

Conference and the Democratic Caucus endorsed the idea, and, to date, 76 Members have committed to getting involved. I would like to increase that number to 435.

Later this week, I plan to introduce legislation to promote drug-free workplace programs among small businesses, including special programs for parents in the workplace to help them keep their kids drug-free. Later in the month, I will be introducing legislation to improve treatment in our prisons and jails so that inmates can return as drug-free members of society and, in many cases, set an example for their children. I look forward to working with other Members on their proposals to address this tremendous problem.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today in support of House Resolution 267, a resolution which expresses our commitment to fighting the scourge of illegal drugs in our schools and Nation.

We hear on a regular basis about how drugs are destroying our schools and ripping apart families. Teenage years are hard enough without our children having to face the threat of drugs on a daily basis. A survey conducted for The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University (CASA) found that 76 percent of high school students and 46 percent of middle school students say drugs are kept, used or sold on school grounds.

We also know that while marijuana use by 8th, 10th, and 12th graders declined from 1980–1992, from 1992–1996 such use dramatically increased—by 253 percent among 8th graders, 151 percent among 10th graders, and 84 percent among 12th graders.

Mr. Speaker, the survey also shows that 500,000 8th graders began using marijuana in the 6th and 7th grades, and that those who use marijuana are 85 times more likely to use cocaine than those who abstain from marijuana.

Former HEW Secretary and President of the National Center on Addiction and Drug Abuse, Joseph Califano, Jr., recently spoke on the gravity of the problem. He said “While our schools used to be sanctuaries for students, many have become candy stores of dangerous substances—cigarettes, alcohol, inhalants, marijuana, heroin, cocaine and acid—sold or used by classmates on the school grounds.”

It is important that we remain committed to eradicating the use of drugs from our schools and making sure that everyone—students, parents, teachers—know that there is zero tolerance when it comes to the use of illegal drugs.

I urge all my colleagues to join in supporting this important resolution.

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of House Resolution 267, a resolution which expresses our commitment to fighting the plague of illegal drugs.

In a report released by the Office of National Drug Control Policy last December, statistics paint the picture of the extent of the drug problem in this country:

An estimated 12.8 Americans—about 6 percent of the household population aged twelve and older—have used drugs within the past 30 days.

Every year drug abuse kills 14,000 Americans and costs taxpayers nearly \$70 billion.

Drug abuse fuels spouse and child abuse, property and violent crime, the incarceration of

young men and women, the spread of AIDS, workplace accidents, motor vehicle accidents, and absenteeism.

Drug use among our Nation's youth has, unfortunately, increased 126 percent among eighth graders between 1991 and 1996.

Every day, an average of 6,488 American children and teens try marijuana for the first time; 1,786 try cocaine; and 386 try heroin.

Other surveys show:

More than one-half or 54.3 percent of our high school seniors have tried an illicit drug, and about one in four or 26.2 percent use illicit drugs on a regular or monthly basis.

And the prevalence of the problem cuts across all gender, race, and geographic groups.

As I've mentioned on other occasions, I believe one of the leading causes of the drug scourge in this country is the decline and break-up of the American family. If we can get our families back together, then I believe we will begin to make real progress in the war on drugs. It starts at this most basic unit of society. If we can turn the tide in the family, then we can turn the tide in the nation.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution represents one step in turning the tide. It sends a message that the distribution, sale and use of illegal drugs in schools will simply not be tolerated. It's a message that's much-needed and overdue.

I urge my colleagues to support the resolution.

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this resolution that expresses the sense of the House that all schools should be drug-free and that the sale, distribution and use of illegal drugs at school is unacceptable. I urge my colleagues to join me in passing this important resolution.

As the former Superintendent of North Carolina's public schools, I know firsthand that we cannot expect our children to learn in drug-infested surroundings. We cannot expect our teachers to provide quality instruction in an arena infiltrated by the scourge of drugs. And we cannot expect our families, parents, businesses and communities to support our public education system unless we are doing everything possible to make our schools drug-free.

A recent survey conducted for the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University found that seventy-six percent of high school students and forty-six percent of middle school students say drugs are kept, used or sold on school grounds. These appalling statistics are simply unacceptable.

House Resolution 267 also states that all federal, state and local drug fighting agencies should work together with schools and parents to ensure that a renewed effort be made to fight drug use; and that all governmental leaders and parents should share in raising the awareness of this issue. Finally, the resolution states that Congress and the president should set a goal to end the distribution, sale and use of illegal drugs in the Nation's schools by 2000, and to work with local communities and parents to achieve this goal.

I urge all my colleagues—Democrats and Republicans alike—to join me in passing this important resolution.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time has expired.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, House Resolution 267, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on House Resolution 267.

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

There was no objection.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 5 p.m.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 23 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 5 p.m.

#### SUNDRY MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Sherman Williams, one of his secretaries.

□ 1700

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. NETHERCUTT). Without objection, the minimum time for electronic voting on the first postponed suspension, House Concurrent Resolution 220, may be reduced to 5 minutes if that vote occurs without any intervening business, other than rising of the Committee after the last electronic vote in the Committee of the Whole on H.R. 6.

There was no objection.

#### HIGHER EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1998

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. NETHERCUTT). Pursuant to House Resolution 411 and rule XXIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 6.

□ 1702

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 further consideration of the bill (H.R. 6) to extend the authorization of programs under the Higher Education Act of 1965, and for other purposes, with Mr. LAHOOD (Chairman pro tempore) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Wednesday, April 29, 1998, title XII was open for amendment at any point.

