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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 106th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

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House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m.

The Reverend John Putka, S.M., Ph.D., Department of Political Science, University of Dayton, Dayton, Ohio, offered the following prayer:

Eternal God and Father of us all, in scripture we read that:

Unless the Lord build the house,
They labor in vain who build it;
Unless the Lord guard the city.
In vain do the watchmen keep vigil.

Engraved on the wall above our Speaker are the words, ''In God We Trust.'' We ask You to bless our Nation in abundance with Your grace and wisdom as we thank You for Your gifts and entrust ourselves to You.

Bless Your people, and grant that our representatives in this Congress may become increasingly aware of Your law, present in their hearts, and of Your will, discerned in the crucible of conscience, so that they may succeed in securing the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

We ask this through Jesus Christ, Your Son and our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the Chair's approval of the Journal.

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

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. 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 309, nays 76, not voting 49, as follows:

[Roll No 166]

YEAS—309

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Archer
Bachus
Baker
Baldwin
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Bartlett
Bass
Bateman
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop
Bliley
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth
Clement
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Cook
Cooksey
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crowley
Cubin
Cunningham
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
DeMint
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dingell
Dixon
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Eshoo
Etheridge
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Fossella
Fowler
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Herger
Hill (IN)
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoeffel
Holden
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Kaptur
Kelly
Kildee
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kleczka
Klink
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kuykendall
LaHood
Lampson
Largent
Larson
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McIntyre
McKeon
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Metcalf
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Nussle
Obey
Ortiz
Ose
Oxley
Packard
Pascrell
Paul
Payne
Pease
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pitts
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Rangel
Regula
Reyes
Reynolds
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Salmon
Sanchez
Sandlin
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simpson
Sisisky
Skeen
Skelton
Smith (MI)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Spence
Stabenow
Stearns
Stump
Sununu
Sweeney
Talent
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tierney
Toomey
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Upton
Vento
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weygand
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wise
Wolf
Young (FL)

NAYS—76

Aderholt
Baird
Baldacci
Berry
Bilbray
Bonior
Borski
Boswell
Brown (OH)
Condit
Costello
Crane
DeFazio
Deutsch
Dicks
Engel
English
Filner
Ford
Frank (MA)
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hefley
Hill (MT)
Hilleary
Hoekstra
Hooley
Hulshof
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Kennedy
Kilpatrick
Kingston
Kucinich
LaFalce
Lantos
Levin
LoBiondo
McDermott
McGovern
McNulty
Menendez
Miller, George

☐ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., ☐ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Printed on recycled paper.

Moran (KS)	Sabo	Tauscher
Neal	Schaffer	Taylor (MS)
Oberstar	Schakowsky	Thompson (CA)
Olver	Slaughter	Thompson (MS)
Pallone	Spratt	Udall (CO)
Pastor	Stark	Udall (NM)
Peterson (MN)	Stenholm	Velazquez
Pickett	Strickland	Visclosky
Pomeroy	Stupak	Weller
Ramstad	Tancredo	Wu
Roybal-Allard	Tanner	

NOT VOTING—49

Armey	Fattah	Owens
Barton	Hastings (FL)	Pelosi
Blagojevich	Hilliard	Pombo
Bonilla	Holt	Rothman
Bono	Hunter	Roukema
Brown (CA)	Jefferson	Royce
Brown (FL)	Johnson, E. B.	Sanders
Callahan	Jones (OH)	Scarborough
Carson	Kanjorski	Smith (NJ)
Clay	Kasich	Smith (TX)
Clayton	Leach	Walden
Clyburn	Lee	Watt (NC)
Conyers	McKinney	Wexler
Cummings	Meeks (NY)	Woolsey
Davis (IL)	Millender-McDonald	Wynn
Doggett	Norwood	Young (AK)
Evans		

□ 1021

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 166, on approving the Journal, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, May 27, 1999, I was unavoidably detained while conducting official business and missed rollcall vote 166, a motion to approve the Journal. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Will the gentleman from New York (Mr. REYNOLDS) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. REYNOLDS led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 1034. An act to declare a portion of the James River and Kanawha Canal in Richmond, Virginia, to be nonnavigable waters of the United States for purposes of title 46, United States Code, and the other maritime laws of the United States.

H.R. 1121. An act to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 18 Greenville Street in Newman, Georgia, as the "Lewis R. Morgan Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 94–201, as amended by Public Law 105–275, the Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, appoints the following individuals as members of the Board of Trustees of the American Folklife Center of the Library of Congress—

Janet L. Brown, of South Dakota; and

Mickey Hart, of California.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER). Other 1-minutes will be taken up at the end of the day.

WELCOME TO FATHER JOHN PUTKA

(Mr. BOEHNER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, we are very glad this morning to have Father John Putka as our guest chaplain.

President Andrew Jackson is famous for saying, and I will quote, "One man with courage makes a majority." That description I think is particularly suited to Father Putka.

As a priest of the Society of Mary, and as a professor at the University of Dayton, Father Putka has had a dramatic and positive impact on the lives of tens of thousands of students over the years. I know of few professors who take such a personal interest in the academic and spiritual growth of their students.

Before going to the University of Dayton in 1989, though, Father Putka taught at my alma mater and the alma mater of our colleague, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. BOB SCHAFFER), Moeller High School in Cincinnati.

Although I was gone, Father Putka did teach most of my eight younger brothers, and the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAFFER) as well.

He is truly one of a kind, and not just because there are not many Marianist priests out there sporting a flat top haircut. He is a dear friend to many, and through his service to his church, his community, and his country, I think he is a unique leader for all of us.

I might also add that as a professor at the University of Dayton, he has done a marvelous job in attracting many of us to come speak to his class, Members from both sides of the political aisle.

I might also mention that Father Putka is currently a professor for the student, the daughter of our colleague, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RAY LAHOOD), who is in the Chair.

We are glad that Father Putka is with us, and hope that he will return soon.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1401, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 195 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 195

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1401) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2000 and 2001 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal years 2000 and 2001, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule.

SEC. 2. (a) 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 recommended by the Committee on Armed Services now printed in the bill, modified by the amendment printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. That amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read. All points of order against that amendment in the nature of a substitute are waived.

(b) No further amendment to the amendment in the nature of a substitute made in order as original text shall be in order except the amendments printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, amendments en bloc described in section 3 of this resolution, and pro forma amendments offered by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services for the purpose of debate.

(c) Except as specified in section 5 of this resolution, each amendment printed in the report of the Committee on Rules shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. Unless otherwise specified in the report, each amendment printed in the report shall be debatable for 10 minutes equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent and shall not be subject to amendment (except that the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services each may offer one pro forma amendment for the purpose of further debate on any pending amendment).

(d) All points of order against amendments printed in the report of the Committee on Rules or amendments en bloc described in section 3 of this resolution are waived.

(e) The first time after the legislative day of May 27, 1999, the Speaker declares the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for further consideration of H.R. 1401 an additional period of general debate shall be in order, which shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services.

SEC. 3. It shall be in order at any time for the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of amendments printed in part C of the report of the Committee on

Rules not earlier disposed of or germane modifications of any such amendment. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read (except that modifications shall be reported), shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services or their designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. For the purpose of inclusion in such amendments en bloc, an amendment printed in the form of a motion to strike may be modified to the form of a germane perfecting amendment to the text originally proposed to be stricken. The original proponent of an amendment included in such amendments en bloc may insert a statement in the Congressional Record immediately before the disposition of the amendments en bloc.

SEC. 4. The chairman of the Committee of the Whole may: (1) postpone until a time during further consideration in the Committee of the Whole a request for a recorded vote on any amendment; and (2) reduce to five minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on any postponed question that follows another electronic vote without intervening business, provided that the minimum time for electronic voting on the first in any series of questions shall be 15 minutes.

SEC. 5. The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may recognize for consideration of any amendment printed in the report of the Committee on Rules out of the order printed, but not sooner than one hour after the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services or a designee announces from the floor a request to that effect.

SEC. 6. 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.

□ 1030

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST), 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.

Yesterday, the Committee on Rules met and granted a structured rule for H.R. 1401, the Fiscal Year 2000 Department of Defense Appropriations Act. The rule provides for 1 hour of general debate equally divided between the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services.

The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. It makes in order the Committee on Armed Services' amendment in the nature of a substitute now printed in the bill, modified by the amendment printed in part A of the Committee on Rules report, which shall be considered as read.

The rule also waives all points of order against the amendment in the nature of a substitute, as modified.

The rule makes in order only those amendments printed in the Committee on Rules report and pro forma amendments offered by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services for the purpose of debate.

Amendments printed in part C of the Committee on Rules report may be offered en bloc. Except as specified in section 5 of the resolution, amendments will be considered only in the order specified in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, and shall be considered as read, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

Unless otherwise specified in the report, each amendment printed in the report shall be debatable for 10 minutes equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent and shall not be subject to amendment, except that the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services each may offer one pro forma amendment for the purpose of further debate on any pending amendment.

The rule waives all points of order against amendments printed in the Committee on Rules report and those amendments en bloc described in section 3 of the resolution.

The rule provides for an additional 1 hour of general debate at the beginning of the second legislative day of consideration of H.R. 1401, which also shall be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services.

