until one of my colleagues pointed out that, once you become chairman, you become 20 years younger, which explains why we have such longevity around this place.

First, Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. YOUNG] and the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SAXTON] and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SENSENBRENNER] for working together to iron out their differences on this Sea Grant Program so we can move forward on this bill.

In particular, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SAXTON] is to be commended for working diligently through two Congresses to authorize this program. If our brethren in the other body will cooperate, we will succeed this year.

The National Sea Grant Program has been an integral part of our Nation's efforts to better conserve and manage our publicly owned coastal marine resources, which are essential to our continued economic growth.

In 1994, the Ocean Studies Board of the National Research Council reviewed the Sea Grant Program and found that it has over the years played a significant role in U.S. marine science, education, and outreach. In California, the University of California operates the largest of 29 Sea Grant Colleges. In fiscal year 1996, the California program supported 36 research projects at 12 universities in all parts of the State.

These projects have proved to be important for our coastal areas. For example, UCLA's Sea Grant scientists are developing a revolutionary technique that will allow us to determine the different types and origins of bacteria in our coastal waters. Other projects funded by Sea Grant have provided information on the probable movement of oilspills under hundreds of different sea conditions.

Mr. Chairman, the Sea Grant Program is marked by high quality peer-reviewed scientific research. The committee substitute, as agreed to by both the Committee on Science and the Committee on Resources, is fiscally responsible and limits bureaucratic overhead to 5 percent of the program's funding.

I want to thank the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ROEMER], who has been very helpful in working with us in a bipartisan way to complete this bill. I would urge my colleagues to support this bill and move it on.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the distinguished gentlewoman from the State of Michigan [Ms. RIVERS].

Ms. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to stand in support for funding for the Sea Grant proposal, as well as funding in the area of invasive species. For those of my colleagues who are not familiar with the Great Lakes, and, amazingly, a significant number of people are not, there is a song that refers to the Great Lakes as the inland seas. And for my colleagues who have not actually viewed the Great Lakes, they are very awesome. These are not small bodies of water.

In fact, 20 percent of the world's fresh water exists in the Great Lakes basin. They contain 95 percent of the fresh water surface in the United States. So when the Great Lakes are threatened, to a larger extent our Nation is threatened. We rely on the Great Lakes for

water, for fish, and for other kinds of foods.

Right now, the Great Lakes are suffering a plague, a plague of incredible magnitude, in that zebra mussels, an invasive species who originated in the Caspian Sea, have become predominant across the Great Lakes basin.

Damage attributable to zebra mussels during the 1990's is estimated to be as high as $5 billion. That is billion with a ''b.'' They are causing extreme difficulty in every manner possible for municipalities who are trying to maintain their water systems, for individuals who may own property on the shore, for sport fishermen and any other number of individuals who take advantage of the Great Lakes.

It is imperative that we maintain funding for zebra mussel research. It is imperative that we recognize the intensity of this problem and the enormity of the effects of this problem. Zebra mussels, as has been said earlier, reproduce prodigiously and their colonies can cover nearly any solid surface in a very short period of time. Inlets become clogged. Docked boats become fouled. And most aquatic habitats have been covered by dense masses of mussels.

The Great Lakes Sea Grant network has frequently taken the lead in addressing the zebra mussel problem through their research, education, and outreach activities. Within a month of the first confirmed sighting in Lake Erie, Sea Grant scientists were researching ways to control them.

It is imperative that we maintain these research programs, that we make this a top priority in Sea Grant research. For those reasons, I support continuing funding of Sea Grant and continuing funding for zebra mussel research.

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York [Mr. QUINN], who is also the chairman of the Subcommittee on Benefits.

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SAXTON] yielding me the time.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today to join others and associate myself with the remarks of the previous speakers in favor of H.R. 437, a bill reported by the Committee on Resources that would reauthorize the National Sea Grant College Program.

Mr. Chairman, it is interesting that we have heard from speakers this morning from Texas and Alabama and Indiana and California and Michigan; now I rise from New York to talk about this program. Sea Grant is an outstanding research and public outreach program that seeks useful answers to many of the nagging problems that affect the Nation's oceanic and Great Lakes coastline.

The program is a model for what all Federal research and outreach programs should be. This one, of course, is characterized by peer-reviewed competitive awarding of research grants, strong focus on research that will solve the real coastal problems that people are dealing with, a strong commitment to translating and extending the results of research to potential users, a shared funding with State, local, and private resources, and finally an emphasis on results that will benefit the lives of our citizens, communities, and businesses.

Along the Great Lakes shores, as my colleague just pointed out, the New York Sea Grant is playing a key role in helping individuals, water and power authorities, Government agencies, and marine business cope with the spread of zebra mussels and other exotics that impact the Lakes' shoreline and ecosystem.

Sea Grant specialists in nearby Brockport, New York, the district of the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAFALCE] operate NOAA's Zebra Mussel Information Clearinghouse, which has helped thousands across the State, Nation and the globe to address virtually every aspect of this exotic pest.

Sea Grant specialists continue to assist the watersheds through their public education programs. And lastly, Sea Grant has been an accessible and an impartial source of policy and engineering information on the issue of Great Lakes water levels as well as erosion.

I am also proud to say that the Sea Grant field office, located at the State University of New York at Buffalo, has played a key role in the University's faculty and administration to develop an excellent Great Lakes program that focuses faculty attention and resources on pressing Great Lakes issues and reaches out educationally to all audiences in the greater Buffalo area on the same issues.

H.R. 437 will allow Sea Grant to continue its excellent efforts, and it also takes steps to improve the program. The Committee on Resources has appropriately succeeded in streamlining aspects of the program and has removed previously authorized aspects of the same program that were not warranted to be continued.

I ask all our Members, not only from this area, to make sure that they understand the program is a good program. It enjoys bipartisan support from all sections of the country. All Federal programs, I believe, should reflect the track record of success, low cost, and effectiveness that this program, the Sea Grant program, has exemplified.

I ask all my Great Lakes colleagues, as well as Members of the House, to support H.R. 437 as reported by the Committee on Resources, and I commend the committee members on both sides for the great work that they have done.

□ 1115

Ms. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. ABERCROMBIE] and I ask unanimous consent that he be permitted to control that time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SAXTON] and I ask unanimous consent that he be permitted to control that time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Could the chairman kindly tell me how much allotted time remains both with the Science Committee and with my committee?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Hawaii has 17 minutes remaining and the gentleman from New Jersey has 12½ minutes remaining.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BONIOR].

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Chairman, we all know how valuable the National Sea Grant College Program is and we know how important it is as a catalyst for scientific research, but I want to say a word about how the program helps young people learn through outreach and education.

The Michigan Sea Grant Extension offers shipboard education for K through 12 students through their Great Lakes Education Program. Sea Grant's K through 12 program stresses hands-on exploration of our environment to stimulate interest at an early age in scientific studies. The program based in Mount Clemens, MI, targets fourth graders and is offered to all grade school students throughout the country.

I had the good fortune recently to join 40 fourth graders from Saint Joan of Arc Elementary School in Saint Clair Shores on a trip down the Clinton River and into Lake Saint Clair. This is a program that operates throughout the spring and the early months in the fall. It takes fourth graders and it teaches them about the whole process of the lake. The Great Lakes, especially Lake Saint Clair and the connecting waters in my district, are going through a huge change in the eutrophication process that has resulted because of the zebra mussels cleansing the water and letting the sunlight come in, letting the weeds grow and then trapping some of the fecal matter that have created really a disastrous situation in our Great Lakes.

This program educates our young people on how that happens and how to avoid it from happening. The young people on this vessel move from one point on the vessel to another point, and they do experiments for about 2 hours. It is a wonderful program. It educates them about the environment, it teaches them about their lake and how important it is to not only their environment but to the economy of the area. It is something that Sea Grant has done and done very well. I just

want to commend all the folks who worked on this program.

On the day of our trip, the Sea Grant Extension celebrated the participation of its 10,000th student. That is 10,000 students who now know more about the ecology of our lake and about how to use our water resources wisely.

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. METCALF].

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Chairman, as an original cosponsor of H.R. 437, I rise in strong support of this excellent reauthorization bill for the National Sea Grant College Program. I want to commend the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. YOUNG], chairman of the Committee on Resources, for introducing this bill to reauthorize a valuable program.

The Sea Grant Program was designed to identify marine resource issues at the grassroots level and bring the scientific expertise of university researchers to bear in addressing them. Sea Grant has a broad network of over 300 colleges, universities, and research institutions which conduct competitive, peer-reviewed scientific research on problems affecting coastal areas.

The sound scientific research that Sea Grant provides is critically important in helping many coastal communities like those I represent in Washington State to improve their economies and our competitiveness in world markets. As former chairman of the Washington State Senate's Environment and Natural Resources Committee and as a member of Washington Sea Grant's Ocean Resources Assessment Advisory Committee, I have had the opportunity over the years to observe Sea Grant's effectiveness. For example, Washington's Sea Grant Program has achieved broad ranging successes, from human lives saved as a direct result of Sea Grant fishing vessel safety training, to reduced bycatch and waste at sea through the development of new fishing techniques. Sea Grant represents an effective partnership between the Federal Government and the States, in which each Federal dollar must be matched at least 50 percent by funds from the States, the private sector or other non-Federal sources.

H.R. 437 is consistent with and authorizes appropriations at exactly the same level as the fiscal year 1997 House-passed Commerce appropriations bill. It also makes significant improvements in the Sea Grant Program by streamlining the proposal review process, reducing administrative costs and capping total program costs below the service level. The National Sea Grant College Program plays a vitally important role in maintaining the health and usefulness of our coastal and marine resources.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to vote with me in support of this important bill.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. WEYGAND].

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

Mr. WEYGAND. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. ABERCROMBIE] for yielding me this time. I appreciate the opportunity to be here to voice my strong support for H.R. 437.

Mr. Chairman, Rhode Island, my State, is known as the Ocean State. It has a long and valiant history and a reliance upon Narragansett Bay and the Atlantic Ocean for its economic well-being. The bay creates jobs, it attracts tourists and supplies the foundation of commercial and recreational fishing that is a real mainstay in our economy, not only for Rhode Island but for New England. Narragansett Bay generates an immediate economic impact of over $2 billion for my small State just on fisheries and things immediately associated with the bay and well over $10 billion when we think about all the tourism and other aspects that it provides.

The Rhode Island Sea Grant Program and the University of Rhode Island, one of the most distinguished oceanographic institutions in the country, are indispensable contributors to the knowledge base that enables us to be good stewards of our valuable resources. The Rhode Island Sea Grant Program is also, though, more than just that. It is a collaboration of many agencies, like the university, our Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, the Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Center, the Environmental Protection Agency and a host of environmental and community groups like Save the Bay, one of the largest environmental groups in the country. At the university, much of our money that comes in for marine research is from Sea Grant.

