The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ISAKSON).

□ DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JOHNNY ISAKSON to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

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

□ MORNING HOUR DEBATES
The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 19, 1999, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning hour debates. The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to not to exceed 25 minutes, and each Member, except the majority leader, the minority leader, or the minority whip, limited to not to exceed 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 9:50 a.m.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WELLER) for 5 minutes.

□ THE INTERNET AND THE NEW ECONOMY
Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, today we are enjoying very good economic growth, and I am so proud this Congress played a role by balancing the budget and cutting taxes for the middle class, boosting our economy. The key part of our economy today is what many call the New Economy, the technology economy.

Let me give my colleagues some statistics that really illustrate the role of the new economy in American society. Today, over 100 million Americans are using the Internet, and 7 new people are on the Internet every second. Seventy-eight percent of Internet users almost always vote in national, State and local elections, with 64 percent of nonInternet users. It took just 5 years for the Internet to reach 50 million users, much faster than when compared to the traditional electronic media. It took television 13 years to reach 50 million and radio 38 years to reach the same audience.

The Internet economy generated an estimated 302 billion U.S. dollars in revenue in 1998, employing 4.8 million workers. More workers are employed in the technology economy than auto and steel and petroleum combined, and the average high technology wage is 17 percent higher than the average private sector wage elsewhere. As I noted earlier, one-third of all new economic growth is generated by the technology economy.

I am proud to say I am from a technology State. I represent the State of Illinois. Illinois ranks fourth in high technology employment. Illinois ranks third in high technology exports, so Illinois is clearly a technology State. I have had the opportunity many times to talk with friends and neighbors who are involved in the new economy, and we talk about who has access to the Internet. Over 100 million Americans have access to the Internet, are on line, and 7 new Americans go on line for the first time every second. So clearly there is a great opportunity, not only for information, but also for employment and moving up the economic ladder.

They tell me that it seems that the higher the income level of the family, the more likely that they are on line. If a family has an income of $75,000 or more, they are 20 times more likely than a family with a lesser income to have Internet access or a computer at home. When we ask the question of why are they less likely to have Internet access or computers at home, they tell us that it is because of the cost. They would like to have a computer at home for their children to be able to do their homework, but they would like their children to have access to the Internet so that they can access the Library of Congress to do their school papers, but they do not feel they can afford it.

So clearly the cost of Internet access creates what some call the digital divide, but clearly as well is the need for an agenda to provide digital opportunity.

When we look at the costs, I believe we have an important choice to make as we talk about the information superhighway and giving every American access to the information superhighway. We have to make a choice, and that choice is do we want the information superhighway to be a tollway or a freeway. Well, clearly, if we want to address the concern that lower and moderate income families have, and that is that cost is the chief barrier, we need to work to make sure that the Internet, the information superhighway, is a freeway.

So many have pointed out that our new economy is growing because of a tax-free, regulation-free, trade barrier-free climate, but we need to move forward again to create more initiatives to continue to work to eliminate the toll booths on the information highway.

I was proud just a few weeks ago to introduce legislation we call the DATA Act, legislation designed to help lower and moderate-income families go on line, to become part of the new economy. Educators back home in the south side of Chicago and the south suburbs that I represent, they tell me that they notice a difference in children who have a computer and Internet access in the home versus those who do...
not, their ability to compete and do their homework.

I am proud to say that some major employers in the Illinois area, as well as across this country, have stepped forward to help solve that so-called digital divide by providing computers and Internet access as a basic employee benefit. What that means is the employees of Ford Motor Company, American Airlines, Delta Airlines and Intel, everyone from the janitor, the laborer, the assembly line worker, the flight attendant, the baggage handler, all the way up to middle management to senior management, will now have computers and Internet access in their homes for their kids to do their school work. It is a wonderful initiative by the private sector and I salute them and congratulate them. As a result of that, 600,000 American working families will have computers and Internet access at home, many who before never could afford it. That is a great thing.

Many in the Fortune 100 are looking to and following the lead of these 4 great companies, but their tax lawyers tell them that if they do, that it will be treated as a taxable employee benefit, meaning the employee will be taxed. I say to my colleagues, let us remove that toll booth. Let us ensure that computers and Internet access as an employee benefit are not taxed, that it is a tax-free employee benefit treated the same as an employer’s contribution to a pension or an employer’s contribution to health care.

COMPACT-IMPACT FUNDING FOR GUAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 19, 1999, the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss an issue of vital concern to the people of Guam and this concerns Compact-Impact Aid, which is part of the Interior Appropriations bill which will be brought to the floor today.

Compact-Impact Aid is the assistance that is annually given to the people of Guam as compensation for social and educational costs for the unrestricted migration of 3 newly-created independent states in the Central Pacific, the Compact States of the Republic of the Marshall, the Republic of Palau and the Federated States of Micronesia.

The President’s budget for fiscal year 2001 proposes that Guam receive an increase of $5.42 million for Compact-Impact funding in the Department of Interior’s Office of Insular Affairs’ budget, which would bring Guam’s total to $10 billion annually. Last year, Guam received a total of $4.58 million, a 35 percent increase from previous years. From fiscal year 1996 to 1999, Guam received $4.58 million annually. Actual annual Compact-Impact costs for all of the social and educational costs to the government of Guam as a result of this free and unrestricted migration are actually estimated to be between $15 million to $20 million annually.

Unfortunately, this year’s Interior Appropriations bill provides $4.58 million to Guam because of budgetary scoring problems that the House Committee on Appropriations had with the way in which the administration had identified the source of funding within the Office of Insular Affairs. This is a temporary way that will hopefully be resolved in the law. I am certain, the House Committee on International Relations Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific will hold an oversight hearing later on this month, and I certainly hope, and I plan to raise the issues of migration of FAS citizens at this important hearing.

The issue of Compact-Impact Aid has been an important concern to the people of Guam and this concerns Compact-Impact Aid, which is part of the Interior Appropriations bill which will be brought to the floor today.

Compact-Impact Aid is the assistance that is annually given to the people of Guam as compensation for social and educational costs for the unrestricted migration of 3 newly-created independent states in the Central Pacific, the Compact States of the Republic of the Marshall, the Republic of Palau and the Federated States of Micronesia.

Since Guam is clearly the most economically developed island in the central Pacific and because of its geographical proximity, the vast majority of these immigrants come to Guam. Under the Compact Agreement, it also states that “It was not the intent of Congress to cause any adverse consequences for the U.S. territories and commonwealths or the State of Hawaii.”

It also states that if any adverse consequences occur, Congress will act sympathetically and expeditiously to redress these adverse consequences.

We are now in the 15th year of the implementation of these contracts, and while I appreciate all of the sympathy that Congress could perhaps give on this issue, I certainly expect more expeditious action, particularly in the reimbursement of costs that are incurred directly.

Guam’s unemployment rate is currently over 15 percent, and from mid 1997 to mid 1998, the total of Compact migrants to Guam was over 7,000. This is a population of 140,000, and this exceeds the numbers that are going to Hawaii and other areas.

This is not the same as problems normally referred to in addressing the impact of immigrant issues in the 50 States. The obligation is written clear in the law; the obligation is written into the treaties of free association between these new countries and the United States, and the obligation to the people of Guam is clear. I am hopeful that the Clinton administration and will work on this through the process of conferencing, and we are grateful for the fact that this still remains a high priority for the Clinton administration.

STOP TB NOW ACT FOR EFFECTIVE TUBERCULOSIS TREATMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 19, 1999, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, tuberculosis is the greatest infectious killer of adults worldwide. It is the biggest killer of young women. Tuberculosis kills 2 million people each year, 1 percent around the world every 15 seconds. Tuberculosis hit an all-time high in 1999 with 8 million new cases, 95 percent of them in the developing world.

We have a small window of opportunity during which stopping tuberculosis is most cost-effective. The costs of Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course, so-called DOTS, can be as little as $20, that is $20 to save a life. If we wait, if we go too slowly, so much drug-resistant TB will emerge that it will cost billions of dollars to control the crisis. The guarantee of success, Multi-drug resistant TB is more than 100 times more expensive to cure than nondonor resistant TB.

I have introduced the Stop TB Now Act with the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) in an effort to control tuberculosis. The bill authorizes $100 million to USAID for tuberculosis control in high incidence countries, mostly using the Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course, so-called DOTS. It calls on USAID to collaborate its efforts with CDC, the World Health Organization, the National Institutes of Health and other organizations with tuberculosis expertise. The measure provides funding for combating Multi-Drug Resistant TB, which is spreading at an alarming rate.

Multi-drug resistant TB has been identified on every continent. According to the World Health Organization, multi-drug resistant tuberculosis ultimately threatens to return TB control to the preantibiotic era where no cure for tuberculosis existed. The DOTS cure program can prevent the development of multi-drug resistant tuberculosis.
A recent World Health Organization study in India found in areas where effective TB treatment was implemented, the death rate from tuberculosis fell by more than 85 percent. TB accounts for one-third of AIDS deaths worldwide. Four percent of all TB deaths in Asia and in Africa. Eleven million people are currently affected with TB around the world and with HIV. The good news is that TB treatment is equally effective in HIV-positive and HIV-negative people. So if we want to improve the health of people with HIV, we must address the issue of tuberculosis.

WHO estimates that one-third of the world’s population is infected with the bacteria that causes tuberculosis; two billion, two billion people. An estimated 8 million people develop active tuberculosis each year, and roughly 15 million people in the United States are infected with tuberculosis.

The threat TB poses for Americans derives from the global spread of tuberculosis and the emergence and spread of strains of tuberculosis that are multi-drug resistant.

Up to 50 million people worldwide may be infected with drug-resistant tuberculosis. Incidence is particularly high in selected regions and populations such as Russian prisons where an estimated 5 percent of prisoners have active multi-drug resistant TB. In the United States, normally only about $2,000 per patient, skyrockets to as much as $250,000 per patient, as it did in New York City in the early 1990s when we had to treat multi-drug resistant tuberculosis. Treatment may not even be successful. MDR drug-resistant TB kills more than half those infected, even in the United States and in other industrialized nations, and it is a virtual death sentence in the developing world.

The President recently visited India. I contacted him before that trip to discuss our bill. India has more tuberculosis cases than anywhere else in the world. Their situation illustrates the urgency of this issue. Two million people in India develop TB every year, and nearly 500,000 die from it each year. More than 1,000 Indians a day die from this infectious disease. The disease has become a major barrier to social and economic development, costing the Indian economy $2 billion a year. Three hundred thousand children are forced to leave school in India each year because their parents have tuberculosis, and more than 100,000 women with TB are rejected by their families due to social stigma.

India has undertaken an aggressive campaign to control tuberculosis, but they also need western help. Not surprisingly, the statistics on access to TB treatment worldwide are pretty grim. Fewer than 1 in 5 of those with TB are being treated. DOTS treatment. Based on World Bank estimates, DOTS treatment is one of the most cost-effective health interventions available, costing the developing world as little as $20 to save a life. DOTS can produce cure rates of 85, 90, even 95 percent, even in the poorest countries.

Mr. Speaker, Gro Bruntland, the Director of WHO, has said that TB is not a medical issue, but a political issue. We have called on the United States to save millions of lives now and prevent millions of needless deaths in the future.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Speaker declares the House in recess until 10 a.m. today.

Accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 18 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess until 10 a.m.

1,000

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. QUINN) at 10 a.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, ever present and Lord of history, throughout the ages You have drawn our attention and told us: “You are a chosen race, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a people truly set apart as God’s own.”

Frankly, Lord, You overwhelm us. We wrestle with the times in which we live because they demand so much from us. We wrestle with Your own deep calling which dignifies us yet demands great responsibility.

Empower us to live up to Your expectations as uniquely chosen to guide the course of human events in this holy nation.

We are dedicated to serve You by lifting up the sacrifice of work today. We embrace this work as dedicated service to You, Our God, and as service to the holy people we represent.

Since You have called us to this task, You will surely gift us with Your Spirit, transforming each aspect of our work into an act of worship; transcending all barriers and distinctions into realizing a deeper unity at work in us, Your Spirit, now and forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the House. Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Jour- nal stands approved.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Chair’s approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the Chair’s approval of the Journal.

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

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, on that, I demand the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered. The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed. The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BART-LETT) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain five 1-minutes on each side.

PRESS USE OF TERM “CONSERVATIVE”

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

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, Caspar Weinberger, our former Secretary of Defense, wrote a short column for Forbes Magazine recently that should make every conservative and every journalist stop and think for a moment.

Let me quote: “Why is it,” the magazine asks, “that the press always calls the worst elements in Iran the ‘conservatives’ and refers to the group identified with President Khatami as the ‘reformers’ or even the ‘liberals’?

“The fanatical mullahs who rule Iran... oppose human rights, freedom of speech and religion, and all other manifestations of an individual’s right to achieve all he or she can.

“They believe in an all-powerful state, ruled by them, where the individual does not count.”

“This is not conservatism.”

While President Khatami is not pro-America, he and certainly some of his followers believe in human rights and far more personal freedom than do the clerics.

“That is conservatism.”

Mr. Speaker, we have to wonder what definition our friends in the Fourth Estate are using. Listen to their language. Is anyone they do not like a conservative?

VOTE AGAINST THE LABOR-HHS-EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS BILL

(Ms. BALDWIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)
Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the fiscal year 2001 Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act.

Studies show that smaller class sizes help teachers provide more personal attention to students. Teachers are then able to spend less time on discipline, more on instruction for the students that they serve. This helps students receive a stronger foundation in basic skills, skills that will help them succeed in the 21st century economy. The economic function of education must not be overlooked if today’s students are to compete in our rapidly growing global economy. I believe that we must ensure that young children have the kind of one-on-one contact with teachers that smaller class sizes will permit.

This bill does not include funding to hire new teachers to reduce class sizes. Let us stop talking about improving education and put our resources into the classrooms. I urge my colleagues to vote against this bill.

CONDEMNING IRAN OVER THE DETENTION AND TRIAL OF 13 JEWS
(Mr. FOLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to condemn the actions of Iran in accusing and now trying 13 Jews for allegedly spying for Israel and the United States.

All 13 have been jailed and isolated for more than a year without being formally charged with anything. They are not being formally tried, again without formal charges having been brought.

Mr. Speaker, we are talking about a group of people aged 17 to 48 who are among the least likely to ever be involved in espionage. We are talking about a rabbi, a student, three Hebrew teachers, a shoe store clerk, and a kosher butcher.

They are now confronting a judge who has in his power to execute them on grounds that are unsupported and without evidence.