The rule authorizes the Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of the amendments in part C of the Committee on Rules report or germane modifications thereto, which shall be considered as read, except that modifications shall be reported, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided between the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Armed Services or their designees, and shall not be subject to amendment or demand for a division of the question.

For the purpose of inclusion in such amendments en bloc, an amendment printed in the form of a motion to strike may be modified to the form of a germane perfecting amendment to the text originally proposed to be stricken.

The original proponent of an amendment, included in such amendments en bloc, may insert a statement in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD immediately before the dispositions of the en bloc amendments.

The rule allows the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole to postpone votes during consideration of the bill and to reduce voting time to 5 minutes on a postponed question if the vote follows a 15-minute vote.

The rule allows the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole to recognize for consideration of any amendment printed in the report out of order in which printed, but not sooner than 1 hour after the Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services or a designee announces from the floor a request to that effect.

Finally, the rule provides for one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1401 is a good bill. It is a bill that will allow all of us to rest a little easier at night knowing that our national defense is stronger and that we have taken good care of our troops.

We now know that China has stolen our nuclear technology, something the Soviet Union could not do during the entire Cold War.

We live in a dangerous world, but Congress is doing something about it. We are working to protect our friends and family back home from our enemies abroad. We are helping to take some of our enlisted men off of food stamps. It has been absolutely ridiculous that our enlisted men are on food stamps to survive. We are giving them a 4.8 percent pay raise.

We are providing for a national missile defense system so that we can stop a warhead from China if that day ever comes. We are boosting the military's budget for weapons and ammunition, and we are tightening security at our nuclear labs, doing something to stop the wholesale loss of our military secrets.

Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Rules received 89 amendments to this bill. We did our best to be fair and to make as many amendments in order as we could. The rule allows for a full and open debate on all the major sources of controversy, including publicly funded abortions and nuclear lab security. It allows for debate on a lot of smaller issues, too.

I urge my colleagues to strongly support this rule and to support the underlying bill so we can have this good discussion on the floor today. Now more than ever we must provide for our national security.

Mr. Speaker, I include the following letter for the RECORD:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET,

Washington, DC, May 26, 1999.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: In his recent letter, the President indicated that the Administration considers unacceptable Section 1006 of the House Armed Services Committee's FY 2000 National Defense Authorization bill, which restricts FY 2000 funds available to the Defense Department to be used for supporting Kosovo military operations. Thus, the President indicated that if Congress were to enact a Defense Authorization bill that included Section 1006, he would veto it. In an effort to resolve this issue, you asked for my thoughts regarding the Administration's possible actions to ensure that our military forces in Kosovo receive adequate resources.

Throughout the debate on the recently passed emergency supplemental for Kosovo and other activities, the Administration was clear about its objectives for funding Department of Defense needs—that our forces involved in the Kosovo military operation are fully funded to conduct their mission and that the military readiness of all other U.S. forces is protected. We believe the President's supplemental request achieved these objectives. Consistent with current practice, the President must retain the flexibility to access various DoD funding sources to respond to immediate needs, much as he has done in the past. We, of course, will work with the Congress to ensure that any contingency requirements are fully funded, as well as to ensure that other priorities—such as military readiness and modernization—are protected. With regard to Kosovo funding requirements that may develop beyond the FY 1999 Emergency Supplemental Appropriation, to the extent that these requirements exceed an amount that could be managed within the normal reprogramming process without harming military readiness, we will submit either a budget amendment or a supplemental appropriations request.

Sincerely,

JACOB J. LEW,
Director.

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

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. DIXON).

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

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to announce that on Thursday, June 10, the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence will hold a public meeting to examine the Chinese embassy bombing. Witnesses from the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence community, including the Director of Central Intelligence and from the Department of Defense are expected to attend.

It is the committee's intention that this hearing will provide the American people with a clear understanding of why this tragic event occurred.

Mr. Speaker, on May 7, 1999, the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Belgrade was bombed by U.S. aircraft acting as part of the NATO operation in Yugoslavia. The embassy building was mis-identified as the Yugoslavian Federal Directorate of Supply and Procurement, the intended target.

That mistakes were made, is clear. We need to know why, and what can be done to lessen the chance that similar mistakes will be made in the future.

On June 10, the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence will hold a public hearing to examine the Chinese embassy bombing. Witnesses from the intelligence community, including the Director of Central Intelligence, and from the Department of Defense are expected to attend. It is the committee's intention that this hearing will provide the American people with a clear understanding of why this tragic event occurred.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS), chairman of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from California for yielding to me. I want to confirm that the bipartisan House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence is obviously well aware of our colleagues' concerns on what went wrong in the bombing, and we are going to do our best to provide information to our colleagues and to all Americans who are interested in the subject.

It was a bad mistake, it had serious consequences and we believe the public right to know in this matter needs to be brought forth in a timely way, and we believe this schedule will work.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1401, the Fiscal Year 2000 National Defense Authorization Act, and I will reluctantly support this rule.

The Republican majority on the Committee on Rules has recommended a rule to the House which denies Democratic Members the right to offer important policy amendments, and it is for that reason that some Members of the Democratic Caucus will not support this rule.

Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Rules reported this rule at 11 o'clock last night on a straight party line vote. I opposed this rule in committee because the Republican majority specifically excluded four major amendments that Democrats had considered top priority amendments. Two of those amendments were truly bipartisan amendments relating to matters of great importance to our national security.

It only seems logical that for matters of such a serious nature that the House be afforded the opportunity to consider a bipartisan response. This rule closes off that opportunity, and the debate in the House will suffer as a result.

Specifically, Mr. Speaker, this rule does not allow an amendment proposed by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS), which relates to counterintelligence activities at the Department of Energy.

The gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS) was the Ranking Democrat on the Cox committee, and his amendment reflects the important recommendations made by that committee.

This amendment was cosponsored not only by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT), but by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Mrs. WILSON), the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY), and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM). This was truly a bipartisan amendment sponsored by Members with expertise in national security.

In addition, the Ranking Democrat on the Committee on Armed Services specifically asked that the Dicks amendment be included in the rule. In spite of this substantive support for the Dicks amendment, the Republican majority has chosen to not allow the House the opportunity to consider it.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that decision reflects a serious lapse in comity and certainly a serious lapse in the ability of this House to address matters of such serious national security importance.

Secondly, the Committee on Rules failed to make in order an amendment proposed by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL). The Dingell amendment would have stricken language in the Committee on Armed Services bill which transfers the authority for security operations within the Department of Energy to the Department of Defense.

The gentleman from Michigan is of course the Ranking Democrat on the Committee on Commerce, which has, under the rules of the House, jurisdiction over the Department of Energy. His amendment was cosponsored by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BLILEY), the chairman of the Committee on Commerce.

In addition, the chairman and Ranking Democrat of the Committee on Science, which also has jurisdiction over the Department of Energy, were sponsors of the Dingell amendment.

The chairman of the Committee on Rules last night said it was not necessary to make the Dingell amendment in order since the matters in his amendment were included in an amendment which will be offered by the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. Speaker, there is a difference of opinion about how closely the Spence amendment tracks the intent of the Dingell amendment. In the interests of comity, I think it would have been preferable for the Committee on Rules to allow the Dicks amendment to be considered by the full House.

Finally, the Republican majority of the Committee on Rules excluded amendments proposed by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS). These amendments seek to extend a program which has established contract goals for minority and other disadvantaged businesses for the Department of Defense, yet the Republican majority on the Committee on Rules failed to make this important matter part of our discussion during the consideration of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, there will be a number of speakers who will follow me in this debate who oppose the rule, and I would certainly hope that the Republican leadership will listen very carefully to what they have to say. These are Members who have substantive expertise in the issues before us, and it is, quite frankly, demeaning to this body that they should have been excluded from the debate.

I would like to say, however, that the bill made in order by the rule is a good bill. Mr. Speaker, when we ask our men and women in uniform to do the heavy lifting for us, when we ask them to shoulder such an important burden, it is vital that we make sure that they have the best training and the best

equipment and that they be fully compensated for the work they do. It is our responsibility to make sure that all of those things happen. Mr. Speaker, I believe this bill goes a long way toward meeting that responsibility.

The bill provides a 4.8 percent pay raise effective next January and, more importantly, ensures that future pay raises for the military will keep pace with private sector pay increases. I cannot stress too much how important this provision is to the retention problem we currently face with our active duty military.

The bill also reforms retirement pay which will help with retention. The housing allowance budget is significantly increased in the bill, which will result in lower out-of-pocket costs for housing for military personnel.

□ 1045

The bill extends several special pay and bonus provisions, reforms the reenlistment program and creates several new special pay programs specifically designed to enhance retention. The Committee on Armed Services is to be commended for its excellent work in this area.

I would also like to commend the committee for its inclusion of $250.1 million to procure 10 F–16C aircraft, as the President had requested, as well as the requested funds for the F–22 Raptor, the next-generation air dominance fighter. The bill contains $1.2 billion for research and development, $1.6 billion for six low-rate initial production aircraft, and $277.1 million for advance procurement of 10 LRIP aircraft in fiscal year 2001.