Currently, the Sea Grant Program is involved in improving long-term forecasting of changes in fishing stocks, allowing us not only to develop long-term sustainability of fisheries in Rhode Island and New England but throughout the world; conducting biotechnical research that may result in potential sources of anticancer compounds, certainly one that has great impact not only to the country but to the world. Also, the Sea Grant Program offers advisory services on harbor management, seafood quality and safety, safety at sea, and educational and career activities for our youngsters as well as our college students.

One of the great new areas of Sea Grant is the area of aquaculture, an area that in Rhode Island and New England's economy which has been very stagnant, is very important, because it will provide new sources of revenue through sea farming and the aquaculture community. We think this is extremely important.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I ask all of my colleagues to strongly support this bill. I think that the Sea Grant Program not only is helpful to the Ocean State, Rhode Island, but to the Great Lakes, to all parts of our country, our economy, our tourism but, most important, the resources of our great country.

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Kennedyville on Maryland's beautiful Eastern Shore [Mr. GILCHREST].

Mr. GILCHREST. I thank the gentleman from the Garden State for yielding me this time.

Mr. Chairman, I want to compliment the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SAXTON], the gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. ABERCROMBIE], and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SENSENBRENNER] for this compromise bill that goes a long way into understanding the nature and the usefulness and the resourcefulness of the Sea Grant Program.

Mr. Chairman, this program, Sea Grant, takes young idealists and inculcates into them knowledge, experience to become pragmatic, idealistic scientists, to become a piece of the infinite puzzle to understand the mechanics of creation.

What are the problems in the Great Lakes with zebra mussels and how do we solve that? What is the problem in the Chesapeake Bay with MSX and dermo? Where did it come from and why is it so tenacious? What is the problem of fishkills in North Carolina? Millions of fish have died in the estuaries of North Carolina. The tragedy of the commons in the Gulf of Mexico; the coastal fisheries of the United States, where there are more people, better technology, catching fewer fish. How do we solve this?

To understand the complexities of the power and the weaknesses, the endurance and the sensitive limitations of the Earth's natural processes, we need educated, knowledgeable, dedicated young people to begin a lifetime of service to this environmental end.

Mr. Chairman, our resources on planet Earth are limited. There are no more new frontiers on the other side of the horizon on the ground. Our horizons physically are limited and to a certain extent they have come to an end. What is our next frontier? Our next frontier is an intellectual frontier. If we use up our resources in the manner in which we are using them now, especially the resources from the marine ecosystem, we cannot go anywhere in this infinite, hostile environment we call the universe. We are here.

Mr. Chairman, we need science, we need knowledge, and we need the technique to implement that science and that knowledge to preserve the natural processes, which is to preserve the natural resources on this planet.

One of the solutions to this puzzle, Mr. Chairman, is the Sea Grant Program. I encourage my colleagues to vote for this legislation.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PALLONE].

Mr. PALLONE. I want to thank the gentleman from Hawaii for yielding me this time.

Mr. Chairman, I will not use the entire 3 minutes, but I did want to say in my prior life, before I was in Congress and before I was a politician really, I was a Sea Grant coastal law specialist. I mention that, because I learned a lot about the Sea Grant Program and particularly how it benefits the average person. Sea Grant really is a very valuable program because it reaches out to help so many people in very positive ways. I think that many Members of Congress and certainly the public at large are not aware of how far-reaching its positive efforts are. When I was a coastal law specialist, basically I worked with various user groups, if you will, whether it was marina owners or commercial or recreational fishermen or longshoremen, anyone really who was involved in the coastal environment took advantage of what we called the New Jersey Marine Advisory Service, which was basically an outreach program financed through Sea Grant to help those people, working people mostly, who made their living from the sea or from the coastal area.

□ 1130

It was a very unique program in a way because it is one of the few times, I think, when people who are in the Federal employ actually are in the working area, if my colleagues will, and actually helping people on a daily basis with their problems. I thought that it was tremendously valuable, and of course I have also had contact with the Sea Grant program because here in Congress and Federal agencies we have Sea Grant fellows, and I know that this reauthorization legislation specifically provides for the continuation of the Sea Grant fellowship program, again another way to get young people involved, to help interaction here in Washington, as well as with the Federal agencies, to learn more about how we at the Federal Government can be a positive force in the field, so to speak.

In my own State of New Jersey the Sea Grant program is managed by the New Jersey Marine Science Consortium which is an alliance of about 30 colleges, universities, private organizations and individuals interested in marine affairs, and New Jersey Sea Grant is very cost effective. I have to stress that; very cost effective in that all resources are shared by the institutions that participate in the Sea Grant program, thereby avoiding duplicative purchases statewide, and collective State and Federal funds are used for administration of a summer marine science program for college students as well as operation and maintenance of a small research fleet and state-of-the art sampling equipment.

Mr. Chairman, I do not want to take much more time, but I wanted to, say, just give some recent examples of Sea Grant-supported research and outreach activities in New Jersey that have positively impacted the lives of the residents of my State.

Right now Sea Grant is funding two biotechnology research projects that help develop products with practical uses in the pharmaceutical and pulp industries. It is sponsoring a commercial fisherman's safety training program. It is supporting a red tide research effort, and the list goes on.

Sea Grant is a valuable program, and we should support this legislation.

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from the State of Washington, [Mrs. LINDA SMITH].

Mrs. LINDA SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Committee on Resources from the beautiful State of Washington, I rise in strong support of this bill. The National Sea Grant College Program is very important to the Pacific Coast, but especially to my district. I want to commend the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. YOUNG] of the Committee on Resources and especially the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SAXTON] who is also the bill's sponsor. But never to forget the subcommittee staff because they actually do so much of the work in making sure that the bill works right.

The National Sea Grant program is a network of over 300 colleges, universities and research institutions throughout the country focused on the wise use of marine resources. Literally thousands of coastal communities and small coastal businesses depend on Sea Grant for a wide range of services and for critical, impartial, scientific advice and help. Over half of our Nation's population resides in coastal districts and Sea Grant plays a significant role in improving the lives of our constituents through high-quality competitive research, education and community outreach.

For example, in my home State of Washington, Sea Grant has helped save our State's shellfish industry which is dominated by small family-owned operations. They have done this through the development of a high-quality, year-round triploid oyster. Sea Grant's information on strategic planning and financial management of public ports has been unmatched, in our area at least, and the program's effort in small coastal communities in our area are demonstrating economic and social benefits of waterfront revitalization.

H.R. 437, as reported by the Committee on Resources, makes significant improvements in the program by streamlining the proposed review processes and reducing administration. Now this is capping the overall program costs while still serving the communities, and this is what this Congress is all about, doing it better, balancing the budget and still serving.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill, and I again want to thank the chairman for introducing it and for its sponsor.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Chairman I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. STUPAK].

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

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 437.

I thank the gentleman from Hawaii for yielding, and would like to congratulate Mr. SAXTON and Mr. AMBERCROMBIE for their leadership on this important issue.

Mr. Chairman, the National Sea Grant College Program plays a vital role in protecting the fragile ecosystem of the Great Lakes. When the National Sea Grant College Program was originally authorized, it directed that funds be used to research aquatic nuisance species in the Great Lakes region. Typically, most of this money has gone toward zebra mussel research and has been successful in stemming the flow of zebra mussel infestation.

As many of you know, the zebra mussel is a nonindigenous species that infiltrated the Great Lakes in the 1980's when it was dispensed with bilge water from a Black Sea cargo ship. Since then, zebra mussels and other aquatic nuisance species have caused substantial damage to water infrastructure systems. A recent Sea Grant survey of Great Lake facilities using surface water showed the cost of battling zebra mussels from 1989–94 was over $120 million, in recent years it is up to $30 million per year.

In addition, a recent study by the Office of Technology Assessment estimates that the power industry alone may spend more than $3 billion over the next 10 years just to control zebra mussel infestation in water intake systems.

Apart from these economic costs, there is evidence that the zebra mussel may disrupt the lower food chain and deplete valuable Great Lake fish stocks. This could severely impact a $4 billion sport and food fishery in the Great Lakes region.

Zebra mussel infestation is not a problem that is only limited to the Great Lakes. The zebra mussel is spreading rapidly across the United States, having been found throughout the Mississippi Valley, the Gulf Coast, the Chesapeake Bay, and in locations as far away as California. In fact, the zebra mussel has now spread to 20 States and continues to spread. To give you an idea how fast zebra mussels multiply, it is possible that one zebra mussel could produce as many as 1 million eggs.

The National Sea Grant College Program's research into aquatic nuisance species is crucial and must be maintained and even enhanced if the spread of these species is to be prevented and controlled. The zebra mussel research is especially important, as lessons learned from this research can be applied to the prevention and control of other aquatic nuisance species.

H.R. 437 continues the Federal Government's commitment to zebra mussel research and to fighting the spread of this aquatic nuisance species, which is more than just a nuisance.

In addition Mr. Chairman, Michigan Sea Grant plays a pivotal role in my district in addressing a wide range of issues that are vital to the Great Lakes. For example, Sea Grant is a leader in developing new approaches for the responsible management of Great Lakes fisheries, working with over 600 seafood processors and fishermen to improve seafood safety, coordinating citizen volunteers in my

district to monitor Great Lakes water quality, and helping State and local governments create new economic opportunities in coastal recreation and tourism, while managing development wisely in an industry whose economic impact on my State now rivals that of automobile production.

My Chairman, I strongly urges the passage of this bill.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. FARR].

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Chairman, I want to wish the Chair of the Committee on Science, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SENSENBRENNER], a happy birthday, and I also want to thank the Chair of the Subcommittee on Fisheries, Conservation, Wildlife and Oceans for his very kind comments on the passing of my father.

Mr. Chairman, we see that there is strong bipartisan support for this effort, and I want to tell Members why. I think that America believes and understands that it may be the land masses of the world that separate the peoples, but it is the oceans that bring us together.

I co-authored the reauthorization of the Sea Grant program basically because I believe it is a great program, one that enables important efforts in marine resource conservation to be properly managed. When we think about our oceans and our coasts and the Great Lakes, they are tremendous resources and of great importance not only to our economy but also to our social and to our cultural vitality. But our population, over half of which lives on 10 percent of the land defined as coastal, puts incredible pressures on these environments. We harvest the fish and other living organisms. We alter the physical environment. We fill in wetlands. We dredge our harbors. We bulkheaded our shorelines. We pollute. We introduce alien species into our ecosystems. We are adding substances to the atmosphere that increases the ultraviolet radiation and alter the globe's climate.

