NAYS—174

Abercrombie	Gutierrez	Oberstar
Ackerman	Harman	Obey
Allen	Hastings (FL)	Olver
Andrews	Hefner	Ortiz
Baesler	Hilliard	Owens
Baldacci	Hinchey	Pallone
Barcia	Hinojosa	Pascrell
Barrett (WI)	Hooley	Pastor
Bentsen	Hoyer	Payne
Berman	Jackson (IL)	Pomeroy
Berry	Jackson-Lee (TX)	Poshard
Bishop	Jefferson	Price (NC)
Blagojevich	Johnson (CT)	Rahall
Blumenauer	Johnson (WI)	Rangel
Bonior	Johnson, E. B.	Reyes
Borski	Kanjorski	Rivers
Boswell	Kennedy (MA)	Rodriguez
Boucher	Kennedy (RI)	Rothman
Brown (CA)	Kennelly	Roybal-Allard
Brown (FL)	Kildee	Rush
Brown (OH)	Kind (WI)	Sabo
Cardin	Kucinich	Sanchez
Carson	LaFalce	Sanders
Clay	Lampson	Sandlin
Clayton	Lantos	Sawyer
Clement	Levin	Schumer
Clyburn	Lewis (GA)	Scott
Conyers	Lofgren	Serrano
Costello	Lowey	Sherman
Coyne	Luther	Skaggs
Cramer	Maloney (CT)	Skelton
Cummings	Maloney (NY)	Slaughter
Davis (FL)	Manton	Smith, Adam
Davis (IL)	Markey	Snyder
DeGette	Martinez	Spratt
Delahunt	Mascara	Stabenow
DeLauro	Matsui	Stark
Deutsch	McCarthy (MO)	Stokes
Dicks	McCarthy (NY)	Stupak
Dingell	McDermott	Tanner
Dixon	McGovern	Tauscher
Doggett	McHale	Thompson
Dooley	McIntyre	Thurman
Edwards	McKinney	Tierney
Engel	McNulty	Torres
Etheridge	Meehan	Towns
Farr	Meek (FL)	Velazquez
Fattah	Menendez	Vento
Fazio	Millender-McDonald	Visclosky
Filner	Miller (CA)	Waters
Forbes	Minge	Watt (NC)
Ford	Mink	Waxman
Frank (MA)	Moakley	Wexler
Frost	Moran (VA)	Weygand
Furse	Murtha	Wise
Gejdenson	Nadler	Woolsey
Gephardt	Neal	Wynn
Gordon		Yates
Green		

NOT VOTING—14

Becerra	Gonzalez	Klink
Burton	Hall (OH)	McKeon
Cannon	Herger	Pickering
Dellums	Istook	Schiff
Eshoo	Kilpatrick	

□ 1250

Mr. SNYDER changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Mr. EVANS 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.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. ISTOOK. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 9, I was unavoidably detained en route by traffic. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea''.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, on roll call vote 9, I inadvertently voted ''aye.'' I intended to vote ''no.''

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 2846, PROHIBITION ON FEDERALLY SPONSORED NATIONAL TESTING

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the engrossment of the bill, H.R. 2846, the Clerk be authorized to make technical corrections and conforming changes to the bill.

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

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2846, the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 2021

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 2021.

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

There was no objection.

RONALD REAGAN WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 349 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 349

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (S. 1575) to rename the Washington National Airport located in the District of Columbia and Virginia as the ''Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport''. The bill shall be considered as read for amendment. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure; and (2) one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, for the purposes of debate only, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY), my very good friend, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for debate purposes only.

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

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, this resolution is a closed rule providing for consideration of S. 1575, which is a bill to rename the Washington National Airport as the, and listen carefully, as the Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport. That will be the name of the airport, if this bill passes.

The rule provides for 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Transportation. The rule also provides that the bill shall be considered as read. Finally, the bill provides 1 motion to recommit.

Mr. Speaker, the passage of this rule will bring us one step closer to finishing the task of renaming the National Airport after a truly great American and an outstanding President, Ronald Wilson Reagan.

At this time I include for the RECORD 2 articles, one which appeared back in 1993 by myself in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and the other by Donald Devine, the former Director of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management that appeared in today's papers.

