

Rohrabacher	Sisisky	Traficant
Ros-Lehtinen	Skeen	Turner
Rothman	Smith (MI)	Udall (CO)
Roukema	Smith (NJ)	Udall (NM)
Royce	Smith (TX)	Upton
Rush	Smith (WA)	Visclosky
Ryan (WI)	Snyder	Vitter
Ryun (KS)	Souder	Walden
Salmon	Spence	Walsh
Sanchez	Stabenow	Wamp
Sanders	Stark	Watkins
Sandlin	Stearns	Watt (NC)
Sanford	Stenholm	Watts (OK)
Saxton	Strickland	Weldon (FL)
Scarborough	Stump	Weldon (PA)
Schaffer	Sununu	Weller
Schakowsky	Sweeney	Wexler
Scott	Talent	Weygand
Sensenbrenner	Tancred	Whitfield
Serrano	Tanner	Wicker
Sessions	Tauzin	Wilson
Shadegg	Taylor (NC)	Wise
Shaw	Terry	Wolf
Shays	Thomas	Woolsey
Sherman	Thompson (CA)	Wu
Sherwood	Thompson (MS)	Wynn
Shimkus	Thornberry	Young (AK)
Shows	Thune	Young (FL)
Shuster	Tiahrt	
Simpson	Toomey	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

DeFazio

NOT VOTING—19

Bentsen	Frank (MA)	Luther
Bono	Graham	Neal
Brown (CA)	Green (TX)	Nethercutt
Clay	Hilleary	Oxley
Conyers	Kasich	Rangel
Cooksey	Largent	
Engel	Lofgren	

□ 2142

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

Ms. WATERS changed her vote from "no" to "aye."

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Pursuant to House Resolution 190 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 1905.

□ 2141

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 1905) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes, with Mr. HANSEN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Under the rule, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. TAYLOR) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. PASTOR) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. TAYLOR).

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, it is my pleasure to present the legislative branch appropriations bill for fiscal year 2000. I want to begin by thanking the members of my subcommittee for all the hard work in writing this bill. They include the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. WAMP); the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS); the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER); the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PETERSON); the ranking minority member, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. PASTOR); the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA); and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

□ 2145

I also want to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), the full committee chairman, and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the ranking member on the full committee, for their assistance.

The bill was considered by the full committee on May 20 and reported to the House on May 21. No roll call votes were taken in full committee. The Fiscal Year 2000 Legislative Branch Appropriations bill totals \$1.9 billion in new obligational authority of which \$1.178 billion is for congressional operations exclusive of Senate items.

The balance of the bill, \$739 million is for the operations of the other legislative branch agencies.

The bill, Mr. Chairman, is \$116 million below the budget request, a 5.7 percent reduction. Also, it is \$135 million below the current fiscal year, including the supplementals, a 6.6 percent reduction. Now, if a further amendment is passed, which I will support later tonight, it will be reduced by 9.3 percent.

Major items in the bill: The House of Representatives is funded at \$769 million. Primarily, this includes funds for staff COLA's, merit increases, and benefits. There is also an increase for communications costs.

The Joint Economic Committee is funded at the request level, an increase of \$104,000. The Joint Committee on Taxation is funded at \$6.2 million. The attending physician is funded at \$1.9 million. That is the amount requested.

The funding for the Capitol Police is \$85.2 million. That includes \$78.5 mil-

lion for salaries and \$6.7 million for expenses. The CBO is funded at \$26.2 million.

The Architect of the Capitol receives \$154 million. The operating budget increase of about \$4 million will cover staff costs. The capital budget is lower than 1999 due to one-time costs for the Capitol Visitors Center.

Except in a few instances, funding has not been provided for projects which have not been 100 percent designed. The Architect has asked for construction funds for 39 projects that have not been designed, including phase 2 of the Dome Project.

We have several instances where the Architect's design team has significantly increased their funding requests after the original construction was funded. So a policy not to provide construction funds until design is finished will create more discipline and fiscal prudence in the process.

The Dome will not be delayed. We will still be on schedule if funds are provided in the Fiscal Year 2001 cycle.

The Congressional Research Service will receive \$71.3 million, and the Library of Congress, \$315 million. This provides funds for the current employment level. We have asked the Library to fund \$3.4 million of requested program increases through savings.

The Government Printing Office will receive \$107 million, and a limit of 3,313 FTEs has been set.

The GAO will be funded at \$372 million plus authority to spend \$1.4 million in receipts from audits that they do for other agencies. The GAO funds include COLAs for 3,245 FTEs, a slight decrease under the current level projected for 1999.

General administrative provisions have been included. We have also made some technical corrections asked for by the Committee on House Administration.

We have included a provision of permanent law, section 101, that gives House counsel comparable authority and notification as the Senate counsel now has.

The bill equals the subcommittee 302(b) allocations. The bill continues with constraint. The bill is substantially under our appropriations of last year, not counting the supplemental, and is substantially under the 1995 bill. I urge all Members to support the bill.

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

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000 (H.R. 1905)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE I - CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS					
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES					
Payments to Widows and Heirs of Deceased Members of Congress					
Gratuities, deceased Members.....	137			-137	
Salaries and Expenses					
House Leadership Offices					
Office of the Speaker.....	1,886	1,748	1,740	+54	-8
Office of the Majority Floor Leader.....	1,652	1,712	1,705	+53	-7
Office of the Minority Floor Leader.....	1,875	2,071	2,071	+306	
Office of the Majority Whip.....	1,043	1,423	1,423	+380	
Office of the Minority Whip.....	1,020	1,080	1,057	+37	-3
Speaker's Office for Legislative Floor Activities.....	397	410	406	+9	-4
Republican Steering Committee.....	738	763	757	+19	-6
Republican Conference.....	1,199	1,246	1,244	+45	-2
Democratic Steering and Policy Committee.....	1,295	1,343	1,337	+42	-6
Democratic Caucus.....	642	666	664	+22	-2
Nine minority employees.....	1,190	1,229	1,218	+28	-11
Training and Development Program:					
Majority.....	290	290	290		
Minority.....	290	290	290		
Subtotal, House Leadership Offices.....	13,117	14,251	14,202	+1,085	-49
Members' Representational Allowances Including Members' Clerk Hire, Official Expenses of Members, and Official Mail					
Expenses.....	385,279	421,403	413,578	+28,297	-7,827
Committee Employees					
Standing Committees, Special and Select (except Appropriations).....	89,743	96,570	93,878	+4,135	-2,692
Committee on Appropriations (including studies and investigations).....	19,373	22,255	21,308	+1,935	-947
Subtotal, Committee employees.....	109,116	118,825	115,186	+6,070	-3,639
Salaries, Officers and Employees					
Office of the Clerk.....	15,365	15,831	14,881	-484	-950
Office of the Sergeant at Arms.....	3,501	3,812	3,748	+245	-66
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer.....	63,584	60,112	57,289	-6,295	-2,823
Office of Inspector General.....	3,953	4,062	3,926	-27	-156
Office of General Counsel.....	840	840	840		
Office of the Chaplain.....	133	137	136	+3	-1
Office of the Parliamentarian.....	1,106	1,172	1,172	+66	
Office of the Parliamentarian.....	(904)	(961)	(961)	(+57)	
Compilation of precedents of the House of Representatives.....	(202)	(211)	(211)	(+9)	
Office of the Law Revision Counsel of the House.....	1,912	2,045	2,045	+133	
Office of the Legislative Counsel of the House.....	4,980	5,085	5,085	+105	
Corrections Calendar Office.....	799	829	825	+26	-4
Other authorized employees.....	191	688	688	+497	
Former Speakers.....		(483)	(483)	(+483)	
Technical Assistants, Office of the Attending Physician.....	(191)	(205)	(205)	(+14)	
Subtotal, Salaries, Officers and Employees.....	96,364	94,633	90,633	-5,731	-4,000
Allowances and Expenses					
Supplies, materials, administrative costs and Federal tort claims.....	2,575	2,655	2,741	+166	+86
Official mail for committees, leadership offices, and administrative offices of the House.....	410	410	410		
Government contributions.....	132,832	132,333	131,595	-1,237	-738
Miscellaneous items.....	651	676	676	+25	
Subtotal, Allowances and expenses.....	136,468	136,074	135,422	-1,046	-652
Total, salaries and expenses.....	740,344	785,186	769,019	+28,675	-16,167
Total, House of Representatives.....	740,481	785,186	769,019	+28,538	-16,167
JOINT ITEMS					
Joint Economic Committee.....	3,096	3,200	3,200	+104	
Joint Committee on Printing.....	352			-352	
Joint Committee on Taxation.....	5,985	6,256	6,188	+223	-68
Trade Deficit Review Commission.....	2,000			-2,000	
Office of the Attending Physician					
Medical supplies, equipment, expenses, & allowances.....	1,415	1,898	1,898	+483	

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000 (H.R. 1905)—Continued
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Capitol Police Board					
Capitol Police					
Salaries:					
Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives	37,037	36,847	37,725	+ 688	-1,122
Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate	36,807	42,350	40,776	+ 989	-1,574
Subtotal, salaries	78,844	81,197	78,501	+ 1,657	-2,996
General expenses	113,019	8,990	6,711	-106,308	-2,279
Subtotal, Capitol Police	188,863	90,187	85,212	-104,851	-4,975
Capitol Guide Service and Special Services Office	2,195	2,424	2,293	+ 98	-131
Statements of Appropriations	30	30	30		
Total, Joint items	204,916	103,995	98,821	-106,095	-5,174
OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE					
Salaries and expenses	2,086	2,076	2,000	-86	-76
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE					
Salaries and expenses	25,671	26,821	26,221	+ 550	-600
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL					
Capitol Buildings and Grounds					
Capitol buildings, salaries and expenses	143,663	87,561	47,569	-96,114	-40,012
Capitol grounds	6,046	5,993	5,579	-467	-414
House office buildings	47,699	53,369	40,679	-7,020	-12,710
Capitol Power Plant	42,174	49,075	43,180	+ 1,006	-5,895
Offsetting collections	-4,000	-4,000	-4,000		
Net subtotal, Capitol Power Plant	38,174	45,075	39,180	+ 1,006	-5,895
Total, Architect of the Capitol	235,602	192,038	133,007	-102,595	-59,031
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS					
Congressional Research Service					
Salaries and expenses	67,124	71,255	71,255	+ 4,131	
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE					
Congressional printing and binding	74,465	82,214	77,704	+ 3,239	-4,510
Total, title I, Congressional Operations	1,350,345	1,263,585	1,178,027	-172,318	-85,558
TITLE II - OTHER AGENCIES					
BOTANIC GARDEN					
Salaries and expenses	3,052	3,972	3,536	+ 486	-434
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS					
Salaries and expenses	238,373	254,013	256,970	+ 18,597	+ 2,957
Authority to spend receipts	-6,850	-6,850	-6,850		
Net subtotal, Salaries and expenses	231,523	247,163	250,120	+ 18,597	+ 2,957
Copyright Office, salaries and expenses	34,891	37,639	37,639	+ 2,748	
Authority to spend receipts	-21,170	-26,254	-26,254	-5,084	
Net subtotal, Copyright Office	13,721	11,385	11,385	-2,336	
Books for the blind and physically handicapped, salaries and expenses	46,824	48,033	48,033	+ 1,209	
Furniture and furnishings	4,448	5,827	5,415	+ 967	-412
Total, Library of Congress (except CRS)	298,516	312,408	314,953	+ 18,437	+ 2,545
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL					
Congressional cemetery	1,000			-1,000	
Library Buildings and Grounds					
Structural and mechanical care	12,672	19,871	17,782	+ 5,110	-2,089
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE					
Office of Superintendent of Documents					
Salaries and expenses	29,264	31,245	29,986	+ 722	-1,259
Government Printing Office Revolving Fund					
GPO revolving fund		15,000			-15,000
Total, Government Printing Office	29,264	46,245	29,986	+ 722	-16,259

APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000 (H.R. 1905)—Continued
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE					
Salaries and expenses	361,268	368,448	374,081	+12,813	-14,367
Offsetting collections	-2,000	-1,400	-1,400	+600
Total, General Accounting Office	359,268	367,048	372,681	+13,413	-14,367
Total, title II, Other agencies	701,772	769,544	738,940	+37,168	-30,604
Grand total	2,052,117	2,033,129	1,916,967	-135,150	-116,162
TITLE I - CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS					
House of Representatives	740,481	785,186	769,019	+28,538	-16,187
Joint Items	204,918	103,995	98,821	-106,095	-5,174
Office of Compliance	2,066	2,076	2,000	-86	-76
Congressional Budget Office	25,671	26,821	26,221	+550	-600
Architect of the Capitol	235,602	182,038	133,007	-102,565	-58,031
Library of Congress: Congressional Research Service	67,124	71,255	71,255	+4,131
Congressional printing and binding, Government Printing Office	74,465	82,214	77,704	+3,239	-4,510
Total, title I, Congressional operations	1,350,345	1,263,585	1,178,027	-172,318	-85,558
TITLE II - OTHER AGENCIES					
Botanic Garden	3,052	3,972	3,538	+486	-434
Library of Congress (except CRS)	296,518	312,408	314,953	+18,437	+2,545
Architect of the Capitol (Congressional Cemetery and Library buildings and grounds)	13,872	19,871	17,782	+4,110	-2,089
Government Printing Office (except congressional printing and binding)	29,264	46,245	29,986	+722	-16,259
General Accounting Office	359,268	367,048	372,681	+13,413	-14,367
Total, title II, Other agencies	701,772	769,544	738,940	+37,168	-30,604
Grand total	2,052,117	2,033,129	1,916,967	-135,150	-116,162

Mr. Chairman, it is my pleasure to present the legislative branch appropriations bill for fiscal year 2000. I want to begin by thanking the members of my subcommittee for all their hard work in writing this bill.