LIMITING DEBATE ON AMENDMENT NO. 73

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on amendment numbered 73, and all amendments thereto, be limited to 2 hours, equally divided and controlled by Representative RIGGS of California or his designee and Representative CLAY of Missouri or his designee.

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

There was no objection.

VACATING PROCEEDINGS ON AMENDMENT NO. 54 OFFERED BY MR. ROEMER

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Chairman, with the concurrence of the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER), I ask unanimous consent that the request of April 29, 1998, for a recorded vote on the Roemer amendment numbered 54 be vacated and that proceedings by which the Committee considered and adopted that amendment by voice vote be vacated.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I wanted to discuss with the gentleman from California (Mr. McKEON) an amendment that we had been working on in committee, starting actually at the subcommittee level and then going into the full committee and then going to the House floor, where I offered amendment to provide more flexibility for students to combine their loans for government subsidized and unsubsidized loans before trying then or being forced to go out into the private lending market, where they would take on added costs and where the rate might be 9 or 10 or 11 percent, but try to keep them at the 8.25 percent rate and thereby reduce costs, provide more flexibility and less regulation to many of the students that are trying to get into these markets and coming out with more and more debt once they graduate from school.

This is exactly what we have heard everywhere in our field hearings throughout the country, where the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON) and I had a field hearing in South Bend, Indiana, and heard from about 20 different colleges about trying to provide more flexibility to our schools and less regulation.

This is an idea whose time has come, trying to help so many of the students that are coming out of school with debt. But we also realized that there may be a scoring problem here; and because CBO has been busy scoring other bills, we have not been able to finally get a score on this.

I know the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. McKEON) have worked hard to try to provide this flexibility and lessen the burden on students. I had asked for a rollcall vote on this loan flexibility amendment. My colleague had agreed to that. And I believe he and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING), as well, had agreed to support the amendment.

However, we still do not have a final scoring on this amendment. And in the interest of trying to make sure that we have bipartisan support for this amendment, I would like to get the feelings of my colleague on his support for this idea, that he has worked very hard on, and engage him in a colloquy.

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

Mr. ROEMER. Further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

The gentleman from Indiana represents that great institution Notre Dame. As I mentioned during committee consideration, I think this loan flexibility agreement has a great deal of merit. I thank my colleague for bringing this to our attention, and I will continue to work with him on this proposal as we move to conference on H.R. 6.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the commitment of the gentleman to do that. I appreciate the commitment of the gentleman to students trying to get a lower rate. And I very much appreciate the hard work of the gentleman on this bipartisan bill to try to reduce regulations and increase flexibility.

Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, at this point let me ask a parliamentary inquiry. Is it proper for me to ask unanimous consent at this point to vacate the rollcall vote numbered 54?

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. That is the pending request.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Without objection, the request of the gentleman from California is granted, and the amendment is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

SEQUENTIAL VOTES POSTPONED IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 411, proceedings will now resume on those amendments on which further proceedings were postponed in the following order:

Amendment No. 3 offered by Mr. PAUL of Texas;

Amendment No. 51 offered by Mr. OWENS of New York;

Amendment No. 44 offered by Mr. MCGOVERN of Massachusetts.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. PAUL

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The unfinished business is the demand for a

recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 3 offered by Mr. PAUL:

Page 50, line 13, at the end of paragraph (1) add the following new sentence: "The Secretary shall not use the social security account numbers issued under title II of the Social Security Act as the electronic personal identifier, and shall not use any identifier used in any other Federal program as the electronic personal identifier."

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 112, noes 286, not voting 34, as follows:

[Roll No. 122]

AYES—112

Aderholt	Goodlatte	Obey
Archer	Hall (TX)	Pastor
Armey	Hastings (WA)	Paul
Barcia	Hayworth	Pease
Barr	Herger	Petri
Bartlett	Hill	Pickering
Barton	Hinchee	Pombo
Boehner	Hobson	Portman
Bonilla	Hoekstra	Pryce (OH)
Bonior	Hostettler	Redmond
Brady	Hulshof	Regula
Bunning	Hutchinson	Rogan
Callahan	Hyde	Ryun
Camp	Inglis	Salmon
Cannon	Johnson, Sam	Sanford
Chabot	Kanjorski	Scarborough
Chenoweth	Kasich	Schaffer, Bob
Coburn	Kelly	Sensenbrenner
Collins	Kingston	Sessions
Condit	Kleczka	Shadegg
Cooksey	Kolbe	Shimkus
Crane	Kucinich	Smith (MI)
Crapo	Largent	Snowbarger
Deal	Lewis (KY)	Snyder
DeFazio	Linder	Souder
DeLay	Livingston	Stearns
Doolittle	Lofgren	Stump
Duncan	Lucas	Sununu
Ehlers	Manzullo	Thornberry
Emerson	McDermott	Thune
Ensign	McIntosh	Tiahrt
Everett	McKinney	Wamp
Filner	Metcalf	Watkins
Frank (MA)	Mica	Watts (OK)
Gephardt	Moran (KS)	White
Gibbons	Nethercutt	Wicker
Gillmor	Ney	
Goode	Nussle	

