

For weeks we have heard people come up here on the other side and orate about the terrible killings that have occurred, and, yes, they are terrible. What is also terrible is that they have represented that the bills, the legislation that they are trying to pass would have prevented them.

What this article goes on to say, if I may quote, "None of the gun control legislation under discussion in Congress would have prevented the purchase of weapons by shooters in a recent spate of firearms violence, including last week's massacre at a Texas church, gun control supporters and opponents agree."

The fact of the matter is I find the left's approach on gun control is just like it is on the so-called campaign finance reform. The assault on the Second Amendment is just like the assault on the First Amendment. These things do not work. They are undesirable. They are unconstitutional. But they do not give up. The more violence we hear about, the more shootings we have, the more bad legislation that comes forward promising to do something when, in fact, what they have already given us has utterly failed. For that reason, Mr. Speaker, we need to take a new approach.

Here is an interesting quote by the way, just to see what the other half of society thinks about all of this, the criminal half. This is a quote from Sammy "The Bull" Gravano, former Mafia member. Check this one out:

Gun control, it's the best thing you can do for crooks and gangsters. I want you, the law-abiding citizen, to have nothing. If I am the bad guy, I am always going to have a gun. Safety locks? You will pull the trigger with a lock on, and I will pull the trigger without the safety lock. We will see who wins.

This is tragic that we continue to push this disastrous legislation which strips us of our constitutional right and, further more, which does not even work, which disarms the very communities that need protection.

I told my colleagues about this book, *More Guns, Less Crime*, by John R. Lott, Jr., the most exhaustive authoritative statistical analysis of gun control laws in the United States.

Let me just quickly cite some points that he makes in his conclusions in this book, because I think it illustrates what we are really up against.

Point number one, "Preventing law-abiding citizens from carrying handguns does not end violence; it merely makes victims more vulnerable to attack." So now we have the professor saying this, agreeing with the former Mafia member, and, by the way, agreeing with what we all know is perfect common sense.

Number two, "My estimates indicate that waiting periods and background checks appear to produce little if any crime deterrence."

Most exhaustive study ever done.

Point number three, "The evidence also indicates that the states with the

most guns have the lowest crime rates. Urban areas may experience the most violent crime, but they also have the smallest number of guns."

Point number four, "Allowing citizens without criminal records or histories of significant mental illness to carry concealed handguns deters violent crimes and appears to produce an extremely small and statistically insignificant change in accidental deaths. If the rest of the country had adopted right-to-carry concealed-handgun provisions in 1992, about 1,500 murders and 4,000 rapes would have been avoided."

This approach works. Our constitutional approach works. Our constitutional approach is still the law. Because the other side cannot manage to change the law, it does not give them the right to do an end run and try and pass a bill through Congress which strips us of our sacred constitutional rights.

I ask my colleagues to vote for my motion.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I will vote for the motion to instruct conferees offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. DOOLITTLE) because, like him, I want the conferees on the Juvenile Justice legislation to omit any provisions that would be contrary to the Constitution. However, I do not think that the Constitution prohibits carefully-drawn, measured provisions dealing with access to firearms by minors and criminals or with firearm safety. In particular, I agree with the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN) that there is no constitutional impediment to the kind of provisions specified in her motion to instruct, which is why I also will vote for that motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time has expired.

Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to instruct.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to instruct offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. DOOLITTLE).

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 1501, JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM ACT OF 1999

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged motion.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. LOFGREN moves that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 1501, be instructed that the committee on the con-

ference recommend a conference substitute that includes provisions within the scope of conference which are consistent with the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution (e.g., (1) requiring unlicensed dealers at gun shows to conduct background checks; (2) banning the juvenile possession of assault weapons; (3) requiring that child safety locks be sold with every handgun; and (4) Juvenile Brady).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XX, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MCCOLLUM) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN).

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

(Ms. LOFGREN asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, every year, an estimated 2,000 to 5,000 gun shows take place across the Nation in convention centers, school gyms, fairgrounds, and other facilities paid for and maintained often with taxpayer money. These arms bazaars provide a haven for criminals and illegal gun dealers who want to skirt Federal gun laws and buy and sell guns on a cash-and-carry, no-questions-asked basis.