A TRIBUTE TO RONALD REAGAN

(By Hon. Jerry Solomon)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 1995, the gentleman from New York, [Mr. SOLOMON] is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I take this special order tonight to pay tribute to a great American, the greatest American that I have ever known, and that is President Ronald Reagan. As you know, I had intended to hold this event last night as a birthday present for the former President, but the House was occupied on an even better birthday present, passage of the line item veto. And what better birthday present could be offered to the President and to Mrs. Reagan than to complete the unfinished business of the Reagan revolution?

I know I speak for every Member of this House, Mr. Speaker, and virtually all Americans in offering President Reagan and his beloved First Lady, Nancy, our prayers and our very best wishes on this very wonderful occasion.

Mr. Speaker, what do you get for the man who has everything, so that saying goes? Well, Mr. Speaker, as we observe President Reagan's birthday, a better question is how do we appropriately honor a man who has done so much for us, for our country and for the cause of freedom around the world? Our tribute this evening should extend beyond the President's accomplishments in office, although they are numerous, too numerous to mention here tonight.

Let us examine Ronald Reagan's record with the benefit of historical reflections. The story has been told that during his darkest hours, President Nixon was reassured by those around him that history would treat him well. Ever sharp and skeptical, President Nixon shot back, ''That depends on who is writing the history.'' In the case of Ronald

Reagan, Mr. Speaker, most of those writing the history of his Presidency have done everything in their power to turn light into darkness, achievement into failure and hope into despair.

Those of us who stood shoulder to shoulder with Ronald Reagan from the very beginning are here today on the occasion of his 84th birthday to say that we are not going to let them get away with it anymore.

Ronald Reagan's views now occupy the center, the main street, of American politics. Look at some recent House votes, the balanced budget amendment passed this House by 300 to 132; unfunded mandates reform to implement the new federalism Ronald Reagan espoused passed this House by a vote of 360 to 74, and the line item veto just the other day, 294 yeses to only 134 noes. All of these measures passed with substantial Democratic support from the other side of the aisle as well, good conservative Democrats voting for the Ronald Reagan programs that we were unable to deliver a number of years ago.

And, yes, Mr. Speaker, throughout the proceedings of the 104th Congress and, indeed, through the election of 1996, coming up, a history debate has been resolved in favor of the ideals articulated by President Reagan and his remarkable vision.

Over the last 15 years, President Reagan's goals were subject to the most robust scrutiny that our system of democracy has to offer. During the 1994 election, some liberal Democrats even campaigned against the Contract With America on the basis that the contract was a continuation of what, of the Reagan legacy. Can you imagine?

Well, Mr. Speaker, the actions of this Congress are evidence that President Reagan's legacy has not just endured that test of scrutiny and criticism but that it flourishes today to the benefit of all Americans.

It is useful to look back, however, in order to more fully savor and appreciate President Reagan's vision. American morale in the 1970's, think back, could not have been lower. President Jimmy Carter declared us in a state of malaise. Ronald Reagan's Presidency was what turned things around. Ronald Reagan's economic policies triggered the largest and longest peacetime extension of our economy in the history of this Nation.

Nineteen million new jobs were created. Incomes grew at all levels and new industries and technologies flourished and exports exploded. Why? Because President Reagan, he cut taxes, he slowed the growth of domestic spending and regulation, and he restored faith in what he liked to call the magic of the marketplace.

That magic then caught on all around the globe. Remember, my colleagues, the world in 1980 was a very different place than it is today. The Soviet Union was continuing a massive arms buildup, bolstering the formidable number of missiles already pointed at the West, and at cities right here in the United States of America. Soviet troops were marching literally through Afghanistan. Do you remember that? Eastern Europe suffered under the boot of totalitarian regimes, and the Berlin Wall scarred the face of Europe.

The United States military was described back in those days as a hollow force, and our citizens were held hostage by thugs in a place call Iran. Do you remember that?

Our world today contains pockets of instability, but the simple fact is that democratic tide that has swept this globe in the last 5 years is a direct result of Ronald Reagan's Presidency. The man and his policies were essential to freedom's march across this globe. It was Ronald Reagan who faced down the nuclear freezeniks in this Congress and in Western Europe by deploying the Pershing II in West Germany.