The bill also provides $987.4 million for 11, V–22s, one aircraft more than the President's request. The Committee on Armed Services has acted wisely by adding this additional aircraft so that the Marine Corps will be able to more quickly replace its aging fleet of CH–46 helicopters.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1401 is a good bill, a bill we can be proud of. But, Mr. Speaker, this rule does not reflect the bipartisan support of the bill it makes in order. I will oppose the previous question and ask for an open rule at the appropriate time.

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

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL).

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

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time. I would like to point out that this is a rule of which I do not believe the authors should be proud. This rule, I believe, strictly limits a serious debate with regards to our national defense and our involvement in war at this particular time.

Today, the International War Crimes Tribunal decided to indict Milosevic. Milosevic is obviously a character that deserves severe criticism, but at this particular junction in the debate over this erroneous and ill-gotten war in Yugoslavia, this indicates to most of the world that there is no attempt whatsoever on the part of NATO to attempt any peace negotiations. This is a guarantee of the perpetuation of war.

Milosevic is going to be further strengthened by this. He will not be weakened. It was said the bombing would weaken Milosevic, and yet he was strengthened. This same move, this pretense that this kangaroo court can indict Milosevic and carry this to fruition indicates only that there are some who will enjoy perpetuating this war, because there is no way this can enhance peace. This is a sign of total hypocrisy, I believe, on the part of NATO. NATO, eventually, by history, will be indicted.

But today we are dealing with this process, and this is related to the bill that is about to be brought to the floor because, specifically, as this bill came out of committee, it said that monies in this bill should be used for defense, not for aggressive warfare in Kosovo, and yet that was struck in the Committee on Rules. That is a serious change in the bill. I think all our colleagues must remember this when it comes time to vote for the final passage.

We could have had a bill that made a statement against spending this money to perpetuate this illegal NATO war, and yet it was explicitly removed from the bill. I think this is reason to question the efforts on this rule. Certainly it should challenge all of us on the final passage of this bill, because much of this money will not be spent on the national defense, but to perpetuate war, which is a direct distraction from our national defense because it involves increasing threats to our national security. It does not protect our national security.

It might be well to also note that this bill does not do much more for fiscal conservatives. The President asked for a certain amount for the defense of this country, but we have seen fit to raise him more than $8 billion, spend more money, more money that is so often not spent in our national defense. At the same time, we must also remember that when we vote on this bill, and this rule allows it, more than $10 billion will be in excess of the budget agreement of 1997.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS).

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, we must defeat this rule today. We must defeat it because it lets down the American people. It forbids this House from voting on vital changes to policies and procedures of the Department of Energy, procedures that have led directly to the loss of some of our Nation's most valuable secrets.

Let me read to my colleagues a list of some of the national security protections the House will not be allowed to vote on today if this rule passes.

The House will not be allowed to vote to double penalties on the traitors who betray our Nation by divulging our secrets. The House will not be allowed to vote to ensure that seasoned FBI counterintelligence professionals are hired at the national labs to perform counterintelligence. The House will not be allowed to vote to ensure that never again are counterintelligence agents forced to stand by, unable to search the office or computer of a spy while our Nation's secrets are being poured straight into the arms of potential adversaries.

The House will not be allowed to vote to give the Secretary of Energy the authority to expedite polygraphing of people with access to our most sensitive nuclear secrets, even if the Secretary believes that doing so is vital to protect our national security.

The House will not be allowed to vote to protect individuals who risked their own careers by bringing to light security lapses at DOE before more secrets are lost. The House will not be allowed to vote to require a comprehensive outside analysis of computer vulnerabilities at the national labs. And the House will not be allowed to vote to require a red team from the FBI and the NSA to find open ways into DOE's classified system and close them.

Mr. Speaker, it is simply an outrage that the House has been denied a vote on these measures. But what is most disappointing is the reason why this has been done. The flaw which kept the House from voting for any of these measures is that they were part of a bipartisan bill which was agreed to by both Republicans and Democrats; thoughtful national security experts, like the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY), the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM), and the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Mrs. WILSON) joined with me and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT), the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. SNYDER), and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. TAUSCHER).

Combined, these Members have over 50 years of service on National Security Committees of the House, but we were denied because we chose to work together.

I also understand that an amendment offered by two Republican full committee chairmen and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL), the longest serving and one of the most respected Members of this House, who warned everyone about problems at DOE when everything we have lost today could have still been saved, was denied a vote in the House.

Today is a low day for the House, Mr. Speaker, unless we turn back this rule and start over.

The gentleman from California (Mr. COX) and I worked very hard together on a bipartisan basis to bring to this House our best recommendations on what could be done to improve national security at these labs, and I am very

disappointed that the Republican leadership has chosen to take a partisan approach to implementing our report. We spent 9 months working on this. We did our very best to give the House our best work product and to have the first effort here to implement these recommendations turned down by the Committee on Rules is an insult to the people who served on this committee.

It was a bipartisan effort. Everyone on the committee was asked to join as cosponsors. I do not understand this. I am very offended by it and I hope that the people and the press will take note of the fact that within hours of our report being presented to the House, already partisan considerations in terms of implementing these recommendations are being put forward. It is an insult.

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN).

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

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise on this particular bill as a Member of the Committee on Armed Services. I am distraught and somewhat upset that there is so little money going into the military at a time when it is being cut back so dramatically.

Mr. Speaker, what I wanted to talk about today is a provision I put in the bill in the subcommittee chaired by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY). In Utah, we have what is called the Utah Test and Training Range. It is a huge range, and probably one of the jewels as far as training ranges go. It has a place for the cruise missile, the tactical missile. The F–16 out of Hill is used there; the F–15 out of Nellis; the Navy uses out of Fallon, Nevada, it is used out of Mountain Home. It is 0 to 58,000 feet of clear airspace. There is no other place like that in the world that the United States has.

We tried to protect that and have done our very best to do it. At the present time, the Governor of the State of Utah, Mike Leavitt, and the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Babbitt, are working on trying to come up with some kind of wilderness issue along the west side of Utah. I have to compliment both the Secretary and the Governor for the good work they have done.

As it has been a while, bringing this to pass, we found ourselves in a situation that we had to protect the Utah Test and Training Range, and so in this bill that we have coming up there is an issue about protecting that range. I have now talked to both the Secretary and the Governor and this language is no longer necessary with the bill that will come about eventually; and therefore, at the proper time, and working with leadership and working with the Parliamentarian and others, we will strike this language.

I am not quite sure where that is, but I wanted to make people aware of that. There are a lot of folks, though, who have a total misunderstanding of how this system worked, who thought this was not done correctly. It was done correctly and in the open light of day, and this will be done at the proper time. I wanted to let the House know that that will be done, which will take care of the problem that seems to be bothering some of the folks from the environmental community who, frankly, do not understand the procedure.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT).

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, you need to have served here in the 1980s when the Democrats had a majority, and by a wide margin, to understand how unfair, outrageous and insulting this rule is. We had restricted rules then. We had closed rules then. But when the defense authorization bill came to the floor in those days, we were spending big money and it was felt that this was a free marketplace of ideas.

I have seen years in the past when we had hundreds of amendments, 200 or more amendments, filed in the Committee on Rules, and half of them were made in order. We came to the floor on some occasions and it took us 2 to 3 weeks to get off the floor, but we had a free marketplace of ideas and a full and robust debate. We will not have that full and robust debate today on a matter of utmost importance.

The gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS) has told us that together with me and other Members, bipartisan, we sat down and took the recommendations of the Select Committee on U.S. National Security and Military/Commercial Concerns with the People's Republic of China and implemented them with respect to the Department of Energy and the national laboratories. We made a series of serious substantive recommendations supported by Members who know best because they come from those areas where these facilities are located: the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Mrs. HEATHER WILSON), who has Los Alamos; the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM), who has Savannah River; the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. TAUSCHER), who has Lawrence Livermore. They participated in the formulation of this amendment. A truly bipartisan effort. Is it made in order? No.

Now, in years past it was unthought of for senior members of the committee, for ranking members of serious committees of the House, when they offered a substantive, serious amendment, not a curve ball, not an undercut, and this is not that at all anyway, this is substantive legislation, to be stiff-armed like this by the Committee on Rules and the other side of the aisle.

This rule says we have time to consider how lease proceeds from the dairy farmer in Annapolis will be allocated, but we cannot talk about security in the national labs. We have time to talk about how whether or not we will buy American when we buy weight training equipment, but we cannot talk about espionage in the national labs, not at least with respect to our well-thought-out bill. We have time to talk about how the Air Force will buy modular firefighting equipment, but not this important bipartisan amendment.

This is a travesty. This is not the way to run the House of Representatives. We should defeat this rule and let everyone know that in the future, when efforts like this are made, they deserve at least a hearing in the well of the House.

□ 1100

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

I would like to assure the gentleman from South Carolina that there is going to be a lot of discussion on the nuclear labs problem on this House floor.

Mr. SPRATT. But, if the gentlewoman will yield, there is no discussion about the amendment which we offered which we have worked on for 2 weeks and in which there has been broad bipartisan participation. This is an outrage. We should at least be able to make it in order on the House floor.

Mrs. MYRICK. Reclaiming my time, we had 89 amendments to consider in this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON).

(Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. First of all, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, just to respond to my good friend and someone for whom I have the highest respect, I do not know of any Republican on the Cox committee that was consulted on the amendment. I was not. As the gentleman knows, I spend a lot of time on these issues in the Cox committee. I take my work on the Cox committee very seriously. There is no member of the Cox committee on our side of the aisle who is on that amendment because I was not aware of it.

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. SPRATT. It is my understanding that the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS) talked to the gentleman from California (Mr. COX) about it and that my staff talked to your staff about it.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. No. I am not a cosponsor of the amendment, did not know it was coming up, would have helped the gentleman in the Committee on Rules if I would have known. But I just found out from the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY). He is on it.

I am just saying, I think we would have had a better chance for a truly bipartisan effort if the Republicans on

the Cox committee had been involved and engaged to help make this process before it.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. DICKS. We gave this to the chairman, and I talked to him about it two or three times as we were doing these various joint appearances. Admittedly, with all the attention there has been on getting this report out, we may not have done our finest job in getting this to everybody as quickly as possible, and I regret that, but the chairman was given the amendment and I asked him to cosponsor it.

Mr. SPRATT. I am told that our staff met with your staff last week and gave you a copy. We would have been happy to have you as a cosponsor.

Mr. DICKS. The chairman was busy, too, though.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Reclaiming my time, I would be happy to work with my colleagues and friends because they do have good ideas. As our friends know, there were 38 recommendations in the Cox committee. In fact, I was somewhat appalled that the White House spun a public response to those 38 confidential recommendations on February 1, before the Director of the CIA had even read the report, which he said 2 days later on February 3.

I think a constructive as opposed to a political approach to solving the problems identified in the Cox committee is in order. I will pledge to work with both of my friends in that regard.

Mr. DICKS. We appreciate that.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. I just wanted to clarify that, that I would liked to have been a part of that effort and will pledge to work with you in the future.

This rule, I ask that our Members support. It is a good rule. There are some things I perhaps would have done differently, but it is a good rule in a very large bill.

I want to point to some specific things that are in here. We took the recommendations of Deputy Secretary John Hamre and his Chief Information Dominance Officer Art Money and we increased what they asked us for.

We see cyberterrorism and the use of information technology as a major weapon in the future of rogue nations. We increase the requests in those areas, so this Congress has been moving ahead of the request by the Pentagon in that area. We, I think, reversed what would have been one of the most destabilizing issues in working with the Russians that we have. The administration originally proposed defunding the only cooperative program we have with Russia on missile defense technology. That was the RAMOS program. That alarmed the Russians. We have heard a lot of the rhetoric about missile defense itself and steps that we are taking to back Russia into a corner.

It was in this bill that we restore that funding with the cooperation of our colleague on the other side, Senator LEVIN, who felt it was critically important that we reverse this decision by the administration.

This rule is worthy of our support. I ask our colleagues to vote ''yes.''

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK).

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, this rule degrades democracy. It is a conscious decision for the democratically elected House of Representatives to avoid open discussion and debate on the most important national security issues. Let us put aside the suggestion that time dictated that.

The gentlewoman from North Carolina said, well, there were 89 amendments submitted. The leadership that decided not to go forward with the debate on these significant issues gave us all a present a week ago of 3 days off next week that were scheduled for work. The original work schedule called for us to meet next week. Three days were canceled. So it was not time. It was a political decision.

We have on the other side Members who say, and some on this side, that one of the problems that is driving the military budget and causing strains in the budget like we just saw agony on this floor over the agriculture bill. Why? Because there is a general perception that the amount of money we have to work with does not equal the amount that people think is necessary to meet various programmatic needs. Clearly, as you increase military spending, you cause a problem there.

One argument has been, we have to increase military spending because the Clinton administration has exceeded its capacity by overcommitment. Now, that is a valid argument to be debated, but we will not be debating it here, because that is too hard. That is one that might make people mad politically. That is too fundamental. We will debate the proceeds of the dairy farm at the Naval Academy and strength equipment and whether or not it is being bought right, and nonsecure tactical radios for the 82nd Airborne. Those will all be separately debated.

But should America continue to have 100,000 ground troops in Western Europe on a permanent basis subsidizing the Europeans 50-some-odd years after the end of World War II? Nine of us, five Republicans and four Democrats, put together an amendment to say, let us cut that to 25,000, subject to the President's right to send more if there is an emergency, an absolutely untrammeled right to say in an emergency, they go over, but as an ongoing, permanent situation, let us not continue to have 100,000 American troops there.

Many of my Republican colleagues say, ''Well, we don't want ground troops going into Kosovo. We didn't want ground troops in Bosnia.'' I have agreed with that, but I am willing to vote that way. What we have are people who want the easy rhetorical out of denouncing something, but do not want to get caught voting for it because voting for it might someday have political consequences.

So this leadership refuses to allow the House to debate an amendment put forward by five Republican, three Democratic and one Independent Member to say, ''Let's reduce troops from Europe.''

In 1989, a group of us began working on burdensharing, on saying to our wealthy allies in Japan and Europe and in a few other places, the American taxpayer cannot keep paying that defense burden. We have had some successes. It has been bipartisan. My friend from Connecticut and I have been working on it.

The gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER) is here. The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR), Ms. Schroeder when she was here, we had a good bipartisan group. This is the first time in my memory, the first time since 1989, when we have been refused an opportunity to debate burdensharing.

So let me say to the people of Europe, I hope you are grateful to the Republican leadership, because having ended one welfare program, they decided to keep another. They are keeping the most expensive welfare program in human history, the one by which American taxpayers, year after year after year—I cannot give all the years because it has been since 1945—in which we subsidize the budgets of Western Europe.

Now, you may think America ought to keep 100,000 troops in Western Europe so the Europeans can cut their budget, even though we do not ever want to use those troops, but how do you justify in the House of Representatives of this great democracy not allowing it to be debated and voted on?

There is nothing in this bill, nothing, I take it back, there is one thing, there is an amendment that would say, we will remove our troops from Haiti on a permanent basis, one of the smaller interventions. But I heard the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM) talk about Bosnia, Kosovo, Somalia, Rwanda, et cetera.

People denounce the level of commitment and say that is driving up the cost of defense. But this bill quite deliberately guarantees that whether or not we should maintain those commitments will not be debated. It is very cowardly. It is a stance of people who want to talk tough and take no action whatsoever.

It is easy to wave your arms and denounce all these commitments, but then, however, to guarantee that they cannot be debated on this floor so Members never have to take responsibility for what they proclaim politically is unworthy of a democratic process.

This bill ought to be, as it was in the past, as the gentleman from South

Carolina said, the form in which this great democratic body debates, should we have a two-war strategy? What kind of nuclear strategy should we have? What should the role of the American armed forces be?

You demean democracy with this refusal to allow fundamental issues even to be debated.

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I would just like to clarify that for the last 15 years this bill has always been structured. There are over 16 hours of debate. There are 39 amendments, the same as always, on this defense bill.

As to the question of the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS) regarding that subject, there are 10 amendments that have been made in order on that subject, one of which is the gentleman from Washington's.

I would also like to say that yesterday in the Committee on Rules that the ranking minority member, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON), said it was the best defense authorization bill he had ever seen except for one provision regarding Kosovo which we have dealt with.

According to the ratio, also there are more Republican amendments filed than Democrat amendments that were filed, which is the norm.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS).

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me time. I just want to say from the outset that I have serious reservations about this rule, and I have serious reservations about our military. I believe our military is in trouble and needs significant help and assistance from this Congress.

Our military is not as strong as it should be because, in my judgment, we have too many bases at home and abroad. Our military is not as strong as it should be because we are oversubscribed in weapons systems. Our military is not as strong as it should be because we have not asked our allies to pay their fair share of the nonsalary costs of stationing our troops overseas.

We have asked the Japanese to pay their fair share. They pay over 75 percent of the nonsalary costs. The Japanese give us more than $3 billion in actual cash payment for the 40,000 U.S. troops stationed in Japan.

The Europeans have more than 100,000 of our troops on their soil and they give us a grand total of $200 million. We offered an amendment, five Republicans and four Democrats, to initiate a U.S. troop reduction in Europe from 100,000 to 25,000 over 3 years. We thought this was a sensible proposal. We thought it should have been debated.

I just want to express again my reservation that this amendment was not made in order. Europeans have the ability to do more for the defense of their part of this world. They have the ability to pay more, but if we do not ask them to, they will not do so. They will be more than grateful to get this welfare from these United States.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT).

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I am disgusted today. We are going to debate defense, and we are not addressing our subsidies to Japan and Germany, who attacked us and took us to war in World War II. We are not going to talk about financing the Chinese military arsenal that has 21 rockets pointed at us and not one of those rockets has a trigger lock. And we are going to have a debate on national security and we are not going to debate our borders that are wide open, they could drive a Chinese missile across it, and launch it from within America at any one of our cities.

I am disgusted today. Literally. I do not see a national security debate. I see a national insecurity Congress, afraid of their shadow, afraid of some of the politics on our border. Literally.

Well, while we are talking about politics, we are placing the American people at risk. I am disappointed.