The Brady law background check applies to licensed gun dealers only. The same is true of most State firearm background checks. At gun shows, it is perfectly legal in most States and under Federal law for individuals to sell guns from their private collections without a waiting period or background check on the purchaser. However, licensed Federal firearm dealers operating at these same shows must comply with background checks and waiting periods.

Many unscrupulous gun dealers exploit this loophole to operate full-fledged businesses without following Federal gun laws. Since so many sales that occur at gun shows are essentially unregulated, guns obtained at these shows that are later used in crime are difficult, if not impossible, to trace.

When the United States Senate debated juvenile justice legislation in June of this year, an amendment proposed by Senator FRANK LAUTENBERG to require that background checks be done on all purchases made at gun shows was passed and included in the legislation. However, when this House debated its version of the juvenile justice legislation, no such amendment was included.

It is not clear what the outcome will be in the conference committee, but we believe it is important, and I believe, to instruct the conferees to include this crucial loophole closure on the Brady bill.

The Brady bill has made our country safer. It has proven that criminals do try to buy handguns at many shows and has stopped over 400,000 criminals and other prohibited persons from obtaining weapons in the licensed gun offices.

The second provision in the motion to instruct is the banning of juvenile possession of assault weapons. The assault weapons ban has been effective, but it could be even more effective.

In 1989, when President Bush stopped the importation of certain assault rifles, the number of imported assault rifles traced to crime dropped by 45 percent in 1 year. After the 1994 ban, there were 18 percent fewer assault weapons traced to crime in the first 8 months of 1995 than were traced in the same period in 1994. The wholesale price of grandfathered assault rifles nearly tripled in the post-ban year.

Assault weapons are terrific weapons if one wants to do a lot of damage to innocent people in a hurry. I remember so well the shooting in the school yard in Stockton, California, in 1989 when a maniac with an AK-47 that held 75 bullets killed five little children on the school ground and wounded 29 others.

In San Francisco, California, just about 40 miles to the north of my home in San Jose, a disturbed person with a TEC-9 holding 50 rounds went into a San Francisco law firm and killed eight people and wounded six others with these assault weapons; to kill four ATF special agents and wound 16 others at the Texas incident.

Although assault weapons comprise only 1 percent of privately owned guns in America, they accounted for 8.4 percent of all guns traced to crime in 1988 and 1991.

Now, although juveniles 18 and younger are prohibited by Federal law from purchasing handguns, neither the Federal Government nor most States restrict the purchase and ownership of these guns. This loophole allows teenagers with rifles and shotguns. It also allows them to possess semi-automatic AK-47s, AR-15s, and other assault rifles manufactured before 1994 and grandfathered under the 1994 assault weapon ban.

□ 1200

No kid should be allowed to buy or possess an assault weapon. And the gun lobby and the NRA, who has opposed the assault weapon ban and attempted to get the assault weapon ban repealed in an earlier Congress, has actually in some cases said that maybe it would be okay to keep assault weapons out of the hands of teenagers. So I would hope that that small concession might allow us to move ahead on this provision.

Section 3 of the motion would require that child safety locks be sold with every handgun. Every day in America, 13 children under the age of 19 are killed with firearms. Some of those are the result of violent assault, but some of them are easily preventable. They are accidents or suicides. And one of the best ways to prevent and keep children from gaining access to a gun at home is to make sure that it is locked.

Public opinion surveys indicate that, really, the public does not understand why we would not do this simple thing. It has nothing to do with duck hunting,

it just would keep children safer throughout our country.

And, finally, the background check that is applied under current law to adult criminals should be applied equally to juveniles who have committed a criminal offense. I think that just makes good common sense.

So I am hopeful that we can support this motion to instruct. It is completely modest. It is consistent with what the Senate was able to achieve. It would give an increased measure of safety to the children of this country. And I believe that it is the least we can do for the mothers and fathers of America.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). The gentleman from Florida (Mr. MCCOLLUM) is recognized for 30 minutes.

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

Mr. Speaker, as a conferee on this bill, and the original sponsor of the underlying bill, I claim the time in opposition, but I do not oppose the actual measure here. I support the gentlewoman's motion. It states several provisions that I agree with and that I believe that the majority of the Members of the House agree with.