We should see it as a priority to have high-quality, competitive, peer-reviewed science to better understand these dynamic resources, our effects on them, and to propose ways to minimize negative impacts while enhancing economic benefits. Hand in hand with this must come programs to get this information out to the public and user groups with the goal of wise, sustainable use.

For nearly 30 years this is exactly what the Sea Grant program has been doing, and it is doing it in a fiscally responsible way. Federal funding for Sea Grant must be matched by non-Federal contributions. Over half of the funding of Sea Grant programs come from non-Federal sources. Funded at about $50 million annually, we need to support its reauthorization.

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. EHLERS].

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

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Chairman, I join the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST] in commending and complimenting the chairman and ranking members of these two committees for an excellent bill, and I rise to speak in favor of this bill and encourage my colleagues to support it and vote for it.

Over a hundred years ago this Nation established land grant universities which have served this Nation well. One of their primary purposes was to conduct research in the uses of our land, particularly for agriculture, and today we still have a network of agricultural research which is second to none in the world and which has been of great benefit to the farmers and the citizens of this country.

More than half, in fact considerably more than half, of our planet's surface is occupied by oceans and large lakes, and yet we have devoted far less of our resources to research upon the water ways of this planet than we have to the land of our Nation. The good feature of this bill is that it begins and continues the process of research that we have instituted for the oceans and the Great Lakes. The Great Lakes of this Nation are a valuable resource. They hold more than 90 percent of the fresh water in this Nation and are the primary source of fresh water throughout the world.

Michigan alone has greater shoreline than any other State of the Union other than Alaska. We have over 3,000 miles of shoreline which indicates the importance of aquaculture, fisheries, and things of this sort to the State of Michigan. But research and the science necessary to really maintain the fisheries of this planet and the resources of the Great Lakes has been lacking.

This bill will help continue the research we have begun in places such as Ann Arbor and other resource facilities in the Great Lakes area, but throughout this Nation this bill will provide the funding that is needed to do the research necessary to continue to ensure that our fisheries are adequate to supply the needs of our Nation and of other nations.

A new problem has arisen in the recent past and is also addressed in this bill, and that is the problem of invasive nonindigenous species. A major problem at the moment, of course, is the zebra mussel which is creating havoc in the Great Lakes and is rapidly spreading across this Nation. It is plugging water supply lines to power plants, municipalities, creating problems for boaters, ship owners, and we need a great deal more research in understanding the zebra mussel and other invasive species.

I am very pleased that this bill specifically addresses the zebra mussel problem, and I hope in the future we will be able to increase the funding for the study of invasive species so that we can in fact tackle the problem, reduce the difficulty of dealing with these species in the Great Lakes and in other bodies of water in and upon the shores of this Nation.

It is a good bill, and I urge the support of my colleagues. Vote for it.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Chairman, I believe that the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SAXTON] has the duty to close the debate. I have four more speakers. I am not sure whether he has more speakers and how much time is left for him, and I wonder if I might impose upon him to allow our speakers to catch up so that we can conclude properly.

Mr. SAXTON. I have no objection to that, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Hawaii has 7 minutes remaining.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT]. Other speakers have had more time but, as we know, the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. TRAFICANT] will be able to conclude his remarks within 1 minute.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SENSENBRENNER] and the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SAXTON] for this job, and the gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. ABERCROMBIE] and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ROEMER].

Now no parts of the Great Lakes touches my district, and I have no ocean frontage, but I am working on that, and the Congress should know that, and I support this bill, but I will be offering an amendment, and that amendment is very simple and straightforward. If we buy American-made products and an American company continues to have business, an American worker gets a paycheck. From that paycheck we get some taxes, and from those taxes we can provide these grants, and it works for all of us.

So we are going to reach out and touch somebody like the phone service, and I will be offering that amendment, and I would appreciate my colleagues' support. But again I would like to commend both of the committees for the compromises and the efforts they made to bring a good bill that will be helpful to science and research in America.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I join with my other colleagues, especially as a representative of Wisconsin, wishing a happy birthday to my colleague, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SENSENBRENNER].

I rise in strong support today of the National Sea Grants College Program Reauthorization Act as another representative of a Great Lakes district with a wide array of boating and marine interests. I know well the importance of this bill before us. In this bill we are investing, I think, up to $2.8 million next year to research the control of the zebra mussels in the Great

Lakes. For those colleagues who are not familiar, and I am sure many of them are with this devastating problem of nonindigenous species, I can tell them the invasion of zebra mussels has caused a great burden to the Great Lake States in the past decade. The zebra mussel: A mollusk that was carried to the Great Lakes in the late 1980's traveling in the ballast water of European freighters. Here in an environment without a natural predator the mussels spread widely, quickly attaching themselves to any hard surface in sight. They have clogged water intakes of sewer systems, utilities and factories, filling boat holes, covering beaches with their sharp shells. They cause great economic and ecological hardship to our region; I used to live on the Great Lakes and know about them.

Currently there is no answer for this disease. If my colleagues can imagine, every female mussel can produce 30 to 40,000 offspring several times a year, every mussel lives up to 8 years. I know it sounds like a bad horror movie, but the problem is real, and unless we contain the research on this species and how to control it, we expect the zebra mussels to continue to spread to other waters and bring their destruction to other regions.

In this bill we will spend up to $2.8 million to continue the research on the zebra mussel, exploring methods of control, examining how to prevent invasions in the future. If my colleagues think this is a large investment, I ask them to think of businesses all over the Great Lakes which are forced to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars every year to filter and scrape out zebra mussels from their pipes and intake systems.

□ 1245

I hope we will continue our strong support for this vital research.

Part of the reason we have learned much about the zebra mussel is due to this bill and the great Sea Grant College Program. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 437.

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Chairman, I have some additional time which I am not going to use; and with the permission of the Chair, I yield 4 minutes of my time to the gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. ABERCROMBIE] for the purposes of control, so that he can dispense it to Members on the other side.

The CHAIRMAN. For the information of the majority, the gentleman from New Jersey has 7½ minutes remaining, and 4 of those minutes, without objection, are yielded to the gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. ABERCROMBIE].

There was no objection.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Chairman, as always, I am very grateful to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SAXTON]. This is in the spirit within which this bill was concluded, and I very much appreciate it.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California [Mrs. TAUSCHER].

Mrs. TAUSCHER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

I rise to discuss a nonnative aquatic weed which is taking over our Nation's waterways and is rapidly becoming a national problem. While I recognize the extreme threat that other nonnative aquatic species can cause, and the zebra mussel infestation of our Great Lakes and rivers throughout the Midwest is a prime example, I believe we need to begin to focus national attention on directing research funds on controlling and eliminating other nonindigenous aquatic species.

In my State of California we have more nonindigenous species destroying our natural environment than any other State. One of the worst offenders in the San Francisco Bay Delta includes Egeria Densa, a water weed that originates in Brazil and has taken over not only our local waterways but the canals, rivers, lakes, and bays around the country, including the Mississippi River, the Florida Everglades, and the Chesapeake Bay. This weed impacts water quality in the bay by displacing native vegetation and choking the waterways, causing severe damage to boats, loss of recreational area, and a dramatic reduction of the property values along the deltas in my district.

Rooted in the bottom of the delta, this nonnative weed reproduces when fragments of the plant break off and travel with boats or tidal flow to be deposited and then grow in another area. The plant picks up nutrients in the delta and, with the help of the Sun, spreads like wildfire throughout the delta sloughs. In the past several years, this spread has accelerated to the point that I fear any solution may soon be too little too late.

Already there are areas that only a couple of years ago were open for boaters, yet are now completely inundated by this weed. In fact, many areas of the delta are now so full of Egeria Densa that it has turned canals into clogged beds of weeds in which nothing else can compete.

I support this bill because it provides money for research into aquatic nuisance species like Egeria Densa.

Mr. Chairman, I look forward to working with the chairman and ranking members of the Committee on Science and the Committee on Resources on this very important issue in the future. Research is needed to develop an effective and environmentally benign method to eradicate Egeria Densa before it becomes a major epidemic in my delta and around the Nation.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Michigan [Ms. STABENOW] to conclude and close out our side of the debate.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. Chairman, to leaders who have worked so hard on this issue, congratulations to both sides and I appreciate the cooperation of the majority in yielding time for us today.

This is such an important bill to the great State of Michigan, as has already been indicated by my colleague from Grand Rapids, MI, we have more Great Lakes, more wonderful waterways than any other State in the Union. It is incredibly important that the sea grant research project be continued and be strengthened in order to monitor the Great Lakes.

The sea grant has contributed substantially to improving the use of Great Lakes resources and understanding them. For instance, in our State, there has been a great focus, as has been talked about already, on the issue of zebra mussels. There is a very important program that is called the inland lake monitoring program that has helped constituents in my district. We have monitored over 100 lakes and found 45 lakes in which there have been zebra mussels identified.

The inland lakes program that is operated through this grant research project allows citizens to learn important information about how to prevent the spread of zebra mussels, how to identify zebra mussels early in their life. It greatly relates to the ability to swim, to boat, to enjoy the wonderful lakes that we have in Michigan as well as around the country, and it is important that we continue our research so that we can prevent zebra mussels in the long run.

I want to share one other important success story about the Michigan Sea Grant Program that I have not heard discussed today, and that is the development of revival techniques for victims of cold water immersion, which is also a success story of the sea grant research project. With the help of the sea grant research project, people who have been underwater for periods of up to one-half hour are now being successfully revived whereas in the past these people had been given up as a drowning death. With the support of a successful sea grant research project and outreach program, the entire approach to cold water immersion has changed.

We know that there is success story after success story in this research program. It is important for our quality of life; it is important for our ecosystem; it is important for the country that we maintain a vigilant research and outreach project through the national sea grant program. I am very pleased to rise with my colleagues in support of H.R. 437 and urge a strong bipartisan vote today.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Chairman, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would just like to take a couple of minutes to close the general debate by saying that this is obviously a program that is very important all across the country. Nowhere is it more important than my home State of New Jersey, where a full 10 percent of all of the marine science consortium members are from New Jersey, headed up, of course,

by the sea grant university, Rutgers University. Through these 31 members of the New Jersey marine science consortium, a number of very worthwhile projects have been carried out.

One of the projects is really a project which is at the forefront of development of technology in marine research. That program is known as the LEO 15 project. LEO is an acronym which stands for Long-term Ecosystem Observatory, which is literally an observatory which is stationed several miles off the New Jersey coast in the Atlantic Ocean. And through fiberoptic connection to shore and satellite technology, the data in a real-time situation is collected and transported via fiberoptic and satellite technology to Rutgers University and directly there into schoolrooms and university rooms all across the country. So that on a real-time basis, people can have knowledge of, study, and make use of the data that is collected from the LEO observatory. It is a very worthwhile tool in helping us to understand on an ongoing basis what is happening in the ocean, on the ocean floor, relative to a variety of scientific issues that are important.