They include myself, as Chairman, ZACH WAMP of Tennessee; JERRY LEWIS of California; KAY GRANGER of Texas; JOHN PETERSON of Pennsylvania; and ED PASTOR, the ranking minority member from Arizona; JOHN MURTHA of Pennsylvania; and STENY HOYER from Maryland. I also want to thank the full committee chairman, BILL YOUNG of Florida; and DAVID OBEY, the full committee ranking minority member from Wisconsin, for their assistance.

The bill was considered by the full committee on May 20 and reported to the House on May 21. No rollcall votes were taken in full committee.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000

The fiscal 2000 legislative branch appropriations bill totals \$1.9 billion (\$1,916,967,000) in new obligatory authority of which \$1.178 billion (\$1,178,027,000) is for congressional operations exclusive of Senate items.

The balance of the bill, \$739 million (\$738,940,000), is for the operations of the other legislative branch agencies.

The bill is \$116.2 million (\$116,162,000) below the budget request, a 5.7% reduction.

Also, it is \$135.2 million (\$135,150,100) below the current fiscal year (including supplementals)—a 6.6% reduction.

MAJOR ITEMS IN THE BILL

The House of Representatives is funded at \$769 million (\$769,019,000).

Primarily, this includes funds for staff COLA's, merit increases, and benefits.

There is also an increase for communications costs, some of which are made necessary by the cyber Congress initiative.

The Joint Economic Committee is funded at the request level, an increase of \$104,000 for committee staff COLA's.

The Joint Committee on Taxation is funded at \$6.2 million (\$6,188,000).

The Attending Physician's funding is \$1.9 million (\$1,898,000). That is the amount requested.

The funding for the Capitol Police is \$85.2 million (\$85,212,000). That includes \$78.5 million (\$78,501,000) for salaries and \$6.7 million (\$6,711,000) for expenses.

The Congressional Budget Office is funded at \$26.2 million (\$26,221,000).

The Architect of the Capitol receives \$154 million (\$154,327,000). The operating budget increase of \$4 million (\$3,973,000) will cover staff costs. The capital budget is lower than FY1999 due to one time costs for the Capitol Visitors Center.

Except in a few instances, funding has not been provided for projects which have not been 100% designed. The Architect asked for construction funds for 39 projects that have not been designed, including phase 2 of the dome project.

We have several instances where the Architect's design team has significantly increased their funding requests after the original construction funding.

So, a policy not to provide construction funds until design is finished will create more discipline and fiscal prudence in the process. The dome will not be delayed—we will still be on schedule if funds are provided in the FY 2001 cycle.

The Congressional Research Service will receive \$71.3 million (\$71,255,000) and the Library of Congress \$315 million (\$314,953,000).

This provides funds for the current employment level. We have asked the library to fund \$3.4 million of requested program increases through savings.

The Government Printing Office will receive \$107.7 million (\$107,690,000) and a limit of 3,313 FTE's has been set.

The General Accounting Office will be funded at \$372.7 million (\$372,681,000) plus authority to spend \$1.4 million (\$1,400,000) in receipts from audits they do for other agencies.

The GAO funds include COLA's for 3,245 FTE'S, a slight decrease under the current level projected for FY 1999.

General and administrative provisions: Several standard general provisions have been included. We have also made some technical corrections asked for by the House Administration Committee.

And we have included a provision of permanent law, section 101, that gives House counsel comparable authority and notification as Senate counsel now enjoys.

Bill summary: BA compared to: 1999 level: A reduction of 6.6%, or \$135.2 million—(–\$135,150,000).

2000 request: A reduction of 5.7%, or \$116.2 million—(–\$116,162,000).

302b: The bill just equals the 302B allocation (Senate excluded).

Here are some additional interesting comparisons:

Since 1995, the legislative bill has produced savings of \$1.2 billion below the trend of appropriations levels during the previous 5 years.

If all Federal outlays had been constrained at the same rate as the legislative budget, the entire Federal budget would have produced a cumulative additional surplus beyond those currently projected of \$1.1 trillion during these past 5 years.

Since 1994, the legislative branch has downsized by 4,412 employees. That is a 16% reduction.

The bill continues that constraint, but it will provide the Congress and our support agencies the resources needed to carry out our jobs.

I urge all Members to support the bill and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) for the purpose of a motion.

MOTION TO RISE OFFERED BY MR. OBEY

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

The CHAIRMAN. The motion during general debate is in order because the minority manager yielded for that purpose. The question is on the motion to rise offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Obey).

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 130, noes 263,

answered "present" 1, not voting 41, as follows:

[Roll No. 201]
AYES—130

Abercrombie	Hoeffel	Oberstar
Ackerman	Holt	Obey
Allen	Hooley	Ortiz
Andrews	Hoyer	Owens
Baldwin	Inslee	Pallone
Barrett (WI)	Jackson (IL)	Pascrell
Becerra	Jackson-Lee	Pastor
Berkley	(TX)	Payne
Berry	John	Pelosi
Brown (FL)	Johnson, E. B.	Peterson (MN)
Brown (OH)	Jones (OH)	Phelps
Capps	Kanjorski	Pickett
Capuano	Kaptur	Pomeroy
Cardin	Kennedy	Price (NC)
Carson	Kildee	Reyes
Clement	Kilpatrick	Rivers
Clyburn	Kleczka	Roybal-Allard
Coyne	Lantos	Sabo
Crowley	Larson	Sanders
Cummings	Lee	Sawyer
Danner	Levin	Schakowsky
DeLauro	Lewis (GA)	Serrano
Dicks	Lipinski	Sisisky
Dingell	Lowey	Slaughter
Doggett	Maloney (CT)	Spratt
Dooley	Maloney (NY)	Stark
Edwards	Martinez	Strickland
Eshoo	Matsui	Stupak
Etheridge	McCarthy (MO)	Tanner
Evans	McCarthy (NY)	Tauscher
Farr	McDermott	Thompson (MS)
Fattah	McGovern	Tierney
Filner	McNulty	Towns
Ford	Meehan	Udall (CO)
Frost	Meek (FL)	Udall (NM)
Gejdenson	Meeks (NY)	Velazquez
Gephardt	Menendez	Vento
Gonzalez	Millender	Visclosky
Hall (OH)	McDonald	Waxman
Hastings (FL)	Miller, George	Weiner
Hill (IN)	Mink	Wexler
Hilliard	Moakley	Weygand
Hinchey	Nadler	Woolsey
Hinojosa	Napolitano	Wynn

NOES—263

Aderholt	Collins	Goss
Armey	Combest	Granger
Bachus	Condit	Green (WI)
Baird	Cook	Greenwood
Baker	Costello	Gutierrez
Baldacci	Cramer	Gutknecht
Ballenger	Crane	Hall (TX)
Barcia	Cubin	Hansen
Barr	Cunningham	Hastert
Barrett (NE)	Davis (FL)	Hastings (WA)
Bartlett	Davis (IL)	Hayes
Barton	Davis (VA)	Hayworth
Bass	Deal	Hefley
Bateman	DeGette	Herger
Bereuter	Delahunt	Hill (MT)
Berman	DeMint	Hobson
Biggart	Deutsch	Hoekstra
Bilbray	Diaz-Balart	Holden
Bilirakis	Dickey	Horn
Blagojevich	Doolittle	Hostettler
Bliley	Doyle	Houghton
Blumenauer	Dreier	Hulshof
Blunt	Duncan	Hunter
Boehlert	Dunn	Hutchinson
Boehner	Ehlers	Hyde
Bonilla	Ehrlich	Isakson
Borski	Emerson	Istook
Boswell	Engel	Jenkins
Boyd	English	Johnson (CT)
Brady (PA)	Everett	Johnson, Sam
Brady (TX)	Ewing	Jones (NC)
Bryant	Fletcher	Kelly
Burr	Foley	Kind (WI)
Burton	Forbes	King (NY)
Callahan	Fossella	Kingston
Calvert	Fowler	Klink
Camp	Franks (NJ)	Knollenberg
Campbell	Frelinghuysen	Kolbe
Canady	Gallegly	Kucinich
Cannon	Gekas	Kuykendall
Castle	Gibbons	LaFalce
Chabot	Gillmor	LaHood
Chambliss	Gilman	Lampson
Chenoweth	Goode	Latham
Clayton	Goodlatte	LaTourette
Coble	Gooding	Lazio
Coburn	Gordon	Leach

Lewis (CA)	Pryce (OH)	Snyder
Lewis (KY)	Quinn	Souder
Linder	Radanovich	Spence
LoBiondo	Rahall	Stabenow
Lucas (KY)	Ramstad	Stenholm
Manzullo	Regula	Stump
Markey	Reynolds	Sununu
Mascara	Riley	Sweeney
McCollum	Rodriguez	Talent
McCrery	Roemer	Tancredo
McHugh	Rogan	Tauzin
McInnis	Rogers	Taylor (MS)
McIntosh	Rohrabacher	Taylor (NC)
McIntyre	Ros-Lehtinen	Terry
McKeon	Rothman	Thomas
Metcalf	Roukema	Thompson (CA)
Mica	Royce	Thornberry
Miller (FL)	Rush	Thune
Miller, Gary	Ryan (WI)	Thurman
Minge	Ryun (KS)	Tiahrt
Mollohan	Sanchez	Toomey
Moore	Sandlin	Trafficant
Moran (KS)	Sanford	Turner
Moran (VA)	Saxton	Upton
Morella	Scarborough	Vitter
Murtha	Schaffer	Walden
Myrick	Sensenbrenner	Walsh
Ney	Sessions	Wamp
Northup	Shadegg	Waters
Norwood	Shaw	Watkins
Nussle	Shays	Weldon (FL)
Ose	Sherman	Weller
Packard	Sherwood	Whitfield
Paul	Shimkus	Wicker
Pease	Shows	Wilson
Peterson (PA)	Simpson	Wise
Petri	Skeen	Wolf
Pickering	Skelton	Wu
Pitts	Smith (MI)	Young (AK)
Porter	Smith (NJ)	Young (FL)
Portman	Smith (TX)	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

DeFazio

NOT VOTING—41

Archer	Frank (MA)	Nethercutt
Bentsen	Ganske	Olver
Bishop	Gilchrest	Oxley
Bonior	Graham	Pombo
Bono	Green (TX)	Rangel
Boucher	Hilleary	Salmon
Brown (CA)	Jefferson	Scott
Buyer	Kasich	Shuster
Clay	Largent	Smith (WA)
Conyers	Lofgren	Stearns
Cooksey	Lucas (OK)	Watt (NC)
Cox	Luther	Watts (OK)
DeLay	McKinney	Weldon (PA)
Dixon	Neal	

□ 2208

So the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

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

Mr. Chairman, first of all, I also would like to commend and thank the staff that helped us develop this bill and the members of the subcommittee who worked on this bill and produced a bill that is fair and meets the needs of the House.

This bill basically deals with the safety of the buildings, Mr. Chairman. It also ensures security for the personnel that work in this building and those who visit this building. But this building is mainly about personnel, and that is how we treat our employees who work in our offices to make sure that we are effective and efficient.

I have to tell my colleagues that I commend the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. TAYLOR). He was very fair, very bipartisan. We had the hearings, we developed this bill in a bipartisan manner, and we were cognizant of the needs of this House. It is a responsible bill.

Through the subcommittee, as my colleagues were told earlier, by unanimous vote, this bill was forwarded to the full Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Appropriations unanimously, on a voice vote, forwarded it to the House.

It is with great disappointment I must now vote against this bill. We thought this was a fair bill; that the Members would accept it and adopt it. We did not expect a long time in its debate or in bringing it forth. In fact, we were so confident that this bill would be accepted that as we talked about the calendar, we thought that it would take a few minutes, it would get adopted, and the Members would be able to leave early. Well, here we are, late at night, and it is taking a while to get this bill through the House.

It is a fair bill, and the reason I have to ask the members of the Democratic Conference to not support this bill is that the late developments are that they are requesting a big reduction in the Members' allowance. We had in that allowance considered a cost-of-living increase for our employees. These are the men and women who work for us, who make sure that we represent our constituents very well. It is our feeling that what was a reasonable bill, a fair bill, now is something that we cannot support. I know there will be debate, but it is our position that our employees who work very hard for us, long hours, also deserve consideration when it comes to a cost-of-living increase.

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

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE).

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time. If the chairman would engage with me in a colloquy, I would ask the chairman if he would tell me and the Members of the House how the appropriated amount in this bill compares to the amount that was last passed when the Democrats were in the majority. That would have been fiscal year 1995, I presume.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COBLE. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Well, Mr. Chairman, I would tell my colleague that since 1995, my predecessors, the last two chairmen, have saved over \$1.2 billion in this bill. Now, that is a savings trend established in the 1990 to 1995 period.

In addition, the FTEs have been substantially reduced, and we have a work force that is about 16 percent lower than it was in 1994, the last year that the majority party was in power, which at that time were the Democrats.

So we have had both a savings in substantial dollar savings and in FTE employment savings.

Mr. COBLE. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Chairman, I thank my colleague for that information.

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Chairman, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), and respond to the previous comments by saying that, as was shown, the bill itself has produced reductions in the past and continues to reduce the funding for the legislative branch.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, this argument that we have had tonight is not about cuts in this bill, it is about the way we make choices or should make choices in a bipartisan manner on issues that affect this institution and our constituents.

Last month, the majority passed a budget resolution, which it has every right to do, which cut \$36 billion below current services for domestic programs. The issue is how those cuts are going to be distributed both between departments and programs and within departments and programs, and it is about whether those cuts will be fair or unfair.

After that budget resolution was passed, the Republican majority again, as is its right, divided that money between the 13 subcommittees on the Committee on Appropriations, and the committee began to report its bills. First, we reported agriculture. We reported a bipartisan bill, supported on both sides of the aisle, and I think the committee did a good job in distributing the cuts within the Department. But then the Republican leadership, in response to concerns expressed by some members in its caucus, responded unilaterally by unilaterally changing that bill, by cutting agriculture research, by cutting food and drug funding without consultation with anyone on this side of the aisle. And in the process they turned a bipartisan bill into a partisan one.