I believe most of us agree today that there ought to be a background check before somebody can buy a gun at a gun show. And most of us agree today that juveniles should not possess assault weapons, except in the narrowest of circumstances under direct parental supervision. And most of us believe, without much convincing, that it is a good idea to require gun dealers to give customers who buy a gun a gun safety lock, which they can decide whether to use or not. In fact, this idea is so good that 90 percent of gun dealers already do this without the government telling them to do so. And I believe most of us today support the concept of a juvenile Brady law, in other words, a law that will prevent people who commit serious violent acts as juveniles from owning a gun, even after they reach the age of 18.

And so, as written, this motion is not objectionable. But while I will support the motion, I must also say I fear it is so general that some Members may get the wrong impression. This motion may lead other Members to think that these provisions are still in dispute. In fact, most of us working to achieve a compromise between the two bodies on this issue have already agreed to include these provisions. The real problem that remains is that Members on the gentlewoman's side of the aisle will not seem to accept any language other than that which passed in the other body.

The provision they insist on, the so-called Lautenberg provision, would do the following: It would require anyone visiting a gun show, who merely discusses selling a gun, to sign a ledger and provide identifying information

even if they do not bring a gun to the gun show to sell.

It would make gun show promoters liable if a person who is not a vendor at the show sells somebody else a gun without first doing a background check.

It would require persons who merely discuss selling a gun during the gun show, but who do not sell the gun for weeks after the show, to nevertheless have a background check performed. Even current law does not require background checks for gun sales by private citizens.

It would require licensed dealers to perform all of the background checks at the gun show, even for purchasers who do not intend to buy a gun from that dealer.

And it could turn estate sales, yard sales, even casual gatherings of friends who collect or trade guns into a gun show by definition, with all of the regulatory requirements and attendant liability for failing to follow these regulations.

In short, the Lautenberg provision goes far beyond simply requiring background checks to be done for the sale of a gun at a gun show. And so I say to the gentlewoman, if she means what she says in her motion, that she wants background checks at gun shows, then I am confident we can produce a bill that will pass and do exactly that. But if what she means is to insist on the language from the other body, then she is seeking to regulate in a manner that goes far beyond what is stated in her motion.

So I support the motion. But I caution Members that this issue is not as simple as this motion might make it seem to look on first appearance. And I urge the gentlewoman and the Members of the other side of the aisle to work with us on a provision that will do what she seeks to instruct today but which does not bring with it all of the other regulatory requirements of the Lautenberg amendment in the other body's bill.

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

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume before yielding to the gentlewoman from California, because I would just like to comment that I would love to work on this supposed compromise.

I know that the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS), the ranking member of the Committee on the Judiciary, and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) have had some discussions. I am a conferee. I am a member of the conference committee. And the only time I have ever had an opportunity to discuss this was on August 3. And we did not have an opportunity to discuss it then. We gave speeches to each other and we left town, and there has been no communication. We have asked for these proposed compromises. I would like to see the language. I would like to come up with good, strong legislation. I am willing to work through this

so long as it actually achieves something.

However, what it has to achieve is a background check that will catch individuals who have restraining orders against them. It cannot define a gun show in a way that would exempt events where thousands of guns are sold. I would hope and absolutely insist that it would not repeal or reopen the question of the Lee Harvey Oswald law that prevents the interstate mailing or shipment of firearms. Those would not be an advance. That would not be an improvement under current law.

So I am eager to look at this supposed compromise. And if it is, as the gentleman says, an improvement on gun safety laws, I will be eager to support it. I cannot really understand why the members of the conference committee have not yet been afforded the opportunity to see this great proposal that is supposedly a compromise.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS).

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the motion to instruct of my colleague, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN), as she has described it. I value the views of my colleagues who are speaking today of protecting our fundamental rights. America's children also have rights. They have the right to be safe from gun violence.

As a school nurse, I feel so strongly that we must keep guns out of our schools and away from our children. These feelings are not unique to Congress. Just last week, the Mayor of Santa Barbara came to Washington, D.C., along with mayors and police chiefs from around this country. Speaking for thousands of people in my hometown, our mayor called for passage of common-sense gun safety legislation.

Mr. Speaker, Americans around the country are shocked by the shootings that are plaguing this Nation, and they are stunned by the inaction and delay of this Congress. With this vote we must take a stand against gun violence and we must do it today.

Mr. CANADY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS).

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

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I would say to my colleagues on this side of the aisle, as we debate these motions to instruct the conferees on the juvenile justice bill, that I would like to just share with them some recent information on the decline of Federal firearm prosecution. I do not ever hear the other side talk about this, and I think this should be something that we should all be concerned about.