In addition to that, we in New Jersey are studying fish recruitment in estuaries, which means essentially how do we enhance fisheries in the breeding grounds and the spawning grounds in our estuaries. We have a variety of projects with regard to water quality and the impacts of sediments in some of our estuarine areas such as Barnegat Bay. We are using a $600,000 sea grant each year to study and try and find the answers to oyster diseases and research in that area. We have a workshop ongoing with regard to environmental sustainability of the marine industry, the marina industry, which essentially is a program to enhance the understanding of environmental issues as they are affected by boaters in marinas and those issues.

We also have an ongoing program in New Jersey on the industrial use of marina biotechnology products. In other words, how can we develop and use products which are friendly to the environment. So these programs which are of vital importance to the future use of the marine estuarine environment are of vital importance, and in each case they are carried out because the sea grant program provides the resources to do so.

So I would like to ask that my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, it would be nice to get a unanimous vote on this. I have heard no objections.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, let me say that this is another example of a Committee on Resources bill emanating from the Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife and Oceans, which enjoys the bipartisan nature of our good relationships with each other between Republicans and Democrats and Members of the House.

So I ask for everyone to support this very, very worthwhile bill.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Chairman, H.R. 437 reauthorizes and amends the National Sea Grant College Program Act of 1966. This bill was introduced by JIM SAXTON, and a number of Members, like me, who believe that this has been an effective Federal program.

Sea Grant was established in 1966 in order to improve our Nation's marine resource conservation efforts, to manage those resources more effectively, and to enhance their proper use. The program is patterned after the highly successful Land Grant College Program, which is familiar to many of our noncoastal Members.

For over 30 years, Sea Grant has successfully achieved its goals through a unique combination of research grants, marine advisory services, and education. Alaska's Sea Grant Program has improved our understanding of commercial fish stocks, the factors affecting the size and health of those stock, and the best economic uses for fishery resources. Using this information, we have developed effective management regimes, and we continue to create more jobs with fewer long-term impacts to our fisheries.

Alaska Sea Grant also supports a comprehensive Marine Advisory Service, which has provided industry training programs on topics ranging from marine safety and seafood technology, to business management for fishermen and shoreside support facilities. Through proper training, we ensure that our industries, businesses, and individuals who depend on productive fisheries can continue to do their jobs effectively. Ron Dearborn, who does an excellent job as Director of the Alaska Sea Grant College Program, is serving as president of the Sea Grant Association this year.

Sea Grant is a perfect example of the type of program that we should support. The program produces tangible results and, most importantly, it maximizes immediate and long-range returns by matching Federal investments with State and private funds.

Unfortunately, during the last Congress, the Resources and Science Committees were unable to reach an agreement on reauthorization legislation. I am pleased that this year those disagreements have been resolved, and we are able to bring this compromise text to the floor. This bill is the product of 3 years of hard work and dedication.

Mr. Chairman, it is important that we reauthorize Sea Grant this year, and I compliment Mr. SAXTON for his efforts. This program is important to the State of Alaska, our coastal communities, and every American. Therefore, I strongly urge an ''aye'' vote on H.R. 437.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 437.

In 1966, Congress established the National Sea Grant College Program in order to encourage the wise stewardship of our marine resources through research, education, outreach, and technology transfer.

Today, there are 29 sea grant programs, one in every coastal State and in Puerto Rico, working in partnership with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Each program has a common goal: To foster the wise use, conservation, and management of marine and coastal resources through practical research, graduate student education, and public service.

The University of Delaware, designated the Nation's ninth sea grant college in 1976, conducts research in marine biotechnology, coastal engineering, environmental studies, fisheries, marine policy, and seafood science—all vitally important to promoting coastal economic growth and improving the quality of coastal environments.

It plays a key role in training graduate students in marine studies and its outreach staff provides a variety of groups, from business owners to school teachers, with a wealth of timely, objective information and assistance in addressing coastal problems and opportunities.

Delaware's Sea Grant Program and others like it across the country are focused on making the United States the world leader in marine research and the sustainable development of marine resources.

I strongly urge my colleagues to support the National Sea Grant College reauthorization and help make that goal a reality.

Mr. LAZIO of New York. Mr. Chairman, I rise to speak in strong support of the National Sea Grant College Program and H.R. 437.

The National Sea Grant College Program is an integrated program of research, education, and extension activities which has consistently proven its value to the taxpayer throughout its nearly 30-year history.

Sea Grant works at the precommercial stage, with a focus on small, family owned businesses, to improve the responsible use and development of our Nation's coastal, marine, and Great Lakes resources.

Sea Grant is unique among university-based programs in that it develops useful information through research geared toward improving economic opportunities and conserving natural resources for future generations.

Federal funding for Sea Grant is highly leveraged by contributions from outside the Federal Government. Almost half the funding for Sea Grant comes from non-Federal sources; investments made by Sea Grant are heavily matched by each of the participating States, as well as by universities and the private sector.

Sea Grant supports high-quality, competitive, peer-reviewed scientific research to address critical marine resource issues and opportunities and, importantly, to deliver the results of that research to constituents through Sea Grant marine extension and education programs.

In my home State of New York, Sea Grant has assisted agencies, municipalities and constituents in understanding both the technical and policy implications of prospective erosion control measures for our coastal communities. On Fire Island in my district, and the Fire Island National Seashore, this research has saved taxpayers needless expenditures on approaches that would not work. Sea Grant has also helped charter fishing operators understand the fishery resources they depend on, and has assisted seafood retailers in maintaining the quality and safety of products they sell to consumers.

I would like to commend my colleagues on the Resources and Science Committees for bringing H.R. 437 to the floor today. This bill makes significant improvements in the Sea Grant Program by streamlining the proposal review process, reducing administrative costs, and clarifying the Federal and university roles in the program. I urge my colleagues to join me in voting for H.R. 437 to make Sea Grant an even better program than the fine one it is today.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 437, and I want to commend my colleague, Chairman DON YOUNG of the Resources Committee, for his initiative in bringing this important piece of legislation to the floor.

The National Sea Grant College Program is a network of over 300 colleges, universities, technical schools, and research institutions located throughout the country which provide economic opportunities and address real problems associated with our abundant coastal and marine resources. Sea Grant represents a strong university-business-Government partnership that responds to local, regional, and national needs.

Federal funding for the Sea Grant Program is highly leveraged by contributions from outside the Federal Government. Almost half of the funding for Sea Grant comes from matching grants funds from research institutions. In South Carolina, Sea Grant funds are often used as seed money to leverage funding from other Federal, State, local, and private sources.

For example, the Sea Grant Program in South Carolina is part of a nationwide network of university campuses and marine laboratories involved with Operation Pathfinder, an educational initiative involving the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the U.S. Navy, and the U.S. Department of the Interior to train elementary and middle-school teachers in multidisciplinary skills in oceanography and coastal processes.

Of grave importance, Mr. Chairman, is the fact that South Carolina and other Southeastern and Gulf States are subject to a number of hurricanes and coastal storms annually. Risks to life and property associated with these coastal natural hazards will increase with the anticipated growth of coastal populations in this region over the next several decades, from 36 million people currently to over 73 million by the year 2010. According to the Insurance Institute for Property Loss Reduction, these storms cost an estimated $58 billion in insured losses attributable to wind alone, with total insured losses produced by Hurricane Hugo, Andrew, Iniki, and the winter storms of 1993 and 1994 of $42.7 billion. The Sea Grant Program in South Carolina has initiated a coordinated research and extension program on coastal natural hazards which seeks to mitigate and reduce the amount of damage and subsequent monetary loss to property owners and the insurance industry. Examples of such efforts include research and development of low-cost, structural retrofit strategies for homeowners, development of a vulnerability mode for use by emergency management personnel to predict storm damage and cleanup needs, the formation of a South Carolina Association for Hazard Mitigation, and the development of a Community Sustainability Center as an educational and training facility for schools, planning and building code officials, and hazards engineers.

H.R. 437 makes significant improvements in the Sea Grant Program. It streamlines the proposal review process, reduces administrative costs, caps the total program costs below the current services level, and clarifies Federal and academic roles in the program.

I would urge my colleagues to recognize and acknowledge the many contributions to the Nation's economic development and resource management made by the National Sea Grant College Program over the last 30 years by voting in support of this important bill.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the National Sea Grant College Program Reauthorization Act of 1997, H.R. 437.

My home State of California is home to the largest Sea Grant Program in the Nation. The California Sea Grant College system is a statewide, multiuniversity program of marine research, extension services, and education. Through the research it sponsors, California Sea Grant contributes to the growing body of knowledge about our coastal and ocean resources and helps solve contemporary problems in marine ecosystems. Its extension services transfer this knowledge to a wide community of users in California, the Pacific region, and the Nation.

Since the beginning of the Sea Grant Program in 1968, California has become a leader in Marine Biology and the development of new products in the areas of marine pharmacology, aquaculture, fisheries, water quality, coastal habitat, and ocean engineering. The universities participating in this program are known for their leadership and accomplishments in the study of our oceans. We in San Diego are particularly proud of the work done at Scripps Institute of Oceanography, a part of the University of California at San Diego. Scripps has achieved global recognition for its pioneering work in oceanography, due in no small part to the Sea Grant Program.

Almost everyone living in southern California is affected by the management of our oceans for jobs, recreation, goods and services. The top seven ocean related industries in California generated nearly $20 billion in direct and indirect economic activity, supporting nearly 500,000 jobs. However, the preservation and study of our oceans is important not only to those who live in California or along the coasts but to the Nation as a whole.

I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in supporting this program by voting for H.R. 437.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H.R. 437, the Marine Resources Revitalization Act of 1997 and I want to commend both the Resources and Science Committees for reaching a compromise on this very important bill. We have needed to reauthorize the National Sea Grant Program since October 1995 and I applaud Representatives SAXTON, YOUNG, ABERCROMBIE, and FARR on their leadership.

As a member from a coastal district, I am acutely aware of the problems of the coastal marine environment, and of the excellent work of the Sea Grant Program to address these problems. I remain a supporter of Sea Grant's peer-reviewed research, education, and outreach programs that deal with problems in Maryland such as oyster disease and chemical contaminants in coastal waters.

Established in 1966 to improve the conservation, management, and utilization of ocean and coastal resources, the Sea Grant College Program has been a national leader in conducting scientifically based marine research and distributing the results to hundreds of universities throughout the country. The University of Maryland, located in my district in College Park, is 1 of 26 designated Sea Grant Colleges and is a national leader on living marine and estuarine resources research.