All 13 were arrested by the authorities of the Islamic Republic on the eve of Passover in 1999. They have had little access since then to either family or legal counsel.

Mr. Speaker, I think this Congress should use its voice repeatedly to condemn this trial and to demand that Iran release these people back to their families and to freedom. This trial is a sham, and it should be treated as one by the world.

NEW JERSEY DEVILS ARE NEW JERSEY’S ANGELS
(Mr. ROTHMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to rise today to honor the New Jersey Devils as the 2000 Stanley Cup champions.

The Devils play a brand of hockey that typifies New Jersey. They are tough competitors led by their captain and playoff MVP, Scott Stevens, whose hard-nosed play shut down the best offensive players in the game. In the finals, they were the underdogs against the defending champs, and we in New Jersey love an underdog.

With a storied history for a goal tender in Martin Brodeur, the offensive firepower of Jason Arnott, Patrick Elias and Peter Sykora, and a quartet of rookies, including the first Hispanic American player drafted in the first round, Scott Gomez, the Devils fought late into the night in sudden death double overtime on Saturday. In the end, it was the sweet passing from Stevens to Elias to Arnott for the game-winning goal that brought the Cup back to East Rutherford, New Jersey.

Mr. Speaker, the New Jersey Devils are the Stanley Cup champions once again. In the hearts of New Jerseyans, in bringing this Stanley Cup back to New Jersey, these Devils are our angels.

PRESCRIPTION DRUG COVERAGE
(Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, Republicans believe that the way to solve this dilemma is to create a fair and responsible prescription drug plan that is affordable and voluntary for all Medicare beneficiaries. It is the right and moral thing to do.

By making prescription drug coverage accessible to everyone, Republicans believe the way to solve this dilemma is to create a fair and responsible prescription drug plan that is affordable, and voluntary for all Medicare beneficiaries.

It is the right and moral thing to do. By making prescription drug coverage accessible to everyone, Republicans believe the way to solve this dilemma is to create a fair and responsible prescription drug plan that is affordable, and voluntary for all Medicare beneficiaries.

CONGRATULATING NEW JERSEY DEVILS ON WINNING STANLEY CUP
(Mr. PASCARELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PASCARELL. Mr. Speaker, early Sunday morning, throughout New Jersey, one could hear screams of joy coming from thousands of homes, diners, and bars. Jason Arnott had just scored the shot heard around the Garden State.

After last night, we have some levity and relaxation. I think it is good in the House this morning.
As Monsignor Wells will live on in love. He remembered that Thornton Wilder wrote, "there is a land of the living and a land of the dead, and the bridge is love, the only survival and the only meaning."

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR ASLEEP ON THE JOB WHEN IT COMES TO HIGH-TECH JOB CREATION

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, the Department of Labor is bragging about all the new high-tech jobs they created. Let us check a few of them out. Dust collector, potato peeler, pretzel twisting, mattress testing, pillow stuffer, brassiere cup molder cutter, and panty hose crotch closer.

Does that mean, Mr. Speaker, there is a panty hose crotch closer supervisor job that has been created? What is next? A panty hose crotch scientific? Beam me up, Scotty. Evidently, the Department of Labor worked so hard that, even when they are sleeping, they are sleeping on the job, Mr. Speaker.

I yield back the only high tech of the Department of Labor is they are probably getting higher.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The Speaker pro tempore (Mr. QUINN). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will now put the question on the Speaker's approval of the Journial on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today, and then on the motion to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed on Monday, June 12.

Recording vote 4097, also by the yeas and nays.

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

THE JOURNAL

The Speaker pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the pending business is the question of agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal of the last day's proceedings.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal of the day's proceedings, which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were, yeas 329, nays 66, answered "present," not voting 38, as follows:

[Roll Call 257]

YEAS—329

Bickerstaff, Ky.

Burton

Calahan

Carlock

Camp

Carday

Chabot

Castle

Chenault

Clayton

Clement

Cleburne

Cobb

Collins

Conyers

Cooksey

Cox

Crews

Cubin

Davids

Dixon

Doggett

Doolittle

Dreier

Duncan

Edwards

Ehlers

Emerson

Eubanks

Everett

Ewing

Farr

Fletcher

Foley

Ford

Fossella

Frank (MA)

Frank (NJ)

Frehlinghausen

Frost

Gallegly

Gohmert

Gekas

Gore

Graham

Gross

Graham

Green (WI)

Gutierrez

Hall (OH)

Hansen

Hastings (WA)

Hayden

Hayworth

Heller

Herron

Hill (HI)

Hill (SE)

Hinojosa

Hobson

Hoeft

Holmes

Holt

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Hunter

Hyde

Isakson

Jackson (IL)

Jackson-Lee (TX)

Johnson

Johnson (CT)

Johnson, Sam

Jones (NC)

Kanjorski

Kaptur

Kasich

Kennedy

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Kilpatrick

Kind (WI)

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Kucinich

Lamb

Lamar

Lazio

Leach

Lee

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Levin

Linder

Lipski

Lofgren

Lowey

Lucas (KY)

Lucas (OH)

Lucas (OK)

Maloney (CT)

Maloney (NY)

Marino

Marscena

Matsui

McAuliffe

McCarthy (NY)

McKnight

McGovern

McHugh

McInnis

McKeece

McKeon

McKinney

Meehan

Meek (FL)

Meek (NY)

Menendez

Metcalf

Mica

Millender-Green

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Goode

Goodling

Goss

Graham

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Hall (OH)

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Hastings (WA)

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Johns
The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HOEKSTRA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4079, as above recorded.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 380, nays 19, answered "present" 1, not voting 34, as follows:

[Roll No. 258]

**NAYS—38**

Aderholt Hilliard        Riley
Baird Hooley           Rogers
Bilbray Huishof        Rotman
Borkis Johnson         Sabor
Bradley (PA) Johnson, E. B. Sanchez
Capuano Klink          Sanford
Clay Kucinich          Schafrer
Coburn Lewis (GA)      Slaughter
Condit LoBiondo        Stark
Costello McDermott    Stupak
Cranie McNeilty        Sweeney
DeFazio Miller, George Taucher
Duckworth Moran (KS)   Taylor (MS)
English Oberstar       Thompson (CA)
Etheridge Palone        Thornum
Gibbons Petersen (MN)  Udall (CO)
Green (TX) Phelps       Udall (NM)
Gutknecht Pickett      Velaquez
Hastings (FL) Pomeroy  Vislosky
Heffley Price (NC)     Weller
Hill (MT) Ramstad       Wu

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

1042

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 380, nays 19, answered "present" 1, not voting 34, as follows:

**YEAS—380**

Abercrombie Becerra        Brady (PA)
Ackerman Benton           Brady (TX)
Aderholt Beuerman        Brown (FL)
Allen Berkley           Brown (OH)
Andrews Berman           Bryant
Archer Berry            Burr
Arney Biggert           Burton
Baca Bilbray            Buyer
Bachus Billirakis      Callahan
Baier Blagovich        Calvert
Baker Bliley            Campbell
Balduin Blumenauer     Canada
Ballenger Blunt          Cannon
Barcia Boehlert         Capps
Barrett (NE) Bonior     Carlson
Barrett (WI) Bonior     Castle
Bartlett Borski         Chabot
Barton Boswell          Chambliss
Bass Boucher           Clement
Bateman Boyd            Cole

Coburn Collins           Jackson (IL)
Condit Cook             Jenkins
Cordello Coyne          Johnson (CT)
Cramer Criner           Jones (NC)
Crane Danforth          Kanjarski
Crowley Kaptur          Karsch
Cummins Cummings       Kelly
Cunningham Lindy         Kennedy
Davis (FL) Kildee          Kilpatrick
Davis (IL) King          King (WI)
Deal (VA) King           Kratzer
DeFazio Kieckha         Kramer
Degieter Kiefer         Krupke
Delahunt Klink          Kniebel
Delaney Kolbe           Knollgen
Diaz-Balart Kunciuch     Kuykendall
Dixie LaHood            Lambert
Dingell Lamson           Lantos
Donnell Lantos          Largent
Dooley Larson            Latham
Doolittle Larson         Latham
Dreyer Lathem           Lay
Duncan Lau (IN)          Layman
Dunn Leavitt            Leavitt
Edwards Lewis (CA)       Lewis (GA)
Ehlers Lewis (GA)        Lewis (KY)
Ehrlich Lewis (CA)       Lewinsky
Emerson Linder          Linder
Engel Lipinski          Lindy
Etheridge LoBiondo      Lowey
Evans Lucas (KY)         Lucas (OK)
Everett Lucas (NY)       Lucas (NY)
Ewing Luther           Maloney (CT)
Farr Fletcher           Maloney (NY)
Ford Mascara            Martinez
Foreman Matsui           McCrory
Foley McCarthy (MO)      McCarthy (NY)
Frank (NJ) McGeough      McGovern
Gallegly McLaugh       McGrew
Ganske McLaugh           McLaugh
Gejzendorf Mckinley     Mahan
Gibbons Melancon        Mckinley
Gillenert Melnik         McNulty
Gonzalez Meehan         Meek
Gooden Meek             Melkonian
Dodd Meek               Menendez
Goss McCallum           Meek
Green (TX) McDaniel      Meehan
Green (WI) McDermott    McDonald
Gutierrez Medlock       McMillan
Hall (OH) Mckinley      Meehan
Hank Hall                Meek
Hansen  Holman           Mockay
Hastings (WA) Holman     Mollahan
Hayes Homan             Monahan
Hayworth Moran (KS)     Moran (MS)
Heffley Moran (VA)       Morse
Herger Murtha           Morse
Herrler Morella         Murtha
Hill (IN) Myrick         Murtha
Hill (MT) Napolitano     Mustard
Hillery Neil             Muthera
Hinchey Nethercutt     Muthera
Hobson Ney             Nischz
Holena Northup        Nettles
Hoeffel Nettles         Noblett
Hoekstra Northup        Northup
Holt Oberstar          Nott
Hoye Olver              Nott
Hoyt Ortiz             Ose
Hostetter Ostler        Otte
Houghton Oxley          Otte
Hubbard Packard        Ose
Hunter Palone           Packard
Hutchinson Pascual       Packard
Hyde Paul               Packard
Jacob Pease            Pease
Jankowski Velazquez     Pease
Jimenez Velazquez       Pease
Johns Velazquez         Pease
Judith Velazquez       Pease
Kahn Velazquez          Pease
Kaplan Velazquez        Pease
Katz Velazquez           Pease
Keller Velazquez        Pease
Key Velazquez           Pease
Kiel Velazquez           Pease
Kim Velazquez           Pease
Kirk Velazquez           Pease
Klein Velazquez         Pease
Knight Velazquez         Pease
Knoche Velazquez        Pease
Knowlton Velazquez      Pease
KrahVelazquez           Pease
Kratzer Velazquez       Pease
Krupke Velazquez        Pease
Kuykendall Velazquez    Pease

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Frank (MA)

NOT VOTING—34

Baldacci Fatiah         Sanders
Bishop Gephardt         Strickland
Boehner Gillmor        Stupak
Campbell Goodlatte     Tomney
Chenoweth-Hage Gordon  Turner
Cook 不填              Vento
Cox John                Waters
Danner LaTourette       Watts (OK)
DelMint Manzullo        Weldon (PA)
Deutsch Markers         Young (AK)
Doyle McCollum        Young (CA)

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

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I want the record to reflect that had I been present for the vote on H.R. 4079, requiring an Audit for the Department of Education, I would have voted "yea."
The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?
There was no objection.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 518 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 4577.

1054

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4577) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes, with Mr. BERTEUER in the chair.
The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Monday, June 12, 2000, Amendment No. 24 by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) had been withdrawn and the bill was opened to the amendment from page 37, line 13, through page 38, line 5.
Pursuant to the order of the House of that day, no further amendments shall be in order except pro forma amendments offered by the chairman and ranking member of their designees; the amendment printed in part B of House Report 106-657; the remaining amendments listed in the order of the House of Thursday, June 8, 2000, as modified; and the following further amendments, which may be offered by the Member designated in the order of the House or a designee, or the Member who caused it to be printed or a designee, shall be considered read, shall be debatable for 10 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 a division of the question:
an amendment by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAEFFER) regarding reduction in Jоб Corps training and increase in special education for grants to States;
an amendment by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAEFFER) regarding reduction in the United States Institute of Peace and increase in special education for grants to States;
an amendment by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN) regarding fetal tissue research;
an amendment by the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPURT) regarding a report on the impact of PNTR on United States jobs;
an amendment by the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) regarding NIH;
an amendment by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL) regarding additional funding for Meals on Wheels; and the amendments printed in the Congressional Record on page 37, line 1, through page 38, line 2.
The Clerk will read.
The Clerk read, as follows:
SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT
For making grants to States pursuant to section 102 of the Social Security Act, $1,700,000,000: Provided, That notwithstanding section 2003(c) of such Act, as amended, the amount specified for allocation under such Act for fiscal year 2001 shall be $1,700,000,000.

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS (INCLUDING RESCISIONS)

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act, the Head Start Act, the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, the Native American Programs Act of 1974, title II of Public Law 95-85, the Adoption Act of 1988, part I(1) of title IV of the Social Security Act, section 241A, 1110, and 1115 of the Social Security Act, and sections 40155, 40211, and 40241 of Public Law 101-17 which may be offered by the Member designated in the order of the House or a designee, or the Member who caused it to be printed or a designee, shall be considered read, shall be debatable for 10 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 a division of the question:
an amendment by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) regarding an across-the-board reduction;
an amendment by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA) regarding reductions in education for the disadvantaged, Impact Aid, school improvement programs, and bilingual and immigrant education and increase in special education;
an amendment by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAEFFER) regarding reduction in education research, statistics, and improvement and increase in special education;
an amendment by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAEFFER) regarding reduction in Even Start and increase in special education for grants to States; and have not been expended by such entity, they shall remain with such entity for carry-over into the next fiscal year for expenditure by such entity consistent with program purposes.

Funds appropriated for fiscal year 2001 under section 429A(e), part B of title IV of the Social Security Act shall be reduced by $60,000,000.

Funds appropriated for fiscal year 2001 under section 413(h)(1) of the Social Security Act shall be reduced by $15,000,000.

PROVIDING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES
For carrying out section 430 of the Social Security Act, $326,000,000.

PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION ASSISTANCE
For making payments to States or other non-Federal entities under title IV-E of the Social Security Act, $4,863,800,000.