I have been a very objective Member. That debate on the border should have been allowed in this bill and, shame, shame on this Congress for making the American people vulnerable. Vulnerable to terrorism, vulnerable to narcotics.

And I even struck out immigration. That is too damn political around here. Let narcotics come into the country and destroy our cities, let terrorists come into the country and blow up our trade centers, but let us not debate it, Congress. It is just too damn hot.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Members should avoid using profanity during their speeches on the floor.

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER).

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

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise with grave concern today, both for the stature and status of our United States armed forces which desperately need a buildup and revisions with our national capacity to defend ourselves because of the trickling and actual flood of secrets from this country to China. But how we can debate today a bill without dealing with the issue of Kosovo, I do not understand.

In the supplemental appropriations bill, we were supposedly rebuilding our armed forces. But we allowed reprogramming to occur from the buildup towards Kosovo. We had rapid deployment force moneys without a restriction for Kosovo. And in this bill, as of last night, the bill that went to the membership had a ban on funds from this bill being used for the war in the Balkans.

□ 1115

But mysteriously it disappeared. Apparently, the other party was notified this morning that it was out, but in our notices to our members we did not realize until we come to the floor and get ready for debate that no longer is there a protection in this bill and the bill that was distributed to the membership; not only were they not going to allow the debate, but the bill that was given to us had the impression that it had a ban in. I had an amendment that would have restricted the funds even more broadly than that, but that is not in order.

How we can debate about our Armed Forces and whether we need to rebuild and restructure our armed forces and not debate the one thing that is depleting, that is unifying Jimmy Carter and his great editorial today in the New York Times saying civilians are victims of our flawed approach, and Henry Kissinger and an increasing majority of Americans realizing that we are burning up in a futile effort, in an effort over there that is actually worsening world conditions without accomplishing its goals; how we can have a defense authorization debate and, for that matter, an appropriations debate without allowing amendments that would restrict these funds in the name of a military buildup while armed forces are being destroyed is beyond me.

I have not voted against a rule this year or a procedure, but I cannot in good conscience vote for this rule.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH).

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to register my concern and my disappointment that this rule eliminates a portion of the bill that would have blocked funding for the further prosecution of the war in Kosovo and Serbia beyond October 1, 1999. As such, it has canceled debate over U.S. and NATO policy at a critical moment. The war is proceeding without the requisite permission of Congress prescribed by Article I, Section 8, of the Constitution. We are correctly concerned about the plight of the Kosovar Albanians, but we should be no less concerned about our own constitutional process. An air war has continued despite Congress' disapproval.

This war has imposed death and destruction on innocent civilians. A ground war is being planned. As we speak, 50,000 NATO troops are massing at the Kosovo border. British Defense Secretary George Robertson yesterday told NBC news that said troops would go into the southern Serbian province at the earliest opportunity and may well face a hostile environment.

The United States is about to send its sons and daughters into a death trap in Kosovo, and this Congress will not have, with this rule, a moment to debate this awful prospect. This, even as we proceed with an authorization of the budget of the Department of Defense.

Today's reports of the war crime indictment of Slobodan Milosevic are fueling the fiery coals of war glowing in the eyes of NATO hawks. This means a ground war they call down. Congress must speak out clearly and convincingly against a ground war. Congress should pass Mr. WELDON's House Resolution 99 which calls for a peaceful resolution of this war through negotiations to stop the bombing, remove Serb troops from Kosovo, cease the military activities of the KLA, repatriate the Kosovar Albanians under the watchful eyes of armed international peacekeepers.

Even at this moment peace is still possible without further war, but peace becomes increasingly difficult without further debate, and peace becomes increasingly distant without imposing limitations on this administration.

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WELDON).

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding this time to me, and I rise to express my disappointment in this rule.

I read, as many Members did, with intense interest the Cox report. In particular I was very interested in the section on the proliferation of missile technology to the Communist Chinese primarily through them launching our satellites from China, and I was very pleased that the Cox report included language that said expansion of U.S. launch capacity is in the national security interests of the United States. Further, it went on to say it is the national security interests of the United States to increase this launch capacity in the summary, and it is in one of the recommendations. But this bill does absolutely nothing to address this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I had an amendment that was not made in order that was attempting to address this issue simply by implementing something that the Air Force itself recommended in one of its own studies, and that is to add additional personnel at a launch range that would allow them to increase the capacity at the range, and I was extremely disappointed that this was not made in order, and I am extremely concerned that we, as a Congress, are not doing anything about this problem. We are complaining and getting very concerned about the proliferation of U.S. technology through the Communist Chinese going to all of these rogue nations like Iran and Iraq and North Korea, but here we are. We have a bill before us that attempts to do absolutely nothing to address this very, very critical issue. We have U.S. satellite manufacturers building U.S. satellites and then going to Communist China to launch those satellites, and one of the reasons they do that is they cannot actually get it scheduled at places like Cape Canaveral, and my amendment simply would have called for the expense of a very modest amount of money, $7 million, that would have dramatically increased the capacity at the launch range, and I am extremely disappointed that that amendment was not made in order.

Another feature of my amendment, which is something that is another extremely critical issue, is the Air Force has for years been raiding the accounts that are used to modernize the launch range. We still have equipment at these ranges that operate on vacuum tubes, and my amendment simply would say: Stop raiding this account, let us modernize the launch range and make sure it is operating efficiently and at low costs.

Mr. Speaker, I am extremely disappointed in this rule. This is truly a national security issue, the proliferation and the transmission of U.S. technology to the Communist Chinese. We are not doing anything about it.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. TAYLOR).

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this rule. I would like to remind my colleagues that they have but one chance a year to define defense policy for the United States of America, and that is the defense authorization bill.

But I also like to remind my colleagues that Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution provides that Congress shall have the power to provide for the common defense, to declare war, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a Navy, to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

For over 60 days American airmen have been at war in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and for 60 days neither the President of the United States, nor the Congress of the United States, has said what we hope to accomplish.

I had offered an amendment that would state America's goals in this conflict. I realize many of my colleagues wish it had not happened. I think for the sake of the people who are fighting this war we need to do one or the other. Either let those who are opposed to it prevail and get the troops out or establish a clearly definable set of goals so that we know what we are aiming for as a Nation in Yugoslavia.

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER).

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition; that is, opposition, to this rule.

When the Committee on Armed Services reported this bill, it very wisely included a provision saying that the funds in this bill for fiscal year 2000 could not be used for continuing the war in Kosovo for another year. But the Committee on Rules has decided and have taken it upon themselves to use this rule to strike out that provision. That means, if we are to adopt this rule, this bill would become an authorization to continue the war for another year.

This is unconscionable. If our leadership or the Committee on Rules wants to authorize the continuation of this war in the Balkans, they should allow an up-or-down vote on that issue. Instead, they have made this rule a vote on whether or not to continue the war in the Balkans.

I say vote no on keeping this war going into the next millennium, vote no on this rule, and send a message to the leadership of both parties that we expect this body to be handled in a democratic fashion and not autocratically.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. TAUSCHER).

Mrs. TAUSCHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this rule.

For the past 3 weeks, Mr. Speaker, a bipartisan group of Members has worked to develop a comprehensive, responsible approach to addressing our concerns over insufficient security at the national laboratories. This group included the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS), the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY), the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT), the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Mrs. WILSON) and me.

Incredibly, the Committee on Rules has refused to allow this amendment to be considered by the House. Instead, Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Rules has decided to turn our Nation's security into a partisan issue. It has rejected a sincere bipartisan effort to improve our counterintelligence programs and protect the secrets at our labs. The Dicks amendment, Mr. Speaker, would put into law many of the measures Energy Secretary Richardson has pledged to undertake. We would provide the Secretary the authority to implement polygraph examinations of scientists with access to the most sensitive information. We would increase financial penalties for employees who mishandle classified material, provide whistleblower protection for employees who report misdeeds and clarify that the Energy Secretary has the authority to order the examination of computers in offices owned by the Federal Government. Most importantly, our legislation would establish direct lines of counterintelligence authority at the Department of Energy with the ultimate responsibility resting with the Secretary. The greatest error in our counterintelligence efforts has been a lack of any clear individual responsible for protecting our Nation's secrets. Energy Secretary Richardson has stepped forward to assume that responsibility, and our legislation would provide him the authority he needs to manage the job.

The Committee on Rules' decision to bar this amendment from consideration is misguided. I urge my colleagues to oppose this rule.

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HAYES).

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

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise to strongly support this rule; I repeat, to strongly support the rule.

Now I have heard Members on both sides who have made very strong and compelling arguments about a number of very important issues. But Fort Bragg and Pope Air Force Base are an integral part of the Eighth District of North Carolina, and to me the issue here is simply putting forth a rule that allows us to buy ammunition for training, it allows us to buy fuel for our helicopters, it allows us to buy spare parts that are missing.

So I would simply ask that these very important issues not be laid aside but be temporarily displaced so that we can send a message and the materiel that are badly needed by our troops.

This rule is about advancing the cause of our men and women in the Armed Services, and both parties have done an excellent job of speaking out and saying this is the year of the troops.

So please join me, support this rule, and let us support our troops.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TURNER).