NOES—286

Abercrombie	Borski	Cook
Ackerman	Boswell	Costello
Allen	Boucher	Cox
Andrews	Boyd	Coyne
Bachus	Brown (CA)	Cramer
Baesler	Brown (FL)	Cummings
Baker	Brown (OH)	Cunningham
Baldacci	Bryant	Danner
Ballenger	Burr	Davis (FL)
Barrett (NE)	Burton	Davis (VA)
Barrett (WI)	Buyer	DeGette
Bass	Calvert	Delahunt
Bentsen	Campbell	DeLauro
Bereuter	Canady	Deutsch
Berman	Capps	Diaz-Balart
Berry	Cardin	Dickey
Bilbray	Castle	Dicks
Bilirakis	Chambliss	Dingell
Bishop	Clay	Dixon
Bliley	Clayton	Doggett
Blumenauer	Clement	Dooley
Blunt	Coble	Doyle
Boehlert	Combest	Dreier
Bono	Conyers	Dunn

Edwards	LaHood	Riggs
Ehrlich	Lampson	Riley
Engel	LaTourette	Rivers
English	Lazio	Rodriguez
Eshoo	Leach	Roemer
Etheridge	Lee	Rogers
Evans	Levin	Rohrabacher
Ewing	Lewis (CA)	Ros-Lehtinen
Farr	Lewis (GA)	Rothman
Fattah	Lipinski	Roukema
Fawell	LoBiondo	Royal-Allard
Fazio	Luther	Royce
Foley	Maloney (CT)	Rush
Ford	Maloney (NY)	Sabo
Fowler	Manton	Sanchez
Fox	Markey	Sanders
Franks (NJ)	Martinez	Sandlin
Frelinghuysen	Mascara	Sawyer
Frost	Matsui	Saxton
Gallegly	McCarthy (MO)	Schumer
Ganske	McCarthy (NY)	Scott
Gejdenson	McCollum	Serrano
Gekas	McCrery	Shaw
Gilchrest	McDade	Shays
Gilman	McGovern	Sherman
Goodling	McHale	Shuster
Gordon	McHugh	Sisisky
Goss	McInnis	Skeen
Graham	McIntyre	Skelton
Granger	McKeon	Slaughter
Green	Meehan	Smith (NJ)
Greenwood	Meek (FL)	Smith (OR)
Gutierrez	Millender	Smith (TX)
Gutknecht	McDonald	Smith, Adam
Hall (OH)	Miller (CA)	Solomon
Hamilton	Miller (FL)	Spence
Hansen	Minge	Spratt
Hastert	Mink	Stabenow
Hefley	Moakley	Stark
Hefner	Moran (VA)	Stenholm
Hilleary	Morella	Strickland
Hilliard	Murtha	Stupak
Hinojosa	Myrick	Talent
Holden	Nadler	Tanner
Hooley	Neal	Tauscher
Horn	Northup	Taylor (MS)
Houghton	Norwood	Taylor (NC)
Hoyer	Oberstar	Thomas
Hunter	Olver	Thompson
Istook	Ortiz	Thurman
Jackson (IL)	Owens	Tierney
Jackson-Lee	Oxley	Towns
(TX)	Packard	Traficant
Jefferson	Pallone	Turner
Jenkins	Pappas	Upton
John	Pascrell	Velazquez
Johnson (CT)	Paxon	Vento
Johnson (WI)	Payne	Walsh
Johnson, E. B.	Pelosi	Watt (NC)
Jones	Peterson (MN)	Weldon (FL)
Kennedy (MA)	Peterson (PA)	Weldon (PA)
Kennedy (RI)	Pickett	Weller
Kennelly	Pitts	Wexler
Kildee	Pomeroy	Weygand
Kilpatrick	Porter	Whitfield
Kim	Poshard	Wise
Kind (WI)	Price (NC)	Wolf
King (NY)	Quinn	Woolsey
Klink	Radanovich	Wynn
Klug	Ramstad	Yates
Knollenberg	Rangel	Young (AK)
LaFalce	Reyes	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—34

Bateman	Harman	Rahall
Becerra	Hastings (FL)	Schaefer, Dan
Blagojevich	Kaptur	Skaggs
Carson	Lantos	Smith, Linda
Christensen	Latham	Stokes
Clyburn	Lowey	Tauzin
Cubin	McNulty	Torres
Davis (IL)	Meeks (NY)	Visclosky
Forbes	Menendez	Waters
Fossella	Mollohan	Waxman
Furse	Neumann	
Gonzalez	Parker	

□ 1730

Ms. GRANGER and Messrs. EVANS, FOX of Pennsylvania, ENGEL and RIGGS changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Messrs. FRANK of Massachusetts, BONIOR, HOBSON, NETHERCUTT, HYDE, LEWIS of Kentucky, WATKINS, SMITH of Michigan and Ms.

MCKINNEY changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was rejected. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Chairman, on rollcall No. 122, I was detained due to inclement weather. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN PRO TEMPORE

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD) Pursuant to House Resolution 411, the Chair announces that he will reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the period of time within which a vote by electronic device will be taken on an amendment on which the Chair has postponed further proceedings.

AMENDMENT NO. 51 OFFERED BY MR. OWENS

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on Amendment No. 44 offered by a gentleman from New York (Mr. OWENS) which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 51 offered by Mr. OWENS: Page 68, after line 11, insert the following new section (and redesignate the succeeding section accordingly):

**SEC. 206. POSTSECONDARY INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION RECRUITMENT**

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) There are more than 200,000 to 400,000 vacancies in various categories of information technology jobs.

(2) From 1996 to 2005, more than 1,300,000 new computer scientists, engineers, and systems analysts will be required in the United States to fill vacant jobs, which equals 136,800 new workers per year.

(3) Systems analysts will experience the largest job growth, accounting for a 103 percent increase in the number of new positions from 1996 (506,000) to 2005 (1,025,000).