□ 2215

Now we have the same process, unfortunately, being repeated on this bill. Again, this bill that funds the Congress itself was reported out of committee on a bipartisan basis.

Again, the Republican leadership now unilaterally made changes in that bill only a few hours earlier today. Those changes protect committee staff. They leave plenty of room for cost-of-living adjustments for people who work for committees. Those changes leave plenty of room for staffers who work for the leadership on both sides of the aisle. But they really leave very little room for cost-of-living adjustments for people who happen to work for rank-and-file Members.

That is one issue this is about, whether people who work for this body are going to be treated fairly and whether the squeeze on the budget is going to be distributed equitably between all of the folks who work very hard for all of us on both sides of the aisle.

I have two points I would like to make. First of all, if the majority wants to make additional cuts, fine, let us make them. But do not do it unilaterally. Sit down with us, sit down with

people on both sides of the aisle, sit down with the House Committee on Administration that has jurisdiction over most of these issues so that we can make sure that the cuts that are made are fair.

I would like to make another more basic point. The cuts that are made in this bill are really, with the exception of its impact on the folks who work for us, relatively minor. But the cuts that will be required for bills that are yet to come will be far deeper in education, they will be far deeper in health, they will be far deeper in veterans' benefits, especially in the out years. And that, in my view, is not fair.

If these bills are to be changed from the amount that was just agreed to in the 302 allocation process, then, in our view, this bill should not be considered until we know how other Government agencies are going to be treated. Congress should be treated no better and no worse than any other Government agency.

Second, this bill should not be passed until we know how deep the cuts are that are being contemplated for veterans, for education, for health care, and other areas of major responsibility to our people. Because in the end, if this bill is one of the first out of the gate and if it is signed into law before those other cuts are made, then the American people are really going to have a right to ask whether we are more concerned with taking care of ourselves than we are with taking care of their own problems.

The most basic issue we have before us is that we have a long way to go in the appropriations process. There are a number of appropriation bills which we expect to be handled in a bipartisan manner. It would be sad indeed if every bill that is brought before this House winds up being dealt with in a partisan manner because the leadership on that side of the aisle makes unilateral choices. We were all elected to represent our people and it is not right to cut half of us out of that process.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. KELLY).

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the bill before the House but also to personally pay tribute to the House Page Program funded in this bill. Especially, I wish to acknowledge the service and dedication of this academic year's House Pages.

Today marks the last legislative day before the end of duty for this class, and tomorrow is their last day to be enrolled in the Page Program.

Mr. Chairman, I want these special young people to know how grateful I, the members of the Page Board, and all of the Members of Congress are for their marvelous efforts on behalf of the American people. Their tireless work and dedication to this House allow for work to be done in a more efficient and professional manner.

We are all truly grateful to each individual page for their willingness to

leave the comfort and security of home to live, work, and attend school in an environment that certainly requires a tremendous adjustment. These exceptional young men and women, who stand in the back of the chamber today, have made an incredible sacrifice, Mr. Chairman, by dedicating their minds and enthusiasm during their service to our Nation.

From the beginning, we had great expectations of this Page class. They have not disappointed us. We have asked for their loyalty. And again, they have not disappointed us. Now, as they return to their home communities and schools to continue their studies, we wish them all the best of luck and ask them to hold this House in the same high regard and esteem as we do their contributions to the House's works.

It is with great pride and appreciation, as chairman of the House Page Board, that I rise to salute our pages and wish them the best in their future endeavors.

Mr. Chairman, I insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the official listing of names of the departing House pages.

1998-1999 U.S. HOUSE PAGE CLASS

Graham Babbitt, Joel Bagwell, Kyle Becker, Nicholas Bronni, Ashley Bumgarner, Dan Cosman, Bernadette Cullen, Becca Dalton, Tina Dannelly, Sheila Davies, Nick Dexter, Mike DiRoma, Leif Erickson, Caroline Evans, Rebecca Forster, Benjamin Foster, Andrea Green, Jay Greenbaum, Lauren Haller, Danny Hanlon, Gillian Hanson, Haley Hobbs, Patrick Janelle, Adam Jones, Glenn Kates, Amy Kennedy, Megan Kennedy, Janel Koehler, Rebekah Krieger, Michael Lanzara, Robert Leider, Scott Levine, Jonovan Luckey, Emilie Mague, Mike Mahoney, Natalie Mariona, Kareem Merrick, Megan Miller, Lindsey Much, Billye Nelson, Cristie Neubert, Dave Newcomb, Frank Nicklaus, Daniel Ortega, Kari Peterson, Patrick Pugh, George Robinette, Tracy Robinson, Katy Rosenberg, Noah Sanders, Jen Sauers, Karen Schulien, Jay Schwarz, Harlan Scott, Jacob Shellabarger, Elizabeth Smith, Kathy Smith, Robert Smith, Tristan Snyder, Cody Specketer, Sara Steines, Michelle Sullivan, Blair Sweeney, Micah Thompson, Darius Underwood, Matt Wagner, Kara Wenzel, Will Whitehead, Robyn Willie, and John Yarborough.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I commend the gentlewoman for her comments and our pages for the excellent work they have done.

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

Mr. Chairman, I also would like to commend these young men and women and thank them for the great service they did to the membership of this House. We wish them the best.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

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

Mr. Chairman, during my career I have had the opportunity to serve on the Page Board. And as I say each year,

when we take an opportunity such as this to thank the departing pages for the service that they have given to this people's House, I had the opportunity to serve as president of the Maryland Senate, and in that capacity ran the page program in that body. It was one of the best duties that I had.

Not only do our pages provide extraordinary service, but they learn a lot. They observe the dedication of the men and women who have been selected by their neighbors to serve in the Congress of the United States, in this, the greatest example of democracy in this world.

Vaclav Havel came and gave a speech on that second rostrum, and he pointed out that the Constitution of the United States, the Declaration of Independence, the Capitol itself, and the legislative process that occurs in this Capitol are inspiration for all the world.

There are only a few young Americans who can have the opportunity to witness democracy in action firsthand. The process of 435 individuals coming together, representing roughly 600,000 people each, over 260 million people collectively, to resolve the questions that confront our country is truly extraordinary.

You have had a unique window on that operation. I believe that experience places upon our departing pages a special responsibility, a special responsibility to return to their communities, their schools, and their neighborhoods, and to impart to their friends what they have learned.

I believe that each of our pages leaves with a conviction that our democracy works pretty well and that it produces representatives who really care. They may differ, and they may fight, and on C-SPAN sometimes they appear overly contentious. But our pages have an opportunity to see a broader participation than C-SPAN affords most of the public; and, therefore, they can impart a much more accurate picture of this institution.

I hope that each of our pages is as proud of this institution as each of us who serves within it. I hope that each of them leaves this institution with the intention to tell other Americans, whether they be young people, or their parents, or their uncles and aunts and relatives, and all of their peers, about how precious this democracy is and how important to its success is their participation in it.

We have had a number of people who have served in the Congress who started their careers as pages. The late Bill Emerson is a specific example. The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DALE KILDEE) is another, who used to chair this Page Board. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KANJORSKI) is another.

Any one of our fine pages standing in the well may stand here where I stand, or where the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. KELLY) stands, and speak on behalf of his and her neighbors and friends.

The only way to get to the House of Representatives as a Member is to be elected. One cannot be appointed. Our Founding Fathers wanted to make sure that it was constituents who selected their representatives, not governors, not presidents, but the people. That is why we proudly call this the people's House.

Our pages have served here with us. They have served not only us, but America. We urge them to go back and continue to help us build a better country for us all. I know they will.

Thank you and Godspeed.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON).

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak for two Members who are not here tonight at the moment who I know would like to be here, my colleague the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE), who serves on the Page Board, along with my good friend the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE). And for all Members, we are so appreciative of all the work that you did.

You do see us long days, long hours, early in the morning, and certainly again late at night. I have had the opportunity to appoint a number of students, wonderful students, from my district that have served. And it is terrific to watch them work and know who the Members are and understand a little bit of the process.

After they have left here, I have often seen them back at their schools back at home. And I correspond with them after they have left, even many years after they have left. And as I talk to their parents, I know that it is an opportunity that they will never ever forget.

It is a great privilege for all of you to be here. It is a privilege for us to have you be here, as well. And even though some of us might look like a page from time to time, particularly if we wear a blue coat, I just wanted to say for all of us, thank you. You do a wonderful job.

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have remaining?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arizona (Mr. PASTOR) has 16 minutes remaining. The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. TAYLOR) has 19½ minutes remaining.

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Chairman, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

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

Mr. Chairman, I have a speech that is written here on this bill. Let me read my colleagues the first paragraph.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the Members to support this bill. The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. TAYLOR) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. PASTOR) have fashioned a bill that will serve the legislative branch well next year.

That paragraph, of course, was written before a determination was made unilaterally to change this bill, to undermine the premise on which that paragraph was written.

□ 2230

I regret that unilateral change which, as the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) has pointed out, was not taken in a bipartisan way. I said this earlier on another bill. The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. TAYLOR) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) both led this bill through its two phases, subcommittee and full committee, in a bipartisan, fair fashion. It was that procedure that I respected and that bill that I was going to support. Unfortunately, however, after it left the bosom of our committee, other forces were brought to bear, the bill will now be changed, and I do not believe it will serve this institution as well as it should.

There are some things in this bill that I am pleased about, such as the transit subsidy program for the roughly 4,000 employees of the Library of Congress. Approximately 140 Federal agencies, including the House and Senate, and numerous private-sector employers, offer their employees similar benefits to encourage use of public transportation. Last year we extended those benefits to our own employees at the option of each Member. That was a good step for us to take. This year we are extending it to the employees of the Library of Congress, another significant step forward. By expanding this transit-subsidy program to Library employees, we can help to ease highway congestion, reduce demand for scarce parking, reduce pollution.

I was very pleased that the bill, as reported, funded the succession initiatives in the Library and the Congressional Research Service, and hope the reductions to be taken in the Young amendment can be restored in conference. Over the next few years, numerous senior Library/CRS employees will leave Federal service for their well-earned retirement. These succession initiatives would enable the Library to ensure that key personnel pass their knowledge and expertise on to successors prior to their departure.

I am also pleased, Mr. Chairman, that the reported bill includes the amendment offered in the committee by the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR). The committee adopted it by voice vote. But as the gentleman from California, I am sure, will observe and as I will lament, the only provision in this bill that is not protected by the rule is a provision to say that we will protect the environment and recycle paper, as we expect every other Federal agency to do.

It is a shame that the Committee on Rules would not see that as a sufficiently important policy position for this bill to take for our institution. This is not extraneous. This is about the legislative body.

I would hope that no one would rise to make the point of order. I would say that this matter is in the jurisdiction of the committee of which I have the privilege of being the ranking member. I would hope that we would not claim

jurisdiction on this issue. It ought not to be controversial.

As the gentleman from California pointed out, the House recycling program does not work as well as it should. One year it earned \$7.51. Last year, however, it earned \$25,000. But it has been suggested, Mr. Chairman, that the program could earn \$150,000 if we recycled just 60 percent of our high grade paper. Think of that, \$25,000. Now, the good news is what happens with this \$25,000 under the Farr amendment. Mr. Chairman, the bill provides that recycling proceeds would go to our child-care center. Is there one of us that does not have an employee with a problem getting proper child care, and therefore needs the House child care center? Under the Farr amendment, not only do we get the opportunity to recycle, and to help our environment by reusing materials that are fully reusable, but we can also get to help our employees' children and be a more family-friendly institution.

Mr. Chairman, most Members and staff want to recycle, and they deserve a program that will facilitate it.

Finally, there is one item not in this measure but which I believe should appear in the final version. I thank the gentleman from North Carolina, our chairman, who has been very receptive to this issue. I believe in the final version we should include funding for the U.S. Capitol Police Information Technology Services. These services are mission-critical, but are now provided through the Senate Sergeant at Arms at whatever level of funding and support he has available after his primary responsibilities to the Senate are met. This item ought to be included in our bill and I look forward to working with the chairman on this issue in conference.

Mr. Chairman, I ask the Members to oppose the Young amendment and support the bill as originally reported by the subcommittee and full committee.

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Chairman, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR).

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. PASTOR) for yielding me this time. I want to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER). As a member of the Committee on Appropriations, I was very pleased with the bill that was worked out in a bipartisan fashion. In that bill I offered an amendment, and the amendment was adopted, and the amendment requested that the House put itself into a serious mode of trying to recycle, because the recycling program that the House now has is not running very well. We are an embarrassment in the Federal system. We are really an embarrassment. All other Federal agencies operate under a Federal Executive Order 12-873 which requires all Federal agencies to implement recycling programs. The legislative branch is the only branch that is not required to participate. The reason

it is not working is because it is totally voluntary here.

The failure to operate the program has been pointed out by our own House Architect, his own numbers. In testimony before the Committee on Appropriations last year, he pointed out that in this House building, in our employment of the House building, and these are the 1997 figures, we employed 8,000 workers. That is quite a figure. I do not think many people realize that that many people work for the House of Representatives. Our 8,000 workers in our building generated 4.4 million pounds of waste. For this in 1997, we earned \$7.51. As was pointed out earlier, people collecting bottles on the streets, almost any Girl Scout unit earns more than that in a week or a day than we earned in an entire year. By comparison, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which is just down the street, in 1997 employed 7,000 workers who generated 1 million pounds of waste. And for this they earned \$29,730. They produced one-fourth the amount of waste that we did and earned thousands of times more. They use that revenue for child care purposes in the Department of Agriculture.