Federal firearms prosecutions have dropped by 44 percent since 1992. And we know all too well it is not because criminals have started to obey the law, it is because our government does not

enforce the law. We can sit here this afternoon and pass all kinds of gun laws, but if we are not going to prosecute, it does not matter.

The Brady Act prevented 400,000 illegal firearm purchases. Let us take for a moment that those statistics are correct. Two-thirds were attempted by prior felons. Let me repeat that. Two-thirds were attempted by prior felons. But there is barely a prosecution of these 400,000 illegal firearms.

So what I am saying this afternoon is that if we place our entire focus on gun control, which this side of the aisle continues to do, we miss the larger picture of this rampant violence. What is causing the depravity of our young people today? What makes one person's bad day turn into an act of taking another person's life?

Until we focus on the underlying cause of these horrific acts, no Band-Aid gun control laws will prevent another occurrence. And, more importantly, whatever gun laws are on the books, we need the Justice Department to prosecute and not just sit there and talk about more gun control.

So what we need to do is to instruct the Justice Department today to prosecute the laws that already exist on our books.

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

It occurs to me that some of the arguments being made about gun control are sort of like when we cook spaghetti at home. When we try to see if it is ready, or one of the techniques, is we can throw it at the wall to see if it sticks. And if it sticks, it is done. We have had now this morning three different things: The Second Amendment does not allow us to do any regulation of weapons. Or, well, we should not do anything about regulating weapons because we are not happy with enforcement. It should be better. Or, we should not have any regulation of assault weapons or other things because the laws do not work. And I think each one of those points is off base and will not stick to the wall.

First, we had a great discussion about the Second Amendment earlier. I will not go on at too great a length about that, but I would note that, clearly, we have the ability to do sensible regulation in this arena.

On the issue of enforcement, I have heard a lot of comments made about this. And, of course, there are darn lies and statistics, and so we all are a victim of that phenomena, but I do want to just lay out some facts.

Since 1992, the total number of Federal and State prosecutions has actually increased. About 25 percent more criminals are sent to prison for State and Federal weapon offenses than in 1992. And the numbers are 20,681 in 1992 to 25,186 currently. The number of high-level offenders, those sentenced to 5 or more years, has gone up nearly 30 percent. That is 1,409 to 1,345 in 5 years. The number of inmates in Federal prison on firearm or arson charges, the two

are counted together, increased 51 percent from 1993 to 1998 to a total of 8,979. In 1998, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms brought 3,619 criminal cases involving 5,620 defendants to justice.

Now, on the issue of it would not make a difference, and none of the tragedies that have occurred would have been prevented had these gun safety measures been adopted, that is just not correct. Michael Fortier, the friend of Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols, helped both fence stolen guns at a Midwest gun show. If he had not been able to do that, we might have had a different outcome. We have had the serial murderer in Ohio, Thomas Dillon, who bought his murder weapon at an Ohio gun show so that he would not be detected at a licensed dealer. Gian Ferri, who did the massacre in San Francisco at the law firm, used a pistol, an assault weapon, that he bought at a Nevada gun show. If he had had a background check, that might not have occurred either.

So these many arguments are a little bit of protest here over what most of America knows should occur and would help make our country a safer place.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY).

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time, and I commend her for once again sparking this important debate on the House floor.

□ 1215

Another day has passed and another 13 of our children have been lost to gun violence. But still the majority stalls and stonewalls, ignoring the cries of parents, of siblings, and of friends who continue to lose their loved ones.

Another day has passed. And while we debate gun safety in this room, on the streets of our cities and town, felons with guns threaten American families. While we debate, our constituents are left to fight the daily battle against gun violence alone. Another day has passed, and still handguns in homes where children play remain unsecured, criminals build collections at gun shows, and the numbers of victims mounts.

Passing comprehensive gun safety legislation does not limit the rights of people. The Constitution, the cornerstone of the philosophy of this Nation, is not compromised by protecting children and families from deadly weapons. Freedoms and responsibilities go hand in hand, and it is reasonable to require citizens to exercise their freedoms safely and responsibly.

Ensuring the safety of our schools, streets, and places of worship enables people to enjoy the inalienable right to which they are entitled under the Constitution.