Eventually this deployment and a policy called Peace Through Strength, Mr. Speaker, that you and I helped to formulate, forced the Soviets to the bargaining table. The result in 1987 was the IMF Treaty, the first agreement to eliminate an entire class of weapons. Ronald Reagan turned out to be right on that issue.

It was Ronald Reagan who armed freedom fighters in Afghanistan and in Nicaragua, allowing those nations to determine the course of their own destiny. Ronald Reagan was right.

It was Ronald Reagan who said this country had a moral obligation to defend its citizens from nuclear attach, and that we had to strive for something better than that and the same policy of mutually assured destruction with weapons aimed at every city in America. He said we must work for the day when nuclear missiles were no longer pointed at American cities.

But the experts laughed, and they ridiculed. ''This is nothing more than a naive daydream of a silly old man.'' Do you remember reading those headlines by the liberal press in this country? But you know what, again, Ronald Reagan was right. President Reagan pointed out from the start that the Soviet system was morally and financially bankrupt. Such a system, he argued, could not bear the cost of occupying Eastern Europe.

What was the ultimate result of Ronald Reagan's Peace Through Strength policies? Well, as Ronald Reagan used to say, the Soviet Union collapsed and captured nations all around this world were freed from the atheistic tyranny of the tentacles of communism.

Once again. Ronald Reagan was right.

It was Ronald Reagan who stood under the shadow of the Berlin Wall, which you all remember, and said, ''Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall.'' I will never forget his saying that. The experts laughed again, and decried his pleas as a public relations stunt. Do you remember that? But Ronald Reagan was right again as he always was. Ronald Reagan encouraged us to maintain a strong defense in case the United States was forced to defend its interests in any remote corner of the globe, and after all, that is the reason this Republic of States was formed, to provide for a common defense, to protect America's interests around the world.

Given this, should anyone really be surprised that our Armed Forces performed so well during the Persian Gulf war? President Bush and General Schwartzkopf were able to lead our troops magnificently and to bring them home with astonishingly low casualties. Do you remember that? Once again, Ronald Reagan was right. Those of us who served in the House at the time and fought President Reagan's fights right here on this floor were so proud to do so.

I was honored that President Reagan signed my legislation to create the Department of Veterans Affairs so that we could guarantee that, with an all-volunteer military, it would work.

As a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. I was so, proud to carry his water for a foreign policy respected around the world by friends and foe alike, and it was a privilege to join these battles, looking back at the enormous good that came of those policies. But, Mr. Speaker, more than any specific policy, we must salute Ronald Reagan's ability to bring out the best in us as a nation. He consoled us on the evening of the *Challenger* disaster. Do you remember that? It was a sad day in our history.

And on the 40th anniversary of the D-Day landing. Mr. Speaker, President Reagan painted a vivid picture of the scene on that day and genuinely proposed that we, we dedicate ourselves to the cause for which those soldiers gave a last full measure of devotion.

He never offended us with staged prayers or phony flag placements. He words and his gestures were all genuine, and, as proud as we should be of his many accomplishments, Mr. Speaker, it is a sad commentary that it took over 5 years longer, over 5 years longer, to tear down the wall of resistance to the line-item veto and the balanced budget amendment. It took 5 years longer than it did to tear down the Berlin Wall and the Iron Curtain.

Ronald Reagan inspired a generation of young people to ignore the cynical bombardment of the media and hold dear the American heritage: ''hopeful, big-hearted, idealistic, daring, decent and fair,'' as he described it during his second inaugural address.

Mr. Speaker, last night 1,000 supporters turned out for a birthday party, including the former British Prime Minister Maggie Thatcher, that I attended along with many of you to pay tribute to this great President Ronald Reagan. We were so fortunate to have him as our President during that period of time in the history of our country, and at this time I would yield to a Democrat, one of the finest Members of this House, the gentleman from California (Mr. CONDIT). He is an outstanding Member.

POACHING ON REAGAN'S LEGACY

(By Donald Devine)

As Ronald Reagan celebrates his 87th birthday tomorrow, he is recognized now even by most of his critics as the most influential president since Franklin Roosevelt. Bill Clinton—struggling for mere survival—still tries rhetorically to denigrate this record. But he adds his unacknowledged acquiescence by the facts of his puny budget increases—his voice is forced to request millions and will acquire less, while his heart lusts billions—and his abject submission to his predecessor's vision, by his concession: ''The era of big government is over.''