□ 1130

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, this bill came out of the Committee on Armed Services with a provision that would have prohibited the use of any of the funds in the bill for operations in the Republic of Yugoslavia, whether it be for the current operations or peacekeeping operations. I was pleased that the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON), the ranking Democrat, offered an amendment to try to strike that irresponsible language. Joined by all of the Democratic Members of the committee and a few Republicans, we still came up short, but I am pleased to see that the Committee on Rules has recognized the irresponsible language and has stricken it from the bill.

This language is irresponsible because on September 30 all funds would have been cut off for our military operations in Yugoslavia, and it would have endangered the lives of our men and women serving in the armed forces. We would have airmen in the air on a night when we would be telling our Defense Department they could no longer expend funds for their safety or their operations.

The language also sent a very terrible signal to President Milosevic at a very critical time in the negotiation process. The fate of the 1.5 million ethnic Albanians hangs in the balance and the moral imperative for involvement is undeniable. The NATO alliance which was formed out of the ashes of World War II has protected the peace and security of Europe for 50 years. It stood against the Communist threat until Western ideals of freedom and democracy prevailed. President Milosevic is the last remaining vestige of the old order in Eastern Europe.

The International War Crimes Tribunal has correctly indicted him for war crimes. His totalitarian rule, his repression of basic human rights, his manipulation of the media, and his incomprehensible genocidal campaign of rape and murder has no place in civilized society.

The strength of our resolve against him will define our American national character for the 21st century, and will have great bearing upon the safety and security of the world that we pass on to our children and grandchildren.

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. ISTOOK).

Mr. ISTOOK. Mr. Speaker, I oppose this rule. A vote in favor of this rule is a green light to send U.S. ground troops into Kosovo and Yugoslavia. If my colleagues believe, as I believe, that Congress must approve first the sending of any American soldiers, then my colleagues should vote ''no'' on the rule.

The rule removes language which the Committee on Armed Services had put in to restrict the use of ground troops in Yugoslavia. A vote for the rule is a vote permitting those ground troops to be sent.

Mr. Speaker, we have a 10-day break before us. We do not want to send a message such as this on the eve of that break, especially since newspapers in Great Britain are reporting that the President is planning to send 90,000 troops in. Our American media are reporting that airmen are being denied their normal discharges because they must stay to continue being a part of this unauthorized war being prosecuted by the President.

The Constitution says it is our obligation before any war should be underway. Follow the Constitution, do not give a green light unless Congress says so. Vote ''no'' on the rule.

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. METCALF).

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with deep disappointment in the rule we have before us. I offered an amendment yesterday in the Committee on Rules that gave us a chance for this House to take an essential step toward helping unravel the mystery of the Gulf War illnesses.

I can understand the difficult task of the Committee on Rules in crafting this bill with over 78 amendments. However, my amendment simply required the Department of Defense to follow up on the recommendations of the General Accounting Office regarding the presence of squalene antibodies in the blood of Gulf War veterans. To not allow this debate is irresponsible.

Mr. Speaker, we have over 100,000 sick Gulf War veterans in the United States today, and this House must stand in the breech to protect and ensure that every avenue is pursued to find for our veterans the truth about Gulf War illnesses.

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend the debate for 30 minutes.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Objection is heard.

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. REYNOLDS).

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Rules, I think it is important to remind my colleagues that the Committee on Rules received 89 amendments to this bill. We did our best to be fair and to make as many amendments in order as we could.

The rule clearly allows for full and open debate on all major sources of controversy, including publicly funded abortions and nuclear lab security. It also allows a lot of debate on a lot of smaller issues as well.

We live in a dangerous world, but Congress is doing something about it. Congress is working to protect our friends and family back home from our enemies abroad. There are some very important things that need to be understood that are contained in this legislation as it comes to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1401 helps take some of our enlisted men off of food stamps by giving them a 4.8 percent pay raise. It provides for a national missile defense system so we can stop a warhead from China if that day ever comes. H.R. 1401 boosts the military budget for weapons and ammunition, providing $55.6 billion, $2.6 billion more than the President requested. And H.R. 1401 tightens security at our nuclear labs, doing something to stop the wholesale loss of our military secrets.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this rule so that debate can begin on the appropriations for our armed services.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DAVIS).

(Mr. DAVIS of Florida asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I think the case has been made here today by a broad number of Members, both Democrat and Republican, to defeat this rule. Let us go back and do this right.

The point has been made by the gentleman from California (Mr. DICKS), the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT) and others. Let us look at the very important lessons from the report that has just come out with respect to national security. In fairness to the committee, the report was just issued. But let us do it right the first time.

Let me offer one specific example. The Weldon amendment that was not allowed to be made in order by the Committee on Rules provides a perfect opportunity to respond to the recommendation that we begin to invest in the United States domestic launch capacity instead of relying, unduly so, on other countries to launch communications satellites. The Weldon

amendment, which was the product of a study done by the Air Force, recommended a very specific investment by the Kennedy Space Center. There are other space centers around the country that are well suited for this investment.

Let us go back and do this right the first time. Let us begin to respond to the solutions identified by the Chris Cox report, and the Weldon amendment would be a good place to start.

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from North Carolina withdraws the resolution.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 38 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1223

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD) at 12 o'clock and 23 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING AMENDMENT PROCESS FOR H.R. 45, NUCLEAR WASTE POLICY ACT OF 1999

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Rules is expected to meet the second week of June, when we return, to grant a rule which may restrict amendments for consideration of H.R. 45, the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1999.

Any Member contemplating an amendment to H.R. 45 should submit 55 copies of the amendment and a brief explanation of the amendment to the Committee on Rules no later than noon on Tuesday, June 8. The Committee on Rules office is in H–312 of the Capitol.

Amendments should be drafted to the text of the bill as reported by the Committee on Commerce on May 20.

Members should use the Office of Legislative Counsel to ensure their amendments are properly drafted and should check with the Office of the Parliamentarian to be certain their amendments comply with the Rules of the House.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE TO HAVE UNTIL 6 P.M., FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1999, TO FILE A REPORT ON H.R. 1000, AVIATION INVESTMENT AND REFORM ACT FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure have until 6 p.m. on Friday, May 28, 1999, to file a report on the bill (H.R. 1000) to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize programs of the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes.

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

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 853

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 853.

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

There was no objection.

DESIGNATION OF THE HONORABLE THOMAS M. DAVIS TO ACT AS SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS THROUGH JUNE 7, 1999

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
May 27, 1999.

I hereby appoint the Honorable THOMAS M. DAVIS to act as Speaker pro tempore to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions through June 7, 1999.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the designation is agreed to.

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE ALCEE L. HASTINGS, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The Speaker pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable ALCEE L. HASTINGS, Member of Congress:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 19, 1999.

Hon. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I believe that I have been remiss in informing you that I have taken a leave of absence from the Committee on Science.

At the beginning of the 106th Congress I was appointed to the Select Committee on Intelligence. I am of the understanding that to serve on this select committee I am required to take a leave from one of my two permanent committee assignments. Therefore I have chosen to take a leave from the Committee on Science.

If you have any questions please feel free to contact either me or Ann Jacobs in my office at 5–1313. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

ALCEE L. HASTINGS.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

CONTINUATION OF EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO)—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. 106–75)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice to the Federal Register for publication, stating that the emergency declared with respect to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) is to continue in effect beyond May 30, 1999, and the emergency declared with respect to the situation in Kosovo is to continue in effect beyond June 9, 1999.

On December 27, 1995, I issued Presidential Determination 96–7, directing the Secretary of the Treasury, inter alia, to suspend the application of sanctions imposed on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and to continue to block property previously blocked until provision is made to address claims or encumbrances, including the claims of the other successor states of the former Yugoslavia. This sanctions relief, in conformity with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1022 of November 22, 1995 (hereinafter the ''Resolution''), was an essential factor motivating Serbia and Montenegro's acceptance of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina initialed by the parties in Dayton, Ohio, on November 21, 1995, and signed in Paris, France, on December 14, 1995 (hereinafter the ''Peace Agreement''). The sanctions imposed on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) were accordingly suspended prospectively, effective January 16, 1996. Sanctions imposed on the Bosnian Serb forces and authorities and on the territory that they control within Bosnia and Herzegovina were subsequently suspended prospectively, effective May 10, 1996, also in conformity with the Peace Agreement and the Resolution.

Sanctions against both the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Bosnian Serbs

were subsequently terminated by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1074 of October 1, 1996. This termination, however, did not end the requirement of the Resolution that blocked those funds and assets that are subject to claims and encumbrances remain blocked, until unblocked in accordance with applicable law. Until the status of all remaining blocked property is resolved, the Peace Agreement implemented, and the terms of the Resolution met, this situation continues to pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy interests, and the economy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force these emergency authorities beyond May 30, 1999.

On June 9, 1998, I issued Executive Order 13088, ''Blocking Property of the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Serbia, and the Republic of Montenegro, and Prohibiting New Investment in the Republic of Serbia in Response to the Situation in Kosovo.'' Since then, the government of President Milosevic has rejected the international community's efforts to find a peaceful settlement for the crisis in Kosovo and has launched a massive campaign of ethnic cleansing that has displaced a large percentage of the population and been accompanied by an increasing number of atrocities. President Milosevic's brutal assault against the people of Kosovo and his complete disregard for the requirements of the international community pose a threat to regional peace and stability.