We have simple goals: ensure that unlocked guns do not get into children's hands; ensure that juveniles are prohibited from possessing assault

weapons; ensure that all people buying a gun, in any venue, are subject to the same thorough background checks. This is what the American people are asking for, and we have an obligation to respond.

With each passing day, the price of our inaction rises, the human toll of our procrastination increases, the loved ones of victims of gun violence plead with Congress to lead the charge to make our communities safe again. Each day that we turn our backs on the American people, we undermine the freedoms and rights that make the United States a safe and stable place to live.

I urge my colleagues in Congress to join me in showing the American people that their cries have not gone unanswered. Let us not delay one more day in passing comprehensive gun safety legislation. Again, I support the motion of my good colleague.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, may I ask how much time remains.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). The gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN) has 14 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Florida (Mr. CANADY) has 24½ minutes remaining.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, we come to the floor again to talk about the Republican leadership's failure to enact common sense gun safety measures for one simple reason, children's lives are at stake. We remember the tragedy at Columbine High School, where at the end of the day, 14 students and one teacher were dead because of guns. Columbine captured headlines 5 months ago, but it should not obscure the fact that 13 children die every day due to gunfire.

Many of the 13 children that die each day do so because handguns are not properly secured. This is not a question of whether or not someone should or can own a handgun. They can. This is about properly securing the handgun.

The motion of my colleague from California (Ms. LOFGREN) appropriately calls for child safety locks to be provided with handguns. It is a common sense measure that will stop the heart-wrenching deaths where young children find a gun in the house and they accidentally kill themselves or a friend or a brother or a sister. Providing a lock with a handgun is common sense.

I think that Westbrook, Connecticut's Police Union President Douglas Senn, put it well when he said, "You keep plugs in outlets and medicine up in high cabinets to keep children safe. Why not put a lock on a gun?" He said this during a program to provide free gun locks to Connecticut gun owners.

The Connecticut Police Union and, I might add, in conjunction with a company in Connecticut that, in fact, is a gun company, but they were cooperating in this effort in order to provide free safety locks so that our youngsters can be safe.

The Connecticut Police Union president gets it. The company gets it when it comes to gun locks. What we are asking is that the Republican leadership get this.

If there was any question about the effectiveness of child safety locks for guns, that should be answered by a potential tragedy in Florida, a tragedy that was in fact averted because of a gun lock. An obviously troubled young 14-year-old girl planned to kill first her mother and then her father and her sister, too. She was a troubled youngster. She held a gun to her mother's head but could not fire the gun because of the trigger lock.

We must and we can do something about keeping guns out of the hands of children and of criminals. We do not want to prevent law-abiding citizens from their opportunity to own a gun and to do what is right. We want to provide a safety lock to make sure that our kids are safe.

Mr. CANADY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I will just make one comment. I commend the gentlewoman for recognizing the Second Amendment rights in her motion.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I hope that this body will approve this motion. But when we convene for the votes that have been postponed, we will have several motions that we will be asked to cast a vote upon.

First, of course, there is the parks measure that is not the heart of the gun safety discussion we have had this morning. Then there will be a vote on the motion to instruct offered by my colleague, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY), that basically says this, conferees, get to work, produce something, work every day until you come up with common sense, reasonable gun safety measures.

We have a motion to instruct offered by my colleague from California (Mr. DOOLITTLE) that distorts, I believe, the meaning of the Second Amendment and, as the Members who listened to the debate well understand, really asserts that we have no ability to do any regulation of guns at all because of the Second Amendment. That is clearly not what the Supreme Court has found. It is not the law in America. And it is also not what the American people want.

Finally, we will have a vote on this motion to instruct that says let us ask and instruct the conferees to adopt meaningful reasonable gun safety measures that are consistent with the Second Amendment.

Now, we have been here several days now engaged in these motions to instruct; and I am mindful that, instead of being here talking about these issues, instructing conferees through votes, we could have been meeting as

conferees. I hope that we will finally have a meeting.

On August 3, when we had our first and only meeting of the conference committee when we gave the speeches to each other, the hope was that the staff, at least we were told by the chairman of the conference committee, that it was necessary for the staff to get together over the August recess and the hope was that we would have something we could get behind as schools started.

Now, I have two teenagers. They are both in high school. School started quite some time ago. As a matter of fact, they are starting to get a little nervous about midterms coming up. And we have not produced a darn thing.