As Lady Thatcher put it in her Heritage Foundation lecture, while it is ''an irony that it is an administration of instinctive spenders and regulators that now is reaping much of the political reward,'' the unmistakable fact is that ''today's American prosperity in the late 1990s is the result, above all, of the fundamental shift of direction President Reagan promoted in the 1980s.'' Successor conservative leaders in both his and her countries first departed from this program and then were frustrated that they were unable to re-create it.

Yet, if Ronald Reagan himself ran in the year 2000, he would not run on the Reagan platform. Despite the plethora of rightist leaders trying to poach the Reagan legacy, it is too late: His set of policies is passe. All conservatives can learn from President Reagan now is his basic philosophy and his character. As Dinesh D'Souza puts it in his new book, ''Ronald Reagan: How an Ordinary Man Became an Extraordinary Leader,'' it is sufficient to learn that he ''had a vision for America, he was not afraid to act, and he believed in the good sense and decency of the American people.'' Vision, courage, good sense and decency were the essence of Ronald Reagan, as they were of his view of America. While he deeply valued the conservative values of the Founders, what made him such a leader was his courage and good sense, including being able to see the world both clearly as it was and idealistically as it should be.

There is much talk about optimism being the secret of President Reagan's success. But it was not a sunny optimism that skirted tough issues. As Mr. D'Souza documents, he often went courageously against literally all ''expert'' opinion, not only on obviously big

issues such as his refusal to concede the Strategic Defense Initiative to get an arms agreement with the Soviet Union but also when he boldly confronted Libya, invaded Grenada, shut down the air controllers union, and even refused to cancel his visit to the Bitburg cemetery. Contrary to those who now see him as assertive generally in foreign policy, he was also prudent enough to be almost disengaged on major foreign issues like South Africa, Chile and Haiti. He had enormous courage to act and the prudence not to risk American treasure nor blood unless absolutely necessary.

While President Reagan will be most remembered for his critical role in ending the Cold War, his domestic legacy of taming the welfare state might be greater in the long run. Many thought he lacked courage here and even Mr. D'Souza believes he did not reduce domestic spending. Yet, the facts show he reduced non-defense spending hundreds of billions, from 17.9 to 16.4 percent of gross national product. Indeed, a return to the Founders' idea of limited government was equal to his passion against the evil empire. At his first Inaugural he was clear he ''was not cutting government spending just to save money, but to return power to states, communities and citizens.'' Consequently, William Kristol and David Brooks' National Greatness Conservatism, when it claims ''the revitalization of our local civic culture depends, ultimately, on our national political health,'' and that ''America won't be good locally if it isn't great nationally,'' has it quite backward in the Reagan philosophy. To Ronald Reagan, it is communities and individual that make us great.

Virginia I. Postrel and James K. Glassman were closer when they responded that Kristol-Brooks conservatives ''confuse small government with no government and neutral government with vice.'' Lacking faith in non-governmental and community institutions to solve problems, ''national-greatness conservatives are desperately seeking the moral equivalent of the Cold War'' to keep the national government busy. Yet, Postrel-Glassman's emphasis upon individual happiness, private pursuits and avoiding ''gloom and doom'' at all costs, is at variance with the urgency with which Ronald Reagan viewed America's departure from limited government and how difficult he thought it would be to rebuild private institutions. For he believed big government had grievously wounded the nation and he had a sense of urgency for its reform.

Ronald Reagan was and still would be moved by the fact that 1 out of 3 American children are born to unmarried mothers and that, for the first time in history, these accumulating 1.2 millions per year will not have a family to guide them. His solution would not be some Clinton-Light additional millions to some silly, bureaucratic child-care program but an urgent desire to break the government-supported incentives in welfare that reward this behavior.

Unlike members of Congress prematurely claiming success, he would face the fact that, at the last moment, the Republicans caved on the largest part of welfare and dropped Medicaid reform; and they later kept silent when President Clinton, paying off his public sector union friends, doomed workfare by not allowing those on welfare to get their most likely job, on a government payroll.