Mr. Chairman, the Chesapeake Bay is arguably the world's greatest estuary and offers the scientific community one of the most abundant and important places to conduct research. Over the past several years, the oyster population has become increasingly threatened by diseases such as MSX and Dermo, and Sea Grant has been leading the way on the Oyster Disease Research Program which is providing a better understanding of shellfish disease.

Today, Sea Grant continues to provide scientific data and analysis which are used in efforts to prevent oyster parasites from developing. I will support H.R. 437, which will authorize the program through fiscal year 2000, and continue to support appropriations for Sea Grant. The Chesapeake Bay is one of Maryland's greatest natural assets, and in my continued efforts to protect, preserve, and promote this magnificent resource, I will remain a strong supporter of the University of Maryland's work with the National Sea Grant Program.

Mr. Chairman, I encourage my colleagues to support this legislation to reauthorize this very important environmental program.

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of this bill, which would fully reauthorize a program that has been vital to our Nation's oceanic industries.

The Sea Grant Program was established in 1966 to improve our Nation's marine resource conservation and management efforts, and is modeled after the very successful Land Grant College Program.

The fishing industry in the Pacific Northwest produces about 55 percent of the Nation's seafood, and is a critical component of many coastal economies in my State. The Oregon Sea Grant Program has been highly successful in its research and marine extension programs, which are oriented toward this industry.

One example of its research activities involves the utilization of seafood wastes. Few people realize that between 30 and 40 percent of the seafood raw material is actually used in food products, while most of the remaining material typically goes to waste. The Oregon Sea Grant Program helps fund research which examines the potential for using some of this waste material in products such as fishmeal and bioactive products including enzymes. These efforts have spawned new, multimillion dollar industries in the Pacific Northwest. Researchers are also studying ways to remove bioactive components of seafood waste water to save money for both processors, municipalities, and customers.

The Oregon program has also been very successful in assisting fishing dependent families adapt to the changing industry conditions, and has been a major force in the development of the Pacific Whiting Industry in Oregon. In addition, the Sea Grant Program is also involved in State and local efforts to restore severely degraded salmon and watershed habitats.

Other programs around the Nation, working closely with industries, have developed new aquaculture techniques, designed improved coastal planning schemes, created new methods of saving cold-water drowning victims, and created a comprehensive data base on toxic contaminants in an aquatic system. And again, I want to stress that the benefits of Sea Grant extend beyond the applied commercial and environmental effects. This university program has been instrumental in educating future generations of researchers in the techniques and nuances of marine science.

These successes clearly warrant support for fully funding the program at levels consistent with those in recent years, as this bill authorizes.

I am convinced that these and many other basic research programs are wise investments in the Nation's economic future. We now have more than anecdotal evidence that research pays off handsomely for our economy over time, but it also pays off by significantly improving our quality of life. Scientists have been doing more with less in recent years. These advancements of efficiency should be commended and continued. However, we must continue to acknowledge the invaluable responsibilities shouldered by our research communities, especially on university campuses. We must maintain strong support for important scientific investigations and for the education of students across the science, math and engineering disciplines.

I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this legislation.

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 437, a bill to reauthorize the National Sea Grant College Program within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA].

In New York, the Sea Grant Program, based at the University of Stony Brook on Long Island, has been a vital force in finding answers to critical coastal issues that affect New York's fishing and tourism industries. Stony Brook's Sea Grant supports more than 20 scientific research projects annually and has provided more than $25.3 million in support of research, education, and outreach projects since its formation more than 25 years ago.

Over the past 4 years, Stony Brook's Sea Grant Program has focused a great deal on the causes of periodic outbreaks of brown tide algae in Long Island's coastal waters, particularly on the East End and in the Great South and Moriches Bays. In fact, the Federal Coastal Ocean Program [COP], under NOAA, has awarded $1.5 million in grants to researchers studying the brown tide algae blooms that have plagued the waters of Long Island's East End and South Shore. Administering the Sea Grant Program at Stony Brook, the 3-year Brown Tide Research Initiative [BTRI] is a coordinated effort by nationally recognized experts at eight universities and research institutions, including the University at Stony Brook.

The National Sea Grant Program is a network of 29 university-based programs located in States with coastlines on either oceans or the Great Lakes. In New York, the Sea Grant Program is a joint operation between the State University of New York at Stony Brook and Cornell University. New York Sea Grant conducts important research into the forces of coastal erosion, providing invaluable insight for beach protection programs.

The national investment in the Sea Grant Program is a tremendously wise one, and not solely from an ecological standpoint. Financially, the program works. Every Federal dollar is matched by $2 in State, local, and university resources. Though outmatched by other sources, it is the Federal investment that acts as the program's catalyst, attracting much-needed support from other, diverse sources.

The Brown Tide Research Program undertaken at Stony Brook, is just one example of how the National Sea Grant College Program works, but it is indicative of the collaborative effort and broad commitment that is the program's hallmark. It is the model for public, private, and university partnerships that pool resources, facilities, and brain power to tackle a serious problem that no single entity is capable of addressing.

In the long run, an alliance like the New York Sea Grant Program at Stony Brook will save Long Island taxpayers' money, while conducting important scientific research that ultimately solves the problems that afflict our most important industries: fishing and tourism.

Therefore, I urge my colleagues to vote in support of H.R. 437 and in support of the Sea Grant Program that serves as a model for all public programs because of its ability to work smarter and more efficiently for its customers, the American people.

The CHAIRMAN. All time for general debate has expired.

The amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in the designated place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and numbered 1 shall be considered by section as an original bill for the purpose of amendment, and pursuant to the rule, each section is considered as having been read.

The Clerk will designate section 1.

The text of section 1 is as follows:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''National Sea Grant College Program Reauthorization Act of 1997''.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the amendment in the nature of a substitute be considered as read, printed in the RECORD, and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

The text of the remainder of the amendment in the nature of a substitute is as follows:

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL SEA GRANT COLLEGE PROGRAM ACT.

Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1121 et seq.).

SEC. 3. AMENDMENTS TO DEFINITIONS.

(a) SEA GRANT INSTITUTION.—Section 203 (33 U.S.C. 1122) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(16) The term 'sea grant institution' means—

''(A) any sea grant college or sea grant regional consortium, and

''(B) any institution of higher education, institute, laboratory, or State or local agency conducting a sea grant program with amounts provided under this Act.''.

(b) FIELD RELATED TO OCEAN, COASTAL, AND GREAT LAKES RESOURCES.—Section 203(4) (33 U.S.C. 1122(4)) is amended to read as follows:

''(4) The term 'field related to ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes resources' means any discipline or field, including marine affairs, resource management, technology, education, or science, which is concerned with or likely to improve the understanding, assessment, development, utilization, or conservation of ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes resources.''.

(c) SECRETARY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 203(13) (33 U.S.C. 1122(13)) is amended to read as follows:

''(13) The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere.''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The Act is amended—

(A) by striking section 203(15) (33 U.S.C. 1122(15));

(B) in section 209(b) (33 U.S.C. 1128(b)), as amended by this Act, by striking '', the Under Secretary,''; and

(C) by striking ''Under Secretary'' every other place it appears and inserting ''Secretary''.

SEC. 4. CONSULTATIONS REGARDING LONG-RANGE PLANNING GUIDELINES AND PRIORITIES AND EVALUATION.

Section 204(a) (33 U.S.C. 1123(a)) is amended in the last sentence by inserting after ''The Secretary'' the following: '', in consultation with the sea grant institutions and the panel established under section 209,''.

SEC. 5. DUTIES OF DIRECTOR.

Section 204(c) (33 U.S.C. 1123(c)) is amended to read as follows:

''(c) DUTIES OF DIRECTOR.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall administer the National Sea Grant College Program subject to the supervision of the Secretary. In addition to any other duty prescribed by law or assigned by the Secretary, the Director shall—

''(A) advise the Secretary with respect to the expertise and capabilities which are available within or through the National Sea Grant College Program, and provide (as directed by the Secretary) those which are or could be of use to other offices and activities within the Administration;

''(B) encourage other Federal departments, agencies, and instrumentalities to use and take advantage of the expertise and capabilities which are available through the National Sea Grant College Program, on a cooperative or other basis;

''(C) encourage cooperation and coordination with other Federal programs concerned with ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes resources conservation and usage;

''(D) advise the Secretary on the designation of sea grant institutions and, in appropriate cases, if any, on the termination or suspension of any such designation;

''(E) encourage the formation and growth of sea grant programs; and

''(F) oversee the operation of the National Sea Grant Office established under subsection (a).

''(2) DUTIES WITH RESPECT TO SEA GRANT INSTITUTIONS.—With respect to the sea grant institutions, the Director shall—

''(A) evaluate the programs of the institutions, using the guidelines and priorities established by the Secretary under subsection (a), to ensure that the objective set forth in section 202(b) is achieved;

''(B) subject to the availability of appropriations, allocate funding among the sea grant institutions so as to—

''(i) promote healthy competition among those institutions,

''(ii) promote successful implementation of the programs developed by the institutions under subsection (e), and

''(iii) to the maximum extent consistent with the other provisions of this subparagraph, provide a stable base of funding for the institutions; and

''(C) ensure compliance by the institutions with the guidelines for merit review published pursuant to section 207(b)(2).''.

SEC. 6. DUTIES OF SEA GRANT INSTITUTIONS.

Section 204 (33 U.S.C. 1123) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) DUTIES OF THE SEA GRANT INSTITUTIONS.—Subject to any regulations or guidelines promulgated by the Secretary, it shall

be the responsibility of each sea grant institution to—

''(1) develop and implement, in consultation with the Secretary and the panel established under section 209, a program that is consistent with the guidelines and priorities developed under section 204(a); and

''(2) conduct merit review of all applications for project grants or contracts to be awarded under section 205.''.

SEC. 7. REPEAL OF SEA GRANT INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM.

(a) REPEAL.—Section 3 of the Sea Grant Program Improvement Act of 1976 (33 U.S.C. 1124a) is repealed.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 209(b)(1) (33 U.S.C. 1128(b)(1)) is amended by striking ''and section 3 of the Sea Grant Program Improvement Act of 1976''.

SEC. 8. DESIGNATION OF SEA GRANT INSTITUTIONS.

Section 207 (33 U.S.C. 1126) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 207. SEA GRANT COLLEGES AND SEA GRANT REGIONAL CONSORTIA.

''(a) DESIGNATION.—The Secretary may designate an institution of higher learning as a sea grant college, and an association or alliance of two or more persons as a sea grant regional consortium, if the institution, association, or alliance—

''(1) is maintaining a balanced program of research, education, training, and advisory services in fields related to ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes resources;

''(2) will cooperate with other sea grant institutions and other persons to solve problems or meet needs relating to ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes resources;

''(3) will act in accordance with such guidelines as are prescribed under subsection (b)(2);

''(4) meets such other qualifications as the Secretary, in consultation with the sea grant review panel established under section 209, considers necessary or appropriate; and

''(5) is recognized for excellence in marine resources development and science.