ADMINISTRATION ON AGING
AGING SERVICES PROGRAMS
For making payments, to the extent not otherwise provided, the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended, and section 398 of the Public Health Service Act, $2,885,805,000. Provided, That notwithstanding section 306(b)(1) of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended, the amounts available to each State for administration of the State plan under title III of such Act shall be reduced not more than 5 percent below the amount that was available to such State for such purpose for fiscal year 1995: Provided further, That in considering applications for services to older Indian recipients, the Assistant Secretary shall provide maximum flexibility to applicants who seek to take into account subsistence, local customs, and other characteristics that are appropriate to the unique cultural, regional, and geographic needs of the American Indian, Alaska and Hawaiian Native communities to be served.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT
For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, for general departmental management, including hire of six sedans, and for carrying out titles III, XVII, and XX of the Public Health Service Act, $1,808,000. Provided, That notwithstanding section 306(b)(1) of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended, the amounts appropriated for fiscal year 2001 under the Omnibus Support Program for the United States-Mexico Border Health Commission, $206,780,000, together with $5,851,000, to be transferred and expended as authorized by section 202(b)(1) of the Omnibus Support Program Act of 1990, from the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the Supplemental Medical Insurance Trust Fund.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
For expenses necessary for the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, $31,394,000. Provided, That, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, not less than $120,000,000 may be made available under section 1811(a)(3)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1901(k)(3)(A)) from the Health Care Financing Administration Account of the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund for purposes of the activities of the Office of Inspector General with respect to the Medicare and Medicaid programs.

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS
For expenses necessary for the Office for Civil Rights, $38,774,000, together with not to exceed $3,314,000, to be transferred and expended as authorized by section 203(g)(1) of the Social Security Act, from the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the Supplemental Medical Insurance Trust Fund.
PREDICAMENT

For carrying out, to the extent not otherwise provided, research studies under section 1110 of the Social Security Act, $16,738,000.

RETIRED PAY AND MEDICAL BENEFITS FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

For retirement pay and medical benefits of Public Health Service Commissioned Officers as authorized by law, for payments under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection Plan for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Department's Medical Care Act (10 U.S.C. ch. 55), and for payments pursuant to section 229(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 422(b)), such amounts as may be required during the current fiscal year.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES EMERGENCY FUND

For expenses necessary to support activities related to countering potential biological, disease and chemical threats to civilian populations, $236,600,000. Provided, That this amount is distributed as follows: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, $182,000,000, of which $30,000,000 shall be for the Health Alert Network by any office of Emergency Preparedness, $64,000,000. In addition, $114,040,000 shall be available to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for the following activities: $61,000,000 for international HIV/AIDS activities, $42,040,000 for global eradication activities, $18,040,000 for continued study of the anthrax vaccine; and $10,000,000 for activities related to the West Nile-like virus. In addition, $100,000,000 shall be available to support the Ricky Ray Hemophilia Relief Fund Act of 1988. Provided further, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, up to $5,000,000 of the amount provided for the Ricky Ray Hemophilia Relief Fund Act may be available for administrative expenses of the Health Resources and Services Administration. In addition, $30,000,000 shall be available to the Office of the Secretary for minority AIDS prevention and treatment activities; Provided further, That the entire amount under this heading is hereby designated by the Congress to be emergency requirements pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) under the Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended. Accordingly, the point of order is thereby directed by the Congress to be emergency requirements pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount under this heading shall be made available to the Office of the Secretary to carry out the activities under the heading "Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund" under the budget resolution.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. COBURN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order.

Mr. COBURN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order.

Mr. COBURN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order.

Mr. COBURN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order.

Mr. COBURN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order.

Mr. COBURN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, this is the money for bioterrorism; and it has historically for the last 3 years been designated an emergency. We have designated it as an emergency in this bill. But the point of order of the gentleman is correct, and we would have to concede it.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I would also like to be heard on the point of order.

Mr. Chairman, if I understand it correctly, the point of order of the gentleman is being lodged to the proviso that begins on line 4, page 44; is that correct?

The CHAIRMAN. Two provisos.

1100

Mr. OBEY. All right, Mr. Chairman, both provisos down through line 14?

The CHAIRMAN. That is correct.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, if that proviso is stricken, then the CBO is estimating that this bill will be $479 billion above the budget cap in budget authority and $1.7 billion in outlays.

I would like to make sure I understand what these numbers are. I understand that the committee itself is estimating that if the supplemental passes that, then this bill would be in excess of the budget cap by $500 million in budget authority and $217 million in outlays.

Since the being made that Democratic amendments are breaching the ceilings, I think it is interesting to note that if this point of order lies, that the committee bill itself will be in excess of the amount in the budget resolution.

I would ask either the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) or the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN), do these numbers correspond with your understanding of the situation?

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

Mr. OBEY. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin may not yield. The Chairman holds the floor from each member in his own time.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I got my answer, so I appreciate it. And we concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule. The gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN) makes a point of order that the provision beginning with "provided" on page 44, line 4, through "as amended" on line 14 changes existing law in violation of clause 2(b) of rule XXI.

The provision designates an amount as emergency spending for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. As stated on page 796 of the House Rules and Manual, such a designation is fundamental in character.

Accordingly, the point of order is sustained and the provision is stricken.

The Clerk will read.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 201. Funds appropriated in this title shall be available for not to exceed $37,000 for official reception and representation expenses when specifically approved by the Secretary.

Sec. 202. The Secretary shall make available through assignment not more than 60 employees of the Public Health Service to assist in child survival activities and to work in AIDS programs and other activities supported by the Agency for International Development, the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund or the World Health Organization.

Sec. 203. None of the funds appropriated under this Act may be used to implement section 399(b) of the Public Health Service Act or section 933 of the National Institutes of Health Revitalization Act of 1993, Public Law 103-43.

Sec. 204. None of the funds appropriated in this Act for the National Institutes of Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration shall be used to pay the salary of an individual, through a grant or other extramural mechanism, at a rate in excess of Executive Level I.

Sec. 205. None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used to implement section 241 of the Public Health Service Act, except for funds specifically provided for in this Act, or for other taps and assessments from any office in the Department of Health and Human Services, prior to the Secretary's submission of a report to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations of the House detailing the planned uses of such funds.

Sec. 206. Not to exceed 1 percent of any discretionary funds (pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 as amended) which are appropriated for the current fiscal year for the Department of Health and Human Services in this Act may be transferred or made available to the Public Health Service, or any department, agency, or other extramural mechanism, at a rate in excess of the amount in the budget resolution. Provided, That the Appropriations Committees of both Houses of Congress are notified at least 15 days in advance of any transfer: Provided further, That this section shall not apply to funds appropriated under the heading "Retirement Pay and Medical Benefits for Retired Service Members," the heading "Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund," or the heading "Transfers of Funds" in this Act. Provided further, That the amounts identified as transfers of funds made available in this Act may be transferred or made available to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Institutes of Health, jointly with the Director of the Office of AIDS Research, may transfer up to 3 percent among institutes, centers, and divisions from the amounts identified by these two Directors as funding for research pertaining to the human immunodeficiency virus; Provided, That the Congress is promptly notified of any such transfers by the Directors.

Sec. 207. Of the amounts made available in this Act for the National Institutes of Health, the amount for research related to the human immunodeficiency virus shall be jointly determined by the Director of the National Institutes of Health and the Director of the Office of AIDS Research, shall be made available to the "Office of AIDS Research" account. The Director of the Office of AIDS Research shall transfer from such account amounts necessary to carry out section 322(b) of the Public Health Service Act.

Sec. 208. None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be made available to any entity under title X of the Public Health Service Act except the applicable amount of funds for tobacco-related delinquency prevention programs which it provides could be used to resist attempts to coerce minors into engaging in sexual activities.
SEC. 210. None of the funds appropriated by this Act (including funds appropriated to any trust fund) may be used to carry out the Medicare-Choice program if the Secretary denies participation in such program to any otherwise eligible entity (including a Provider Sponsored Organization) because the entity informs the Secretary that it will not provide, pay for, provide coverage of, or provide referrals for abortions: Provided, That the Secretary shall make appropriate protective adjustments to the capitation payment rate (based on an actuarially sound estimate of the expected costs of providing the service to such entity's enrollees): Provided further, That nothing in this section shall be construed to change the Medicare program's coverage for such services and a Medicare-Choice organization described in this section shall be responsible for informing enrollees where to obtain information about all Medicare covered services.

SEC. 211. SUBSTANCE ABUSE.—With respect to fiscal year 2001, the amount of an allotment of a State under section 1921 of the Public Health Services Act shall not be less than 33.33 percent of the percentage by which the amount allotted to the States for fiscal year 2000 increased by the amount received under such section for fiscal year 2000 increased by the amount allotted to the States for fiscal year 2000.

SEC. 212. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall be exempt from any State law requiring notification or the reporting of child abuse, child molestation, sexual abuse, rape, or incest.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of title II of the bill through page 48, line 25, be considered as read, printed in the Record and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 213. None of the funds in this Act or any other Act may be used to obligate funds for the Samuel J. Neele Institute for Health in excess of the total amount identified for this purpose for fiscal year 2001 in the President's budget request (H. Doc. 106-162): Provided, That amounts made available for each Institute, Center, Office, or Buildings and Facilities shall be reduced below the amounts shown in the budget request column of the table printed in the report accompanying the bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies for fiscal year 2001.

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MS. PELOSI

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I offer Amendment No. 13.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEN) to amend the amendment?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 13 offered by Ms. Pelosi:

Page 49, line 1 through 12 (section 213).
double its level in 5 years, we have made two down payments and are committed, within the fiscal responsibility, to making the third payment this year. We cannot do it within the allocation that we have, but we are committed to making that third payment this year.

I would not say that this was done on a partisan basis. It has been a bipartisan effort. It has been supported by both sides of the aisle. I know, and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. Pelosi) knows that there are more scientific opportunities today. Increased funding can lead to cures for major diseases like Alzheimer’s disease Parkinson’s disease, forms of cancer, diabetes and a host of other diseases is closer than it has ever been before.

We are doing all that we can to get to achieve the 15% increase, but we are constrained by a budget allocation that is not sufficient to allow us to do it at this point.

I know that the gentlewoman herself is committed to reaching that point. What I do not like to see is making political points. NIH and unfortunate that this debate is being made to make political points. NIH and

Mr. WICKER. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman is correct.

Mr. WICKER. That is correct.

Mr. PORTER. If the gentleman will yield further, then the large amounts above and beyond that in blue amount to the actual appropriations that we have been able to get through this subcommittee and through the Congress of the United States for the National Institutes of Health?

Mr. PORTER. Yes, the gentleman is correct.

Mr. WICKER. As far as the cumulative increases, since the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) has been chairman, the cumulative increases are almost double those requested by the President of the United States?

Mr. PORTER. Yes. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me the time.

Mr. WICKER. Finally, let me ask the gentleman, Mr. Chairman, with regard to this appropriation in this bill, which I agree is regrettably low, how does it compare to the amount requested by the President this year for NIH and health research?

Mr. PORTER. If I understand the gentleman’s question correctly, the President requested $1 billion in increased funding for NIH this year. We have placed in the bill numbers indicating a $2.7 billion increase, but, then, because of our budget allocation, we have been forced to limit that amount to the President’s request.

Mr. WICKER. The amount contained in this bill is precisely what the President requested, is that correct?

Mr. PORTER. Yes.

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question regarding his chart?

Mr. PORTER. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Chairman, the question I had, and I can barely read it, but the chart starts with fiscal year 1995, is that correct?

Mr. PORTER. That is correct.

Mr. BENTSEN. Does that chart reflect what the appropriations are, or does it reflect concurrent budget resolutions? My question is would that reflect what the fiscal 1995 concurrent budget resolution as adopted by the House and Senate in his budget which would show a dip of 5 percent?

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, budget resolutions do not have any effect. They are only advisory. These are appropriations.

Mr. BENTSEN. If the gentleman will further yield, part of the budget allocation we are dealing with today, the fact that the gentleman raised, is the fact that the budget resolution passed by the House does not provide sufficient allocation to meet the doubling of the NIH, and we had a problem with the budget resolution in fiscal year 1995 as passed by the House and the other body that called for a 5 percent reduction in NIH real terms.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman should remember that the only jurisdiction the Committee on the Budget has is to set overall spending numbers. The rest is advisory.

Mr. WICKER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me the time.

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 1-3/4 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. JACKSON), a distinguished member of the subcommittee.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. JACKSON the gentleman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Chairman, let me first begin by congratulating the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) for what every member of this subcommittee knows to be the truth, that no one in this Congress has had a greater commitment to expanding and increasing NIH funding than the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER). If the entire House were present during this part of the debate, I would ask at this time for all of them to stand and give the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman PORTER) an outstanding round of applause for his interest and for his commitment and dedication in this area.

I would say to the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman PORTER), we have had no great respect for his efforts in this particular area, and I certainly rise to salute the gentleman.

Let me also indicate that this is the first time since I have been in Congress for 5 years that I am not going to dispute all of the facts that were offered by the majority in the brief demonstration that we had here from the chairman. But I want to make it very, very clear that the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman PORTER), if he had been dealt the appropriate hand in this particular allocation, that we would be looking at increases in NIH consistent with the effort to double resources as consistent with our 5-year objective.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment raising the level of NIH and health research at the National Institutes of Health. Fiscal year 2001 is the 3rd year of this “doubling NIH in 5 years” initiative. For 2 straight years we have agreed to provide NIH the 15 percent increases needed to double the budget. This year, the House fails to do so.

Staying on track to double NIH’s budget requires a $2.7 billion increase for fiscal year 2001. The House bill provides the increase, then takes it away in a general revision that would further increase to the administration’s request.

Mr. Chairman, it is one thing in an era of deficits to say we cannot afford to invest additional resources in these
Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of this amendment to provide a $1.7 billion increase to the NIH in order to keep us on track to double its budget by 2004.

Mr. Chairman, the last century will be remembered as the century in which we eradicated polio, developed gene therapy, and discovered some treatments for breast cancer. At the center of this research has been the NIH.

NIH funded scientists have learned how to diagnose, treat and prevent diseases that were once great mysteries. The decoding of the human genome, soon to be completed, will lead to yet more opportunities for research that will revolutionize how we look at and treat diseases. Our efforts will shift increasingly to the genetic level, where we will learn to cure diseases now untreatable.