Mr. Reagan would not claim success on education because the GOP spent as much as Mr. Clinton but face the fact that only 40 percent of eighth grade urban children have basic reading, math or science skills. More shocking, only 60 percent of suburban students have. That is, even 40 percent in the prosperous areas are not taught basic educational skills in the near-monopoly government schools as a result, not of oversight, but of a plan to de-emphasize these skills because failure to master them might cause lower self-esteem.

Even for those lucky enough to have a family, good education and a real job, leisure is polluted with senseless violence, amoral entertainment and vile behavior from a little box in this own homes.

What is more important than kids and family, friends and neighbors, and one's own living space? Official complacency about them is why polls show Americans are still dissatisfied in the midst of one of the greatest economic expansions in history. When that economic bubble bursts, as it soon will (probably from Asian economic flu), Reagan-like tax and regulatory policy will help revive the economy.

But conservatives need a program for the more fundamental problems too. Real welfare reform, private and charter school voucher scholarships, the strengthening of private institutions by letting them have more of their own money to spend on their own children, families and neighbors, and determined presidential moral leadership to tell Hollywood we simply will not tolerate such filth, is a Reagan program to both fulfill his legacy and celebrate his birthday properly.

Happy birthday, Mr. President, we miss you.

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

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON), my colleague and my dear friend and chairman of the Committee on Rules, for yielding me the customary half-hour, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

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

Mr. MOAKLEY. The chairman of the Committee on Rules and the chairman of the authorizing committee, we have all agreed that we fought this battle yesterday, and so I rise in opposition to this closed rule, and I rise in opposition to the idea of changing the name of the local airport against the wishes of the people it serves.

I will submit the rest of my statement at this point in the RECORD.

I thank my colleague from New York, my very good friend Mr. SOLOMON, for yielding me the customary half hour and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this closed rule and in opposition to the idea of changing the name of a local airport against the wishes of the people it serves.

Mr. Speaker as I said yesterday, I have every respect for former President Reagan. He had an enormous impact on this country and he deserves to be remembered.

And this bill the Senate bill which leaves the name Washington National Airport and tacks on Ronald Reagan at the beginning is a slight improvement over yesterdays.

But the fact remains this Congress is still proposing renaming an airport despite very strong local opposition this Congress is proposing having the Federal Government run roughshod over the local airport authority President Reagan never would have done that.

Today's action Mr. Speaker, is despite the bill which President Reagan himself signed into law in 1986 ceding management responsibility of this very airport to the Metropolitan Washington Airport Authority.

I want to add, Mr. Speaker, that the responsibility that President Reagan so wisely handed over to the local airport authority includes the right to change the name of the airport and the right to keep the name just as it is.

So I do not believe we do President Reagan's philosophy of empowering localities any justice by completely ignoring their wishes on the name of their airport.

The Airport Authority does not want the name changed, the county of Arlington does not want the name changed, the Greater Washington Board of Trade does not want the name changed, and the Congressman who represents the district in which the airport is located does not want the name changed.

I'm not sure if my Republican colleagues realize it Mr. Speaker but if they vote to change the name of this airport, it will be the first time ever that Congress has named a building against the wishes of the local representative.

And my very good friend Mr. MORAN has been extremely patient and thorough in his arguments on behalf of his constituents despite this bullying and we should respect him as each of us would expect to be respected.

Because, Mr. Speaker today we must let JIM MORAN speak for the 8th District of Virginia lest tomorrow someone try to speak for any one of us.

I urge my colleagues to defeat this closed rule, it is unfair, it contradicts the very ideas President Reagan espoused, and it does not do justice to the memory of one of this centuries most loved Presidents.

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

Mr. SOLOMON. 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.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 349, I call up the Senate bill (S. 1575) to rename the Washington National Airport located in the District of Columbia and Virginia as the ''Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport,'' and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 349, the Senate bill is considered read for amendment.

The text of the Senate bill is as follows:

S. 1575

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

SECTION 1. REDESIGNATION.

The airport described in the Act entitled ''An Act to provide for the administration of the Washington National Airport, and for other purposes'', approved June 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 686), and known as the Washington National Airport, shall be known and designated as the ''Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport''.