So I offered the amendment in the Committee on Appropriations. The amendment does four things:

It requires the House, Members and the administrative offices, to participate in the existing recycling program. Requires them to, not just it is up to you. It tasks the Architect with developing strategies so that the recycling program is flexible, user friendly and effective. The third thing it does is require the architect to report semiannually to the Committee on House Administration and Committee on Appropriations on the status of the program, how is it working, so we can get feedback. Fourth, it dedicates the proceeds that we would earn, and they could be considerable, from this program to the House child care center. Or, we left it in the bill, as may be determined by the Committee on Appropriations. So if we want to put that money someplace else, we have the flexibility to do it.

The amendment was adopted by voice vote in a bipartisan fashion. It is necessary that we have this program because you cannot run a recycling program and just let some offices do it and other offices do not. After all, it is the same janitorial staff that cleans all of these offices. So in order to eliminate the excuses of why we cannot be what we have mandated on the rest of America, why we cannot be what all other Federal agencies have done, why we cannot be what America expects us to be, we have adopted this amendment.

Now, we have before us in the rule that was just adopted the ability to strike this. No other provision of this bill, they waived all the points of order for all the others except this one. I think it is kind of a mean, reckless error. What you are saying is that we can waive points of order and, my God, we do that every week here. I remem-

ber in the supplemental just a few weeks ago, we have 3,000 Soviet scholars coming to this country, that was certainly the jurisdiction of other committees, it was never heard in committee, never debated, it was just put in the supplemental, and we all support it and nobody ever raised a point of order that it was a jurisdictional issue.

We do this all the time. I think it is foolish of us to expose ourselves to the public on the embarrassment of our House. I think we all agree, we ought to be doing it. There was a lot of testimonial in the Committee on Appropriations how bad the program is working and how we can do a much better job. We know in our own homes that our kids force us to do it. We participate in this stuff. We have just praised these future leaders of America who have been our pages. Why can we not demonstrate to them that there is some meaning in our words by demonstrating that we can run this House like most people run their homes, like most businesses around this country run themselves and certainly like all other Federal agencies.

Mr. Chairman, I came here with great hope that we could support this bill. But with this rule that is adopted and a point of order is raised, we are going to have to urge our colleagues to defeat it, and I think it will be an embarrassment to the United States Congress.

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I rise also to commend the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR) who through his insistence the full Committee on Appropriations adopted a mandatory recycling program. As he explained, a program such as this is required in many cases of our constituents and I think that we as Members of the House should also have a recycling program that is mandatory, efficient and effective and will produce the monies.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. POMEROY).

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Chairman, we all know as Members of this institution that this is a troubled House of Representatives. At times in the history of this institution it has also been similarly troubled. But I have heard from many who have served longer than the 3½ terms I have served that they have never remembered the place being as mean-spirited, as venal, as partisan as it is now. I think we ought to be working on ways to change that, and I know many of the Members on both sides of the aisle are men and women of good spirit that would very much like to work to get a greater comity of views, even across the wide divergence of opinion in this body. That really depends upon process, rules of fair play. There is a majority. There is a minority. But if the rules of fair play are engaged in, losing votes is something the minority will understand, just as long as the process is a fair one.

Now, what is so objectionable about the amendment offered by the chairman is that it completely blows up any notion of fairness in the appropriations process. The process for appropriations is that you have allocations. Each of the subcommittees is given a certain amount of money to spend. It is set by the budget that was earlier passed by this body. This once again just like the agriculture budget a few days before, agriculture appropriations of a few days before, is a budget brought that comports with the allocation. Hearings have been held. Bipartisan votes have been cast. The subcommittee has reached an agreement. They have brought a recommendation to the floor. That is the process working as it should.

□ 2245

Now it totally blows away that process when the majority says, "Oh, by the way, without any advanced notice to you all in the minority, we're going to give another whack right across the board without so much as a discussion in committee about what we are doing."

The chairman of the Committee on Appropriations is a man that we know well, he served long, we respect him deeply, and really it is beneath his leadership to subvert the process of fair play in the fashion the amendment to the agriculture appropriations bill and this amendment represent.

I believe that if this body, if this majority, wants to take additional sums out, go back and revise the allocations, send the appropriation subcommittees back to work, and at least we again have the process functioning; but this last minute, eleventh hour, blind side, irrespective of consequences, totally shutting out minority opinion, is the very type of foul play that makes the minority feel utterly disenfranchised, that makes the constituents we represent totally shut out of the process and that creates and contributes to the vile, bad spirit that plagues this place.

Treat us fairly. Adhere to process. Let the legislative function work.

Mr. Chairman, that would mean rejecting this amendment tonight.

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of the time.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. HANSEN). The gentleman from Arizona is recognized for 1 minute.

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Chairman, I would like to again thank the staff, the members of the subcommittee; I would like to thank the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. TAYLOR) for the fairness in developing this bill. It was a reasonable bill, it was a fair bill, and due to last-minute decisions that were beyond our control, it has now become a very harsh bill, especially when it deals with the House Members not being able to provide COLAs to our staff.

So, Mr. Chairman, I would ask that the Democrat side oppose this bill.

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

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, when I came here in 1991, this House was much more troubled than the last speaker before the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. PASTOR) indicated. We had a House bank that had been corrupted by abuses of some former Members of this body, we had drugs being sold in the post office, we had purchases being made by former Members of this body. There were a number of perks that were abusive of this body.

Members of both parties got together and eliminated those abuses. We have worked to see that this House is a House that we can all be proud of. We have done that in points of law, and we have done that by cutting our own budget to respect what is happening in the public generally. Most people are having to cut their budgets, and we will have to wrestle with a lot of problems in the other 12 bills that will be coming before us. We have done it in a bipartisan way, and I am proud of our bill that we have now.

I appreciate the work of both parties of the committee in this area.

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

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. HANSEN). All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

The text of H.R. 1905 is as follows:

H.R. 1905

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses of the House of Representatives, \$769,019,000, as follows:

HOUSE LEADERSHIP OFFICES

For salaries and expenses, as authorized by law, \$14,202,000, including: Office of the Speaker, \$1,740,000, including \$25,000 for official expenses of the Speaker; Office of the Majority Floor Leader, \$1,705,000, including \$10,000 for official expenses of the Majority Leader; Office of the Minority Floor Leader, \$2,071,000, including \$10,000 for official expenses of the Minority Leader; Office of the Majority Whip, including the Chief Deputy Majority Whip, \$1,423,000, including \$5,000 for official expenses of the Majority Whip; Office of the Minority Whip, including the Chief Deputy Minority Whip, \$1,057,000, including \$5,000 for official expenses of the Minority Whip; Speaker's Office for Legislative Floor Activities, \$406,000; Republican Steering Committee, \$757,000; Republican Conference, \$1,244,000; Democratic Steering and Policy Committee, \$1,337,000; Democratic Caucus, \$664,000; nine minority employees, \$1,218,000; training and program development—majority, \$290,000; and training and program development—minority, \$290,000.

MEMBERS' REPRESENTATIONAL ALLOWANCES INCLUDING MEMBERS' CLERK HIRE, OFFICIAL EXPENSES OF MEMBERS, AND OFFICIAL MAIL

For Members' representational allowances, including Members' clerk hire, official expenses, and official mail, \$413,576,000.

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

STANDING COMMITTEES, SPECIAL AND SELECT

For salaries and expenses of standing committees, special and select, authorized by House resolutions, \$93,878,000: *Provided*, That such amount shall remain available for such salaries and expenses until December 31, 2000.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

For salaries and expenses of the Committee on Appropriations, \$21,308,000, including studies and examinations of executive agencies and temporary personal services for such committee, to be expended in accordance with section 202(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 and to be available for reimbursement to agencies for services performed: *Provided*, That such amount shall remain available for such salaries and expenses until December 31, 2000.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

For compensation and expenses of officers and employees, as authorized by law, \$90,633,000, including: for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Clerk, including not more than \$3,500, of which not more than \$2,500 is for the Family Room, for official representation and reception expenses, \$14,881,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Sergeant at Arms, including the position of Superintendent of Garages, and including not more than \$750 for official representation and reception expenses, \$3,746,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer, \$57,289,000, of which \$2,500,000 shall remain available until expended, including \$25,169,000 for salaries, expenses and temporary personal services of House Information Resources, of which \$24,641,000 is provided herein: *Provided*, That of the amount provided for House Information Resources, \$6,260,000 shall be for net expenses of telecommunications; *Provided further*, That House Information Resources is authorized to receive reimbursement from Members of the House of Representatives and other governmental entities for services provided and such reimbursement shall be deposited in the Treasury for credit to this account; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Inspector General, \$3,926,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of General Counsel, \$840,000; for the Office of the Chaplain, \$136,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Parliamentarian, including the Parliamentarian and \$2,000 for preparing the Digest of Rules, \$1,172,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Law Revision Counsel of the House, \$2,045,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the House, \$5,085,000; for salaries and expenses of the Corrections Calendar Office, \$825,000; and for other authorized employees, \$688,000.

ALLOWANCES AND EXPENSES

For allowances and expenses as authorized by House resolution or law, \$135,422,000, including: supplies, materials, administrative costs and Federal tort claims, \$2,741,000; official mail for committees, leadership offices, and administrative offices of the House, \$410,000; Government contributions for health, retirement, Social Security, and other applicable employee benefits, \$131,595,000; and miscellaneous items including purchase, exchange, maintenance, repair and operation of House motor vehicles, inter-parliamentary receptions, and gratuities to

heirs of deceased employees of the House, \$676,000.

CHILD CARE CENTER

For salaries and expenses of the House of Representatives Child Care Center, such amounts as are deposited in the account established by section 312(d)(1) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1992 (40 U.S.C. 184g(d)(1)), subject to the level specified in the budget of the Center, as submitted to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. (a) COMPLIANCE WITH ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS.—The General Counsel of the House of Representatives and any other counsel in the Office of the General Counsel of the House of Representatives, including any counsel specially retained by the Office of General Counsel, shall be entitled, for the purpose of performing the counsel's functions, to enter an appearance in any proceeding before any court of the United States or of any State or political subdivision thereof without compliance with any requirements for admission to practice before such court, except that the authorization conferred by this subsection shall not apply with respect to the admission of any such person to practice before the United States Supreme Court.

(b) NOTIFICATION BY ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall notify the General Counsel of the House of Representatives with respect to any proceeding in which the United States is a party of any determination by the Attorney General or Solicitor General not to appeal any court decision affecting the constitutionality of an Act or joint resolution of Congress within such time as will enable the House to direct the General Counsel to intervene as a party in such proceeding pursuant to applicable rules of the House of Representatives.

(c) GENERAL COUNSEL DEFINITION.—In this section, the term "General Counsel of the House of Representatives" means—

(1) the head of the Office of General Counsel established and operating under clause 8 of rule II of the Rules of the House of Representatives;

(2) the head of any successor office to the Office of General Counsel which is established after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(3) any other person authorized and directed in accordance with the Rules of the House of Representatives to provide legal assistance and representation to the House in connection with the matters described in this section.

SEC. 102. Section 104(a) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1999 (Public Law 105-275; 112 Stat. 2439) is amended by striking "(2 U.S.C. 59(e)(2))" and inserting "(2 U.S.C. 59e(e)(2))".

SEC. 103. (a) CLARIFICATION OF RULES REGARDING USE OF FUNDS FOR OFFICIAL MAIL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 311(e)(1) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1991 (2 U.S.C. 59e(e)(1)) is amended—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking "There is established" and all that follows through "shall be prescribed—" and inserting the following: "The use of funds of the House of Representatives which are made available for official mail of Members, officers, and employees of the House of Representatives who are persons entitled to use the congressional frank shall be governed by regulations promulgated—"; and

(B) in subparagraph (A), by striking "the Allowance" and inserting "official mail (except as provided in subparagraph (B))".

(2) LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Section 311(e)(2) of such Act (2

U.S.C. 59e(e)(2)), as amended by section 104(a) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1999, is amended—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking "The Official Mail Allowance" and inserting "Funds used for official mail";

(B) by striking subparagraph (A); and

(C) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) and (C) as subparagraphs (A) and (B).

(3) REPEAL OF OBSOLETE TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—Section 311(e) of such Act (2 U.S.C. 59e(e)) is amended by striking paragraph (3).

(4) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—(A) Section 1(a) of House Resolution 457, Ninety-second Congress, agreed to July 21, 1971, as enacted into permanent law by chapter IV of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1972 (2 U.S.C. 57(a)), is amended by striking "the Official Mail Allowance" each place it appears and inserting "official mail".

(B) Section 311(a)(3) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1991 (2 U.S.C. 59e(a)(3)) is amended by striking "costs charged against the Official Mail Allowance for" and inserting "costs incurred for official mail by".

(b) REPEAL OF OBSOLETE REFERENCES TO CLERK HIRE ALLOWANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 104(a) of the House of Representatives Administrative Reform Technical Corrections Act (2 U.S.C. 92(a)) is amended by striking "clerk hire" each place it appears.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The heading of section 104 of such Act (2 U.S.C. 92(a)) is amended by striking "CLERK HIRE".

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to the first session of the One Hundred Sixth Congress and each succeeding session of Congress.

JOINT ITEMS

For Joint Committees, as follows:

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

For salaries and expenses of the Joint Economic Committee, \$3,200,000, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION

For salaries and expenses of the Joint Committee on Taxation, \$6,188,000, to be disbursed by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House.

For other joint items, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN

For medical supplies, equipment, and contingent expenses of the emergency rooms, and for the Attending Physician and his assistants, including: (1) an allowance of \$1,500 per month to the Attending Physician; (2) an allowance of \$500 per month each to three medical officers while on duty in the Office of the Attending Physician; (3) an allowance of \$500 per month to one assistant and \$400 per month each not to exceed eleven assistants on the basis heretofore provided for such assistants; and (4) \$1,002,600 for reimbursement to the Department of the Navy for expenses incurred for staff and equipment assigned to the Office of the Attending Physician, which shall be advanced and credited to the applicable appropriation or appropriations from which such salaries, allowances, and other expenses are payable and shall be available for all the purposes thereof, \$1,898,000, to be disbursed by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House.