We should not abandon our commitment to double the NIH budget in 5 years. Let this new century see human-beings vanquish cancer and heart disease and genetic diseases and AIDS. Let us not start reversing that goal now. We are now the most prosperous society in the history of this planet. We have unparalleled budget surpluses. We should use some of the funds it needs because of artificial budget restraints in an artificial and politically motivated budget resolution.

In the names of the thousands, perhaps millions of people whose lives will be prolonged by adoption of this amendment, I urge its adoption.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 1 1/2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. BENTSEN).

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

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offered this same amendment when the House Budget Committee on the Budget resolution marked up the budget resolution, and I was told at the time that we had put enough money into NIH, that this year we just could not do it.

It is ironic that a few weeks ago we passed the China PNTR bill because we wanted to gain access to more markets where we have a comparative advantage. In the world of medical research, where the United States leads the world and has a comparative advantage, we do not want to provide the resources that are necessary. The gentleman from Illinois (Chairman PORTER) wants to do it, but he is constrained by the budget.

How can a sophisticated, mature economy like the United States not provide the resources that are necessary? It is all part of this budget fallacy, because the Chairman well knows that the Senate is going to mark up the full amount and we will go to conference and we will do it. But we are living under artificial constraints by a budget resolution that is not going to hold water at the end of the year. We should do the right thing today, adopt the gentlewoman's amendment, and move forward where we do enjoy a comparative advantage and bring these cures to the American people, because we know we can do it.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 1 1/2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CAPPS), a member of the Committee on Commerce, an expert on health issues, and a health professional before she came to the Congress.

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Pelosi amendment, which seeks to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. I commend the committee and Congress for the commitment that has been made to double the NIH budget in 5 years specifically by providing necessary increases in appropriations each year. But this year, we are going off track. Our budget is throwing us off our 5-year track.

Mr. Chairman, there is no discussion in the press that does not feel the promise and the hope of the research that is done under the auspices of the NIH. A year ago it was the deputy director who told my daughter, recently diagnosed with advanced lung cancer, that she could live on for 2 years, there was such promising research coming down the pike through NIH.

So many families in this country hold their hope in the research that is done and is supported by our funding for the NIH. Research in the real life miracle areas of Parkinson's disease, cancer research, Alzheimer's, diabetes, these are situations that people across this country are dealing with on a daily basis. We have established a wonderful track record for funding. We need to keep our resolve now and stick to our promise to double the funding in 5 years.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 1 1/2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER).

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of this amendment to provide a $1.7 billion increase to the NIH in order to keep us on track to double its budget by 2004.

Mr. Chairman, the last century will be remembered as the century in which we eradicated polio, developed gene therapy, and discovered some treatments for breast cancer. At the center of this research has been the NIH.

NIH funded scientists have learned how to diagnose, treat and prevent diseases that were once great mysteries. The decoding of the human genome, soon to be completed, will lead to yet more opportunities for research that will revolutionize how we look at and treat diseases. Our efforts will shift increasingly to the genetic level, where we will learn to cure diseases now untreatable.

We should not abandon our commitment to double the NIH budget in 5 years. Let this new century see human-beings vanquish cancer and heart disease and genetic diseases and AIDS. Let us not start reversing that goal now. We are now the most prosperous society in the history of this planet. We have unparalleled budget surpluses. We should use some of the funds it needs because of artificial budget restraints in an artificial and politically motivated budget resolution.

In the names of the thousands, perhaps millions of people whose lives will be prolonged by adoption of this amendment, I urge its adoption.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the very distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM), a very, very strong supporter of NIH and biomedical research.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, the gentlewoman well knows that I am a champion for medical research. I am happy to yield 3 1/2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM), a very, very strong supporter of NIH and biomedical research.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I of-fered this same amendment when the House Budget Committee on the Budget resolution marked up the budget resolution, and I was told at the time that we had put enough money into NIH, that this year we just could not do it.

It is ironic that a few weeks ago we passed the China PNTR bill because we wanted to gain access to more markets where we have a comparative advantage. In the world of medical research, where the United States leads the world and has a comparative advantage, we do not want to provide the resources that are necessary. The gentleman from Illinois (Chairman PORTER) wants to do it, but he is constrained by the budget.

How can a sophisticated, mature economy like the United States not provide the resources that are necessary? It is all part of this budget fallacy, because the Chairman well knows that the Senate is going to mark up the full amount and we will go to conference and we will do it. But we are living under artificial constraints by a budget resolution that is not going to hold water at the end of the year. We should do the right thing today, adopt the gentlewoman's amendment, and move forward where we do enjoy a comparative advantage and bring these cures to the American people, because we know we can do it.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 1 1/2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER).

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of this amendment to provide a $1.7 billion increase to the NIH in order to keep us on track to double its budget by 2004.

Mr. Chairman, the last century will be remembered as the century in which we eradicated polio, developed gene therapy, and discovered some treatments for breast cancer. At the center of this research has been the NIH.

NIH funded scientists have learned how to diagnose, treat and prevent diseases that were once great mysteries. The decoding of the human genome, soon to be completed, will lead to yet more opportunities for research that will revolutionize how we look at and treat diseases. Our efforts will shift increasingly to the genetic level, where we will learn to cure diseases now untreatable.

We should not abandon our commitment to double the NIH budget in 5 years. Let this new century see human-beings vanquish cancer and heart disease and genetic diseases and AIDS. Let us not start reversing that goal now. We are now the most prosperous society in the history of this planet. We have unparalleled budget surpluses. We should use some of the funds it needs because of artificial budget restraints in an artificial and politically motivated budget resolution.

In the names of the thousands, perhaps millions of people whose lives will be prolonged by adoption of this amendment, I urge its adoption.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the very distinguished gentleman from California (Ms. PELOSI), a member of the Committee on Appropriations, and a person who is an expert on health policy.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURA), a distinguished member of the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education of the Committee on Appropriations, and a person who is an expert on health policy.

Ms. DELAURA. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI). I support a strong national investment in biomedical research. The reason being is that I am a person who is an expert on health policy.

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Ms. DELAURA. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI). I support a strong national investment in biomedical research. The reason being is that I am a person who is an expert on health policy.
for crimefighting, for NIH, just by keeping our fiscal house in constraint.

The death tax that we passed, a little bit out of touch, saying tax break for the rich, passed on a bipartisan vote; the social security tax that my colleagues put in 1993 we eliminated, a little bit out of touch by saying that is a tax break for the rich; taking a look at the marriage penalty for people who are married, that is sure not a tax break for the rich.

My colleagues on the other side wish to politicize this and say, tax break for the rich. I think some people actually believe that, after saying it 10,000 times, someone is going to believe it. It is just not so.

Let us come together and support this NIH increase in conference, if there is some way we can do it, and work in a bipartisan way on this particular issue.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), another distinguished member of our Subcommittee of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Pelosi amendment.

Over the last 2 years, with the strong leadership of the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman PORTER) and broad bipartisan support, we have made tremendous progress in our goal of doubling the NIH budget by 2003.

Dr. Kirschstein and the Institute directors have done an outstanding job of describing how they have managed large increases and used them to fund good science.

We have to continue our bipartisan effort to increase funding for biomedical research. Whether it is breast cancer, diabetes, autism, or heart disease, we have made real progress towards better understanding and treatment.

My good friends are saying this is politics. They are right. What politics is about is making wise decisions. We have that choice. We can have a smaller tax cut and invest in the National Institutes of Health, and invest in the new and competing grants that go out to scientists to do research on cancer, Alzheimer’s, diabetes, and everything else, by about 15 percent.

In real terms, this bill is a reduction from last year’s level. We have this opportunity to continue on the path that the majority party has been in charge of the Congress, I believe that, after saying it 10,000 times, someone is going to believe it. It is just not so.

Let us come together and support this NIH increase in conference, if there is some way we can do it, and work in a bipartisan way on this particular issue.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), another distinguished member of our Subcommittee of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Chairman, the issue is not what the Congress and the President did on this issue in the last decade. The issue is what we are going to do in the next decade.

This bill appropriates $2.7 billion above last year to the National Institutes of Health. But then it has a provision in the bill which says it can only spend $1 billion of that, so the committee has it both ways. It can say yes, we have provided $1.7 billion when they pull this piece of paper out of their pocket, and say, oh, no, we did not spend that much money, we held the budget down.

The result of this budget is that it cuts $439 million below current services, and that means that it reduces the new and competing grants that go out to scientists to do research on cancer, Alzheimer’s, diabetes, and everything else, by about 15 percent.

In real terms, this bill is a reduction from last year’s level. We have this opportunity to continue on the path that the majority party has been in charge of the Congress. I think we can easily see that we have provided $1.7 billion in the bill which keeps us on track of doubling the NIH budget in 5 years.

Members have shared their personal stories about themselves and their children, and pointed to the need for us to invest in this research. There is no argument about that. But when Members say that we are not working on this bill which keeps the middle-income tax cuts in place and then say that we are not working on this bill, what kind of message are you sending us to Congress to make?

I urge my colleagues to think in a fiscally sound way and support the additional appropriation for the National Institutes of Health.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, I am very sorry and I think it is very ill-advised that this subject has been raised in this political context. The work to raise NIH funding by 5 percent last 5 years would have been bipartisan, and I am sorry that it is being used as a point of departure to make a political point. It constrains me to have to make a political point, as well.

The minority party was in charge of this House for many, many years. During the previous 5 years the minority was in charge, and President Clinton was also in charge. If we look at the commitment made for increasing funding for biomedical research during that period, it is not clear if we should make a new medical discovery, we ought to build on it, not use it as an excuse to slack off. That is what we are saying.
To me, however, this is not a political matter and should not be raised in a political context. This is a matter that is of utmost importance to our country and to its people. As I said earlier, this is among the best funding anywhere in government and we should continue to work together on a bipartisan basis to increase it.

However, to propose such increases is easy when you do not have responsibility for any constraints and can spend whatever you wish to spend, which is basically what all these amendments do. They say, “here is what we ought to do.”

We cannot do that. We do not have that luxury. We are the majority party and responsible for the bottom line. We have to live within our budget resolution that was adopted by the majority of the Congress.

So we do the best that we can within that context. We have done the best we can. I would much rather we had a 15 percent increase. It is not there in the bill. Unfortunately, we simply do not have the funds to do that. We intend, in this process, to achieve that priority and hopefully we will get there, but it is easy simply to say, well, we ought to spend more. This is an important area. Sure, we would like to provide a 15 percent increase, but in the end, somebody has to be responsible for the overall spending of this government and to live within fiscal restraints. We are taking that responsibility, and we are doing the very best that we can within it.

I believe very strongly, and I think the gentlewoman believes very strongly, that in the end we will reach our goal of doubling NIH and providing the third year of a 15 percent increase to get there.

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment by my good friend and colleague from California, NANCY PELOSI. This amendment increases NIH funding by $2.7 billion and would restore the funding level to the level which doubled the NIH budget by Fiscal Year 2003. Now we are in year three and this appropriations bill seeks to back off from that promise.

Let me remind my colleagues why we decided to double the NIH budget. According to a Joint Economic Committee report issued just last week, 15 of the 21 most important drugs introduced between 1965 and 1992 were developed using knowledge and techniques from federal funding from NIH.

If the Pelosi amendment does not pass, the funding cuts in this bill mean there will be 1,309 fewer federal research grants. Mr. Chairman, my district has the largest concentration of biotechnology companies in the world. The scientific advancements they are working on are moving at revolutionary speed. We cannot afford to cut back on the groundbreaking work they are doing.

The need for increased research grants at NIH has never been greater. Infectious diseases pose a significant threat as new human pathogens are discovered and microorganisms acquire antibiotic resistance. In today’s Washington Post, the front page story was about a World Health Organization report which said that the one-time-medicines are cocktails at an alarming rate into much more dangerous infections that are failing to respond to treatment.

Mr. Chairman, in the story the WHO warned that the world could be plunged back into a preantibiotic era when people commonly died of diseases that in modern times have been easily treated with antibiotics.

A WHO official said, “The world may only have a decade or two to make optimal use of many of the medicines presently available to stop infectious diseases. We are literally in a race against time to bring levels of infectious disease worldwide, before the disease wears the drugs down first.”

Mr. Chairman, we need NIH to join in this battle before time runs out.

And speaking of time running out, the number of Americans over age 65 will double in the next 50 years. What are we going to do to fight the diseases of the elderly? Also, the threat of bioterrorism—once remote—is now a probability.

Mr. Chairman, our purpose for a sustained funding track for NIH was so that the multi-year process for NIH grantmaking was well planned and spent federal funds efficiently. This amendment by my colleague, NANCY PELOSI, achieves that objective.

More importantly, the Pelosi amendment keeps a congressional promise. Last March, over 108 Members on both sides of the aisle signed a letter urging a $2.7 billion increase in the NIH budget. The Pelosi amendment would provide that increase. It is the third installment on a bipartisan plan to double the NIH budget by 2003.

I thank my colleague, NANCY PELOSI, for offering this amendment, and I compliment her on her leadership and her tireless efforts to improve the health of this country. I urge my colleagues to join her and support this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired on this amendment.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment because it is in violation of Section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

The Committee on Appropriations filed a suballocation of budget totals for fiscal year 2001 on June 8, 2000, House Report 106-660. This amendment would provide new budget authority in excess of the subcommittee’s sub-allocation made under Section 302(b), and is not permitted under section 302(f) of the Act.

I would ask a ruling of the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. Are other Members who wish to be heard on the point of order?

Ms. PELOSI. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) is recognized.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, the distinguished chairman lodged a point of order on the basis that this is outside the budget allocation. On that score, he may be correct. But the fact is that despite the expressions of priority for the funding at the National Institutes of Health, which the chairman has very sincerely made and others have made in this chamber, we had other choices in this bill.

In fact, if this is of the highest priority, why was it not given the same status that other Republican priorities are given in this bill?

As we know, there is a $500 million budget adjustment to accommodate $500 million of other spending in this bill. That could have been done for this $1.7 billion and we could have ensured, guaranteed, given peace to the American people that their health and the research to ensure it to be protected.

Instead, the only thing protected in this bill is the tax break for the wealthiest people in America. That is the decision that Members have to make. It is not about this being fiscally responsible. We all want to be that. Indeed, our alternative Democratic budget resolution had this $1.7 increase, and it was fiscally responsible.

Two things, Mr. Chairman. Because the distinguished chairman has said he is calling a point of order because this is beyond the allocation of the budget, it could be protected just the way this other funding had a lifting of the budget, had an adjustment of the budget figure.

Secondly, I would say that if we are not going to go down that path then it is not the priority we say it is, and we have to answer to the American people for that.