Now, I hear about these compromises and how difficult it is, and I am sure it is not the easiest thing to find that sensible middle ground that really is the genius of the American political system, to find this sensible reasonable measure that we can send to the President that will make the American people safe. But we are not going to find that sensible middle ground if we never talk to each other.

Now, I am mindful that the chairman of the committee and the ranking Democrat on the committee are having discussions, and I commend them for that; but we have not seen the product of their discussions. And I really do believe that, while I am sure their discussions are undertaken in good faith, that if we were to shine the light of public view on what is being done, we would get to a conclusion a little bit faster.

Because some of the things that were said in this chamber today about the inability to do anything to regulate assault weapons, to keep criminals from getting guns is preposterous, it is preposterous, and the American people will have none of it.

So let us have that discussion in open session. Let us have the conference committee meeting. Let us come up with a measure. None of us can be in love with our own words. We need to be flexible and reasonable. But the bottom line is we need a measure that closes the loophole that does not purport to do so and not actually achieve that goal. If we can come together on that, we will end up with a bill that we can send to the President and sign into law. I hope that we can. But we are not going to do so if all next week we have to once again have motions to instruct instead of meetings of the conference committee.

I know that we will be in recess to go home to our districts for the weekend, coming back on Monday. I hope that Members can listen closely to what mothers are telling them in the supermarkets when they are home this weekend. Do the right thing, vote "yes" on the McCarthy motion to instruct. Oppose the Doolittle flawed motion and please vote "yes" on this motion to instruct.

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

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to instruct offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN).

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

Mr. CANADY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on that, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, the Chair will now put the question on each motion on which further proceedings were postponed in the order in which that motion was entertained.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Passage of H.R. 1487, de novo; the motion to instruct of H.R. 1501 offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY), by the yeas and nays; the motion to instruct on H.R. 1501 offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. DOOLITTLE) by the yeas and nays; and the motion to instruct on H.R. 1501 offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN) by the yeas and nays.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for each electronic vote after the first such vote in this series.

NATIONAL MONUMENT NEPA COMPLIANCE ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of the passage of the bill, H.R. 1487, on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

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

Mr. CANADY of Florida. 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 408, nays 2, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 444]

YEAS—408

Abercrombie	Doggett	Kildee
Ackerman	Dooley	Kilpatrick
Aderholt	Doolittle	Kind (WI)
Allen	Doyle	King (NY)
Andrews	Dreier	Kingston
Archer	Duncan	Kleczka
Army	Dunn	Klink
Bachus	Edwards	Knollenberg
Baird	Ehlers	Kolbe
Baldacci	Ehrlich	Kucinich
Baldwin	Emerson	Kuykendall
Ballenger	Engel	LaFalce
Barcia	English	LaHood
Barr	Eshoo	Lampson
Barrett (NE)	Etheridge	Lantos
Barrett (WI)	Evans	Larson
Bartlett	Everett	Latham
Barton	Ewing	LaTourette
Bass	Farr	Lazio
Bateman	Fattah	Leach
Becerra	Filner	Lee
Bentsen	Fletcher	Levin
Bereuter	Foley	Lewis (CA)
Berkley	Forbes	Lewis (GA)
Berman	Ford	Lewis (KY)
Berry	Fossella	Linder
Biggart	Fowler	Lipinski
Bilbray	Frank (MA)	LoBiondo
Bilirakis	Franks (NJ)	Lofgren
Bishop	Frelinghuysen	Lowey
Blagojevich	Ganske	Lucas (KY)
Bliley	Gejdenson	Lucas (OK)
Blumenauer	Gekas	Luther
Blunt	Gephardt	Maloney (CT)
Boehkert	Gibbons	Maloney (NY)
Boehner	Gilchrest	Manzullo
Bonilla	Gillmor	Markey
Bonior	Gilman	Martinez
Bono	Gonzalez	Mascara
Borski	Goode	Matsui
Boswell	Goodlatte	McCarthy (MO)
Boucher	Goodling	McCarthy (NY)
Boyd	Gordon	McCollum
Brady (PA)	Goss	McCrery
Brady (TX)	Graham	McDermott
Brown (FL)	Granger	McGovern
Brown (OH)	Green (TX)	McHugh
Bryant	Green (WI)	McInnis
Buyer	Greenwood	McIntosh
Callahan	Gutierrez	McIntyre
Camp	Gutknecht	McKeon
Campbell	Hall (OH)	McKinney
Canady	Hall (TX)	McNulty
Cannon	Hansen	Meehan
Capps	Hastings (FL)	Meek (FL)
Capuano	Hastings (WA)	Meeks (NY)
Cardin	Hayes	Menendez
Castle	Hayworth	Metcalf
Chabot	Hefley	Mica
Chambliss	Herger	Millender-
Chenoweth	Hill (IN)	McDonald
Clay	Hill (MT)	Miller (FL)
Clement	Hilleary	Miller, Gary
Clyburn	Hilliard	Minge
Coburn	Hinche	Mink
Collins	Hinojosa	Moore
Combest	Hobson	Moran (KS)
Condit	Hoeffel	Moran (VA)
Conyers	Hoekstra	Morella
Cook	Holt	Murtha
Cooksey	Hooley	Myrick
Costello	Horn	Napolitano
Cox	Hostettler	Neal
Coyne	Houghton	Nethercutt
Cramer	Hoyer	Ney
Crane	Hulshof	Northup
Crowley	Hunter	Norwood
Cubin	Hutchinson	Nussle
Cummings	Hyde	Oberstar
Danner	Inslee	Obey
Davis (FL)	Isakson	Olver
Davis (IL)	Istook	Ortiz
Davis (VA)	Jackson (IL)	Ose
Deal	Jackson-Lee	Owens
DeFazio	(TX)	Oxley
DeGette	Jenkins	Packard
DeLahunt	John	Pallone
DeLauro	Johnson (CT)	Pascrell
DeLay	Johnson, E. B.	Pastor
DeMint	Johnson, Sam	Paul
Deutsch	Jones (NC)	Payne
Diaz-Balart	Kanjorski	Pease
Dickey	Kaptur	Pelosi
Dicks	Kasich	Peterson (MN)
Dingell	Kelly	Peterson (PA)
Dixon	Kennedy	Petri