CAPITOL POLICE BOARD

CAPITOL POLICE

SALARIES

For the Capitol Police Board for salaries of officers, members, and employees of the Capitol Police, including overtime, hazardous duty pay differential, clothing allowance of not more than \$600 each for members re-

quired to wear civilian attire, and Government contributions for health, retirement, Social Security, and other applicable employee benefits, \$78,501,000, of which \$37,725,000 is provided to the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, to be disbursed by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House, and \$40,776,000 is provided to the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate: *Provided*, That, of the amounts appropriated under this heading, such amounts as may be necessary may be transferred between the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives and the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, upon approval of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

GENERAL EXPENSES

For the Capitol Police Board for necessary expenses of the Capitol Police, including motor vehicles, communications and other equipment, security equipment and installation, uniforms, weapons, supplies, materials, training, medical services, forensic services, stenographic services, personal and professional services, the employee assistance program, not more than \$2,000 for the awards program, postage, telephone service, travel advances, relocation of instructor and liaison personnel for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, and \$85 per month for extra services performed for the Capitol Police Board by an employee of the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate or the House of Representatives designated by the Chairman of the Board, \$6,711,000, to be disbursed by the Capitol Police Board or their delegee: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the cost of basic training for the Capitol Police at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center for fiscal year 2000 shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury from funds available to the Department of the Treasury.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

SEC. 104. Amounts appropriated for fiscal year 2000 for the Capitol Police Board for the Capitol Police may be transferred between the headings "SALARIES" and "GENERAL EXPENSES" upon the approval of—

(1) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, in the case of amounts transferred from the appropriation provided to the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives under the heading "SALARIES";

(2) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, in the case of amounts transferred from the appropriation provided to the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate under the heading "SALARIES"; and

(3) the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, in the case of other transfers.

CAPITOL GUIDE SERVICE AND SPECIAL SERVICES OFFICE

For salaries and expenses of the Capitol Guide Service and Special Services Office, \$2,293,000, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate: *Provided*, That no part of such amount may be used to employ more than forty-three individuals: *Provided further*, That the Capitol Guide Board is authorized, during emergencies, to employ not more than two additional individuals for not more than 120 days each, and not more than ten additional individuals for not more than six months each, for the Capitol Guide Service.

STATEMENTS OF APPROPRIATIONS

For the preparation, under the direction of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, of the statements for the first session of the

One Hundred Sixth Congress, showing appropriations made, indefinite appropriations, and contracts authorized, together with a chronological history of the regular appropriations bills as required by law, \$30,000, to be paid to the persons designated by the chairmen of such committees to supervise the work.

OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses of the Office of Compliance, as authorized by section 305 of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1385), \$2,000,000.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), including not more than \$2,500 to be expended on the certification of the Director of the Congressional Budget Office in connection with official representation and reception expenses, \$26,221,000: *Provided*, That no part of such amount may be used for the purchase or hire of a passenger motor vehicle.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 105. (a) The Director of the Congressional Budget Office shall have the authority to make lump-sum payments to enhance staff recruitment and to reward exceptional performance by an employee or a group of employees.

(b) Subsection (a) shall apply with respect to fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1999.

SEC. 106. Paragraph (5) of section 201(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 601(a)) is amended to read as follows:

"(5)(A) The Director shall receive compensation at an annual rate of pay that is equal to the lower of—

"(i) the highest annual rate of compensation of any officer of the Senate; or

"(ii) the highest annual rate of compensation of any officer of the House of Representatives.

"(B) The Deputy Director shall receive compensation at an annual rate of pay that is \$1,000 less than the annual rate of pay received by the Director, as determined under subparagraph (A)."

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

CAPITOL BUILDINGS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries for the Architect of the Capitol, the Assistant Architect of the Capitol, and other personal services, at rates of pay provided by law; for surveys and studies in connection with activities under the care of the Architect of the Capitol; for all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Capitol and electrical substations of the Senate and House office buildings under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol, including furnishings and office equipment, including not more than \$1,000 for official reception and representation expenses, to be expended as the Architect of the Capitol may approve; for purchase or exchange, maintenance and operation of a passenger motor vehicle; and not to exceed \$20,000 for attendance, when specifically authorized by the Architect of the Capitol, at meetings or conventions in connection with subjects related to work under the Architect of the Capitol, \$47,569,000, of which \$4,520,000 shall remain available until expended.

CAPITOL GROUNDS

For all necessary expenses for care and improvement of grounds surrounding the Capitol, the Senate and House office buildings, and the Capitol Power Plant, \$5,579,000, of

which \$155,000 shall remain available until expended.

HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the House office buildings, \$40,679,000, of which \$7,842,000 shall remain available until expended.

CAPITOL POWER PLANT

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Capitol Power Plant; lighting, heating, power (including the purchase of electrical energy) and water and sewer services for the Capitol, Senate and House office buildings, Library of Congress buildings, and the grounds about the same, Botanic Garden, Senate garage, and air conditioning refrigeration not supplied from plants in any of such buildings; heating the Government Printing Office and Washington City Post Office, and heating and chilled water for air conditioning for the Supreme Court Building, the Union Station complex, the Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building and the Folger Shakespeare Library, expenses for which shall be advanced or reimbursed upon request of the Architect of the Capitol and amounts so received shall be deposited into the Treasury to the credit of this appropriation, \$39,180,000: *Provided*, That not more than \$4,000,000 of the funds credited or to be reimbursed to this appropriation as herein provided shall be available for obligation during fiscal year 2000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

SEC. 107. (a) PARTICIPATION IN OFFICE WASTE RECYCLING PROGRAM.—Each Member and each employing authority of the House of Representatives shall comply with the Architect of the Capitol's Office Waste Recycling Program for the House of Representatives (hereafter in this section referred to as the "Program"). The Architect shall provide a convenient, clearly marked, and effective system for the collection of recyclable materials under the Program.

(b) REPORT.—The Architect of the Capitol shall submit semiannually to the Committees on Appropriations and House Administration of the House of Representatives a written report on the status and results of the Program.

(c) USE OF PROCEEDS FOR CHILD CARE CENTER.—All funds collected through the sale of materials under the Program shall be deposited in an account established in the Treasury. Amounts in such account shall be used for payment of activities and expenses of the House of Representatives Child Care Center, to the extent provided in appropriations Acts.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 203 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 166) and to revise and extend the Annotated Constitution of the United States of America, \$71,255,000: *Provided*, That no part of such amount may be used to pay any salary or expense in connection with any publication, or preparation of material therefor (except the Digest of Public General Bills), to be issued by the Library of Congress unless such publication has obtained prior approval of either the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING

For authorized printing and binding for the Congress and the distribution of Congress-

sional information in any format; printing and binding for the Architect of the Capitol; expenses necessary for preparing the semi-monthly and session index to the Congressional Record, as authorized by law (44 U.S.C. 902); printing and binding of Government publications authorized by law to be distributed to Members of Congress; and printing, binding, and distribution of Government publications authorized by law to be distributed without charge to the recipient, \$77,704,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for paper copies of the permanent edition of the Congressional Record for individual Representatives, Resident Commissioners or Delegates authorized under 44 U.S.C. 906: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred under the appropriations for similar purposes for preceding fiscal years: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the 2-year limitation under section 718 of title 44, United States Code, none of the funds appropriated or made available under this Act or any other Act for printing and binding and related services provided to Congress under chapter 7 of title 44, United States Code, may be expended to print a document, report, or publication after the 27-month period beginning on the date that such document, report, or publication is authorized by Congress to be printed, unless Congress reauthorizes such printing in accordance with section 718 of title 44, United States Code.

This title may be cited as the "Congressional Operations Appropriations Act, 2000".

TITLE II—OTHER AGENCIES

BOTANIC GARDEN

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Botanic Garden and the nurseries, buildings, grounds, and collections; and purchase and exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of a passenger motor vehicle; all under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, \$3,538,000.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Library of Congress not otherwise provided for, including development and maintenance of the Union Catalogs; custody and custodial care of the Library buildings; special clothing; cleaning, laundering and repair of uniforms; preservation of motion pictures in the custody of the Library; operation and maintenance of the American Folklife Center in the Library; preparation and distribution of catalog records and other publications of the Library; hire or purchase of one passenger motor vehicle; and expenses of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board not properly chargeable to the income of any trust fund held by the Board, \$256,970,000, of which not more than \$6,500,000 shall be derived from collections credited to this appropriation during fiscal year 2000, and shall remain available until expended, under the Act of June 28, 1902 (chapter 1301; 32 Stat. 480; 2 U.S.C. 150) and not more than \$350,000 shall be derived from collections during fiscal year 2000 and shall remain available until expended for the development and maintenance of an international legal information database and activities related thereto: *Provided*, That the Library of Congress may not obligate or expend any funds derived from collections under the Act of June 28, 1902, in excess of the amount authorized for obligation or expenditure in appropriations Acts: *Provided further*, That the total amount available for obligation shall be reduced by the amount by which collections are less than the \$6,850,000: *Provided further*, That of the

total amount appropriated, \$10,438,000 is to remain available until expended for acquisition of books, periodicals, newspapers, and all other materials including subscriptions for bibliographic services for the Library, including \$40,000 to be available solely for the purchase, when specifically approved by the Librarian, of special and unique materials for additions to the collections: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated, \$2,347,000 is to remain available until expended for the acquisition and partial support for implementation of an Integrated Library System (ILS): *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated, \$5,579,000 is to remain available until expended for the purpose of teaching educators how to incorporate the Library's digital collections into school curricula, which amount shall be transferred to the educational consortium formed to conduct the "Joining Hands Across America: Local Community Initiative" project as approved by the Library.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Copyright Office, \$37,639,000, of which not more than \$20,800,000, to remain available until expended, shall be derived from collections credited to this appropriation during fiscal year 2000 under 17 U.S.C. 708(d): *Provided*, That the Copyright Office may not obligate or expend any funds derived from collections under 17 U.S.C. 708(d), in excess of the amount authorized for obligation or expenditure in appropriations Acts: *Provided further*, That not more than \$5,454,000 shall be derived from collections during fiscal year 2000 under 17 U.S.C. 111(d)(2), 119(b)(2), 802(h), and 1005: *Provided further*, That the total amount available for obligation shall be reduced by the amount by which collections are less than \$26,254,000: *Provided further*, That not more than \$100,000 of the amount appropriated is available for the maintenance of an "International Copyright Institute" in the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress for the purpose of training nationals of developing countries in intellectual property laws and policies: *Provided further*, That not more than \$4,250 may be expended, on the certification of the Librarian of Congress, in connection with official representation and reception expenses for activities of the International Copyright Institute and for Copyright delegations, visitors, and seminars.

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses to carry out the Act of March 3, 1931 (chapter 400; 46 Stat. 1487; 2 U.S.C. 135a), \$48,033,000, of which \$14,032,600 shall remain available until expended.

FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS

For necessary expenses for the purchase, installation, maintenance, and repair of furniture, furnishings, office and library equipment, \$5,415,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. Appropriations in this Act available to the Library of Congress shall be available, in an amount of not more than \$198,390, of which \$59,300 is for the Congressional Research Service, when specifically authorized by the Librarian of Congress, for attendance at meetings concerned with the function or activity for which the appropriation is made.

SEC. 202. (a) No part of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used by the Library of Congress to administer any flexible or compressed work schedule which—

(1) applies to any manager or supervisor in a position the grade or level of which is equal to or higher than GS-15; and

(2) grants such manager or supervisor the right to not be at work for all or a portion of a workday because of time worked by the manager or supervisor on another workday.

(b) For purposes of this section, the term "manager or supervisor" means any management official or supervisor, as such terms are defined in section 7103(a)(10) and (11) of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 203. Appropriated funds received by the Library of Congress from other Federal agencies to cover general and administrative overhead costs generated by performing reimbursable work for other agencies under the authority of 31 U.S.C. 1535 and 1536 shall not be used to employ more than 65 employees and may be expended or obligated—

(1) in the case of a reimbursement, only to such extent or in such amounts as are provided in appropriations Acts; or

(2) in the case of an advance payment, only—

(A) to pay for such general or administrative overhead costs as are attributable to the work performed for such agency; or

(B) to such extent or in such amounts as are provided in appropriations Acts, with respect to any purpose not allowable under subparagraph (A).

SEC. 204. Of the amounts appropriated to the Library of Congress in this Act, not more than \$5,000 may be expended, on the certification of the Librarian of Congress, in connection with official representation and reception expenses for the incentive awards program.

SEC. 205. Of the amount appropriated to the Library of Congress in this Act, not more than \$12,000 may be expended, on the certification of the Librarian of Congress, in connection with official representation and reception expenses for the Overseas Field Offices.

SEC. 206. (a) For fiscal year 2000, the obligational authority of the Library of Congress for the activities described in subsection (b) may not exceed \$98,788,000.

(b) The activities referred to in subsection (a) are reimbursable and revolving fund activities that are funded from sources other than appropriations to the Library in appropriations Acts for the legislative branch.

SEC. 207. The Library of Congress may use available funds, now and hereafter, to enter into contracts for the lease or acquisition of severable services for a period that begins in one fiscal year and ends in the next fiscal year and to enter into multi-year contracts for the acquisition of property and services pursuant to sections 303L and 304B, respectively, of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act (41 U.S.C. 2531 and 254c).

SEC. 208. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law regarding the qualifications and method of appointment of employees of the Library of Congress, the Librarian of Congress, using such method of appointment as the Librarian may select, may appoint not more than three individuals who meet such qualifications as the Librarian may impose to serve as management specialists for a term not to exceed three years.

(b) No individual appointed as a management specialist under subsection (a) may serve in such position after December 31, 2004.