(4) The shortage of information technology workers transcends industries, affecting the manufacturing, service, transportation, health care, education, and government sectors. Within each sector, vacancies exist at all levels from aides and mechanics to programmers and designers.

(5) The information technology worker shortage is having an adverse effect on the viability of businesses in the United States and on the Nation's competitiveness. Industry surveys report that half of industry executives cite the lack of workers skilled in technology as the number one obstacle to their company's growth. An additional 20 percent of industry executives identify the lack of information technology workers as a major obstacle to their company's growth.

(6) A major factor affecting the short supply of information technology workers is the mismatch between what universities teach and what industry needs.

(7) It is in the national interest to promote special initiatives which effectively educate and train our domestic workforce to keep pace with these expanding job opportunities.

(8) Institutions of higher education have the capacity and resources to provide a role of oversight and technical assistance to a wide range of local entities, including community-based organizations, participating in a comprehensive education and training program for potential technology workers.

(9) Higher education institutions must be responsive to the digital environment and expand both their outreach efforts and on-campus activities to train and certify indi-

viduals to close the information technology worker gap.

(b) AMENDMENT.—Title II is amended by adding at the end the following:

**"PART G—INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION RECRUITMENT**

**"SEC. 281. PARTNERSHIPS FOR POSTSECONDARY INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION RECRUITMENT**

(a) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may make grants under this section, in accordance with the competitive criteria established by the Secretary, to institutions of higher education, in order to establish, oversee the operation of, and provide technical assistance to, projects described in paragraph (2).

(2) PROJECTS.—Projects under this section shall be projects implemented by a community-based organization described in subsection (b), or by the institution of higher education receiving the grant, to provide postsecondary information technology education and employment procurement assistance to eligible individuals described in subsection (c).

(3) RESTRICTIONS.—An institution of higher education shall be eligible to receive only one grant under this section, but may, subject to the requirements of this section, use the grant to enter into contracts with more than one community-based organization. A community-based organization shall not be eligible to enter into a contract under this section with more than one institution of higher education.

(4) PERIOD OF GRANT.—The provision of payments under a grant under this section shall not exceed 5 fiscal years and shall be subject to the annual approval of the Secretary and subject to the availability of appropriations for each fiscal year involved.

(b) COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), a community-based organization described in this subsection is an entity that, at the time the entity enters into a contract with an institution of higher education for a project under this section, and throughout the duration of that contract—

- "(A) is—
- "(i) a governmental agency; or
- "(ii) an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code; and

"(B) is one of the following:

- "(i) A local partnership (as defined in section 4 of the School-to-Work Opportunities Act of 1994) receiving a grant under section 302 of such Act.
- "(ii) An entity organized and operated for religious purposes.
- "(iii) An entity furnishing school-age child care services after school.
- "(iv) A community-based college computer recruitment center.
- "(v) An entity furnishing adult education.
- "(vi) A library.
- "(vii) A museum.
- "(viii) Any other entity organized and operated for cultural, literary, or educational purposes.

(2) LIMITATION.—An entity shall not be considered a community-based organization described in this subsection unless, at the time the entity enters into a contract with an institution of higher education for a project under this section, it has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Secretary that—

“(A) it has the capacity successfully to recruit eligible individuals described in subsection (c) for participation in a project described in subsection (a), consistent with the enrollment requirements in subsection (d)(2)(E);

“(B) it is providing an educational service, social service, or employment procurement service; and

“(C) in the case of an entity that independently manages its own finances, it has been in existence 2 years or more.

“(c) ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS.—An eligible individual described in this subsection is an individual who—

“(1) has submitted a satisfactory application to receive postsecondary information technology education recruitment assistance through a project under this section; and

“(2) has a certificate of graduation from a school providing secondary education, or the recognized equivalent of such a certificate.

“(d) DUTIES.—

“(1) INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—An institution of higher education receiving a grant under this section shall use the funds provided under the grant to carry out the following duties:

“(A) Final selection of community-based organizations described in subsection (b) desiring to provide, at one or more sites, in accordance with a contract with the institution of higher education and this section, postsecondary information technology education and employment procurement assistance to eligible individuals described in subsection (c).

“(B) Entering into a contract with each community-based organization selected under subparagraph (A) under which the institution and the organization agree to carry out the duties respectively required of them under this section with respect to each site described in subparagraph (A).

“(C) With respect to each site described in subparagraph (A)—

“(i) design of a process for the recruitment of students from site to enroll in college courses or matriculate in college programs;

“(ii) provision of such funding for the establishment and initial operation of the site as was specified in the grant application submitted by the institution to the Secretary;

“(iii) approval of final site selection and preparation;

“(iv) initial orientation and training of personnel employed to manage and operate the site;

“(v) design and certification of the instructional and academic programs, and oversight of the implementation of the programs;

“(vi) oversight of equipment purchases and contracts for equipment maintenance; and

“(vii) selection of an outside contractor for periodic evaluation of the management and operation of the site.

“(2) COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A community-based organization implementing a project under this section with an institution of higher education, at one or more sites, shall carry out the duties described in this paragraph, with respect to each such site, subject to the oversight and guidance of the institution.