President Milosevic's actions continue to pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy interests, and the economy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force these emergency authorities beyond June 9, 1999.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *May 27, 1999.*

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1999

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday, June 9, 1999.

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

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER, MAJORITY LEADER AND MINORITY LEADER TO ACCEPT RESIGNATIONS AND MAKE APPOINTMENTS, NOTWITHSTANDING ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding any adjournment of the House until Monday, June 7, 1999, the Speaker, majority leader and minority leader be authorized to accept resignations and to make appointments authorized by law or by the House.

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

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, as the designee of the majority leader, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 35, 106th Congress, the House stands adjourned until 12:30 p.m. on Monday, June 7, 1999, for morning hour debates.

Thereupon (at 12 o'clock and 27 minutes p.m.), pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 35, the House adjourned until Monday, June 7, 1999, at 12:30 p.m., for morning hour debates.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2383. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Clomazone; Extension of Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions [OPP–300861; FRL–6080–6] (RIN: 2070–AB78) received May 24, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2384. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Aspergillus flavus AF36; Pesticide Tolerance Exemption [OPP–300860; FRL–6081–2] (RIN: 2070–AB78) received May 24, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2385. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Aminoethoxyvinylglycine; Temporary Pesticide Tolerance [OPP–300858; FRL–6080–4] (RIN: 2070–AB78) received May 24, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2386. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Final Flood Elevation Determinations—received May 24, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

2387. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations—received May 24, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

2388. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations [Docket No. FEMA–7284] received May 24, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

2389. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Pesticide Tolerance Processing Fees [OPP–30116; FRL–6056–6] (RIN: 2070–AB78) received May 24,1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2390. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—OMB Approvals Under the Paperwork Reduction Act; Technical Amendment [FRL–6348–8] received May 24, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2391. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Generic Maximum Achievable Control Technology (Generic MACT) [AD–FRL–6346–9] (RIN: 2060–AG91, 2060–AF06, 2060–AG94, 2060–AF09, 2060–AE36) received May 24, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2392. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Rhode Island; Amendments to Air Pollution Control Regulation Number 9 [RI–39–6989a; A–1–FRL–6346–5] received May 24, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2393. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Massachusetts and Rhode Island; Nitrogen Oxides Budget and Allowance Trading Program [MA–67–7202a; A–1–FRL–6346–6] received May 24,1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2394. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Finding of Failure to Submit Required State Implementation Plans for Ozone; Texas; Dallas/Fort Worth Ozone Nonattainment Area [TX 107–1–7407; FRL–6349–3] received May 24, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2395. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Kentucky; Revised Format for Materials Being Incorporated by Reference [KY–9916; FRL–6343–3] received May 24, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2396. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans Wisconsin [WI74–01–7303; FRL–6336–8] received May 24,1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2397. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Kansas [KS 072–1072; FRL–6350–4] received May 24, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2398. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans;

State of Missouri [MO 073–1073; FRL–6350–3] received May 24, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2399. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of New Mexico and County of Bernalillo, New Mexico; State Boards [NM–9–1–5214a; FRL–6350–1] received May 24,1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2400. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Office of Enforcement, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Revision of NRC Enforcement Policy [NUREG–1600, Rev. 1] received May 24, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2401. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—NRC Generic Letter No. 98–01 Supplement 1: Year 2000 Readiness of Computer Systems At Nuclear Power Plants—received May 24, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2402. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the fourth biennial report submitted summarizing activities and evaluations carried out by the office, this report covers activities during fiscal year 1997 and fiscal year 1998; to the Committee on Commerce.

2403. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Regulations Governing the Taking of Marine Mammals by Alaskan Natives; Marking and Reporting of Beluga Whales Harvested in Cook Inlet [Docket No. 990414095–9095–01; I.D. 033199B] (RIN: 0648–AM57) received May 24, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

2404. A letter from the Director, Policy Directives and Instructions Branch, Immigration and Naturalization, transmitting the Service's final rule—Application for Refugee Status; Acceptable Sponsorship Agreement and Guaranty of Transportation [INS No. 1999–99] (RIN: 1115–AF49) received May 24, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2405. A letter from the Director, Policy Directives and Instructions Branch, Immigration and Naturalization Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Suspension of Deportation and Special Rule Cancellation of Removal for Certain Nationals of Guatemala, El Salvador, and Former Soviet Bloc Countries [INS No. 1915–98; AG Order No. 2224–99] (RIN: 1115–AF14) received May 24, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2406. A letter from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747–400, 757, 767, and 777 Series Airplanes Equipped with AlliedSignal RIA–35B Instrument Landing System (ILS) Receivers [Docket No. 98–NM–232–AD; Amendment 39–11167; AD 99–10–14] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received May 24, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2407. A letter from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737–300, –400, –500, –600, –700, and –800 Series Airplanes Equipped with Vickers Combined Stabilizer Trim Motors [Docket No. 99–NM–97–AD; Amendment 39–11166; AD 99–10–13] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received May 24, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2408. A letter from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney JT8D–200 Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 96–ANE–02; Amendment 39–11164; AD 99–10–11] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received May 24, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2409. A letter from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Industrie Aeronautiche e Meccaniche Model Piaggio P–180 Airplanes [Docket No. 98–CE–96–AD; Amendment 39–11176; AD 99–11–06] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received May 24, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2410. A letter from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment of Class E Airspace; Colstrip, MT [Airspace Docket No. 99–ANM–02] received May 24, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2411. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Low-Income Housing Credit [Revenue Rule 99–24] received May 24, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2412. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Weighted Average Interest Rate Update [Notice 99–28] received May 24, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. DOYLE (for himself, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. COYNE, Mr. KLINK, Mr. MASCARA, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. SHERWOOD, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. GOODLING, and Mr. PITTS):

H.R. 1973. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a national cemetery for veterans in the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, metropolitan area; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. LANTOS (for himself, Mr. LEACH, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MCKINNEY, and Mr. SERRANO):

H.R. 1974. A bill directing the President to develop a strategy to bring the United States back into full and active participation in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. MCINNIS (for himself, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. STUMP, and Mr. MCHUGH):

H.R. 1975. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to eliminate the temporary increase in unemployment tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BILBRAY (for himself, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mr. LAZIO, Mr. LEWIS of California, and Mr. CUNNINGHAM):

H.R. 1976. A bill to amend the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act to require that the fuel economy labels for new automobiles also contain air pollution information that consumers can use to help communities achieve Federal air quality standards; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. RAMSTAD (for himself, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. LUTHER, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. PORTMAN, Mrs. BONO, Mr. STARK, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. FROST, and Mr. UPTON):

H.R. 1977. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, Public Health Service Act, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide parity with respect to substance abuse treatment benefits under group health plans and health insurance coverage; to the Committee on Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. CHENOWETH:

H.R. 1978. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a national cemetery for veterans in Boise, Idaho; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BARCIA (for himself, Mr. CAMP, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. TANNER, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. JOHN, Mr. ISTOOK, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. SANDLIN, and Mr. BILBRAY):

H.R. 1979. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify the application of the excise tax imposed on arrow components; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BILBRAY (for himself and Mr. KOLBE):

H.R. 1980. A bill to prohibit employment discrimination on any basis other than factors pertaining to job performance; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Government Reform, and House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS:

H.R. 1981. A bill to authorize the Small Business Administration to provide financial and business development assistance to military reservists' small businesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. BOEHLERT (for himself, Mr. KING, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. WALSH, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. WEINER, Mr. OWENS, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. QUINN, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. FORBES, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. LAZIO, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. REYNOLDS, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. NADLER, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. RANGEL, and Mrs. LOWEY):

H.R. 1982. A bill to name the Department of Veterans Affairs outpatient clinic located at 125 Brookley Drive, Rome, New York, as the ''Donald J. Mitchell Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic''; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. CLAYTON (for herself, Mr. POMEROY, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. BISHOP):

H.R. 1983. A bill to amend the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act to improve the agricultural credit programs of the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CROWLEY (for himself, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mrs. CLAYTON, Ms. KILPATRICK, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. BENTSEN):

H.R. 1984. A bill to prevent the abuse of elderly people; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Banking and Financial Services, Ways and Means, Commerce, and Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. CUBIN (for herself and Mr. SKEEN):

H.R. 1985. A bill to improve the administration of oil and gas leases on Federal land, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Ms. DUNN (for herself, Mr. SHAW, and Mr. PORTMAN):

H.R. 1986. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify the rules relating to lessee construction allowances and to contributions to the capital of retailers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GOODLING:

H.R. 1987. A bill to allow the recovery of attorneys' fees and costs by certain employers and labor organizations who are prevailing parties in proceedings brought against them by the National Labor Relations Board or by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. GRANGER:

H.R. 1988. A bill to establish the National Commission on Youth Crime and School Violence; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin (for himself, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. GARY MILLER of California, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. ENGLISH, and Mr. NEY):

H.R. 1989. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide life imprisonment for repeat offenders who commit sex offenses against children; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HALL of Ohio (for himself and Mr. WOLF):