SEC. 209. (a) Section 904 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1983 (2 U.S.C. 136a-2) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 904. Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

"(1) the Librarian of Congress shall be compensated at an annual rate of pay which is equal to the annual rate of basic pay payable for positions at level II of the Executive Schedule under section 5313 of title 5, United States Code; and

"(2) the Deputy Librarian of Congress shall be compensated at an annual rate of pay

which is equal to the annual rate of basic pay payable for positions at level III of the Executive Schedule under section 5314 of title 5, United States Code."

(b) Section 203(c)(1) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 166(c)(1)) is amended by striking the second sentence and inserting the following: "The basic pay of the Director shall be at a per annum rate equal to the rate of basic pay provided for level III of the Executive Schedule under section 5314 of title 5, United States Code."

(c) The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to the first pay period which begins on or after the date of the enactment of this Act and each subsequent pay period.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL
LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS
STRUCTURAL AND MECHANICAL CARE

For all necessary expenses for the mechanical and structural maintenance, care and operation of the Library buildings and grounds, \$17,782,000, of which \$5,150,000 shall remain available until expended.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses of the Office of Superintendent of Documents necessary to provide for the cataloging and indexing of Government publications and their distribution to the public, Members of Congress, other Government agencies, and designated depository and international exchange libraries as authorized by law, \$29,986,000: *Provided*, That travel expenses, including travel expenses of the Depository Library Council to the Public Printer, shall not exceed \$175,000: *Provided further*, That amounts of not more than \$2,000,000 from current year appropriations are authorized for producing and disseminating Congressional serial sets and other related publications for 1998 and 1999 to depository and other designated libraries.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE REVOLVING
FUND

The Government Printing Office is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available and in accord with the law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 9104 of title 31, United States Code, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs and purposes set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for the Government Printing Office revolving fund: *Provided*, That not more than \$2,500 may be expended on the certification of the Public Printer in connection with official representation and reception expenses: *Provided further*, That the revolving fund shall be available for the hire or purchase of not more than twelve passenger motor vehicles: *Provided further*, That expenditures in connection with travel expenses of the advisory councils to the Public Printer shall be deemed necessary to carry out the provisions of title 44, United States Code: *Provided further*, That the revolving fund shall be available for temporary or intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, but at rates for individuals not more than the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title: *Provided further*, That the revolving fund and the funds provided under the headings "OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS" and "SALARIES AND EXPENSES" together may not be available for the full-time equivalent employment of more than 3,313 workyears (or such other number of workyears as the Public Printer may request, subject to the approval of the Com-

mittees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives): *Provided further*, That activities financed through the revolving fund may provide information in any format: *Provided further*, That the revolving fund shall not be used to administer any flexible or compressed work schedule which applies to any manager or supervisor in a position the grade or level of which is equal to or higher than GS-15: *Provided further*, That expenses for attendance at meetings shall not exceed \$75,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

SEC. 210. (a) Section 311 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5) shall apply with respect to purchases and contracts for the Government Printing Office as if the reference to '\$25,000' in clause (1) of such section were a reference to '\$100,000'."

(b) The heading of section 311 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by striking "AUTHORITY" and inserting "AUTHORITY; SMALL PURCHASE THRESHOLD".

(c) The table of sections for chapter 3 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 311 and inserting the following:

"311. Purchases exempt from the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act; contract negotiation authority; small purchase threshold."

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the General Accounting Office, including not more than \$7,000 to be expended on the certification of the Comptroller General of the United States in connection with official representation and reception expenses; temporary or intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, but at rates for individuals not more than the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of such title; hire of one passenger motor vehicle; advance payments in foreign countries in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3324; benefits comparable to those payable under sections 901(5), 901(6), and 901(8) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4081(5), 4081(6), and 4081(8)); and under regulations prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States, rental of living quarters in foreign countries, \$372,681,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 9105 hereafter amounts reimbursed to the Comptroller General pursuant to that section shall be deposited to the appropriation of the General Accounting Office then available and remain available until expended, and not more than \$1,400,000 of such funds shall be available for use in fiscal year 2000: *Provided further*, That this appropriation and appropriations for administrative expenses of any other department or agency which is a member of the Joint Financial Management Improvement Program (JFMIP) shall be available to finance an appropriate share of JFMIP costs as determined by the JFMIP, including the salary of the Executive Director and secretarial support: *Provided further*, That this appropriation and appropriations for administrative expenses of any other department or agency which is a member of the National Intergovernmental Audit Forum or a Regional Intergovernmental Audit Forum shall be available to finance an appropriate share of either Forum's costs as determined by the respective Forum, including necessary travel expenses of non-Federal participants. Payments hereunder to either Forum or the

JFMIP may be credited as reimbursements to any appropriation from which costs involved are initially financed: *Provided further*, That this appropriation and appropriations for administrative expenses of any other department or agency which is a member of the American Consortium on International Public Administration (ACIPA) shall be available to finance an appropriate share of ACIPA costs as determined by the ACIPA, including any expenses attributable to membership of ACIPA in the International Institute of Administrative Sciences.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used for the maintenance or care of private vehicles, except for emergency assistance and cleaning as may be provided under regulations relating to parking facilities for the House of Representatives issued by the Committee on House Administration and for the Senate issued by the Committee on Rules and Administration.

SEC. 302. No part of the funds appropriated in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond fiscal year 2000 unless expressly so provided in this Act.

SEC. 303. Whenever in this Act any office or position not specifically established by the Legislative Pay Act of 1929 is appropriated for or the rate of compensation or designation of any office or position appropriated for is different from that specifically established by such Act, the rate of compensation and the designation in this Act shall be the permanent law with respect thereto: *Provided*, That the provisions in this Act for the various items of official expenses of Members, officers, and committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, and clerk hire for Senators and Members of the House of Representatives shall be the permanent law with respect thereto.

SEC. 304. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3109, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

SEC. 305. (a) It is the sense of the Congress that, to the greatest extent practicable, all equipment and products purchased with funds made available in this Act should be American-made.

(b) In providing financial assistance to, or entering into any contract with, any entity using funds made available in this Act, the head of each Federal agency, to the greatest extent practicable, shall provide to such entity a notice describing the statement made in subsection (a) by the Congress.

(c) If it has been finally determined by a court or Federal agency that any person intentionally affixed a label bearing a "Made in America" inscription, or any inscription with the same meaning, to any product sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in the United States, such person shall be ineligible to receive any contract or sub-contract made with funds provided pursuant to this Act, pursuant to the debarment, suspension, and ineligibility procedures described in section 9.400 through 9.409 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 306. Such sums as may be necessary are appropriated to the account described in subsection (a) of section 415 of Public Law 104-1 to pay awards and settlements as authorized under such subsection.

SEC. 307. Amounts available for administrative expenses of any legislative branch entity which participates in the Legislative

Branch Financial Managers Council (LBFMC) established by charter on March 26, 1996, shall be available to finance an appropriate share of LBFMC costs as determined by the LBFMC, except that the total LBFMC costs to be shared among all participating legislative branch entities (in such allocations among the entities as the entities may determine) may not exceed \$1,500.

SEC. 308. Section 308 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1999 (Public Law 105-275; 112 Stat. 2452) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking "(40 U.S.C. 174j-1(b)(1))" and inserting "(40 U.S.C. 174j-1 note)";

(2) in subsection (c), by striking "(40 U.S.C. 174j-1(c))" and inserting "(40 U.S.C. 174j-1 note)"; and

(3) in subsection (d), by striking "(40 U.S.C. 174j-1(e))" and inserting "(40 U.S.C. 174j-1 note)".

This Act may be cited as the "Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2000".

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any points of order against the bill?

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. NEY. Mr. Chairman, I raise a point of order against section 107 on page 18, line 19 through page 19, line 15 of H.R. 1905, on the ground that this provision changes existing law in violation of clause 2 of House rule XXI and therefore is legislation included in a general appropriations bill.

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Chairman, I wish to be heard on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Chairman, I object to the high-handedness of my colleagues of the other party who have no qualms at all about including in this bill 30, 30 provisions that legislate on the appropriations bill. Thirty.

Were any of these 30 items subject to a point of order? My colleague just made only one of them, only one of them, a point of order. Just mine, just the recycling program.

Mr. Chairman, if this House truly believes that the rules ought to apply to everyone, then I want to know why the Committee on Rules singled this one out. This provision was adopted in a bipartisan fashion in the committee. My colleagues did not treat the other 30 provisions like they treated this.

The real reason that they are singling this out is they do not like it, they do not want to do recycling. They should tell the world they do not want it, that they do not want to bother with the program.

So they certainly kind of found a way to pervert the process so they did not have to get into the issue, by raising a point of order.

There are not only 30 provisions in this bill that they are about to vote on that legislate on appropriations, there are eight items that actually change existing law. None of these were subject to a point of order, just one.

I do not think this point of order has merit, and I would hope the chairman would see it as a sham and reject it.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Are there other Members who want to be heard on the point of order?

If not, the Chair will rule.

The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) makes a point of order that the provision beginning on page 18, line 19 and ending on page 19, line 15 changes existing law in violation of clause 2(b) and rule XXI.

Among other legislative prescriptions, the provision mandates compliance by each Member and employing office of the House of Representatives with the Architect of the Capitol's Office Waste Recycling Program.

The provision changes existing law in violation of clause 2(b) of rule XXI. Accordingly, the point of order is sustained, and section 107 is stricken from the bill.

No amendment shall be in order except the amendment printed in House Report 106-165, the amendment printed in section 2 of House Resolution 190, and pro forma amendments offered by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, or their designees, for the purpose of debate.

The amendment printed in the report may be offered only by a Member designated in the report and the amendment printed in section 2 of the resolution may be offered only by a Member designated in section 2. Each amendment shall be considered read, debatable for 20 minutes, equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may postpone a request for a recorded vote on any amendment and may reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the time for voting on any postponed question that immediately follows another vote, provided that the time for voting on the first question shall be a minimum of 15 minutes.

After a motion that the committee rise has been rejected on a legislative day, the Chairman may entertain another such motion on that day only if offered by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations or the majority leader or their designee.

After a motion to strike out the enacting words of the bill has been rejected, the Chairman may not entertain another such motion during further consideration of the bill.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CAMP

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

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CAMP:
Page 10, insert after line 9 the following (and redesignate the succeeding sections accordingly):

SEC. 104. (a) REQUIRING AMOUNTS REMAINING IN MEMBERS' REPRESENTATIONAL ALLOWANCE TO BE USED FOR DEFICIT REDUCTION OR TO REDUCE THE FEDERAL DEBT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any amounts appropriated under this Act for "HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—SALARIES AND EXPENSES—MEMBERS' REPRESENTATIONAL ALLOWANCES" shall be available only

for fiscal year 2000. Any amount remaining after all payments are made under such allowances for fiscal year 2000 shall be deposited in the Treasury and used for deficit reduction (or, if there is no Federal budget deficit after all such payments have been made, for reducing the Federal debt, in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury considers appropriate).

(b) PUBLICATION.—After each session of Congress or other period for which the amounts described in subsection (a) are made available, there shall be published in the Congressional Record a statement showing, with respect to such session or period, the amount deposited with respect to each Member under subsection (a) and the total deposited with respect to all Members.

(c) REGULATIONS.—The Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives shall have authority to prescribe regulations to carry out this section.

(d) DEFINITION.—As used in this section, the term "Member of the House of Representatives" means a Representative in, or a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 190, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CAMP) and a Member opposed each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CAMP).

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

Mr. Chairman, before I begin, I first want to thank my good friend from North Carolina (Mr. TAYLOR), the chairman of the subcommittee, for understanding the importance of this amendment. I also want to thank the Committee on Rules and its chairman, the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER), for allowing me to bring this important amendment before the House today.

The amendment simply requires that unspent office funds be used for deficit or debt reduction. I believe that many Members are now familiar with this commonsense amendment that former Congressman Dick Zimmer and I first proposed back in 1991. In 1995, a similar amendment was approved on the House floor by an overwhelming margin of 403 to 21. In 1996 and 1997, it was accepted on the floor by the committee chairman. Last year the committee brought the bill to the House floor with this provision already incorporated into the bill.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that this amendment will ensure Members of Congress can demonstrate their personal commitment to a balanced budget. This amendment requires any unspent office funds at the end of the year be used for debt, or if a deficit exists, for deficit reduction. It also requires that specific amounts returned by each office be printed annually in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. This has been an incentive for Members to do the best they can with taxpayers' dollars, to be innovative, just as the private sector continues to be.

I thank the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. TAYLOR) again for considering the Camp-Roemer-Upton amendment, and I urge all Members to support the amendment and the bill.

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

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition, and I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER).

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

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, I thank my good friend from Arizona (Mr. PASTOR), and obviously as a cosponsor of the amendment, I am not opposed to the amendment but wanted to get 5 minutes to speak in favor of it.

Mr. Chairman, I read a book in college a long time ago called the Dance of Legislation, and it was written by an intern that was up here getting experience on Capitol Hill as the pages that were just in the House well, and he tracked a bill through Congress, and it was a little bill that he thought made a big difference in the way that he could explain in this book the legislative process.

Similarly before us today, we have a big bill that spends a considerable amount of money to my taxpayers in Indiana, back home where I am born and raised, where we can make a big difference with individual decisions that we make in our offices with our Member representational allowances, or MRAs.

This bill that the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CAMP) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON) and I have worked on for 8 years now allows us in our offices to work as an American family does when they are trying to balance their budgets at the kitchen tables in LaPorte, Indiana; Wakarusa, Indiana; Goshen, Indiana; as a small business struggles to make its decisions meet at the year's end, so that they have a balanced budget. This bill allows us as Members of Congress to function as the American people do across this great country.