Technically, on the point of order, the rule protects the wealthiest 1 percent at the expense of the National Institutes of Health, and I concede the point of order.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, can I be heard further on the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) is recognized.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I would simply respond to the gentlewoman that she had every opportunity to make those choices by offering an amendment within the rules that would have taken money from lower priority accounts and put it in this account if that was her desire. She did not take that opportunity to operate within the bounds of fiscal restraint and has simply offered an amendment without any offset, which is clearly out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, if I may, since the gentleman characterized my remarks, if I may?

The CHAIRMAN. Very briefly the gentlewoman from California may respond.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, the distinguished gentleman knows that I had
no opportunity to have an offset of the $1.7 billion. All I am saying is give this the same treatment as has been given to other Republican priorities by making a budget cap adjustment so that this can be afforded in this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California (Ms. Pelosi) has con
ceded the point of order, but the Chair would say that he is authoritatively guided by an estimate of the Committee on the Budget, pursuant to section 312 of the Budget Act, that an amendment providing any net increase in new discretionary budget authority would cause a breach of the pertinent allocation of such authority.

The amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California, by pro-
posing to strike a provision scored as negative budget authority, would in-
crease the level of new discretionary budget authority in the bill. As such, the amendment violates section 312(f) of the Budget Act.

The point of Order is therefore sustained. The amendment is not in order.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. ANDREWS

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

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will des-
signate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as fol-
lows:

Amendment No. 4 offered by Mr. ANDREWS:

Page 49, after line 12, insert the following new section:

SEC. 214. The amounts otherwise provided by this Act are revised by reducing the amount made available for “DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY—GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT”, and increasing the amount made available for “HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES” (to be used for a block grant to the Inner City Cardiac Satellite Demonstration Project operated by the State of New Jersey, including creation of a heart clinic in southern New Jersey), by $40,000,000.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I re-
serve a point of order on the amend-
ment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) reserves a point of order on the amend-
ment.

Pursuant to the order of the House of Monday, June 13, 2000, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ANDREWS) and a Mem-
er wished to be heard on the point of order. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ANDREWS).

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may con-
sume.

Mr. Chairman, let me begin by ex-
pressing my appreciation to the gen-
tleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) for the fair and even-handed way in which they handled this matter pro-
cедurally. Those of us who wish to offer these amendments in my greatest appre-
ciate the expansiveness of the time

agreement, the fairness of it, and I wanted to say that for the record this morning.

Let me also say the purpose of this amendment is a commendation and a challenge. In the area of commenda-
tion, it is to commend the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER), the gen-
tleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), and all the members of this subcommittee for the attention they have paid and the commitment they have made to the health care of the people of this country, in particular, the issue of our struggling urban hospitals.

I represent the City of Camden, New Jersey, which by just about any mea-
ure is one of the poorest cities in the United States of America. We are for-
tunate to have a number of health care institutions in the City of Camden which remain, despite very difficult economic conditions. One of the con-
sequences of their continued commit-
m ent to a poor urban area is that they carry a disproportionate share of the burden of caring for the uninsured or for those whose care is not fully com-

pensated by Medicaid or other public programs.

In New Jersey, we have undertaken a rather creative and progressive way to try to address this imbalance. New Jersey has decided to create a special opportu-

ity for urban hospitals to operate heart hospitals or heart clinics, cardiac services, in more affluent sub-

urban areas. The strategy is rather wise and simple. The revenues that would be gained from operating these heart hospitals in more affluent areas would recapture dollars which could then be used to help offset and sub-

sidize the cost of providing care for the uninsured and for persons for whom the compensation is not sufficient in the poor urban areas. It is a wise strategy. The challenge that I would offer, however, is what comes to what I be-

lieve is New Jersey’s incomplete execu-
tion of this strategy. The original plan in our State was that there be two of these demonstration projects, one in the northern part of the State and one in the southern part of the State, which I am privileged to represent. For reasons which are not clear to me, and not clear to the health care institu-

tions in southern New Jersey, only one of these pilot programs has gone for-

ward. I believe that this is a mistake.

The purpose of this amendment is to pro-

vide a Federal opportunity, a Fed-

eral subsidy, for this pilot program to go forward both in the southern part of our State and in the northern part of our State.

I believe that the problems in our part of New Jersey are at least as acute, at least as difficult, as those of our northern neighbors and the proper position of the State health depart-

ment is to provide for a second pilot project in the southern part of our State.

The purpose of this amendment is to offer an idea for a Federal share or a Federal partnership in making that pilot program succeed.

Now having said that, because the committee has been so progressive and wise in promoting the interests of urban hospitals, it is my intention to ask unanimous consent to withdraw this amendment after my colleagues have had a chance to comment on it.

Mr. Chairman, with that in mind, after making this statement, I would reserve the balance any time.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amend-
ment because it provides an appropria-
tion for an unauthorized program and that amendment violates clause 2 of rule XXI. Clause 2 of rule XXI states in pertinent part an appropriation may not be in order as an amendment for an expendi-
ture not previously authorized by law.

Mr. Chairman, the authorization for this program has not been signed into law. The amendment, therefore, vio-

lates clause 2 of rule XXI, and I would ask for a ruling from the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment is withdrawn.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the gentleman offering an amendment?

Mr. STEARNS. I am going to offer an amendment. Also, Mr. Chairman, I wanted to have a colloquy with the gentle-

man from Illinois (Mr. PORTER).

The CHAIRMAN. Does the chairman designate the gentleman to strike the last word?

Mr. PORTER. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS) is recog-
nized for 5 minutes.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Chairman, I in-
tend to offer an amendment to move $10 million into the Adoption Incentives Program. I decided not to offer that amendment today, but I would like to engage in a colloquy with the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) regarding the importance of funding this program.

Mr. Chairman, the Adoption Incentives Program has helped to dramati-

ately increase a number of children adopted out of foster care. I certainly appreciate all the good work he has done in the Labor, Health, and Human Services appropriations bill, including the $2 million increase for the Adoption Incentives Program. I would like to ask the gentleman to continue his hard work in conference and build on this program by further increasing funding for this program.

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

Mr. STEARNS. I yield to the gentle-

man from Illinois.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I thank

the gentleman from Florida (Mr.
STEARNS) for highlighting the importance of the Adoption Incentives Program. I will continue to work with him and my colleagues in conference to ensure States receive the funding they need to help more kids move from foster care to permanent and loving, caring homes.

Mr. STEARNS. I thank the chairman. I appreciate his commitment to providing more money for adoption. I strongly support the positive steps Congress has taken in this area and believe there is a lot more we can do. That is why I am here this morning. President Clinton supports increasing funding for this program. Adoption is also a positive alternative to abortion, and I hope the gentleman is successful in finding additional money in funding for the Adoption Incentives Program.

AMENDMENT NO. 189 OFFERED BY MR. STEARNS

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

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 189 offered by Mr. STEARNS:

Page 49, after line 12, insert the following section:

SEC. 324. Amounts made available in this title for carrying out the activities of the National Institutes of Health are available for a report under section 403 of the Public Health Service Act for the following purposes:

(1) To identify the amounts expended under section 402(g) of such Act to enhance the competitiveness of entities seeking funds from such Institutes to conduct biomedical or behavioral research.

(2) To identify the entities for which such amounts have been expended, including a separate statement regarding expenditures under section 402(g)(2) of such Act for individuals who have not previously served as principal researchers of projects supported by such Institutes.

(3) To identify the extent to which such entities and individuals receive funds under programs through which such Institutes support projects of biomedical or behavioral research, and to provide the underlying reasons for such funding decisions.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman reserves a point of order.

Pursuant to the order of the House of Monday, June 12, 2000, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

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

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

Mr. Chairman, this is a sensitive subject. I have a Congressional Research Report here, which I worked with in doing this amendment. My amendment has three components to it. The first identifies and asks NIH to identify amounts that are expended by NIH to individuals and corporations seeking funds from the Institute to conduct research. We have had constituents who have applied to NIH and who have been unable to find out, after great frustration, why they did not get the money. They could not find out who the individual was who got the money, or corporations, and they did not know or find out how much it was. So my amendment, first of all, asks NIH to provide greater accountability given to individuals and also then the amendment asks that they identify the individuals so that we see the money expended, the individuals who received it and then we would like to see some justification for why the NIH gave this money.

Now I have a report from the Congressional Research Service that sort of confirms what my amendment is talking about. It concludes, and I would just like to read the conclusion from this Congressional Research Report, that there is no question that NIH is an esteemed institution that subsidizes biomedical research and is a value to the people the world over, but that does not seem to be its agenda and continuing controversy over how the agency should allocate its ever-increasing appropriations.

As a public agency, supported through tax revenues, NIH will, in all likelihood, face even greater scrutiny in the future. That is what my amendment does.

It attempts to bring NIH into the next millennium with more transparency. I have been a long-time advocate of NIH. In fact, I have supported the idea of doubling its funding over the next 5 years. A lot of universities in Florida, particularly the University of Florida and Florida State, have benefited from NIH research grant money. So I am a great supporter of NIH, but we are talking about Federal tax dollars here, and I am concerned we are not making public the information from grants that NIH has given the individuals, the amount of money provided, and how they made their decisions on these grants.

So I hear in my congressional district in Central Florida from doctors that they have not been able to succeed in getting NIH funding and they do not know why and they have to apply 5, 6, 7 times with no answers. There is just sort of a huge Federal bureaucracy. They say we just need to have much more transparency there.

Let me share what I have learned about the research grants and how these decisions are made. In reviewing steps that could or should be taken by NIH, I discovered that NIH is starting, just starting, to move in the right direction with a peer review process. There are several areas that Congress must look at when assessing NIH approaches and decisions that are made by them and how research dollars are to be spent.

Finally, all how effective is its peer review system and the agency’s ability to identify proposals with the greatest potential? Another issue is why the agency has not installed an electronically-based grant application award system. This is pretty basic today. So I urge them to do so. This would be exceedingly beneficial to everybody.

Supporters of NIH, and there are many, including myself, would like to see NIH develop greater accountability, a NIH Director and to make its planning and budgeting reporting process more open.

In 1998, Mr. Chairman, a report was issued by the Institute of Medicine and the National Academy of Sciences entitled Scientific Opportunities and Public Needs. This report highlighted several issues that needed to be addressed by NIH, including its peer review process. So we have on the books documentation that shows that NIH needs to be more scrupulous in how they award grants and make the information known.

I think NIH’s policies and reviews and procedures should be expedited and this amendment simply is saying to NIH, let us have more transparency and make the number of people, their names available, who the research grants are given to, how much money they were given in and the end what was the process that was used. If this was done, Mr. Chairman, I think NIH would move this Agency towards this transparency concept I envision.

Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk. My amendment would require a report to: (1) identify amounts disbursed to enhance the competitiveness of entities seeking funds from the Institutes to conduct biomedical and behavioral research; (2) to identify the entities receiving funding, including a separate statement on expenditures for individuals who have not previously served as principal researchers of projects supported by the Institutes; and (3) to provide an explanation for such funding decisions made by the National Institutes of Health to entities seeking funds to conduct biomedical and behavioral research. Money is available under Section 403 (42 U.S.C. 283) of the Public Health Service Act for the purpose of carrying out such an effort. There are many fine universities in the State of Florida that benefit from NIH research grant money, including the University of Florida, which I once had the privilege of representing. That being said, however, I have heard from numerous individuals about the difficulties involved in securing research grants through NIH. These are Federal tax dollars we are talking about! I am concerned that we are not making these grants available to new graduates who need this important seed money to continue their biomedical and behavioral research in their chosen fields.

I think that universities and colleges across the country are having students enter the hard sciences as they once did—we must ensure that those that do are not discouraged from putting their talents to work in the
research efforts being conducted by the federal government.

There is a positive note to all this. Let me share with you what I learned about the research project grants and how these decisions are made. In reviewing steps that could or should be taken, I discovered that NIH is moving in the right direction in its peer review process. There are several areas that Congress must look at when assessing NIH's approach to decisions that are made by them in how research dollars are to be spent. First, how effective is the peer review system and the agency's ability to identify proposals with the greatest potential. Another issue is why the agency hasn't installed an electronically-based grant application and award system. This would certainly be beneficial.

Supporters of NIH, and there are many, including myself would like to see a greater accountability of the NIH Director, and to make its planning, budgeting and reporting process more open. In 1998 a report was issued by the Institute of Medicine and the National Academy of Sciences entitled, ScientificOpportunities and Needs: Improving Minority Setting and Public Input at the National Institutes of Health. This report highlighted several issues that needed to be addressed by NIH, including its peer review process.

As a result of the Council of Public Representatives (COPR) was created by former NIH Director Dr. Harold Varmus. The IOM committee recommended steps to make the agency more welcoming to public input, including the establishment of COPR. There were 20 public members elected to COPR and the first meeting was in April 1998. The committee members have participated in the NIH budget retreats, the NIH Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), hearings on patient protections, health research related to diverse populations, health disparities, performance reviews of Institute Directors in addition to the regular COPR meetings and conference calls. The council has taken a life of its own and taken its role very seriously reviewing NIH's policies and procedures, research priorities, research funding, public input and input to the public.

The Council sets the agenda and directs the discussion items. During these meetings we have learned the difficulties involved in the budget process and with the uncertainty of each year's appropriations bills, and the difficulty in making multi-year research commitments. Most directors have played it conservatively to make sure they will have the funds to continue projects. In addition the need to increase young researchers has been a priority at NIH. The research training program and mentorship program has been increased to meet this important crisis.

My amendment would require a report to identify and provide an explanation for funding decisions made by the NIH to entities seeking research grants. I would urge the NIH to continue in its efforts to ensure that our nation's best and brightest receive the dollars necessary to conduct important life saving research. While it is good to know that some steps have been taken, I believe it is incumbent upon Congress to continue to serve as a watch dog since taxpayer dollars are involved. I believe that the NIH is understaffed by finding out more about this newly formed Council, but I would remind my colleagues that this did not come about until the IOM and the National Academy of Sciences brought these issues to light.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. STEARNS) claims the time in opposition and will be recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. STEARNS. I know, Mr. Chairman, but part of the thinking he had was the council was there to make this agency more transparent. So I urge the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) and the committee to continue this peer review process of making this more transparent.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment because it proposes to change existing law and constitutes legislation inappropriately. I therefore violate clause 2 of rule XXI.

The rule states in pertinent part, “An amendment to a general appropriation bill shall not be in order if it changes existing law by imposing additional duties.”