“(B) GENERAL DUTIES.—The organization—

“(i) shall undertake final site selection and preparation;

“(ii) shall recruit and hire a site director;

“(iii) shall carry out any supplementary instructional, academic, or educational activities specified in the contract with the institution of higher education that are not described in subparagraph (D);

“(iv) shall assemble an advisory committee composed of individuals residing in the community in which the site is located, as well as industry representatives, who desire to assist the organization in ensuring that the

goals of the organization are consistent with the goals and needs of the community population;

“(v) shall provide to the institution other evidence of volunteer support from among individuals residing in the community in which the site is located and industry representatives;

“(vi) shall recruit eligible individuals for enrollment, subject to subparagraph (E);

“(vii) shall maintain waiting lists of eligible individuals desiring to enroll in the project's programs;

“(C) SITE REQUIREMENTS.—The organization shall ensure that each site—

“(i) has a minimum of 20 fully functioning computers with sufficient capacity to perform all of the computer operations that are the subject of the curriculum specified in subparagraph (D);

“(ii) in addition to the space for the computers described in clause (i), has—

“(I) a classroom space with the capacity for seating a minimum of 30 students;

“(II) a separate office for the site director;

“(iii) is real property subject to the control of the organization or the institution, through a lease or other legal instrument, for a period of not less than 5 years;

“(iv) is open to enrolled individuals not less than 12 hours per day; and

“(v) is located within walking distance of public transportation.

“(D) INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY CURRICULUM.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The organization shall ensure that each site offers enrollees a curriculum that includes a broad range of course work in information technology.

“(ii) COURSES LEADING TO CERTIFICATION.—Such curriculum shall include course work leading to a certification of competence in areas of information technology recognized by the National Skill Standards Board established under the National Skill Standards Act of 1994.

“(iii) SPECIFIC COURSES.—The computer training offered shall include courses in basic computer competence, on-the-job upgrade assistance, and advanced computer competence.

“(E) ENROLLMENT REQUIREMENTS.—The organization shall ensure that its enrollment of eligible individuals at each site is consistent with the following:

“(i) Not less than 50 percent of the eligible individuals shall be, at the time of enrollment, individuals—

“(I) to whom a credit was allowed under section 32 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for the preceding taxable year;

“(II) who are recipients of assistance under a State program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act;

“(III) who are a member of a household participating in the food stamp program; or

“(IV) who are considered low-income pursuant to regulations promulgated by the Secretary under this section.

“(ii) Not less than 50 percent of the eligible individuals shall be, at the time of enrollment, under 25 years of age.

“(iii) No prerequisite relating to net worth, income, or assets may be applied to any eligible individual who, at the time of enrollment, is over 50 years of age, except that this requirement shall not be construed to supersede clause (i).

“(e) IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS SOLELY BY INSTITUTIONS.—The Secretary may make a grant under this section to an institution of higher education that desires to implement a project under this section without the participation of a community-based organization described in subsection (b), if the institution agrees to carry out all of the duties required of such an organization under this section, in addition to the duties other-

wise required of an institution of higher education. The Secretary shall, in awarding grants under this section, give priority to institutions of higher education whose grant application includes an assurance that the institution will contract with one or more community-based organizations in accordance with this section.

“(f) APPLICATIONS.—To apply for a grant under this section for any fiscal year, an institution of higher education shall submit an application to the Secretary in accordance with the procedures established by the Secretary. The application shall specify the institution's preliminary selections for the community-based organizations (if any) with which the institution proposes to contract, and shall include information with respect to preliminary site selections.

“(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$100,000,000 for fiscal year 1999 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years.

“(h) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

“(1) ADULT EDUCATION.—The term ‘adult education’ has the meaning given such term in section 312 of the Adult Education Act.

“(2) COMMUNITY-BASED COLLEGE COMPUTER RECRUITMENT CENTER.—The term ‘community-based computer center’ means a computer center—

“(A) funded by both the Federal Government and at least one private sector entity;

“(B) located in a low-income community (as determined by the Secretary); and

“(C) organized and operated for the purpose of providing families with access to computer resources that otherwise would not be available to them.

“(3) FOOD STAMP PROGRAM.—The term ‘food stamp program’ has the meaning given such term in section 3(h) of the Food Stamp Act of 1977.

“(4) LIBRARY.—The term ‘library’ has the meaning given such term in section 213 of the Library Services and Technology Act.

“(5) MUSEUM.—The term ‘museum’ has the meaning given such term in section 272 of the Museum and Library Services Act.”

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Chairman in view of the fact that this amendment was debated some time ago, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 5 minutes to explain the amendment before the vote takes place.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. CANADY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Objection is heard.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 172, noes 234, not voting 26, as follows:

[Roll No. 123]

AYES—172

Abercrombie	Bentsen	Brown (CA)
Ackerman	Berman	Brown (FL)
Allen	Berry	Brown (OH)
Andrews	Bishop	Campbell
Baesler	Blagojevich	Capps
Baldacci	Blumenauer	Cardin
Barcia	Bonior	Clay
Barrett (WI)	Borski	Clayton
Becerra	Boucher	Clement

Conyers  
Costello  
Coyne  
Crapo  
Cummings  
Danner  
Davis (FL)  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
Delahunt  
DeLauro  
Deutsch  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Dixon  
Doggett  
Dooley  
Doyle  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Etheridge  
Evans  
Farr  
Fattah  
Fazio  
Filner  
Ford  
Frank (MA)  
Frost  
Gejdenson  
Gephardt  
Gordon  
Green  
Gutierrez  
Hall (OH)  
Hamilton  
Hefner  
Hilliard  
Hinchey  
Hinojosa  
Holden  
Hooley  
Hoyer  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson-Lee  
(TX)  
Jefferson  
Johnson (WI)  
Johnson, E. B.