Before we got this bill passed several years ago, if a Member worked all year long not to do newsletters, not to subscribe to a certain number of magazines, not to initiate letters to their constituents, that money they saved would simply go back and be reprogrammed and re-spent in other ways by maybe other Members. This small bill makes a big difference in that it allows us, when we work hard all year long to save money on newsletters or not initiating hundreds of mass mailings to our constituents, and we save that money; this bill, this amendment, allows that money to go to the Treasury to be reprogrammed, not to be re-spent, but to be spent toward the national debt.

The National Taxpayers Union has said now this is not just a little difference. If each Member on average only spends about 89 percent of their allowance, we have tens of millions of dollars saved by this amendment. Tens of millions of dollars; that is a lot of money in Indiana, that is a lot of money to my constituents, and if a Member works hard all year long to

save that money, they should be able to have that go to the national debt or deficit reduction rather than be re-spent on another Member's mail.

□ 2300

I am proud to have worked in a bipartisan way with my friend from the Midwest, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CAMP), and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON), right next door to me, to show this good Midwestern common sense and a working relationship between Democrats and Republicans. This amendment is sponsored and supported by the National Taxpayers Union, Citizens Against Government Waste, Taxpayers for Common Sense, Citizens for a Sound Economy and the Concord Coalition. So I urge bipartisan support of this bipartisan amendment.

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

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman from Indiana for his comments and for his leadership over the years on this issue. He very eloquently stated how this gives each individual Member an incentive to do the right thing, to be innovative, to take responsibility. The old adage "you better spend all your budget or you won't get it next year" is proven untrue with this proposal.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to my good friend and colleague, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON).

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this bipartisan, common sense amendment. I applaud the efforts of not only our cosponsors, but certainly the leadership shown by my good friend the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CAMP) and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER) as well. This has been a good effort, where we have succeeded before.

There are 13 different spending bills. As we ask others to tighten their belts, they first look to the Congress too. We want to lead by example.

I know that there has not been a year that I have been here that I have spent all the money that has been allocated to my office. It would be a crime to know that that money was reprogrammed without my wishes or goes to some other member who might have overspent their budget. That is not right. When I do not spend money, I want it to go back to where it came from, the Treasury. I want it to benefit the taxpayers of this country, to reduce the debt. That is what this amendment does.

At one point in my life I had the chance to work for the Office of Management and Budget. I tell you, when I worked there under David Stockman, my predecessor in the Congress, we were able to see the Reagan Administration push through a law here in the Congress that really looked at what the agencies did with their own budgets, because as we looked at their spending, often in September, before the end of the fiscal year, all of a sudden they would have a gigantic leap in

their funds. All of a sudden they would see they were not going to spend all of their money and there were just tremendous outlays and purchases that they made to spend all their money.

Guess what? We put a stop to that. We put an amendment forward that was adopted that slowed down the purchases at the end of the fiscal year so in fact if they did save money, that money was not reprogrammed, but it went to reduce at that point the debt and the deficit.

That is what this amendment accomplishes. What this amendment says is that we in the Congress, all of the Members here, through our accounts are going to spend more than \$413 million.

The gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER) was right. The average Members only spend about 90 percent of their budget. Figure out the math. That is tens of millions, tens of millions of dollars each year that we can return to the Treasury. We can not only feel good about that, but it actually does make a dent in reducing the debt.

I would ask all of my colleagues to support this amendment. It makes sense to most of the Members here, certainly to the groups like the National Taxpayers Union and others. It is bipartisan. Clearly we can work together. It is a good idea.

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 seconds to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. TAYLOR), the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, this amendment or some variation has been included for the past several years in the bill. We accept the amendment and we commend the three gentleman for offering it tonight.

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

Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER). In the spirit of the subcommittee working in a bipartisan manner, you have another example of the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER) working with the Republican side to get a bipartisan amendment that has been accepted by the chairman.

I also happen to have read the same book and I was inspired by the same book. My expectation, Mr. Chairman, was taking this simple bill, the simplest bill of 13 appropriation bills, and maybe writing about this legislation and developing a small booklet so that these pages could be taken home. But after the different dance steps I have learned in the last couple of days and most recently the last couple of hours, I am about to finish filing Number 1.

Mr. HILL of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support this amendment because it allows Congress to lead by example.

Members who are frugal and able to return a portion of their office allowances should have the right to designate unspent office funds for deficit reduction or to pay down the national debt.

This amendment ensures that unspent Congressional office funds are returned directly to the U.S. Treasury rather than accumulating in a contingency fund for the leadership.

Mr. Chairman, our national debt now stands at more than 5.6 trillion dollars. The interest payments on this debt are the government's second highest budget expenditure.

One of the best things we can do for our country right now is pay off our debts. As our government stops borrowing so much money, there will be more money at lower interest rates for the American people.

I suggest we pass this amendment so that unspent office funds contribute to economically strengthening our nation.

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CAMP).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. YOUNG OF FLORIDA

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. YOUNG of Florida:

On Page 38 before line 4 add the following new section:

SEC. . Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, appropriations under this Act for the following agencies and activities are reduced by the following respective amounts: House of Representatives, Salaries and Expenses, \$29,135,000, from which the following accounts are to be reduced by the following amounts:

House Leadership Offices, \$142,000;

Members' Representational Allowances Including Members' Clerk Hire, Official Expenses of Members, and Official Mail, \$28,297,000;

Committee on Appropriations, \$213,000;

Salaries, Officers and Employees, \$483,000 to be derived from other authorized employ-ees;

Architect of the Capitol, Capitol Buildings and Grounds, Capitol Buildings, Salaries and Expenses, \$1,465,000;

Architect of the Capitol, Capitol Buildings and Grounds, House Office Buildings, \$3,400,000;

Architect of the Capitol, Capitol Buildings and Grounds, Capitol Power Plant, \$4,400,000;

Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service, Salaries and Expenses, \$315,000;

Government Printing Office, Congressional Printing and Binding, \$4,147,000;

Library of Congress, Salaries and Expenses, \$685,000;

Library of Congress, Furniture and Furnishings, \$5,415,000;

Architect of the Capitol, Library Buildings and Grounds, Structural and Mechanical Care, \$3,372,000; and

General Accounting Office, Salaries and Expenses, \$1,500,000;

Provided, That the amount reduced under House of Representatives, House Leadership Offices, shall be distributed among the various leadership offices as approved by the Committee on Appropriations:

Provided further, That the amount to remain available under the heading Architect of the Capitol, Capitol Buildings and

Grounds, Capitol Buildings, Salaries and Exchanges, is reduced by \$1,465,000; the amount to remain available under the heading Architect of the Capitol, Capitol Buildings and Grounds, House Office Building, is reduced by \$3,400,000; and the amount to remain available under the heading Architect of the Capitol, Library Buildings and Grounds, Structural and Mechanical Care, is reduced by \$4,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 190, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and a Member opposed each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG).

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I plan to not consume much time, because most of the debate today has been about this amendment as opposed to the bill itself, so I think everyone pretty much understands what the amendment does. I would be happy to respond to any questions if someone has specific questions.

Mr. Chairman, I wanted to say to the gentleman from North Carolina (Chairman TAYLOR) that he has done a really fine job on this bill. I was able to spend some time with the gentleman as he went through this process, and this is his first time as chairman of this subcommittee. He has done a really good job.

The gentleman from Arizona (Mr. PASTOR) has been an able partner all the way through the process. It was a real joy to watch them as they presented this bill to the Committee on Appropriations. In a very friendly and very nonpartisan-bipartisan way, the committee took their recommendations, and we have the bill before us.

This amendment does create a little difference of opinion on the bill because it makes reductions. It makes reduction of a total of \$54 million out of this bill. Most of the cuts hit practically all of the accounts in the bill, and the one major reduction in this amendment has to do with Members' representational allowances, the funds that are made available to Members to conduct the affairs of their Congressional office.

I want to congratulate and compliment, and I hope people will listen to this, the Members of this House because, Mr. Chairman, here is a table that shows how much each Member used and actually spent of their representational allowance in the last year.

Mr. Chairman, I am proud to report that of our 435 Members, 420 of our colleagues in this House did not spend all of the money allocated to them by this legislative appropriations bill. So they practiced fiscal restraint. Some were more restrained than others, but they have different responsibilities in their districts and in their Congressional offices. But the House has done a good job in keeping these expenditures down.

Mr. Chairman, the reduction that this amendment makes, in my opinion,

is not going to cause any great harm. As a matter of fact, it is very compatible with the amendment just adopted that says the surplus in these funds not spent would go to pay down the national debt. Well, the effect is basically the same here. The only thing is we take it up front rather than at the end of the process.

By taking it up front, let me report this good news to my colleagues, and I hope they will listen to this as well, after having spent about four days on two appropriations bills on the floor and having great debate over this amendment and one amendment on the agriculture bill, I am happy to report to all of my colleagues that after all of that straining and working, we will, upon adoption of this amendment, have saved \$156 million to apply toward that \$17 billion number we are trying to get to. So with the adoption of this amendment, we only have \$16,850,000,000 to go in order to arrive where we have to arrive in order to stay within the budget cap that all of us have said is exactly what we are going to do.

□ 2310

So, Mr. Chairman, I hope we can expedite the consideration of this amendment and get on to passing this bill.

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

The CHAIRMAN. Does any Member rise in opposition?

Mr. PASTOR. I rise in opposition, Mr. Speaker.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arizona (Mr. PASTOR) is recognized for 5 minutes in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. Chairman, they tell me that reasonable men will differ, and being reasonable, I am sure that we will have some differences. I do, but first before I point out the differences, I would like to also commend the gentleman from Florida (Chairman YOUNG).

In the way he treats our membership in the two bills that have been reported out, agriculture and now the leg branch, he has done it in a very bipartisan manner, and I want to commend him for the fairness with which he has dealt with our side. He has been a very fair gentleman. I want to commend him on that.

I asked someone to look at the figure of the reduction, which is approximately about \$28 million, and the reduction of the MRA account. It runs about \$60,000 to \$65,000 per Member. We believe that that cut, which will affect our staff, is too drastic.

When asked to cut this bill in a bipartisan manner, we offered \$12 million, even though we knew it was going to be hard. We were told it was not enough, so we offered another amount of dollars that totalled \$30 million. That was not enough.

We feel that the additional approximately \$30 million is too much and will affect the effectiveness of our offices,

especially in the ability to make sure that our employees, who work long hours, they work very hard, will be treated like other employees in the House and the Federal government and will be able to receive a fair cost of living adjustment.

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

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

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

Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that for the vast majority of us on this side of the aisle, our concern is not with the amount that is cut. Our concern is where those cuts fall.

I honestly believe, as the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. PASTOR) has said, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations is a very fair-minded and balanced person. I think that if the committee had been allowed to work out on a bipartisan basis where these cuts were made, we could have come up with a far more equitable distribution than the one that is before us tonight.

I would also say that I think the leadership on both sides has an obligation to treat rank and file Members the way they would like to be treated themselves. That has not happened in the way these cuts have been laid out tonight.

I would make one other point. If we compare the salaries that are paid to staff persons for rank and file Members of the House versus salaries paid to persons with those same responsibilities in the Senate, Members will see that on average the Senate pays people for those same salaries about 20 percent more for a legislative director or a legislative assistant and for other positions of high responsibility.

I think there are severe implications to that differential that do not adequately represent the interests of this body, and I would urge that when these actions are taken, that we remember the context in which they are taken. Because if we do not do that, we are asking our staff members to make sacrifices that are not being asked of other staffers, and in many cases are not being asked of ourselves.

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Chairman, I would ask that every Member of this House who knows his or her staff the best give some thought to see how this amendment would affect their personal staff, and realize that the impact and the hardship will be borne by the men and women that we bring up here. We ask them to work hard, and they deserve a better break.

Mr. Chairman, I would ask opposition to this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I would simply ask the Members to support this amendment, and then to support the bill. Before I yield back, Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I could invite my friend, my col-

league, and the ranking member, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), to meet me at the well halfway.

Mr. Chairman, we are very unhappy that we had to disappoint the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) and Mrs. Obey on the planned celebration of their 37th wedding anniversary, so we on the majority side have provided this handmade card to my friend, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), to him and Joan in recognition of their 37th anniversary, signed by the gentleman's colleagues on the other side.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman. Let me simply say that I am not the only Member of the House tonight trying to celebrate his anniversary. One other Member has come up to me with the same problem.

I would simply thank my colleagues on the other side, and say that I hope this is a demonstration of the fact that we can fight over substance but still get along as friends.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote on the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG).

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. UPTON) having assumed the chair, Mr. HANSEN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1905) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 190, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

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

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

MOTION TO RECOMMIT OFFERED BY MR. OBEY

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

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

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

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. OBEY moves to recommit the bill H.R. 1905 to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions that the bill not be reported back if it does not reduce the bill by an amount at least equal to the average reduction required pursuant to the budget 302(b) allocation process for all domestic discretionary programs, including veterans medical care, elementary and secondary education, student financial assistance, biomedical research, law enforcement, transportation safety, and environmental protection; and shall make equal reductions in accounts for members' offices, leadership offices, and committees.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I think the motion speaks for itself. I will simply again re-read the language so that the Members understand what the motion contains.

It simply recommits the bill back to the committee with instructions that the bill not be reported if it does not reduce the bill by an amount at least equal to the average reduction required pursuant to the budget 302(b) allocation process for all domestic discretionary programs, including veterans' medical care, elementary and secondary education, student financial assistance, biomedical research, law enforcement, transportation safety, and environmental protection, and it requires that when the bill does come back, it also makes equal reductions in accounts for Members' offices, leadership offices, and the committees, rather than having the full internal cost of these reductions fall only on the office of rank and file Members.

□ 2320

If this is adopted, it would make sure that this bill does not get out of the gate before we actually see the hole card and know how much people are going to be asking us to cut veterans, to cut education programs and other programs of serious concern to our constituents.