I ask for a ruling from the Chair. The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is raised by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) against the Stearns amendment. Does any Member wish to be recognized on the point of order?

In pertinent part, the amendment earmarks funds in a manner not supported by existing law. As such, it constitutes legislation in violation of clause 2(c) of rule XXI.

The point of order is sustained. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk reads as follows: This title may be cited as the “Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2001.”

TITLED—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION EDUCATION REFORM

For carrying out activities authorized by sections 3122, 3132, 3136, and 3411, parts B and C of title III, and part I of title X of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, $1,505,000,000, of which $119,500,000 shall be for section 3122: Provided, That up to one-half of 1 percent of the amount available under section 3132 shall be set aside for the outlying areas, to be distributed on the basis of their relative need as determined by the Secretary in accordance with the purposes of the program: Provided further, That if any State educational agency does not apply for a grant under section 3132, that State's allotment under section 3132 shall be reserved by the Secretary for grants to local educational agencies in that State that apply directly to the Secretary according to the terms and conditions published by the Secretary in the Federal Register.

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MR. OBEY

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

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 14 offered by Mr. OBEY:

Page 48, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert the following: “(increased by $65,000,000).”

Page 49, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert the following: “(increased by $65,000,000).”

Page 52, line 7, after “titles” insert “II.”

Page 52, line 12, after each of the two dollar amounts, insert the following: “(increased by $65,000,000).”

Page 52, strike the proviso beginning on line 17 and insert the following:

Provided, That of the amount appropriated, $960,000,000 shall be for title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.
notwithstanding any other provision of law, for State formula grants and other competitive grants subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of Education shall establish to improve the knowledge and skills of such individuals as early childhood educators, teachers, principals, and superintendents, and for teacher recruitment and retention activities. Fourth, the amount appropriated, $2,115,750,000 shall be for title VI of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, of which $2,750,000,000 shall be for education technology, and $450,000,000 shall be for the Title VI initiative for high-need schools, higher education institutions, and other groups to promote and deliver high quality professional development programming.

In our Teacher Empowerment Act, high-need special education teachers is allowed, providing professional development for math and science teachers, implementing projects to promote the retention of

know four things: first of all, that their child is going to spend that day with a well-trained teacher; secondly, it is going to be in a decent school; thirdly, that school is going to be equipped with modern 21st century technology; and, fourth, the class size is going to be small enough so that the kid can learn. I think that is what they are entitled to.

Now, we have heard a lot of talk about the need for special education. I agree with that, but I recognize is that these funds that we are trying to add today help teachers prepare themselves to be able to deal with children with disabilities who are mainstreamed in regular classrooms.

As this chart demonstrates, we are going to see an increase in the number of students in high schools from a little less than 15 million children to a little over 16 million children over the next decade. This budget needs to respond to that. Congress is not doing it.

I would suggest that, if our schools work, that our society will work. I happen to have the old-fashioned belief that, if our churches are able to function, if our schools are able to function, if everything else in society will take care of itself. Then if our schools do not work, nothing will ultimately work in this society.

Our schools cannot work without well-trained teachers. Our schools cannot work without having the resources to put an additional 100,000 and even more teachers in the classrooms, every one of them well trained.

That is what is we are trying to do. We are trying to do, essentially, the Eisenhower training programs. We are trying to increase technology training so teachers know how to use technology in educating, and we are trying to put an additional $270 million in to help the highest poverty schools in the country improve, to train, and to mentor qualified teachers.

We will not be able to get a vote on this amendment today because of the rule under which it is being debated. The issue to me is very simple. Do my colleagues think it is more important to respond to this coming challenge in the classroom, or is it more important to give away $90 billion in tax cuts to people who made over $300,000 last year? That is the choice. I think my colleagues ought to be on the side of society.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 6 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Goodling), chairman of the authorizing committee.

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

Mr. Goodling. Mr. Chairman, first of all, I want to make sure that I do not think that the Congress does not understand that if we can reduce class size in the early grades, and if we have a quality teacher in that classroom, children will probably do better. The problem is the quality of the teacher has not been the driving force.

Now, when we think about 100,000 teachers, that is a sound bite. Somebody did a poll, and somebody said, "Boy, that is sexy. Let us get that out there." Why is it sexy? Well, it is kind of silly because there are 15,000 public school districts. There are a million classrooms, 100,000 teachers, a million classrooms. So my colleagues know very well it is a sound bite issue made up of anything else.

I pleaded with the President when he started it not to indicate that that is the direction to go, but to indicate whatever one needs in the local district. If one can reduce class size, fine. If one can prepare teachers who one already has who have potential, that is even better.

The very day last year when we finished negotiating the 100,000 teacher business, the New York newspaper whole front page said, "Parents, 50 percent of your teachers are not qualified."

Now, probably many of those 50 percent might have had potential, but of course no, no, no, one just hired. What did they do with the first group that we allowed the President to hire? Thirty-three percent had no qualifications whatsoever. They did this in California, spent $2 billion, and ended up again where they needed the most qualified in Los Angeles, for instance, over 30 some percent were totally不合格.

Now, I do not know where the 18 came from, this magic number that somehow or other 18 will really give one quality education. Every piece of research that I have ever read has indicated that, if one cannot get class size down to 12 or 13, one is probably not made much difference. However, the important thing is that, even if one has five and the teacher is不合格, one has not done anything to help the students.

That is why it is so wrong to move away from the Teacher Empowerment Act. The Teacher Empowerment Act is a bipartisan effort. What do we do in the Teacher Empowerment Act? We reform teacher certification. We have mentoring programs to help retain beginning teachers. We have expanding alternative groups to teacher certification. We work with teachers to reform tenure systems so we can reward those who do well. We support initiatives to use technology to deliver professional development. We support partnerships between high need schools, higher education institutions, businesses, and other groups to promote and deliver high quality professional development programming.
Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY).

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

I cannot believe that any Member of Congress would support a bill that would repeal last year's bipartisan agreement to hire 100,000 new teachers in this country.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK).

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Chairman, I thank the ranking member for yielding me this time.

I hope that your colleagues in the House heard the words of the Chair of the Committee on Education and the Workforce. He said that there is absolutely no doubt that if you lower class size and improve the quality of the teacher that the children will learn better. That is exactly what we are talking about today.

The gentleman makes reference to what the committee reported out in terms of improved conditions for our teachers and the quality of their service, but he forgets to tell us that we are talking about an authorization bill. My colleagues, today is the time to put those words into reality and to provide the money. That is what this amendment is all about. We are trying to improve the conditions upon which our children are now faced with in thousands of classrooms across this country.

In one of my schools, we have 120 children with four teachers; a ratio of 30 to 1. By the acts of this Congress, I got two teachers into that school for this third grade. It immediately lowered the classroom ratio to 20. The thing is absolutely no doubt that those children will be better educated because of the funding priority of this Congress.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

I cannot believe that any Member would support a bill that would repeal last year's bipartisan agreement to hire 100,000 new teachers in this country. Communities all across America had faith in that agreement. They hired new teachers to give their young children a chance to succeed. Almost 3 million children could be denied the benefits of smaller classrooms unless we pass the Obama amendment.

And what about our teachers? H.R. 4577 cuts funding for improving teacher quality, and it also cuts the funding for recruitment of new qualified teachers. The Obama amendment will put top quality teachers in small classrooms. Our students will get the assistance they need to perform at the very highest standards.

The Obama amendment is a wise investment in this Nation's future and it deserves a vote.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself as I always do. Mr. Chairman, to clarify what we have done, we have taken the $1.3 billion that is in class size and we have added it to the $335 million in Eisenhower Professional Development. We have put it all back in the same place.

The Obama amendment is all about. We are trying to improve the conditions upon which our children are now faced with in thousands of classrooms across this country.

Thirdly, I would point out that it is incorrect to say that the President is zeroing out the Eisenhower Teacher Training program. He is doubling that...
program essentially from $335 million to $560 million, and then adding some features that strengthen it as well.

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

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I would yield the Chair of the time remaining.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) has 6 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) has 7½ minutes remaining.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. TIERNEY).

Mr. TIERNY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the ranking member for yielding me this time.

It gets awfully tiresome on this side of the aisle to listen to the fact that we may have constraints in the budget when, in fact, the architects of the budgets are the ones who have tied themselves in knots and now are leaving us without the proper amount of money to fund both the quality of our teachers as well as the size of our classrooms.

I was one of the people who worked in a bipartisan manner with the chairman on the Committee on Education and the Workforce and understand full well that the best, the optimum situation is to have a qualified teacher teaching a class of proper proportion so that the kids get done. By understanding both aspects of that, we are not getting it done. Making it conditional on the passage of the Teacher Empowerment Act, particularly in light of the Senate's action leaving out part of that equation, is the wrong way to do. We need to make sure we can fund both the teacher quality aspects of this and the size aspect of it.

There are 533 new teachers in Massachusetts because of the classroom size initiative that the President put in place with the help of this Congress. To jeopardize that is unfair to those children and those parents as well as the teachers and the principals and superintendents.

That is the direction to go. Fund this. Stop giving us this stuff about how we are constrained by the budget when my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are, in fact, the architects of a bad piece of work.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. Wu).

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

Class sizes are way too large and we all know that, but it is not right to pit teacher training against class size reduction or any other education priority. The reason that we cannot do both class size reduction and teacher quality enhancement, and all of our other education priorities, is because of the trillion dollar tax cut we have been opposed to in this House. If we jettisoned these irresponsible trillion dollar tax cuts, we could do both class size reduction and teacher quality enhancement and all of our other educational priorities.

We need to take a more common sense approach to our budget to achieve our education priorities: Reducing class size and enhancing teacher quality. The most important things that can be done if we jettison these irresponsible tax cut proposals.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Goodling), the chairman of the authorizing committee.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to compliment the other side. They are doing an outstanding job of sticking to the political line. There is no question about that. I did want to mention block grant. Those are two words that the other side despises more than any other words. But who built title I? My colleagues on the other side of the aisle. Do my colleagues know what title I is and who the block grant gives money to? The block grant that ever came from the Congress of the United States.

Do my colleagues know what did not happen? We have not closed the achievement gap after $140 billion. So I would hope we would put that argument to rest.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. Kind.

Mr. KIND asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. KIND. Mr. Chairman, I thank my colleague from Wisconsin for yielding me this time.

Mr. Chairman, in response to the recent remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, why would we then go from one block grant program that he feels has failed our American children and move to another block grant philosophy with a variety of other programs if we are not, in fact, working? As a member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce, I rise in support of the Obey amendment. We know now that, other than the active involvement of parents in their own child's education, the next most important determinant of how well kids are going to perform in the classroom is the quality of the teacher and whether that teacher has a manageable class size in which to work. That is exactly what the Obey amendment will do. That is why we need to stress teacher quality when authorizing teacher training and professional development programs. That is why we need to demand accountability to the federal investment in public education. And that is why so many of us here believe in the commitment to class size reduction, which is thwarted by the majority's bill.

And that is why my own State of Wisconsin started a program in 1995 designed specifically to improve the achievement levels of students in grades K-through-3 in disadvantaged schools. The program, known as the Student Achievement Guarantee in Education, or S.A.G.E., incorporates four components into a comprehensive effort at raising student performance: class size reduction, teacher professionals, development, challenging curriculum, and community involvement.

In 1998, a study by the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee discovered dramatic improvements in student test scores from those schools participating in the S.A.G.E. program. S.A.G.E. has been so successful that it has been expanded statewide and has secured significant funding increases by the state's legislature. This focus on reduced class size and teacher quality not only works, but is extremely popular among participating students, teachers, and parents.

Wisconsin is not alone in working to reduce class size in order to improve student scores. In Tennessee, the STAR and Challenge projects have produced good data indicating a positive effect on educational achievement in smaller classes. Similar programs in North Carolina, Indiana, Nevada and Virginia, as well as initiatives either started or planned in at least 20 other states show clear indication that a focus on reducing class size helps students, particularly those in areas of higher need, achieve greater performance goals and standards.

I am profoundly disappointed that this underlying bill does not maintain a solid Federal commitment to class size reduction and teacher quality. The Federal Government is supposed to provide targeted assistance to those students and schools with high economic need, and to identify and address issues of national significance. In terms of class size reduction, this bill is simply another attempt to turn the Federal commitment to education into a new form of general revenue to State Governments.

This bill is anything but education friendly. The Majority has squandered a unique opportunity to address the pressing needs of our Nation's schools and investments in our children's learning environment. I urge my colleagues to support the Obey amendment. It's time we approach our commitment to education seriously.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this. There are few things that we can point to that have more of an effect on a student's performance than personal attention from teachers, and this is critically important.

I have with me here today in Washington representatives of school boards
Mr. OBEX. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DAVIS). Mr. DAVIS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Obey amendment.

Mr. Chairman, we should be making a national priority today reducing class size, and we ought to take the lead to provide some support to our local school districts that want to do this.

Anyone who has visited elementary schools today knows that one of the most fundamentally important things we can do is to support the teacher in developing that personal relationship with the student to really excite and engage them about learning.

We face major challenges ahead. We are having a problem now retaining a lot of people who have chosen to get into the teaching profession. And what do teachers need and want more than anything? They want control back in their classroom. And we can give control of the classroom back to them by giving them a workable class size, around 20 students per teacher to teach.

The third thing we need to keep in mind is we have to hire over 2.2 million new teachers over the next decade, just 7,000 alone in my home, the Tampa Bay area. We are not going to be able to attract the type of teachers we need and keep them unless we can give them a manageable class size and invest in professional development to give them the tools they need to use technology and that curriculum to excite kids about learning.

That is why we need to adopt the Obey amendment.

Mr. OBEX. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK).

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Chairman, I am astounded to hear the majority say that our proposal for 100,000 teachers to reduce class size is nothing more than a sound bite. They cannot tell the student in my school that has two teachers in the third grade that reducing the class size from 30 to one to 20 to one is a sound bite. This is a reality. It has not only improved the educational opportunities for the children that got the two new teachers, but it improved the classroom quality, also, of the remaining three classes.

So this is an amazing statement that the chairman of our Committee on Education and the Workforce has pronounced today. The 30,000 teachers that have graduated across the country have dramatically improved the educational opportunities of these youngsters.

Let us not just talk about what we are going to do for education. If title I is a block grant, wonderful. It was block granted for the poor children in this country based upon a very precise formula. That is what we are doing here today. We are asking this Congress to appropriate money to reduce class size and improve teacher quality.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. Mckean) the chairman of the Subcommittee on Post-Secondary Education, Training and Life-Long Learning of the authorizing committee.