''(b) REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall by regulation prescribe the qualifications required to be met under subsection (a)(4).

''(2) MERIT REVIEW.—Within 6 months after the date of enactment of the National Sea Grant College Program Reauthorization Act of 1997, the Secretary, after consultation with the sea grant institutions, shall establish guidelines for the conduct of merit review by the sea grant institutions of project proposals for grants and contracts to be awarded under section 205. The guidelines shall, at a minimum, provide for peer review of all research projects and require standardized documentation of all peer review.

''(c) SUSPENSION OR TERMINATION OF DESIGNATION.—The Secretary may, for cause and after an opportunity for hearing, suspend or terminate any designation under subsection (a).''.

SEC. 9. AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) GRANTS, CONTRACTS, AND FELLOWSHIPS.—Section 212(a) (33 U.S.C. 1131(a)) is amended to read as follows:

''(a) AUTHORIZATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act—

''(A) $54,300,000 for fiscal year 1998;

''(B) $55,400,000 for fiscal year 1999; and

''(C) $56,500,000 for fiscal year 2000.

''(2) ZEBRA MUSSEL AND OYSTER DISEASE RESEARCH.—Of the amount authorized for a fiscal year under paragraph (1)—

''(A) up to $2,800,000 of the amount may be made available as provided in section 1301(b)(4)(A) of the Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 4741(b)(4)(A)) for competitive grants for university research on the zebra mussel; and

''(B) up to $2,000,000 of the amount may be made available for competitive grants for university research on oyster disease.''.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—Section 212(b) (33 U.S.C. 1131(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking so much as precedes paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

''(b) ADMINISTRATION.—

''(1) LIMITATION.—Of the amount appropriated for each fiscal year under subsection (a), an amount, not exceeding 5 percent of the lesser of the amount authorized under subsection (a) for the fiscal year or the amount appropriated under subsection (a) for the fiscal year, may be used for the administration of this Act, including section 209, by the National Sea Grant Office and the Administration.'';

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking ''subsections (a) and (c)'' and inserting ''subsection (a)''; and

(B) by striking ''(2)'' and inserting ''(2) LIMITATION ON USE OF OTHER AMOUNTS.—''; and

(3) by moving paragraph (2) 2 ems to the right, so that the left margin of paragraph (2) is aligned with the left margin of paragraph (1), as amended by paragraph (1) of this subsection.

(c) REPEAL.—Section 212 (33 U.S.C. 1131) is amended by repealing subsection (c) and redesignating subsections (d) and (e) in order as subsections (c) and (d).

(d) PROHIBITION ON LOBBYING; NOTICE OF REPROGRAMMING OR REORGANIZATION.—Section 212 (33 U.S.C. 1131), as amended by subsection (c) of this section, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(e) PROHIBITION OF LOBBYING ACTIVITIES.—None of the funds authorized by this section shall be available for any activity whose purpose is to influence legislation pending before the Congress, except that this subsection shall not prevent officers or employees of the United States or of its departments or agencies from communicating to Members of Congress on the request of any Member or to Congress, through the proper channels, requests for legislation or appropriations which they deem necessary for the efficient conduct of the public business.

''(f) NOTICE OF REPROGRAMMING.—If any funds authorized by this section are subject to a reprogramming action that requires notice to be provided to the Appropriations Committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate, notice of such action shall concurrently be provided to the Committees on Science and Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

''(g) NOTICE OF REORGANIZATION.—The Secretary shall provide notice to the Committees on Science, Resources, and Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and the Committees on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and Appropriations of the Senate, not later than 15 days before any major reorganization of any program, project, or activity of the National Sea Grant College Program.''.

SEC. 10. CLERICAL, CONFORMING, AND TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 203(3) (33 U.S.C. 1122(3)) is amended by striking ''the term'' and inserting ''The term''.

(2) Section 203(6) (33 U.S.C. 1122(6)) is amended by moving subparagraph (F) 2 ems to the right, so that the left margin of subparagraph (F) is aligned with the left margin of subparagraph (E).

(3) The heading for section 204 (33 U.S.C. 1124) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 204. NATIONAL SEA GRANT COLLEGE PROGRAM.''.

(4) Section 209 (33 U.S.C. 1128) is amended by striking all of the matter that follows the first full sentence through ''shall advise'', and inserting ''(b) DUTIES.—The panel shall advise''.

(5) Section 205(b)(3) (33 U.S.C. 1124(b)(3)) is amended by striking ''or section 206''.

(6) Section 204(d)(1) (33 U.S.C. 1123(d)(1)) is amended—

(A) by striking ''five positions'' and inserting ''one position''; and

(B) by striking ''the maximum rate for GS–18 of the General Schedule under section 5332'' and inserting ''a rate established by the Secretary, not to exceed the maximum daily rate payable under section 5376''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 204(b)(2) (33 U.S.C. 1123(b)(2)) is amended by striking ''maximum rate for GS–18'' and all that follows through the end of the sentence and inserting ''maximum rate payable under section 5376 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(2) Section 209 (33 U.S.C. 1128) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(3) by striking ''colleges and sea grant regional consortia'' and inserting ''institutions''; and

(B) in subsection (c)(1) in the last sentence in clause (A) by striking ''college, sea grant regional consortium,'' and inserting ''institution''.

(c) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 209(c)(5)(A) (33 U.S.C. 1128(c)(5)(A)) is amended by striking ''the daily rate for GS–18 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of title 5, United States Code'' and inserting ''a rate established by the Secretary, not to exceed the maximum daily rate payable under section 5376 of title 5, United States Code''.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FARR OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FARR of California:

Page 6, beginning at line 16, amend section 7 to read as follows:

SEC. 7. SEA GRANT INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM.

(a) AMENDMENT.—Section 3(a) of the Sea Grant Program Improvement Act of 1976 (33 U.S.C. 1124a(a)) is amended in paragraph (6), by striking ''living marine resources'' and all that follows through the end of the paragraph and inserting ''living marine resources.''.

(b) PROGRAM SUNSET.—

(1) REPEAL.—Section 3 of the Sea Grant Program Improvement Act of 1976 (33 U.S.C. 1124a) is repealed.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 209(b)(1) (33 U.S.C. 1128(b)(1)) is amended by striking ''and section 3 of the Sea Grant Program Improvement Act of 1976''.

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This subsection shall take effect October 1, 2000.

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment which essentially maintains the Sea Grant International Program authorization without limitation on the countries with which we can collaborate through the year 2000.

We are now becoming more and more aware of how our oceans and Great Lakes are truly international. We just heard of the issue of the zebra mussels which obviously is not just a United States issue, it is a Canadian issue. The very nature of the marine environment dictates that ocean resources are seldom, if ever, conveniently contained within one nation's boundaries.

On May 19 and 20 of this year, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WELDON] hosted an advisory committee on the protection of the seas here in this Capitol. I attended that with Vice President AL GORE, with the Speaker of the House, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GINGRICH]; Secretary of Defense, William Cohen; Secretary of the Navy, John Dalton; and fellow Representatives including the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST], the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. KENNEDY], the gentleman from California [Mr. BROWN], the gentleman from California [Mr. ROHRABACHER]; the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SAXTON], and others, as well as representatives from agencies and countries from around the world. We were all here to discuss the importance of oceans in the world's security.

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We must recognize that the need for international collaboration and conservation is indeed international, and our goal is of sustainable efforts. My amendment would extend the authorization through the year 2000, with the hope that in the intervening years we will dedicate money to this program and revisit it in the 3 years to judge whether it has merit.

It also opens up the program to be used to collaborate with any country which we believe would be advantageous to us to work with for marine resources issues. I want to make it clear that this program provides for international collaboration on research, education, and conservation, and that funding is only allowed to go to institutions of higher education, laboratories, and institutes in the United States and U.S. territories.

I will be glad to answer any questions on my amendment. I know of no opposition, and I would ask for an ''aye'' vote.

Mr. Chairman, I include for the RECORD the following document:

ANNEX IV

POTOMAC DECLARATION: TOWARD ENHANCED OCEAN SECURITY INTO THE THIRD MILLENIUM

The Vice-President of the United States of America, Hon. Al Gore; Speaker of the House of Representatives, Newt Gingrich; Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence of Portugal, Senhor Antonio Vitorino; Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Ms. Elizabeth Dowdeswell; Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations, Dr. Nay Htun; 215 governmental and other participants from Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, India, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Russian Federation, the Seychelles, South Africa, Sweden, Thailand, Ukraine, United Kingdom and the United States of America, including 18 ministers and deputy ministers; representatives of the following intergovernmental organisations: United Nations; UNEP; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); the World Bank; the International Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO; the Organisation of American States (OAS); and the Commission of the European Union; as well as members of the European Parliament and legislatures from Brazil, Philippines, and the United States; representatives of ACOPS and other non-governmental organisations (NGOs); and representatives of the scientific community and private sector adopted the following Declaration:

THE CONFERENCE

Recognising that:

Continuing intensification of human activity in coastal and marine areas will adversely affect marine and coastal ecosystems world-wide and threatens the well-being of the human population. The natural resource base of world fisheries is threatened by over exploitation, habitat degradation, introduction of alien species and loss of biological diversity. Human security is threatened by unsustainable food production, increased public health hazards and unemployment, which may contribute to escalating human conflicts. Humans themselves have entered into conflict with the very environment which supports them. It is vital to take immediate action to strengthen environmental security if global human security is to be sustained;

Climate change threatens to affect ocean levels and temperature, the land and peoples living in low elevation coastal regions, and species dependent on oceans and land touched by oceans. The oceans play an essential role in the planet's climate, though the mechanisms are poorly understood; and

Sustainable development, including conservation of the marine environment, can actually increase environmental, food and economic security and therefore provide a foundation for political security.

Recommended that:

1. Policies and action by all economic and social sectors adversely affecting the marine environment and resources should be made compatible with sustainable development in order to promote environmental, food and economic security, and to prevent conflicts over natural resources between and within states. Consciousness of the fact that poverty is a root cause of environmental problems must guide policy making. Wasteful consumption patterns must also be addressed.

2. Management of marine and coastal ecosystems, carried out within the framework of integrated coastal and watershed areas management and responsible fisheries, should be based on the full application of the precautionary principle and ecosystem approach, thus achieving the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components in marine and coastal ecosystems.

3. Scientific research should be increasingly directed towards the understanding of the marine and coastal ecosystems thus providing a basis for policies and action for their conservation and sustainable use. Such research would profit from greater and improved access to data which has been declassified or derived from national security systems, and should include use of innovative techniques for measurement of basic parameters. The possibilities of satellite monitoring of the marine environment should be exploited to the full.