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) The following provisions of law are amended by striking ''Washington National

Airport'' each place it appears and inserting ''Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport'':

(A) Subsection (b) of the first section of the Act of June 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 686, chapter 444).

(B) Sections 106 and 107 of the Act of October 31, 1945 (59 Stat. 553, chapter 443).

(C) Section 41714 of title 49, United States Code.

(D) Chapter 491 of title 49, United States Code.

(2) Section 41714(d) of title 49, United States Code, is amended in the subsection heading by striking ''WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT'' and inserting ''RONALD REAGAN WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT''.

(b) OTHER REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Washington National Airport shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 349, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER).

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

All we are doing here today is adding the word ''Washington'' to the legislation that we passed yesterday. Yesterday we passed legislation renaming the airport the Ronald Reagan National Airport. We are taking the Senate version, which inserts the name ''Washington'' and makes it the Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport. By agreement with our friends on the other side, we do not expect a rollcall vote on this matter and expect it to move expeditiously.

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

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

I rise in opposition to the conference report for all the reasons I articulated yesterday, and without recapitulating them, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN).

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) for yielding me this time.

I think that a recommittal would have been in order today personally, but we had a full debate yesterday. We understand that the majority of this Congress has chosen to rename this airport, and we respect the majority, obviously.

I do want to take a couple minutes here, because I do think that it should be said for the record that renaming this airport does constitute an unfunded Federal mandate on local governments. The cost involves more than just changing a few signs and reprinting stationery. Millions have been invested by the local governments, the private sector, the airlines, the travel hospitality industries to promote this region and identify Washington National as the gateway to the Nation's capital.

□ 1300

So the Board of Trade's assessment is probably an understatement, that it would be confusing and expensive. The total amount might be in millions of dollars for new ad campaigns to associate the airport's new name with the location it serves.

We felt it was ironic that part of President Reagan's legacy was the successful transfer to local control of Washington National Airport. All of the locality organizations and the local governments oppose this.

But I think at this stage in the process, Mr. Speaker, that we want to also be clear that it is entirely appropriate to give some positive recognition to Ronald Reagan on his birthday. We felt it was not the appropriate recognition; but, given the fact that the majority of the Congress has spoken, I do not think that it would be appropriate to force people to go through what has got to be an embarrassing situation for the Reagan family and for everyone who wants to find an appropriate way to memorialize President Reagan.

He will be memorialized soon with the new Federal trade building, the aircraft carrier and so on. But if this is the wishes of the majority, then we will not ask for a recommittal. We will not ask for a rollcall vote. We will just ask that in the future, that the interests of the minority, and particularly of local governments, gain greater respect from the majority so that in the future we can be more consistent with what we thought was President Reagan's underlying philosophy that local governments ought to have greater say in the things that affect their daily lives.

So, with that, Mr. Speaker, I will sit down. I will not fight this battle again, at least this year. Maybe people will recognize that what goes around can come around. But at this point, I think the majority of this body would like to put this issue to rest and go home and try to deal with more constructive issues in the future.

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

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I read in the morning papers that the President has said he will sign this bill. And, with that comment, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY). All time for debate has expired.

The bill is considered read for amendment and, pursuant to House Resolution 349, the previous question is ordered.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H.R. 2625) was laid on the table

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 1575, the Senate bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 182

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of House Concurrent Resolution 182.

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

There was no objection.

DISAPPROVING THE CANCELLATIONS TRANSMITTED BY PRESIDENT ON OCTOBER 6, 1997, REGARDING PUBLIC LAW 105–45—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations be discharged from further consideration of the veto message and the bill (H.R. 2631) disapproving the cancellations transmitted by the President on October 6, 1997, regarding Public Law 105–45, from the President of the United States.

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

There was no objection.

(For veto message, see proceedings of the House of November 13, 1997, Part II, at page H10942.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the further consideration of the veto message of the President on the bill (H.R. 2631) disapproving the cancellations transmitted by the President on October 6, 1997, regarding Public Law 105–45.

The question is, Will the House, on reconsideration, pass the bill, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding?

The gentleman from California (Mr. PACKARD) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HEFNER) for purposes of debate only, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the veto message and the bill, H.R. 2631, from the President of the United States, and that they may include tabular and extraneous materials.

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