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

Mr. Chairman, the 100,000 teachers sounds like a great idea, and it may be a great idea. But a Federal 100,000-teacher mandate does cause problems in the local area.

We set out last year in a bipartisan way to really find out how our committee could help do a better job of education across the country. We held hearings across the country, and we listened to people. We listened to parents. We listened to teachers. We listened to school board members, superintendents. We asked them, what is the most important thing in education? And they said, first of all, the parent; and, secondly, a qualified teacher.

Now, I have six children. I have 19 grandchildren. It is important to me that they have a good education. When our children were going to school and my wife was active, she was PTA president. She was very active in the local schools, most of the parents know who the best teachers in the schools are. Most of the parents know which teachers are the most qualified and which help students learn the most. And they try to get their students into the classroom with the best qualified teacher.

Now, it is very important. It is very popular right now to talk about reducing class size. And in California, our governor did this a few years ago. He cut all class sizes from K through three down to 18. We thought would be very helpful. But the problem was we did not have enough qualified teachers available to be hired, just as there is not 100,000 qualified teachers right now to be hired. And so it resulted in over 30,000 underqualified teachers in the classroom in California to get that class size down.

I asked parents, I said, if they had a choice of having their child in a classroom of 15 students with a brand new teacher just out of school, maybe not quite as seasoned, quite as qualified as some that had a little longer, or if they had their chance to have the very best teacher in that school of a class size of 25, where would they have their child go? And every time they say, I would take the class with the best qualified teacher even if we had 25 students.

The thing is, with the Teacher Empowerment Act, we do not have to make that kind of decision. We could have both. We say in the Teacher Empowerment Act, use this money for class size reduction. If they cannot get enough qualified teachers, then they can use to help recruit and retrain new teachers in high-poverty areas. That is what it does.
We are taking the criticisms from that side of the aisle last year and responding to them. We are saying, do not just do smaller class size, do both smaller class size and additional teacher training.

The question really is, when you blow the smoke away, are you trying to save this money for your high-roller friends on their tax cut, or are you willing to put it into the classroom, recognizing we have got a million more kids that we have to teach and we need the best teachers in the country to do it?

So it is a choice between your high-rollers and your kids, and I think you know what side you ought to come down on.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of the time to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING), the chairman of the authorizing committee.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Chairman, first of all, let me remind everyone that that amendment says nothing about tax cuts. So don't tell me what that discussion is all about.

But let me say again to the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK), yes, I want to repeat, it was positively a political appropriation, 300,000 teachers, 15,000 school districts, one million classrooms, and they talk about class size reduction. But they got embarrassed because the President never once mentioned quality when he started that, pleaded with him to talk about quality. And then they got embarrassed because of the first 20,000 hired, 33 percent were totally unqualified.

Now, was that not something to do to children, stick them in a classroom with fewer people with a totally unqualified teacher. Shame. Shame. Shame.

And also, we say in the Teacher Empowerment Act, we are not interested in this quantity business that we have talked about for all these years; we are only interested in quality.

In 1970, yes, I reduced class size in the early grades as a superintendent. I did not come to Washington. I went to my school board. That is where I went. And, yes, I did not put any in there until there was a quality teacher to put in there to reduce class size.

I yield to the Teacher Empowerment Act. Get the most for your money. Get quality. Get class size reduction. Get everything that is needed to improve instruction in the classroom. That is what we are all about.

POINTE D'ORDRE

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment because it proposes to change existing law by converting existing law and constitutes legislation in an appropriation bill and therefore violates clause 2(c) of rule XXI.

The rule states in pertinent part: "Any amendment to a general appropriation bill shall not be in order if it changes existing law, and the amendment directly amends existing law. I would ask for a ruling from the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) raises a point of order against the Obey amendment.

Does any Member wish to be heard? Mr. OBEY. Yes. I do, Mr. Chairman. Mr. CHAIRMAN. Mr. CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) makes a point of order that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) proposes to change existing law, in violation of clause 2(c) of rule XXI.

That means that all we can do is offer these amendments, but we cannot get a vote on it. It is a pretty strange way to run a railroad, but that is the way we are going to be railroaded, I guess. And so, I reluctantly concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman concedes the point of order. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) raises a point of order against the Obey amendment.

Does any Member wish to be heard? Mr. OBEY. Yes, Mr. Chairman. Mr. CHAIRMAN. Mr. CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) makes a point of order that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) proposes to change existing law, in violation of clause 2(c) of rule XXI.

That means that all we can do is offer these amendments, but we cannot get a vote on it. It is a pretty strange way to run a railroad, but that is the way we are going to be railroaded, I guess. And so, I reluctantly concede the point of order.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Ms. VELAZQUEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OBEY. I yield to the gentlewoman from New York.

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

Ms. VELAZQUEZ. Mr. Chairman, a complaint was filed with the Department of Health and Human Services Office of Civil Rights (OCR) because of discriminatory practices against limited English speaking persons as well as hearing impaired clients who applied for TANF and Medicaid benefits.

In October 1999, the Health and Human Services Office of Civil Rights (OCR) found the New York City Human Resources Administration, the New York State Department of Social Services, and the New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance, and Nassau and Suffolk Counties guilty of discriminatory practices against limited English speaking persons as well as hearing impaired persons.

These local, county, and state entities were found in violation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act as well as the Americans With Disabilities Act.

Those who already are challenged with navigating a massive bureaucracy should not have to be penalized further because they do not speak the language and dared to ask for help. This is appalling.

The Office of Civil Rights within the Department of Health and Human Services came to some very troubling revelations. Limited English-speaking clients were asked to bring their own language interpreters. This pattern of misconduct was so prevalent and well known to the community that clients seeking assistance made arrangements to bring their own interpreters before going to a provider.

Bilingual staff people were limited or non-existent, and staff were often not aware they were required to provide such assistance. This is unacceptable.

Investigators from HHS found that public assistance offices failed to provide necessary assistance and services to hearing-impaired clients and staff members lacked the ability to ensure effective communication with hearing-impaired clients.

The basic conclusion of the Office of Civil Rights was that clients were denied access to federal funds. Specifically, they were denied access to Medicaid and TANF funds.

The Office of Civil Rights required the Human Resources Administration to submit a corrective plan of action.

To add insult to injury, the plan submitted by the agency was totally devoid of any serious intent to correct its conduct. The plan submitted was so inadequate, that the Office of Civil Rights rejected it. The Office of Civil Rights then drafted a plan which the agency which has the agency which has already agreed to.

As the Representative of one of the largest Hispanic constituencies in New York City, one of the largest Asian populations nationally, and the largest number of Eastern European immigrants in Brooklyn, I am very concerned that my constituents are being denied their rights.

New York City is not an island unto itself. I dare to think, how prevalent such behavior may be on a national level. We have a responsibility to ensure that funds which we deem necessary for the well-being of our constituents reaches them.

In a nation that is founded upon the diversity of its people, this conduct cannot be tolerated. Because of this, our capacity for tolerance and understanding of all people should be foregone conclusion.

Mr. Chairman, it is for this reason that I ask that you consider the inclusion of language in the Committee Report to urge the Department of Health and Human Service to examine this matter on a national level.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read, as follows:

EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED

For carrying out title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, and section 412A of the Higher Education Act of 1965, $8,816,986,000, of which $2,569,823,000 shall become available on July 1, 2001, and shall remain available through September 30, 2002, and which $6,247,163,000 shall become available on October 1, 2001 and shall remain available through September 30, 2002, for academic year 2001-2002; Provided, That $6,783,000,000 shall be available for basic grants under section 1124: Provided further, That $190,000,000 of these funds shall be available to the Secretary on October 1, 2001, to be used in the updated and educational-agency-level census poverty data from the Bureau of the Census: Provided further, That $1,198,397,000 shall be available for concentration grants under section 1124: Provided further, That $8,900,000 shall be available for evaluations under section 1051 and not more than $8,500,000 shall be reserved for section 1202, of which not more than $15,000,000 shall be reserved for section 1306(d): Provided further, That $590,000,000 shall be available...
under section 1002(g)(2) to demonstrate effective approaches to comprehensive school reform to be allocated and expended in accordance with the instructions relating to this activity set forth in the statement of the managers on the conference report accompanying Public Law 105-78 and in the statement of the managers on the conference report accompanying Public Law 105-277. Provided further. That in carrying out this initiative, the Secretary and the States shall support only approaches that show the most promise of enabling children served by title I to meet challenging State content standards and challenging State student performance standards based on reliable research and effective practices, and include amendments on basic academics and parental involvement.

Amendment No. 192 Offered by Mr. Vitter

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

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 192 offered by Mr. Vitter: Page 50, line 11, insert after the dollar amount the following: "(decreased by $36,892,000)".

Page 51, line 21, insert after the first dollar amount the following: "(decreased by $78,548,000)".

Page 52, line 12, insert after the first dollar amount the following: "(decreased by $158,450,000)".

Page 53, line 5, insert after the dollar amount the following: "(decreased by $3,765,000)".

Page 53, line 17, insert after the first dollar amount the following: "(increased by $1,419,507,000)".

Page 54, line 13, insert after the dollar amount the following: "(decreased by $900,000)".

Page 54, line 17, insert after the dollar amount the following: "(decreased by $3,420,000)".

Page 55, line 10, insert after the dollar amount the following: "(decreased by $36,892,000)".

Page 56, line 13, insert after the dollar amount the following: "(decreased by $832,000)".

Page 57, line 14, insert after the dollar amount the following: "(decreased by $158,302,000)".

Page 58, line 3, insert after the dollar amount the following: "(decreased by $7,030,000)".

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of Monday, June 12, 2000, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. Vitter) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. Vitter).

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

Mr. Chairman, I bring before the House today an amendment to fully support over time our Federal commitment to IDEA, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. This has been a long-running frustration in the education community and across our country. Mr. Chairman, the fact that since 1975, the Federal Government has created an enormous burden and mandate with IDEA but has not kept its commitment to adequately fund that mandate.

In 1975, IDEA was passed, and part of that passage was the notion that the Federal Government would fully fund over time that additional mandate on our local governments, 40 percent of the national per-pupil expenditure for students with disabilities. Unfortunately, we have never come close to that mark.

Now, recently, just about a month ago, we took an important vote on H.R. 4055 by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Goodling). I was a cosponsor of that measure. That measure, which passed overwhelmingly, 421-3, said that over the next 10 years, we would increase IDEA funding by $2 billion per year, and, therefore, over that 10-year period, we would get to our full Federal commitment on the issue of IDEA, something we have promised to do but have failed to do since 1975. That was just a month ago.

Also this year, we assessed a budget resolution, the fiscal year 2001 budget resolution. That committed us to the same thing, an increase in $2 billion per year to over a reasonable amount of time, get us to our full funding commitment so that the budget resolution went further. It said that we would commit ourselves to fully funding special education before appropriating funds for new Federal education initiatives. My amendment, which I bring before the House today, lives up to that promise, lives up to the promise of the budget resolution that we passed recently and lives up to the promise of H.R. 4055 which we passed recently by an overwhelming margin.

It is really quite simple. It would take any increases in funding on education initiatives and shift those increases, only increases in funding over last year, to IDEA, and that would fully fund our $2 billion per year commitment so that we will stay on track to get to full Federal funding of our Federal commitment over 10 years.

Now, I know some of these increases in other areas are very warranted, are very popular. But we need to keep this fundamental Federal commitment which we have just restated this year twice through both the bill of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Goodling) and the fiscal year 2001 budget resolution, and that would fully fund our $2 billion per year commitment so that we will stay on track to get to full Federal funding of our Federal commitment over 10 years.

In summation, Mr. Chairman, there are many good reasons to pass this amendment. Number one, we should keep our commitment, a commitment restated twice this year. Number two, we should support Federal education initiatives and our special education students. Number three, and perhaps most importantly, we should give local systems additional flexibility, because every time we give them more special education dollars to keep our Federal commitment, we free up local and State money, and that gives more flexibility, more power to the local level where it belongs.

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the gentleman’s amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Obey) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

There is no one in this House who would like to see funding rise for special education more than I would. I have a nephew that benefits from special education. But this amendment is a Johnny-one-note approach to special education, and it ought to be defeated.

We will be offering an amendment later on in the process which attempts to add a billion and a half dollars to special education by asking the majorities to consider cutting back its tax cuts by about 20 percent in size. That is the best way, in my view, under present circumstances to strengthen special education.

This amendment is opposed by the National Association of State Directors of Special Education, it is opposed by the National PTA, it is opposed by the American Association of School Administrators, the National Education Association, and the National Association of State Directors of Special Education. Why? Because it cuts the maximum Pell grant award for every working-class kid trying to go to college by $275 below last year’s level. It cuts education for the poorest kids in this country who are having the most trouble getting an education, the disadvantaged, by $116 million. That means 178,000 fewer kids will be served. It cuts the increases in this bill for Even Start literacy services, comprehensive school reform and high school equivalency programs, and college assistance for migrant students. It cuts services to the deaf and blind students at Gallaudet and at the Printing House for the Blind and at the National Technical Institute for the Deaf. It cuts Impact Aid by $78 million.

The National Association of State Directors of Special Education says as follows:

While we support full funding for IDEA and welcome increases in funding that take us toward that goal, we are concerned that the increases are the result of cuts in proposed spending on Federal education programs that also serve the needs of children with disabilities, including title I, 21st century community learning centers, and vocational education. As a result, taking money from one education program and putting it into special education will not increase the total amount of funding available to support children with special needs. These proposed amendments demonstrate the fundamental problem with this approach. It lacks sufficient funding and support for education programs across the board. This deficiency will
not be fixed by moving dollars from one program to another.” I could not have said it better myself. I would urge rejection of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. ROEMER). Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, I thank my friend from Wisconsin for yielding to me the time. I would like to say to the gentleman from Louisiana, he has got the right idea, he is just taking it out of the wrong pot of money.

What we are trying to do with this debate in education today and yesterday and last week is say that the majority budget where they have put so much money, a trillion dollars, aside for a tax cut, we need to make sure that some of that money can go toward new ideas with accountability, with good quality, for education. Nothing is more important than the title I program for the poorest of the poor.

That about $8.5 billion or $8.6 billion. I offered an amendment with 39 Republicans on the authorization process that increased title I by $1.5 billion. This does not increase it by $1.5 billion. This amendment takes money away from the poorest kids, puts it into a good account, but we should not be forced to take it from poor kids to put it in special education programs. We should be able to do both.