4. International cooperation for the protection of the marine environment and the sustainable use of marine resources must be expanded following the framework of active implementation of the United Nations Law of the Sea Convention, and other relevant conventions and agreements in the fields of environment, fisheries and marine transport, among others. All governments that have not done so, should ratify UNCLOS, as amended in 1994, given that it is an historical international agreement which establishes global maritime boundaries and provides a framework for balancing governance of marine resources, conservation, and traditional freedoms of navigation for trade and naval movements. Binding agreements such as the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Framework Convention on Climate Change should also be ratified by all governments as soon as possible. Moreover, initiatives such as the Global Plan of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Sources and the International Coral Reef Initiative, should also be actively supported. Degradation of the marine environment, not yet covered by international agreements, such as the problems posed by hazardous organic substances, should be addressed as soon as possible in an integrated manner. Regional cooperation for the protection of the marine environment and sustainable fisheries should be strengthened and coordinated.

5. It is of paramount importance to deepen our current understanding of the root causes of the environmental issues in terms of market failures, inadequacies in policy and governance, and deficiencies in information. A profound interdisciplinary study, bridging social and physical sciences and integrating seas and associated land catchment areas, is required at a national, regional and global level. This should lead to practical measures to address the root causes of the problems themselves. Initiatives such as the recently proposed GEF Global International Water Assessment (GIWA) should be supported.

6. In order to preserve the availability and health of the world's fisheries, effective conservation measures based on the FAO Code of Conduct of Responsible Fishing and the UN Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish, should be put into place. Harvesting capacities should be controlled, management institutions established, fish habitat protected and the necessary scientific knowledge and data pursued. Major efforts should be made to strengthen decision making in regional fisheries organizations or arrangements.

7. Data gathering systems should be put in to place so that the information and knowledge is available for wise decision-making, especially in the coastal zones. These observation systems should be used to ensure continuous benefit. Governments should actively support global oceanic observation systems at a national, regional and global level. Scientific research and information should be directed towards wise decision-making in marine and coastal areas.

8. The end of the cold war and diminution of the risk of global conflict has opened up new possibilities for utilizing national security systems formerly devoted to military activities for peaceful purposes and, in particular, for enhancing the capacity for environmental protection and for sustainable development. The military establishment should share with other societal sectors its enormous scientific and technological capabilities in order to improve our understanding of the functioning of the coastal and marine ecosystems, a condition to enhance environmental security of marine and coastal areas. Each nation should initiate a review of their sensitive data and information, as pioneered by Russia and the US, for declassification and use in diagnosing environmental problems and expanding our knowledge base.

9. Environmental considerations should be incorporated into all sectors of government, while empowering environmental ministries to actively promote this development. Civil society should also be empowered through greater access to environmental information and more active participation in decision-

making. This is of particular relevance for local communities which have traditionally inhabited coastal zones and made use of marine resources.

10. Concerted national and international efforts should be undertaken to introduce environmental studies into all levels of formal school curricula at a global level, in order to eliminate environmental illiteracy, increase environmental awareness, and promote deeper environmental ethics. Up-to-date scientific knowledge about the oceans should be popularised and disseminated to the public both through formal education and creative communication channels such as arts, music, and multi-media. In support of this effort, the year 2000 should be declared as the ''Year of Environmental Awareness'' by the UN General Assembly at its forthcoming Special Session.

11. Efforts should be directed at national, regional, and global levels for mitigation and adaptation to global climate change, as it is likely to threaten the lives and livelihood of millions of people via sea-level rise, changes in ocean salinity, temperature, and production of fisheries and other aquatic life. Climate change affects the economic, environmental and food security of nations. Therefore multilateral and bilateral cooperation should be enhanced to reduce the negative effects of climate change.

12. Given the urgent and imperative need to fully implement the above recommendations, a concrete action plan should be developed to elaborate problems and root causes, and to propose specific actions by ACOPS, and to recommend appropriate organisations and parties to bear responsibility for the implementation of the measures. Such an action plan could be presented to the ACOPS/GLOBE Conference (Stockholm, January 1998) and could be adopted at its ministerial segment. The Conference will inaugurate the 1998 International Year of the Oceans.

13. The Potomac Declaration should be submitted, through the host country, to: the Special Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, to be held in June 1997; to appropriate United Nations Agencies and regional organisations, including regional economic integration communities; appropriate government agencies; legislative bodies, including GLOBE, Asia Pacific Parliamentarians for Environment and Development, and the International Parliamentary Union; appropriate representatives of the private sector; and local authorities and non-governmental organisations.

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

Mr. Chairman, the Farr amendment will maintain authorization of the Sea Grant International Program which promotes shared marine activities in nations which have mutual interest with the United States.

As we all know, the world is 70 percent covered with water, and the oceans and their resources recognize no political boundaries. It is helpful to our national interests to have a mechanism through which we can collaborate with other coastal nations on research that will ultimately affect all of us, so I believe the Farr amendment is well-intended, well-written, and I rise in support, and ask others on this side of the aisle to support his amendment as well.

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

Mr. Chairman, I also rise in support of the Farr amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there further debate on the amendment?

If not, the question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. FARR].

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further amendments?

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. TAUZIN

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TAUZIN:

Page 8, strike line 24 and all that follows through page 9, line 3, and insert the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act—

''(A) $55,300,000 for fiscal year 1998;

''(B) $56,400,000 for fiscal year 1999; and

''(C) $57,500,000 for fiscal year 2000.

Page 9, line 4, strike ''DISEASE''.

Page 9, strike lines 14 though 16 and insert the following:

''(B) up to $3,000,000 of the amount may be made available for competitive grants for university research on oyster diseases and oyster-related human health risks.''.

Mr. TAUZIN (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Chairman, the amendment I offer today is an amendment to provide authority for up to $3 million of the amount that may be available for competitive grants for university research on oyster diseases and oyster-related human health risks.

Oysters are an important national resource in America. They are a safe and nutritional meat protein that provides many benefits to those who enjoy eating them. Of course, millions are consumed each year. But research into health-related aspects of oyster growing and harvesting and sales and consumption in America is very important.

Earlier this year the President called for the national food safety initiative. The proposal we make today is consistent with the President's approach of developing positive and practical solutions to improve food safety. The program brings the Sea Grant scientists and the oyster industry together to find solutions to concerns related to oysters' health and particularly to diseases that might be related to humans, who enjoy eating oysters in America.

This amendment provides for an increased authorization of $1 million in each of the fiscal years 1998, 1999, and the year 2000, and the authority to make available those moneys for competitive grants at Sea Grant universities around the country.

Sea Grant universities are currently in fact doing a great deal of work in this area. This amendment is meant to make sure that not only the oyster diseases are studied but oyster-related health concerns to humans who enjoy oyster products in America are also studied and, indeed, identified, and taken care of in this country.

I urge the committee to adopt this amendment. It is very much in line with the excellent work the Sea Grant College Program authorization has already accomplished in many areas, and will compliment the work already being done by many Sea Grant universities in this country in this important health and food safety area.

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

I rise to compliment the gentleman from Louisiana for a very well thought out amendment, Mr. Chairman. Obviously New Jersey's Sea Grant Program involves some research relative to oysters. This is a side of the aisle, different but equally important angle. I offer my strong support and ask others to do the same.

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

Mr. Chairman, we have no opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. TAUZIN]. We are all oyster lovers.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any further debate on the amendment?

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. TAUZIN].

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. TRAFICANT

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TRAFICANT:

At the end of the bill, insert the following new section:

SEC. 11. BUY AMERICAN.

(a) COMPLIANCE WITH BUY AMERICAN ACT.—No funds appropriated pursuant to section 212(a), as amended by this Act, may be expended by an entity unless the entity agrees that in expending the assistance the entity will comply with sections 2 through 4 of the Act of March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a–10c, popularly known as the ''Buy American Act'').

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—In the case of any equipment or products that may be authorized to be purchased with financial assistance provided under section 212(a), as amended by this Act, it is the sense of Congress that entities receiving such assistance should, in expending the assistance, purchase only American-made equipment and products.

(c) NOTICE TO RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE.—In providing financial assistance under section 212(a), as amended by this Act, the Secretary of Commerce shall provide to each recipient of the assistance a notice describing the statement made in subsection (a) by the Congress.

Mr. TRAFICANT (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Chairman, I too am concerned about zebra mussels and oyster diseases. I certainly wish and hope that I never get any of them.

My amendment is a little bit different. It deals with a buy-American

provision. Just briefly, 90 percent of American workers, according to an analysis performed by the Philadelphia Inquirer, 90 percent, by major print media, it says that 90 percent of American workers are worried about losing their jobs, their homes, and maybe their pensions. They have never seen so much fear in the workplace.

They also said for every $1 of income there is $2 of debt for American workers. Individual bankruptcies hit an all-time record, an all-time record level. Credit card debt is at an all-time level, manufacturing jobs continue to leave, and the trade deficit with Japan and China is so much we cannot count it.

So my amendment basically says when expending the dollars under this Sea Grant Program, they shall comply with the buy-American laws and do everything possible competitively to buy American-made goods and products, and there shall be a notice made to recipients of assistance of the concerns of Congress, and their encouragement of them to buy American.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for an ''aye'' vote on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any further debate on the amendment?

If not, the question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT].

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further amendments?

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SHADEGG

Mr. SHADEGG. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SHADEGG:

At the end of the amendment, add the following new tile:

TITLE II—GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN PREVENTION ACT

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Government Shutdown Prevention Act''.

SEC. 202. CONTINUING FUNDING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—If any regular appropriation bill for fiscal year 1998 does not become law prior to the beginning of fiscal year 1998 or a joint resolution making continuing appropriations is not in effect, there is appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, such sums as may be necessary to continue any program, project, or activity for which funds were provided in fiscal year 1997.

(b) LEVEL OF FUNDING.—Appropriations and funds made available, and authority granted, for a program, project, or activity for fiscal year 1998 pursuant to this title shall be at 100 percent of the rate of operations that was provided for the program, project, or activity in fiscal year 1997 in the corresponding regular appropriation Act for fiscal year 1997.

(c) PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY.—Appropriations and funds made available, and authority granted, for fiscal year 1998 pursuant to this title for a program, project, or activity shall be available for the period beginning with the first day of a lapse in appropriations and ending with the earlier of—

(1) the date on which the applicable regular appropriation bill for fiscal year 1998 becomes law (whether or not that law provides for that program, project, or activity) or a continuing resolution making appropriations becomes law, as the case may be; or

(2) the last day of fiscal year 1998.