Phelps	Schakowsky	Thompson (CA)
Pickering	Scott	Thompson (MS)
Pickett	Sensenbrenner	Thornberry
Pitts	Serrano	Thune
Pombo	Sessions	Thurman
Pomeroy	Shaw	Tiahrt
Porter	Shays	Tierney
Portman	Sherman	Toomey
Price (NC)	Sherwood	Towns
Quinn	Shimkus	Trafficant
Radanovich	Shows	Turner
Rahall	Shuster	Udall (CO)
Ramstad	Simpson	Udall (NM)
Rangel	Sisisky	Upton
Regula	Skeen	Velazquez
Reyes	Skelton	Vento
Reynolds	Slaughter	Visclosky
Riley	Smith (MI)	Vitter
Rivers	Smith (NJ)	Walden
Rodriguez	Smith (TX)	Walsh
Roemer	Snyder	Wamp
Rogan	Souder	Waters
Rogers	Spence	Watkins
Rohrabacher	Spratt	Watt (NC)
Ros-Lehtinen	Stabenow	Watts (OK)
Rothman	Stark	Waxman
Roukema	Stearns	Weiner
Roybal-Allard	Stenholm	Weldon (FL)
Royce	Strickland	Weldon (PA)
Rush	Stump	Weller
Ryan (WI)	Stupak	Wexler
Ryun (KS)	Sununu	Whitfield
Sabo	Sweeney	Wicker
Salmon	Talent	Wilson
Sanchez	Tancredo	Wise
Sanders	Tauscher	Wolf
Sandlin	Tauzin	Woolsey
Sanford	Taylor (MS)	Wynn
Sawyer	Taylor (NC)	Young (AK)
Saxton	Terry	Young (FL)
Schaffer	Thomas	

NAYS—2

Nadler
NOT VOTING—23

Baker	Frost	Pryce (OH)
Burr	Gallegly	Scarborough
Burton	Holden	Shadegg
Calvert	Jefferson	Smith (WA)
Carson	Jones (OH)	Tanner
Clayton	Largent	Weygand
Coble	Miller, George	Wu
Cunningham	Moakley	

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Messrs. BRADY of Texas, KING, CHAMBLISS and REYES changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above rerecorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CANADY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1487, the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 1501, JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM ACT OF 1999

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to instruct conferees on the bill (H.R. 1501) to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide grants to ensure increased accountability for juvenile offenders; to amend the Juvenile Justice