H.R. 1990. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to take certain actions to improve the safety of persons present at roadside emergency scenes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas (for himself, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. MCINNIS, and Mr. CAMP):

H.R. 1991. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify that natural gas gathering lines are 7-year property for purposes of depreciation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KLINK (for himself, Mr. UPTON, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. REGULA, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. CAMP, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, and Mr. STUMP):

H.R. 1992. A bill to provide for a reduction in regulatory costs by maintaining Federal average fuel economy standards applicable to automobiles in effect at current levels until changed by law; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. MANZULLO (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. BERMAN, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. COOKSEY, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. DELAY, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. EWING, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. FROST, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. HOUGHTON, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. LEACH, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. MATSUI, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. PORTER, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ROTHman, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. BERRY):

H.R. 1993. A bill to reauthorize the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and the Trade and Development Agency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. MCINNIS (for himself, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. RILEY, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. TANCREDO, and Mr. GARY MILLER of California):

H.R. 1994. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand S corporation eligibility for banks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MCKEON (for himself, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. MCINTOSH, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. HILLEARY, Mr. FLETCHER, Mr. ISAKSON, Mrs. NORTHUP, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. HILL of Montana):

H.R. 1995. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to empower teachers, improve student achievement through high-quality professional development for teachers, reauthorize the Reading Excellence Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. RUSH, Mr. HILLIARD, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H.R. 1996. A bill to ensure that children enrolled in Medicaid and other Federal means-tested programs at highest risk for lead poisoning are identified and treated, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. PRYCE of Ohio (for herself and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia):

H.R. 1997. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income amounts received on account of claims based on certain unlawful discrimination and to allow income averaging for backpay and frontpay awards received on account of such claims, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RAMSTAD (for himself and Mr. CARDIN):

H.R. 1998. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to promote the coverage of frail elderly Medicare beneficiaries permanently residing in nursing facilities in specialized health insurance programs for the frail elderly; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RAMSTAD:

H.R. 1999. A bill to extend certain Medicare community nursing organization demonstration projects; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SCARBOROUGH (for himself, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. PICKERING, and Mr. SMITH of Washington):

H.R. 2000. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to increase the minimum Survivor Benefit Plan basic annuity for surviving spouses age 62 and older, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. TAUZIN (for himself, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mrs. CHENOWETH, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. LINDER, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. SCARBOROUGH, Mr. STUMP, Mr. TANCREDO, and Mr. BURTON of Indiana):

H.R. 2001. A bill to promote freedom, fairness, and economic opportunity for families by repealing the income tax, abolishing the Internal Revenue Service, and enacting a national retail sales tax to be administered primarily by the States; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. STARK (for himself, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mrs. THURMAN, and Mr. BECERRA):

H.R. 2002. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct a study on mortality and adverse outcome rates of Medicare patients of providers of anesthesia services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. TAUSCHER (for herself, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. BROWN of California, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. COYNE, Mr. CROWLEY, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. LOFGREN, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MEEHAN, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. STARK, Mr. TIERNEY, and Ms. WOOLSEY):

H.R. 2003. A bill to apply the same quality and safety standards to domestically manufactured handguns that are currently applied to imported handguns; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. TAUSCHER (for herself, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BILBRAY, Mrs. BONO, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. DIXON, Mr. DREIER, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FROST, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. KUYKENDALL, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. LANTOS, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. MASCARA, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. METCALF, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. GARY MILLER of California, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. STARK, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. WEINER, and Mr. WYNN):

H.R. 2004. A bill to provide that for taxable years beginning before 1980 the Federal income tax deductibility of flight training expenses shall be determined without regard to whether such expenses were reimbursed through certain veterans educational assistance allowances; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MILLER of Florida (for himself, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. BLILEY, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. GILCHREST, and Mr. SCHAFFER):

H. Con. Res. 121. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the victory of the United States in the cold war and the fall of the Berlin Wall; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. REYES:

H. Con. Res. 122. A concurrent resolution recognizing the United States Border Patrol's 75 years of service since its founding; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. TAUSCHER (for herself, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. FROST, Ms. LEE, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. SHOWS, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Ms. GRANGER, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. DIXON, and Mr. SMITH of Texas):

H. Con. Res. 123. A concurrent resolution commending the bravery and honor of the citizens of Remy, France, for their actions with respect to Lieutenant Houston Braly and to recognize the efforts of the 364th Fighter Group to raise funds to restore the stained glass windows of a church in Remy; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. WU (for himself, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. CLAY, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. COX, Mr. DICKS, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. HOLT, Mr. KUYKENDALL, Mr. LARSON, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. STARK, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. WYNN):

H. Con. Res. 124. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress relating to recent allegations of espionage and illegal campaign financing that have brought into question the loyalty and probity of Americans of Asian ancestry; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARR of California:

H. Res. 196. A resolution urging the President to call for the United Nations to resolve the crisis in Yugoslavia; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H. Res. 197. A resolution providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 358) to amend the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to protect consumers in managed care plans and other health coverage; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. KANJORSKI (for himself and Mr. WATKINS):

H. Res. 198. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that James Francis Thorpe should be designated ''America's Athlete of the Century''; to the Committee on Government Reform.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 5: Mr. BILIRAKIS.
H.R. 14: Mr. HILLEARY.
H.R. 44: Mr. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 65: Mr. WISE.
H.R. 85: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. WYNN, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, and Mr. BROWN of California.
H.R. 110: Mr. LEVIN.
H.R. 111: Mr. BISHOP.
H.R. 116: Mr. GOODE.
H.R. 219: Mr. BILIRAKIS.
H.R. 303: Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. WISE, and Mr. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 531: Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. DUNCAN.
H.R. 534: Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, and Mr. TERRY.
H.R. 600: Mr. GOODLING.
H.R. 629: Mr. CASTLE and Mr. FATTAH.
H.R. 637: Mr. BURR of North Carolina and Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 664: Mr. SABO.
H.R. 692: Mr. LATHAM.
H.R. 721: Ms. DANNER.
H.R. 742: Ms. RIVERS and Ms. STABENOW.
H.R. 756: Mr. GALLEGLY.
H.R. 783: Mr. MURTHA.
H.R. 784: Mr. QUINN, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. HUTCHINSON, and Mr. PICKETT.
H.R. 796: Mrs. THURMAN and Mr. MCNULTY.
H.R. 845: Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 864: Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. WU, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. INSLEE, and Mrs. MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 902: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mr. SABO.
H.R. 1039: Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts.
H.R. 1080: Mr. DOYLE.
H.R. 1300: Mr. GORDON.
H.R. 1334: Mr. GUTKNECHT and Mrs. MYRICK.
H.R. 1354: Mr. METCALF.
H.R. 1363: Mr. PICKETT.
H.R. 1420: Mr. MATSUI and Mr. STARK.
H.R. 1501: Mr. GALLEGLY.
H.R. 1511: Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 1532: Mr. LEVIN and Mr. HANSEN.
H.R. 1594: Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. CARSON, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. BECERRA, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Mr. PICKETT.
H.R. 1625: Mr. UPTON, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. PHELPS, and Ms. KAPTUR.
H.R. 1640: Mr. FROST, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mrs. THURMAN.
H.R. 1644: Mr. FORBES, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. OWENS, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WYNN, Mr. DIXON, Mr. COYNE, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. DANNER, Mr. QUINN, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. PASTOR, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. FILNER, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, and Mr. BARCIA.
H.R. 1649: Mr. LOBIONDO.
H.R. 1657: Mr. WU.
H.R. 1658: Mr. BLUNT, Mr. PACKARD, and Mr. TERRY.
H.R. 1717: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. WYNN, Mr. BROWN of California, and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 1824: Mr. BLUNT and Mr. SAXTON.
H.R. 1842: Mr. HILL of Montana, Mr. ORTIZ, and Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.
H.R. 1871: Mr. MCNULTY and Mr. FROST.
H.R. 1917: Mr. MEEHAN, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. WISE, Mr. BARCIA, Mr. TURNER, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. DANNER, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. FROST, Mr. RUSH, Mr. ISTOOK, Mr. RILEY, and Mr. JENKINS.
H.R. 1968: Mr. CARDIN.
H.J. Res. 55: Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas.
H. Con. Res. 17: Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. LANTOS, and Mrs. MINK of Hawaii.
H. Con. Res. 114: Mr. LAZIO, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. REGULA, Mr. BASS, Mr. GILMAN, and Mr. THOMAS.
H. Res. 94: Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. STARK, Mr. FOLEY, and Mr. RANGEL.
H. Res. 169: Mr. TALENT, Mr. FORBES, and Mr. RADANOVICH.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 853: Mr. REGULA.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS—ADDITIONS OR DELETIONS

The following Members added their names to the following discharge petiton:

Petition 1 by Mr. TURNER on House Resolution 122: Michael P. Forbes, Michael N. Castle, Christopher Shays, Greg Ganske, Constance A. Morella, and Nancy L. Johnson.

Petition 2 by Mr. CAMPBELL on House Resolution 126: Christopher Shays and Michael P. Forbes.

The following Member's name was withdrawn from the following discharge petition:

Petition 2 by Mr. CAMPBELL on House Resolution 126: David D. Phelps.