Kennedy (MA)  
Kennedy (RI)  
Kennelly  
Kildee  
Kilpatrick  
Kind (WI)  
Kleczka  
Klink  
Kucinich  
LaFalce  
Lampson  
Lee  
Levin  
Lewis (GA)  
Lofgren  
Luther  
Maloney (CT)  
Maloney (NY)  
Manton  
Markey  
Martinez  
Mascara  
Matsui  
McCarthy (MO)  
McCarthy (NY)  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McHale  
McIntyre  
McKinney  
Meehan  
Meek (FL)  
Menendez  
Mullender-  
McDonald  
Miller (CA)  
Minge  
Mink  
Moakley  
Mollohan  
Moran (VA)  
Morella  
Nadler  
Neal  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Olver  
Ortiz  
Owens

Pallone  
Pascrell  
Pastor  
Payne  
Pelosi  
Pomeroy  
Poshard  
Price (NC)  
Rangel  
Reyes  
Rivers  
Rodriguez  
Roemer  
Rothman  
Roybal-Allard  
Rush  
Sanchez  
Sanders  
Sandin  
Sawyer  
Schumer  
Scott  
Serrano  
Shays  
Sherman  
Slaughter  
Smith, Adam  
Snyder  
Spratt  
Stabenow  
Stark  
Strickland  
Stupak  
Tauscher  
Thompson  
Thurman  
Tierney  
Torres  
Towns  
Velazquez  
Vento  
Waters  
Watt (NC)  
Wexler  
Weygand  
Wise  
Woolsey  
Wynn  
Yates

## NOES—234

Aderholt  
Archer  
Army  
Bachus  
Baker  
Ballenger  
Barr  
Barrett (NE)  
Bartlett  
Barton  
Bass  
Bereuter  
Billbray  
Bilirakis  
Bliley  
Blunt  
Boehlert  
Boehner  
Bonilla  
Bono  
Boswell  
Boyd  
Brady  
Bryant  
Bunning  
Burr  
Burton  
Buyer  
Callahan  
Calvert  
Camp  
Canady  
Cannon  
Castle  
Chabot  
Chambliss  
Chenoweth  
Coble  
Coburn  
Collins  
Combest  
Condit  
Cook  
Cooksey  
Cox  
Cramer  
Crane  
Cubin

Cunningham  
Davis (VA)  
Deal  
DeLay  
Diaz-Balart  
Dickey  
Doolittle  
Dreier  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Edwards  
Ehlers  
Ehrlich  
Emerson  
English  
Ensign  
Everett  
Ewing  
Fawell  
Foley  
Fowler  
Fox  
Franks (NJ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Gallegly  
Ganske  
Gekas  
Gibbons  
Gilchrist  
Gillmor  
Gilman  
Goode  
Goodlatte  
Goodling  
Goss  
Graham  
Granger  
Greenwood  
Gutknecht  
Hall (TX)  
Hansen  
Hastert  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayworth  
Hefley  
Herger  
Hill  
Hilleary

Hobson  
Hoekstra  
Horn  
Hostettler  
Houghton  
Hulshof  
Hunter  
Hutchinson  
Hyde  
Inglis  
Istook  
Jenkins  
John  
Johnson (CT)  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones  
Kanjorski  
Kasich  
Kelly  
Kim  
King (NY)  
Kingston  
Klug  
Knollenberg  
Kolbe  
LaHood  
Largent  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Lazio  
Leach  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (KY)  
Linder  
Lipinski  
Livingston  
LoBiondo  
Lucas  
Manzullo  
McCollum  
McCreery  
McDade  
McHugh  
McInnis  
McIntosh  
McKeon  
Metcalf  
Mica

Miller (FL)  
Moran (KS)  
Murtha  
Myrick  
Nethercutt  
Ney  
Northup  
Norwood  
Nussle  
Oxley  
Packard  
Pappas  
Paul  
Paxon  
Pease  
Peterson (MN)  
Peterson (PA)  
Petri  
Pickering  
Pickett  
Pitts  
Pombo  
Porter  
Portman  
Pryce (OH)  
Quinn  
Radanovich  
Ramstad  
Redmond  
Regula

Riggs  
Riley  
Rogan  
Rogers  
Rohrabacher  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roukema  
Royce  
Ryuu  
Sabo  
Salmon  
Sanford  
Saxton  
Scarborough  
Schaffer, Bob  
Sensenbrenner  
Sessions  
Shadegg  
Shaw  
Shimkus  
Shuster  
Sisisky  
Skeen  
Skelton  
Smith (MI)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (OR)  
Smith (TX)  
Snowbarger  
Solomon

Souder  
Spence  
Stearns  
Stenholm  
Stump  
Sununu  
Talent  
Tanner  
Taylor (MS)  
Taylor (NC)  
Thomas  
Thornberry  
Thune  
Tiahrt  
Traficant  
Turner  
Upton  
Walsh  
Wamp  
Watkins  
Watts (OK)  
Weldon (FL)  
Weldon (PA)  
Weller  
White  
Whitfield  
Wicker  
Wolf  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)

## NOT VOTING—26

Bateman  
Carson  
Christensen  
Clyburn  
Davis (IL)  
Forbes  
Fossella  
Furse  
Gonzalez

Harman  
Hastings (FL)  
Kaptur  
Lantos  
Lowe  
McNulty  
Meeks (NY)  
Neumann  
Parker

Rahall  
Schaefer, Dan  
Skaggs  
Smith, Linda  
Stokes  
Tauzin  
Visclosky  
Waxman