SEC. 203. TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL—An appropriation of funds made available, or authority granted, for a program, project, or activity for fiscal year 1998 pursuant to this title shall be made available to the extent and in the manner which would be provided by the pertinent appropriations Act for fiscal year 1997, including all of the terms and conditions and the apportionment schedule imposed with respect to the appropriation made or funds made available for fiscal year 1997 or authority granted for the program, project, or activity under current law.

(b) EXTENT AND MANNER.—Appropriations made by this title shall be available to the extent and in the manner which would be provided by the pertinent appropriations Act.

SEC. 204. COVERAGE.

Appropriations and funds made available, and authority granted, for any program, project, or activity for fiscal year 1998 pursuant to this title shall cover all obligations or expenditures incurred for that program, project, or activity during the portion of fiscal year 1998 for which this title applies to that program, project, or activity.

SEC. 205. EXPENDITURES.

Expenditures made for a program, project, or activity for fiscal year 1998 pursuant to this title shall be charged to the applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization whenever a regular appropriation bill or a joint resolution making continuing appropriations until the end of fiscal year 1998 providing for that program, project, or activity for that period becomes law.

SEC. 206. INITIATING OR RESUMING A PROGRAM, PROJECT, OR ACTIVITY.

No appropriation or funds made available or authority granted pursuant to this title shall be used to initiate or resume any program, project, or activity for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were not available during fiscal year 1997.

SEC. 207. PROTECTION OF OTHER OBLIGATIONS.

Nothing in this title shall be construed to effect Government obligations mandated by other law, including obligations with respect to Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, and veterans benefits.

SEC. 208. DEFINITION.

In this title, the term ''regular appropriation bill'' means any annual appropriation bill making appropriations, otherwise making funds available, or granting authority, for any of the following categories of programs, projects, and activities:

(1) Agriculture, rural development, and related agencies programs.

(2) The Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies.

(3) The Department of Defense.

(4) The government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of the District.

(5) The Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.

(6) The Departments of Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices.

(7) Energy and water development.

(8) Foreign assistance and related programs.

(9) The Department of the Interior and related agencies.

(10) Military construction.

(11) The Department of Transportation and related agencies.

(12) The Treasury Department, the U.S. Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies.

(13) The Legislative Branch.

Before section 1, insert the following:

TITLE I—NATIONAL SEA GRANT COLLEGE PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION

Mr. SHADEGG (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Chairman, I object that this amendment is not germane to the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from California [Mr. FARR] reserve his point of order, or is the gentleman from California making his point of order at this time?

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Chairman, I raise a point of order on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman makes a point of order that the amendment is not germane.

Does the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. SHADEGG] wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. SHADEGG. I do, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arizona [Mr. SHADEGG] is recognized on the point of order.

Mr. SHADEGG. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me this is in fact very germane. It has to do with the operations of the Federal Government. It is clear to me we do not need to see another Federal Government shutdown. It is important that we take steps now to ensure that Federal employees not lose their jobs, and that we not go through that scenario again.

This is a proposal to assure the American people that we do not once again face the prospect of shutting down the Government, and to assure that neither side blackmails the other to ensure or to force increased spending. It seems to me that is germane to this measure. It seems to me it will place this Congress and the U.S. Government in the position that we all agree it should be in.

The President has said that we should never again shut down the Government. He made that statement both in January, twice in January, and once again in March of this year. This measure, I believe, is germane in that it assures that Federal employees, veterans, Social Security recipients, all of those who depend upon the services of the Federal Government, would not lose their jobs.

In addition, Mr. Chairman, it assures that we will not face a situation where one side can blackmail the other side into increasing more spending. It is identical to the provision which was offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GEKAS] last week, and it takes important steps that this Government needs to take to assure that

operations continue when we reach the end of the fiscal year.

It seems to me that if that is not germane to this legislation and the operations of this Government, then it ought to be germane and it ought to be allowed to have a vote at this particular time. I would urge that it is germane, I would urge that it is important that we make it clear to the people of America that we will not ever again shut down the Government, nor will we allow one side to threaten the other side in a blackmail.

It is quite evident that the President wants to use the threat of a shutdown in this Congress in order to force increased spending. I think that is inappropriate. This is a proposal offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GEKAS] to accomplish a very important task for this Nation. It seems to me essential that we act upon it and that we act upon it now.

Whether we send it to the President as a freestanding bill or we send it to the President attached to this measure, it is important that we assure all of those who rely upon Government services that spending will continue, that certain minimal services will be preserved.

It is also important for those who pay the tax bill that we not allow spending to get out of hand, and that we not allow one side to blackmail the other into spending more money with the threat of a Government shutdown hanging over our heads. It seems to me clearly germane to this issue and very important that we act on this, and that we act on it now. What we were seeking to do last year was serious.

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Chairman, I call for regular order and a point of order. This is an authorization bill, not an appropriations bill.

Mr. GEKAS. Point of order, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. FARR of California. It has to do with sea grants.

The CHAIRMAN. The Members will suspend.

The gentleman from Arizona [Mr. SHADEGG] should confine his remarks simply to the question of the point of order. With that admonition, the gentleman may proceed.

Mr. GEKAS. Point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GEKAS] wish to be heard on the germaneness point of order?

Mr. GEKAS. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GEKAS].

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Chairman, we have had a recurring battle over the years as to whether or not this type of amendment would be germane to a subject like the one that is presently on the floor. We are trying to convince the Parliamentarian and the Speaker's office that when we talk about a matter that has to do with a continuation of Government, to prevent shutdown of Government by a transition type of mechanism that we are constantly proposing, that we are, in effect, allowing this measure today to actually go into effect, because if we do have to shut down Government, then this measure and all its sister measures will be of no avail. They will be of no force, because during the shutdown of Government they will go out of existence.

That is why we say that a motion, an amendment that would continue Government, prevent Government shutdown, facilitates this legislation, the subject matter that is on the floor here. Although it has to do with perhaps a budget concept, the very existence of the agency that would be promulgating and continuing the work of the subject matter of this would be in jeopardy if the Government shuts down. That is why we feel this is germane.

The CHAIRMAN. If no other Member desires to argue on the point of order, the Chair is prepared to rule.

Does the gentleman from California [Mr. FARR] simply wish to submit the issue to the Chair with respect to germaneness?

Mr. FARR of California. I do, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment involves legislative jurisdictions and subject matters, to wit, appropriations, beyond those in the pending bill, and pursues purposes different from those pursued in the bill. The amendment is not germane. The point of order is sustained.

□ 1215

Are there further amendments to the bill?

If not, the question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended, was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PEASE) having resumed the chair, Mr. ROGAN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 437) to reauthorize the National Sea Grant College Program Act, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 164, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment to the amendment in the nature of a substitute adopted by the Committee of the Whole? If not, the question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

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

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

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 422, nays 3, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 208]

YEAS—422

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Allen
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baesler
Baker
Baldacci
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Bartlett
Bass
Bateman
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berman
Berry
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Bliley
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant
Bunning
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Capps
Cardin
Carson
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth
Christensen
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Cook
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crapo
Cubin
Cummings
Cunningham
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
Dellums
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Ensign
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Fattah
Fawell
Fazio
Filner
Flake
Foglietta
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fowler
Fox
Frank (MA)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Furse
Gallegly
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green
Greenwood
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Hansen
Harman
Hastert
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefner
Herger
Hill
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (WI)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kim
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kleczka
Klink
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Latham

LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Livingston
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manton
Manzullo
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McDermott
McGovern
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Metcalf
Mica
Millender-McDonald
Miller (FL)
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Molinari
Mollohan
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Neal
Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Pappas
Parker
Pascrell
Pastor
Paxon
Payne
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Poshard
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Redmond
Regula
Reyes
Riggs
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryun
Sabo
Salmon
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaefer, Dan
Schaffer, Bob
Schumer
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Smith, Adam
Smith, Linda
Snowbarger
Snyder
Solomon
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stabenow
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Stokes
Strickland
Stump
Stupak
Sununu
Talent
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Thomas
Thompson
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tierney
Torres
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Upton
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watkins
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Weygand
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Wise
Wolf
Woolsey
Wynn
Yates
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—3

Hefley
Paul
Taylor (MS)

NOT VOTING—9

Andrews
Barton
Largent
Lipinski
Miller (CA)
Pombo
Schiff
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)

□ 1236

Mr. BERMAN changed his 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.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 437, the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 208, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yes.''

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I, the pending business is the question of the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 366, noes 50, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 209]

AYES—366

Ackerman
Aderholt
Allen
Archer
Bachus
Baesler
Baker
Baldacci
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Bartlett
Bass
Bateman
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berman
Berry
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Bliley
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady
Brown (FL)
Bryant
Bunning
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Capps
Cardin
Carson
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Christensen
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Collins
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Cook
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crapo
Cubin
Cummings
Cunningham
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
Dellums
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Fattah
Flake
Foglietta
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fowler
Frank (MA)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Furse
Gallegly
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green
Greenwood
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Hansen
Harman
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefner
Herger
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (WI)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kim
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kleczka
Klink
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Levin
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Livingston
Lofgren
Lowey
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Manton
Manzullo
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McGovern
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Mica
Millender-McDonald
Miller (FL)
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Molinari
Mollohan
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Myrick
Nadler
Neal
Nethercutt
Neumann
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Pappas
Parker
Pastor
Paul
Paxon
Payne
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Rangel
Redmond
Regula
Reyes
Riggs
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryun
Salmon
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaefer, Dan
Schumer
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Smith, Adam
Snowbarger
Snyder
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stabenow
Stark
Stenholm
Stokes
Strickland
Stump
Talent
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Thomas
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tierney
Torres
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Upton
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Watkins
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Wexler
Weygand
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Wise
Wolf
Woolsey
Wynn
Yates
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOES—50

Abercrombie
Borski
Brown (CA)
Brown (OH)
Chenoweth
Clay
Coburn
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
English
Ensign
Etheridge
Fazio
Filner
Fox
Frost
Gephardt
Gibbons
Hastings (FL)
Hefley
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hulshof
Kelly
Kucinich
Lewis (GA)
LoBiondo
Maloney (NY)
McDermott
McNulty
Metcalf
Ney
Oberstar
Pascrell
Pickett
Poshard
Ramstad
Sabo
Schaffer, Bob
Smith, Linda
Solomon
Stearns
Stupak
Sununu
Taylor (MS)
Thompson
Tiahrt
Wamp
Waters
Weller

NOT VOTING—18

Andrews
Armey
Barton
Burr
Fawell
Gekas
Gordon
Hill
Largent
Lewis (CA)
Lipinski
Lucas
Miller (CA)
Murtha
Pombo
Schiff
Smith (NJ)
Walsh

□ 1254

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.