It would be eminently fair to both our constituents and to the rank and file Members of this House and most importantly fair to the people who work for those rank and file Members.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. UPTON). Does the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. TAYLOR) rise in opposition to the motion to recommit?

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. I do, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. TAYLOR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, there is no dollar amount connected with this amendment. The amendment kills the bill. I am going to work with the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR) in certain areas that he brought up. We support the amendment of the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and the work that he has done.

So I would urge my colleagues to oppose and vote against the motion to recommit.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

Mr. OBEY. 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 198, nays 214, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 202]

YEAS—198

Abercrombie	Hall (OH)	Owens
Ackerman	Hall (TX)	Pallone
Allen	Hastings (FL)	Pascarell
Andrews	Hill (IN)	Pastor
Baird	Hilliard	Payne
Baldacci	Hinchee	Pelosi
Baldwin	Hinojosa	Peterson (MN)
Barcia	Hoeffel	Phelps
Barrett (WI)	Holden	Pickett
Becerra	Holt	Pomeroy
Berkley	Hooley	Price (NC)
Berman	Hoyer	Rahall
Berry	Inslee	Reyes
Bishop	Jackson (IL)	Rivers
Blagojevich	Jackson-Lee	Rodriguez
Blumenauer	(TX)	Roemer
Bonior	Jefferson	Rothman
Borski	John	Roybal-Allard
Boswell	Johnson, E. B.	Rush
Boucher	Jones (OH)	Sabo
Boyd	Kanjorski	Sanchez
Brady (PA)	Kaptur	Sanders
Brown (FL)	Kildee	Sandlin
Brown (OH)	Kilpatrick	Sawyer
Capps	Kind (WI)	Schakowsky
Capuano	Kleczka	Scott
Cardin	Klink	Serrano
Carson	Kucinich	Sherman
Clayton	LaFalce	Shoos
Clement	Lampson	Sisisky
Clyburn	Lantos	Skelton
Condit	Larson	Slaughter
Costello	Lee	Smith (WA)
Coyne	Levin	Snyder
Cramer	Lewis (GA)	Spratt
Crowley	Lipinski	Stabenow
Cummings	Lowe	Stark
Danner	Lucas (KY)	Stenholm
Davis (FL)	Maloney (CT)	Strickland
Davis (IL)	Maloney (NY)	Stupak
DeFazio	Markey	Tanner
DeGette	Mascara	Tauscher
Delahunt	Matsui	Taylor (MS)
DeLauro	McCarthy (MO)	Thompson (CA)
Deutsch	McCarthy (NY)	Thompson (MS)
Dicks	McDermott	Thurman
Dingell	McGovern	Tierney
Dixon	McIntyre	Towns
Dooley	McNulty	Traficant
Doyle	Meehan	Turner
Edwards	Meek (FL)	Udall (CO)
Engel	Meeke (NY)	Udall (NM)
Eshoo	Menendez	Velazquez
Etheridge	Miller, George	Vento
Evans	Minge	Visclosky
Farr	Mink	Waters
Fattah	Moakley	Watt (NC)
Filner	Mollohan	Waxman
Ford	Moore	Weiner
Frank (MA)	Moran (VA)	Wexler
Frost	Murtha	Weygand
Gejdenson	Nadler	Wise
Gephardt	Napolitano	Woolsey
Gonzalez	Oberstar	Wu
Goode	Obey	Wynn
Gordon	Olver	
Gutierrez	Ortiz	

NAYS—214

Aderholt	Gilchrest	Peterson (PA)
Archer	Gillmor	Petri
Armey	Gilman	Pickering
Bachus	Goodlatte	Pitts
Baker	Goodling	Pombo
Ballenger	Goss	Porter
Barr	Granger	Portman
Barrett (NE)	Green (WI)	Pryce (OH)
Bartlett	Greenwood	Quinn
Barton	Gutknecht	Radanovich
Bass	Hansen	Ramstad
Bateman	Hastert	Regula
Bereuter	Hastings (WA)	Reynolds
Biggert	Hayes	Riley
Bilbray	Hayworth	Rogan
Billirakis	Hefley	Rogers
Bliley	Herger	Rohrabacher
Blunt	Hill (MT)	Ros-Lehtinen
Boehrlert	Hobson	Royce
Boehner	Hoekstra	Ryan (WI)
Bonilla	Horn	Ryun (KS)
Brady (TX)	Hostettler	Salmon
Bryant	Houghton	Sanford
Burr	Hulshof	Saxton
Burton	Hunter	Scarborough
Callahan	Hutchinson	Schaffer
Calvert	Hyde	Sensenbrenner
Camp	Isakson	Sessions
Campbell	Istook	Shadegg
Canady	Jenkins	Shaw
Cannon	Johnson (CT)	Shays
Castle	Johnson, Sam	Sherwood
Chabot	Jones (NC)	Shimkus
Chambliss	Kelly	Simpson
Chenoweth	King (NY)	Skeen
Coble	Kingston	Smith (MI)
Coburn	Knollenberg	Smith (NJ)
Collins	Kolbe	Smith (TX)
Combust	Kuykendall	Souder
Cook	LaHood	Spence
Cox	Latham	Stearns
Crane	LaTourette	Stump
Cubin	Lazio	Sununu
Cunningham	Leach	Sweeney
Davis (VA)	Lewis (CA)	Talent
Deal	Lewis (KY)	Tancredo
DeLay	Linder	Tauzin
DeMint	LoBiondo	Taylor (NC)
Diaz-Balart	Lucas (OK)	Terry
Dickey	Manzullo	Thomas
Doggett	McCollum	Thornberry
Doolittle	McCrery	Thune
Dreier	McHugh	Tiahrt
Duncan	McInnis	Toomey
Dunn	McIntosh	Upton
Ehlers	McKeon	Vitter
Ehrlich	McKinney	Walden
Emerson	Metcalfe	Walsh
English	Mica	Wamp
Everett	Miller (FL)	Watkins
Ewing	Miller, Gary	Watts (OK)
Fletcher	Moran (KS)	Weldon (FL)
Foley	Morella	Weldon (PA)
Forbes	Myrick	Weller
Fossella	Ney	Whitfield
Fowler	Northup	Wicker
Franks (NJ)	Norwood	Wilson
Frelinghuysen	Nussle	Wolf
Gallegly	Ose	Young (AK)
Ganske	Packard	Young (FL)
Gekas	Paul	
Gibbons	Pease	

NOT VOTING—23

Bentsen	Green (TX)	Millender-
Bono	Hilleary	McDonald
Brown (CA)	Kasich	Neal
Buyer	Kennedy	Nethercutt
Clay	Largent	Oxley
Conyers	Lofgren	Rangel
Cooksey	Luther	Roukema
Graham	Martinez	Shuster

□ 2341

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. UPTON). The question is on the passage of the bill.

Pursuant to clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 214, nays 197, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 203]

YEAS—214

Abercrombie	Gekas	Packard
Archer	Gibbons	Pease
Army	Gilchrest	Peterson (PA)
Bachus	Gillmor	Petri
Baker	Gilman	Pickering
Ballenger	Goodlatte	Pitts
Barr	Goodling	Pombo
Barrett (NE)	Goss	Porter
Bartlett	Granger	Portman
Barton	Green (WI)	Pryce (OH)
Bass	Greenwood	Quinn
Bateman	Gutknecht	Radanovich
Bereuter	Hansen	Ramstad
Biggert	Hastert	Regula
Bilbray	Hastings (WA)	Reynolds
Bilirakis	Hayes	Riley
Bliley	Hayworth	Rogan
Blunt	Hefley	Rogers
Boehlert	Hergert	Rohrabacher
Boehner	Hill (MT)	Ros-Lehtinen
Bonilla	Hobson	Royce
Brady (TX)	Hoeffel	Ryan (WI)
Bryant	Hoekstra	Ryun (KS)
Burr	Horn	Salmon
Burton	Hostettler	Sanford
Callahan	Houghton	Saxton
Calvert	Hunter	Scarborough
Camp	Hutchinson	Sensenbrenner
Campbell	Hyde	Sessions
Canady	Isakson	Shadegg
Cannon	Istook	Shaw
Castle	Jenkins	Sherwood
Chabot	Johnson (CT)	Shimkus
Chambliss	Johnson, Sam	Simpson
Chenoweth	Jones (NC)	Skeen
Coble	Kelly	Smith (MI)
Coburn	King (NY)	Smith (NJ)
Collins	Kingston	Smith (TX)
Combest	Knollenberg	Souder
Cook	Kolbe	Spence
Cox	Kuykendall	Stearns
Cramer	LaHood	Stump
Crane	Latham	Sununu
Cubin	LaTourette	Sweeney
Cunningham	Lazio	Talent
Davis (VA)	Leach	Tancredo
Deal	Lewis (CA)	Tauzin
DeLay	Lewis (KY)	Taylor (NC)
DeMint	Linder	Terry
Deutsch	LoBiondo	Thomas
Diaz-Balart	Lucas (OK)	Thornberry
Dickey	Manzullo	Tiahrt
Doolittle	Mascara	Toomey
Doyle	McCollum	Trafigant
Dreier	McCrery	Upton
Duncan	McHugh	Vitter
Dunn	McInnis	Walden
Ehlers	McIntosh	Walsh
Ehrlich	McIntyre	Wamp
Emerson	McKeon	Watkins
English	Metcalf	Watts (OK)
Everett	Mica	Weldon (FL)
Ewing	Miller (FL)	Weldon (PA)
Fletcher	Miller, Gary	Weller
Foley	Moran (KS)	Whitfield
Forbes	Morella	Wicker
Fossella	Myrick	Wilson
Fowler	Ney	Wolf
Franks (NJ)	Northup	Young (AK)
Frelinghuysen	Norwood	Young (FL)
Galleghy	Nussle	
Ganske	Ose	

NAYS—197

Ackerman	Boswell	Danner
Aderholt	Boucher	Davis (FL)
Allen	Boyd	Davis (IL)
Andrews	Brady (PA)	DeFazio
Baird	Brown (FL)	DeGette
Baldacci	Brown (OH)	Delahunt
Baldwin	Capps	DeLauro
Barcia	Capuano	Dingell
Barrett (WI)	Cardin	Dixon
Becerra	Carson	Doggett
Berkley	Clayton	Dooley
Berman	Clement	Edwards
Berry	Clyburn	Engel
Bishop	Condit	Eshoo
Blagojevich	Costello	Etheridge
Blumenauer	Coyne	Evans
Bonior	Crowley	Farr
Borski	Cummings	Fattah

Filner	Maloney (NY)	Sabo
Ford	Markey	Sanchez
Frank (MA)	Matsui	Sanders
Frost	McCarthy (MO)	Sandlin
Fujdenson	McCarthy (NY)	Sawyer
Gephardt	McDermott	Schaffer
Gonzalez	McGovern	Schakowsky
Goode	McKinney	Scott
Gordon	McNulty	Serrano
Gutierrez	Meehan	Shays
Hall (OH)	Meek (FL)	Sherman
Hall (TX)	Meeks (NY)	Shows
Hastings (FL)	Menendez	Sisisky
Hill (IN)	Millender	Skelton
Hilliard	McDonald	Slaughter
Hinchey	Miller, George	Smith (WA)
Hinojosa	Minge	Snyder
Holden	Mink	Spratt
Quinn	Moakley	Stabenow
Holt	Mollohan	Stark
Hooley	Moore	Stenholm
Hoyer	Moran (VA)	Strickland
Hulshof	Murtha	Stupak
Inslee	Nadler	Tanner
Jackson (IL)	Napolitano	Tauscher
Jackson-Lee	Oberstar	Taylor (MS)
(TX)	Obey	Thompson (CA)
Jefferson	Olver	Thompson (MS)
John	Ortiz	Thune
Johnson, E. B.	Owens	Thurman
Jones (OH)	Pallone	Tierney
Kanjorski	Pascrell	Turner
Kaptur	Pastor	Udall (CO)
Kildee	Paul	Udall (NM)
Kilpatrick	Payne	Velazquez
Kind (WI)	Pelosi	Vento
Klecza	Peterson (MN)	Visclosky
Klink	Phelps	Waters
Kucinich	Pickett	Watt (NC)
LaFalce	Pomeroy	Waxman
Lampson	Price (NC)	Weiner
Lantos	Rahall	Wexler
Larson	Reyes	Weygand
Lee	Rivers	Wise
Levin	Rodriguez	Woolsey
Lewis (GA)	Roemer	Wu
Lipinski	Rothman	Wynn
Lowe	Roybal-Allard	
Lucas (KY)	Rush	
Maloney (CT)		

NOT VOTING—24

Bentsen	Graham	Martinez
Bono	Green (TX)	Neal
Brown (CA)	Hilleary	Nethercutt
Buyer	Kasich	Oxley
Clay	Kennedy	Rangel
Conyers	Largent	Roukema
Cooksey	Lofgren	Shuster
Dicks	Luther	Towns

□ 2358

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

So the bill was passed. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 1905, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. (Mr. UPTON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBER TO ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RECORDS OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, and pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 2702, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following mem-

ber on the part of the House to the Advisory Committee on the Records of Congress:

Mr. Timothy J. Johnson, Minnetonka, Minnesota.

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The Speaker pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, OFFICE OF THE CLERK,

Washington, DC, June 10, 1999.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the provisions of 44 U.S.C. 2702, I hereby appoint as a member of the Advisory Committee on the Records of Congress the following person: Susan Palmer, Aurora, IL.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAHLL, Clerk.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1999

Mr. HULSHOF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. on Monday next for morning hour debates.

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

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. HULSHOF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

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

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. HILLEARY (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today on account of personal reasons.

Mrs. BONO (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today and the balance of the week on account of attending her son's graduation.

Ms. LOFGREN (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and the balance of the week on account of personal business.

Mr. LUTHER (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today after 2 p.m. on account of attending daughter's graduation.

Mrs. CLAYTON (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today between 2 p.m. and 8 p.m. on account of personal reasons.