## □ 1742

Messrs. JOHN, MORAN of Kansas and HOBSON changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. SHAYS and Ms. SANCHEZ changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Chairman, on rollcall No. 123, I was detained due to inclement weather. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

AMENDMENT NO. 44 OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote. The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 44 offered by Mr. MCGOVERN:

Page 96, after line 7, insert the following new subsection (and redesignate the succeeding subsections accordingly):

(f) PELL GRANT INCENTIVES.—Subpart 1 of part A of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 is amended by inserting after section 401 (20 U.S.C. 1070a) the following new section:

## SEC. 401A. PELL GRANT INCENTIVES.

"(a) PROGRAM AUTHORITY.—From the amounts appropriated pursuant to subsection (d), the Secretary shall establish a program to increase the Pell grant awards under section 401 during their first two academic years of undergraduate education to students who graduate after May 1, 1998, in the top 10 percent of their high school graduating class.

"(b) AMOUNT OF INCREASE.—The additional amount of Pell grant that shall be awarded

under this section to any student who qualifies under this section shall be an amount equal to the amount for which the student is eligible under section 401 (determined without regard to the provisions of this section), except that if the amount appropriated pursuant to subsection (d) is less than the amount required to award such additional amounts to all such students, the additional amount awarded to each such student under this section shall be ratably reduced.

"(c) DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY.—

"(1) PROCEDURES ESTABLISHED BY REGULATION.—The Secretary shall establish by regulation procedures for the determination of eligibility of students for increased Pell grant awards under this section. Such procedures shall include measures to prevent any secondary school from certifying more than 10 percent of its students for eligibility under this section.

"(2) COORDINATION WITH NEED ANALYSIS.—In prescribing procedures under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall ensure that the determination of eligibility and the amount of the increase in the Pell grant award is determined in a timely manner consistent with the requirements of section 482 and the submission of the financial aid form required by section 483. For such purposes, the Secretary may provide that, for the first of a student's two academic years of eligibility under this section, class rank may be determined prior to graduation, at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may specify in the regulations prescribed under this subsection.

"(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to award increased Pell grants under this section \$240,000,000 for fiscal year 1999 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years."

## RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 220, noes 187, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 124]

## AYES—220

Abercrombie	Conyers	Goode
Ackerman	Costello	Goodlatte
Aderholt	Coyne	Gordon
Allen	Cramer	Green
Andrews	Crapo	Gutierrez
Baesler	Cummings	Hall (OH)
Baldacci	Danner	Hamilton
Barcia	Davis (FL)	Hefner
Barrett (WI)	DeFazio	Hilliard
Bass	DeGette	Hinchey
Becerra	Delahunt	Hinojosa
Bentsen	DeLauro	Holden
Berman	Deutsch	Hooley
Berry	Diaz-Balart	Horn
Bilbray	Dicks	Hoyer
Bishop	Dixon	Jackson (IL)
Blagojevich	Doggett	Jackson-Lee
Bliley	Dooley	(TX)
Blumenauer	Doyle	Jefferson
Bonior	Edwards	John
Borski	Emerson	Johnson (CT)
Boswell	Engel	Johnson (WI)
Boucher	Eshoo	Johnson, E. B.
Boyd	Etheridge	Kanjorski
Brown (CA)	Evans	Kennedy (MA)
Brown (FL)	Farr	Kennedy (RI)
Brown (OH)	Fattah	Kennelly
Buyer	Fazio	Kildee
Campbell	Filner	Kilpatrick
Capps	Ford	Kind (WI)
Cardin	Fox	King (NY)
Chenoweth	Frank (MA)	Kleczka
Clay	Frost	Klink
Clayton	Gejdenson	Kucinich
Clement	Gephardt	LaFalce
Condit	Gilchrist	Lampson

Lazio  
Leach  
Lee  
Levin  
Lewis (GA)  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Lofgren  
Luther  
Maloney (CT)  
Maloney (NY)  
Manton  
Markey  
Martinez  
Mascara  
Matsui  
McCarthy (MO)  
McCarthy (NY)  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McHale  
McIntyre  
McKinney  
Meehan  
Meek (FL)  
Menendez  
Millender-  
McDonald  
Miller (CA)  
Minge  
Mink  
Moakley  
Mollohan  
Moran (VA)  
Morella  
Murtha  
Nadler  
Neal

NOES—187

Archer  
Armey  
Bachus  
Baker  
Ballenger  
Barr  
Barrett (NE)  
Bartlett  
Barton  
Bereuter  
Bilirakis  
Blunt  
Boehlert  
Boehner  
Bonilla  
Bono  
Brady  
Bryant  
Bunning  
Burr  
Burton  
Callahan  
Calvert  
Camp  
Canady  
Cannon  
Castle  
Chabot  
Chambliss  
Coble  
Coburn  
Collins  
Combest  
Cook  
Cooksey  
Cox  
Crane  
Cubin  
Cunningham  
Davis (VA)  
Deal  
DeLay  
Dickey  
Dingell  
Doolittle  
Dreier  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Ehlers  
Ehrlich  
English  
Ensign  
Everett  
Ewing  
Fawell  
Foley  
Fowler  
Franks (NJ)  
Frelinghuysen

Nussle  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Olver  
Ortiz  
Owens  
Pallone  
Pappas  
Pascrell  
Pastor  
Payne  
Pease  
Pelosi  
Peterson (MN)  
Pickett  
Pomeroy  
Poshard  
Price (NC)  
Ramstad  
Rangel  
Redmond  
Reyes  
Riley  
Rivers  
Rodriguez  
Roemer  
Rogan  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Rothman  
Roybal-Allard  
Rush  
Sabo  
Sanchez  
Sanders  
Sandlin  
Sawyer  
Schumer  
Scott

Mica  
Miller (FL)  
Moran (KS)  
Myrick  
Nethercutt  
Ney  
Northup  
Norwood  
Oxley  
Packard  
Paul  
Paxon  
Peterson (PA)  
Petri  
Pickering  
Pitts  
Pombo  
Porter  
Portman  
Pryce (OH)  
Quinn  
Radanovich  
Regula  
Riggs  
Rogers  
Rohrabacher  
Roukema  
Royce  
Ryun  
Salmon  
Sanford  
Saxton  
Scarborough  
Schaffer, Bob  
Sensenbrenner  
Sessions  
Shadegg  
Shaw  
Sherman  
Shimkus  
Shuster  
Smith (MI)  
Smith (OR)  
Smith (TX)  
Snowbarger  
Solomon  
Souder  
Spence  
Stearns  
Stump  
Sununu  
Talent  
Taylor (NC)  
Thomas  
Thornberry  
Thune  
Tiahrt  
Upton  
Walsh

Wamp  
Weldon (FL)  
Weldon (PA)  
Weller

White  
Whitfield  
Wicker  
Wolf

Young (AK)  
Young (FL)

[Roll No. 125]  
YEAS—406

NOT VOTING—25  
Bateman  
Carson  
Christensen  
Clyburn  
Davis (IL)  
Forbes  
Fossella  
Furse  
Gonzalez  
Harman  
Hastings (FL)  
Kaptur  
Lantos  
Lowe  
McNulty  
Meeks (NY)  
Neumann  
Parker  
Rahall  
Schaefer, Dan  
Skaggs  
Smith, Linda  
Stokes  
Tauzin  
Visclosky

□ 1751

Mr. GILCHREST changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Chairman, on rollcall No. 124, I was detained due to inclement weather. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. GUTKNECHT), having assumed the chair, Mr. LAHOOD, Chairman pro tempore 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. 6), to extend the authorization of programs under the Higher Education Act of 1965, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, the Chair will now put the question on each motion to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today in the order in which that motion was entertained.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

House Concurrent Resolution 220, by the yeas and nays; and

House Resolution 267, by the yeas and nays.

Pursuant to the order of the House of today, these will both be 5-minute votes.

REGARDING AMERICAN VICTIMS OF TERRORISM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 220, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 220, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 406, nays 0, not voting 26, as follows:

Abercrombie  
Ackerman  
Aderholt  
Allen  
Andrews  
Archer  
Bass  
Becerra  
Bentsen  
Bereuter  
Bertram  
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  
Castle  
Chabot  
Chambliss  
Chenoweth  
Clay  
Clayton  
Clement  
Coble  
Coburn  
Collins  
Combest  
Condit  
Conyers  
Cook  
Cooksey  
Costello  
Cox  
Coyne  
Cramer  
Crane  
Crapo  
Cubin  
Cummings  
Cunningham  
Danner  
Davis (FL)  
Davis (VA)  
Deal  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
Delahunt  
DeLauro  
DeLay  
Deutsch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dickey  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Dixon  
Doggett  
Dooley  
Doolittle  
Doyle  
Dreier  
Duncan  
Edwards  
Ehlers  
Ehrlich  
Emerson  
Engel  
English  
Ensign  
Eshoo  
Etheridge  
Evans  
Everett  
Ewing  
Farr  
Fawell  
Fazio  
Filner  
Foley  
Ford  
Fowler  
Fox  
Frank (MA)  
Franks (NJ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Frost  
Furse  
Gallegly  
Ganske  
Gejdenson  
Gekas  
Gephardt  
Gibbons  
Gilchrist  
Gillmor  
Gilman  
Goode  
Goodlatte  
Gordon  
Goss  
Graham  
Granger  
Green  
Greenwood  
Gutierrez  
Gutknecht  
Hall (OH)  
Hall (TX)  
Halleary  
Hamilton  
Hansen  
Hastert  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayworth  
Hefley  
Hefner  
Hergert  
Hill  
Hilleary  
Hilliard  
Hinchee  
Hinojosa  
Hobson  
Hoekstra  
Holden  
Hoolley  
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  
Kasich  
Kelly  
Kennedy (MA)  
Kennedy (RI)  
Kennelly  
Kildee  
Kilpatrick  
Kim  
Kind (WI)  
King (NY)  
Kingston  
Kleczka  
Klink  
Klug  
Knollenberg  
Kolbe  
Kucinich  
LaFalce  
LaHood  
Lampson  
Largent  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Lazio  
Leach  
Lee  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Lewis (KY)  
Linder  
Lipinski  
Livingston  
LoBiondo  
Lofgren  
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  
Meehan  
Meek (FL)  
Menendez  
Metcalf  
Mica  
Millender-  
McDonald  
Miller (CA)  
Miller (FL)  
Minge  
Mink  
Moakley  
Mollohan  
Moran (KS)  
Moran (VA)  
Morella  
Murtha  
Myrick  
Nadler  
Neal  
Nethercutt  
Ney  
Northup  
Norwood  
Nussle  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Olver  
Ortiz  
Owens  
Oxley  
Packard  
Pallone  
Pappas  
Pascrell  
Pastor  
Paul  
Paxon  
Payne  
Pease  
Pelosi  
Peterson (MN)