I urge defeat of the amendment. Mr. VITTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

In closing on this side, I want to make two fundamental points. First of all, this amendment only involves cuts by the Washington definition of the term. In the real world, across the country, people know what a cut is, and they know the difference between a cut and a lack of increase in spending. This keeps our same level of spending on other vital education programs as last year, and it only moves what would be new and additional spending dollars to special education. So it is not a cut except in the old, stale Washington definition and Washington sense of the term.

We do this in the amendment, we move that money, those additional new funds to special education for a very good and compelling reason, because we voted twice this year, in the bill of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Goodling) by an overwhelming margin and in the fiscal year 2001 budget resolution to put special education and meeting our Federal commitment to special education at the top of the priority list. It is time we did that.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the time.

Mr. Chairman, there is no enterprise that is more important and no responsibility that is greater for any public official than to see to it that our public schools are our first priority, not just for some kids but for all kids. That means kids who need special education; that means kids from wealthy families. It means kids from middle-class and poor families.

The only thing you have got when you start out in life is opportunity. The question is how much you are going to be given by your society as you grow or how much is going to be taken away. This amendment seeks to give additional opportunity for some kids at the expense of others.

That is not the way we ought to be doing things in this country. We should not be making it more difficult for 178,000 kids who are most at risk of falling in education to lose help under Federal education programs. We should not be taking funding away for the National Technical Institute for the Deaf. We should not be taking it away for Gallaudet, the university for deaf and deaf/blind. We ought to be able to find a way. And sooner or later before this year is over, we will. Before this year is over, the majority will have to recognize that more money is going to have to go into this bill for education. It is $3.5 billion below the President’s request.

If you want to fix this bill, take care of that and you will fix most of the problem.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER).

The amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 202 OFFERED BY MR. HOEKSTRA

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

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 202 offered by Mr. HOEKSTRA.

Page 50, line 11, insert after the dollar amount the following: “(decreased by $136,000,000)”.

Page 51, line 21, insert after the first dollar amount the following: “(decreased by $78,548,000)”.

Page 52, line 12, insert after the first dollar amount the following: “(decreased by $158,450,000)”.

Page 53, line 5, insert after the dollar amount the following: “(decreased by $50,760,000)”.

Page 53, line 17, insert after the first dollar amount the following: “(increased by $383,263,000)”.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of Monday, June 12, 2000, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA). Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, when Congress passed the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act in 1975, the Federal Government made a commitment to pay 40 percent of the special education budget and required States to pay the other 60 percent. The Federal Government, however, currently only pays roughly 12.6 percent toward the IDEA budget, and the States make up the rest of what is an unfunded mandate.

This amendment takes a more targeted approach by eliminating increases in four programs and moving the money into funding for the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. This amendment would move about $383 million in funding, still far short of the $2 billion in increase necessary to meet the target that was outlined in the budget resolution. The amendment is not a criticism of the programs where we are taking the money out of. Rather, it is a transfer of funding to a program which Congress has said should be the number one funding priority. This is consistent with the budget resolution. It is also consistent with the resolution that passed the House of Representatives identifying IDEA as our most important funding priority.

It is also very consistent with what educators, school administrators, and parents have said at the local level as we have gone around the country, because what this mandate does, without fully funding it, is it saps resources from local school budgets.

Governor George Ryan in Illinois: “The support of increased Federal funding is a key element in assuring successful compliance with IDEA in the future.” Representative Alice Seagren told us this last week in Minnesota: “One of the most positive things Congress could do is to fund the Federal Special Education mandates before you consider any new programs.” Bob Selly who is superintendent of the East Yuma County School District in Colorado: “My suggestion, if it is going to be mandated by the Federal Government, figure out what is it is going to cost the schools and fully fund the Federal mandate.”

Eric Smith, superintendent of the Charlotte Schools in Charlotte, North Carolina: “Based on a lack of funding, there are systemic struggles which directly affect the quality of service we can provide to our students.” From a parent in Pennsylvania: “I believe that all Federal funding is a mandate to fulfill the promise of IDEA giving children with disabilities access to a free and appropriate education in the least restrictive environment.”

This amendment seeks to move us in the direction that the budget resolution has said we should go, that this House has said we should go, and that Congress in 1975 said that we should go by funding 40 percent of the mandate that we imposed on some State and local schools.

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

The CHAIRMAN. Does any Member claim time in opposition?

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

Mr. Chairman, again, the choice we face is this, both parties want to increase support for special education.
Mr. Chairman, it is interesting to take a look at the funding and the taking away from different groups to fund others. Title I since 1998 increased 19 percent. Impact Aid since 1998 increased 22 percent. Indian Education since 1998, an increase of 80 percent. School improvement programs since 1998, an increase of 110 percent.

What we are saying is these programs have been funded and increased over the last 3 years, but let us meet and fulfill the commitment that this House said, and that special education funding is our number one priority. Let us fully meet our commitment as we fully met our commitment, then let us take a look at the other programs. But these other programs have been receiving increases. What we are saying this year is let us take a focused approach, and let us put our money where our promises and our commitments were.

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

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Chairman, how much is remaining?

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin has 1 3/4 minutes remaining.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER).

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin for yielding the time and would simply state that, I believe, while well-intentioned, this amendment might jeopardize the $30 million increase that we have worked so hard for a program that the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA) and I have had hearings on; that we both agree should be supported at a higher level of funding, and that is charter schools.

The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA), who I have the deepest of respect for, we work together on the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigation on Education and the Workforce, have had a hearing, an extensive hearing on what a wonderful innovation is being brought forward on charter schools in this country.

They are accountable. They are innovative and creative. They allow us to do new things at the community level with parental involvement. We need more funding. And we hear from the business community and the high-tech industry that it is important. In charter school, the upstart costs are one of the most difficult barriers to get them going, so we have a $30 million increase; the Senate has this at $210 million. Let us keep that in the bill; let us not threaten that with taking money away from that charter school program.

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

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA) said that special education should be our highest priority. I agree that special education, teacher training and small class size all ought to be our top priorities, but I do not believe that special education ought to be our only priority; and I do not think it ought to be funded by dealing another heavy blow to other children who in some cases are even more disadvantaged than some of the children who need special education.

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

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

The amendment was rejected. The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Clerk will read.

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word for the purpose of entering into a colloquy with the gentleman from Washington (Mr. NETHERCUTT).

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Is the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BONILLA) a designee of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ROEMER)?

Mr. BONILLA. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BONILLA) for 5 minutes.

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

Mr. BONILLA. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Texas for yielding to me.

Mr. Chairman, I had previously intended to offer an amendment to this bill, which would increase the Star Schools Program up to last year's funding level of about $51 million. My amendment would have increased this program from a little over $52 million with offsets proposed for administrative costs in the Department of Education.

I have decided not to offer the amendment formally, but to enter into a colloquy with the chairman of our subcommittee to get some assurance that this issue will be considered in conference. The purpose of the Star Schools Program is to capitalize on new interactive communication technologies which allow educators to improve instruction in mathematics, in science, foreign languages, adult literacy and other subjects, especially to traditionally underserved students.

The Stars Schools Program was first authorized in 1988 and was reauthorized most recently under title III of the Improving America's Schools Act. The program allows the Office of Educational Research and Improvement to make grants for a duration of 5 years, allows the authority to make awards to special statewide projects and special projects.

The program has been really a very effective program in my district, the east side of the State of Washington. It...
has provided services to more than 6,000 schools in every State, the Dis-

tRICT of Columbia, and several terri-

tries.

About 1.6 million learners have par-
ticipated in the student staff develop-

central part of this session will be the in-


troduction of the amendment.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an

Amendment No. 185 offered by Mr. ROEMER: Page 52, line 12, after the first dollar amount, insert the following: "(increased by $25,000,000)."

Page 52, line 19, strike the period and in-
sert the following: "(2) Provided further, That of the amount appropriated for programs under this heading, $25,000,000 shall be made available for teacher transition programs de-
scribed under section 306.

Page 59, line 10, after the first dollar amount, insert the following: "(decreased by $25,000,000)."

Page 64, after line 6, insert the following new section:

SEC. 306. (a) PURPOSE OF TEACHER TRANSITION PROGRAMS.—The purpose of this section is to address the need of high-need local educational agencies, public and private nonprofit agencies or organi-

zations to recruit, prepare, place, and sup-

port career-changing professionals who—

(1) have knowledge and experience that will help them become such teachers.

(b) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary is author-

ized to use funds appropriated under para-

graph (2) for each fiscal year to award grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements for the purpose of recruiting and placing careerchanging professionals who—

(1) have knowledge and experience that will help them become such teachers.

(c) USES OF FUNDS AND PERIOD OF SER-

vice.—(1) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—Funds under this section may be used for—

(A) recruiting program participants, in-

cluding informing them of opportunities under the program and putting them in contact with other institutions, agencies, or organiza-

tions that would train, place, and support them;

(B) training stipends and other financial incentives for program participants, not to exceed $5,000 per participant;

(C) assisting institutions of higher edu-

cation or other providers of teacher training to assist their trainees to meet the par-

ticular needs of professionals who are chang-

ing their careers to teaching;

(D) placement activities, including identi-

fying high-need local educational agencies with a need for the particular skills and characteristics of the newly trained program participants and assisting those participants to obtain employment in those local edu-

cational agencies; and

(E) post-placement induction or support activities for program participants.

(d) USES OF FUNDS AND PERIOD OF SER-

vice.—(2) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—Funds under this section may be used for—

(A) recruiting program participants, in-

cluding informing them of opportunities under the program and putting them in contact with other institutions, agencies, or organizations that would train, place, and support them;

(B) training stipends and other financial incentives for program participants, not to exceed $5,000 per participant;

(C) assisting institutions of higher edu-

cation or other providers of teacher training to assist their trainees to meet the par-

ticular needs of professionals who are chang-

ing their careers to teaching;

(D) placement activities, including identi-

fying high-need local educational agencies with a need for the particular skills and characteristics of the newly trained program participants and assisting those participants to obtain employment in those local edu-

cational agencies; and

(E) post-placement induction or support activities for program participants.

(e) USES OF FUNDS AND PERIOD OF SER-

vice.—(3) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—Funds under this section may be used for—

(A) recruiting program participants, in-

cluding informing them of opportunities under the program and putting them in contact with other institutions, agencies, or organizations that would train, place, and support them;

(B) training stipends and other financial incentives for program participants, not to exceed $5,000 per participant;

(C) assisting institutions of higher edu-

cation or other providers of teacher training to assist their trainees to meet the par-

ticular needs of professionals who are chang-

ing their careers to teaching;

(D) placement activities, including identi-

fying high-need local educational agencies with a need for the particular skills and characteristics of the newly trained program participants and assisting those participants to obtain employment in those local edu-

cational agencies; and

(E) post-placement induction or support activities for program participants.

(f) USES OF FUNDS AND PERIOD OF SER-

vice.—(4) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—Funds under this section may be used for—

(A) recruiting program participants, in-

cluding informing them of opportunities under the program and putting them in contact with other institutions, agencies, or organizations that would train, place, and support them;

(B) training stipends and other financial incentives for program participants, not to exceed $5,000 per participant;

(C) assisting institutions of higher edu-

cation or other providers of teacher training to assist their trainees to meet the par-

ticular needs of professionals who are chang-

ing their careers to teaching;

(D) placement activities, including identi-

fying high-need local educational agencies with a need for the particular skills and characteristics of the newly trained program participants and assisting those participants to obtain employment in those local edu-

cational agencies; and

(E) post-placement induction or support activities for program participants.

(f) USES OF FUNDS AND PERIOD OF SER-

vice.—(5) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—Funds under this section may be used for—

(A) recruiting program participants, in-

cluding informing them of opportunities under the program and putting them in contact with other institutions, agencies, or organizations that would train, place, and support them;

(B) training stipends and other financial incentives for program participants, not to exceed $5,000 per participant;

(C) assisting institutions of higher edu-

cation or other providers of teacher training to assist their trainees to meet the par-

ticular needs of professionals who arechang-

ing their careers to teaching;

(D) placement activities, including identi-

fying high-need local educational agencies with a need for the particular skills and characteristics of the newly trained program participants and assisting those participants to obtain employment in those local edu-

cational agencies; and

(E) post-placement induction or support activities for program participants.

(f) USES OF FUNDS AND PERIOD OF SER-

vice.—(6) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—Funds under this section may be used for—

(A) recruiting program participants, in-

cluding informing them of opportunities under the program and putting them in contact with other institutions, agencies, or organizations that would train, place, and support them;

(B) training stipends and other financial incentives for program participants, not to exceed $5,000 per participant;

(C) assisting institutions of higher edu-

cation or other providers of teacher training to assist their trainees to meet the par-

ticular needs of professionals who are chang-

ing their careers to teaching;

(D) placement activities, including identi-

fying high-need local educational agencies with a need for the particular skills and characteristics of the newly trained program participants and assisting those participants to obtain employment in those local edu-

cational agencies; and

(E) post-placement induction or support activities for program participants.
Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer a bipartisan amendment offered by myself, my good friend, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DAVIS), and my good friend, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON). I also rise to offer an amendment that is offset, $25 million towards the transition to teaching, to bring new people in second careers into teaching, in math and science and technology, three of the real concerns that we have for improvement in the quality of teaching today.

It is offset. It is offset by a $25 million cut from the fund for the improvement of education.

So I do not know what the majority’s opposition to this is. It is a brand new program based on a successful program that is currently working called Troops-to-Teachers. The Troops-to-Teachers idea was to help people move from the military to the teaching profession. Right now that 1994 program has 3,300 former military people teaching in schools, and 83 percent of them have stayed in inner-city school or rural school hard-to-teach areas.

What is the difficulty? It is a bipartisan amendment. It is offset. It is based on a successful idea to bring new people into the teaching profession.

Now, we might hear from the majority that this is legislating on an appropriations bill. Only in Washington do you use that terminology — ‘legislating on an appropriations bill,’ which means a bipartisan bill with a good idea and a solid track record might not even get a vote on it.

So I said, I cannot figure out why an education subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations would rule out of order an innovative, creative idea, with such promise for quality in the teaching profession.

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

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Does the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BONILLA) continue to reserve his point of order?

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve my point of order.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) wish to claim the time in opposition?

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BONILLA) is not going to claim the time in opposition, then I will claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

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

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

Mr. Chairman, I rise in reluctant opposition to the amendment. I very much support where the gentleman wants to put this money, but I do not agree with what we call. I think the same problem lies with this as it lies with other amendments. So, at the proper time, if it is pursued to a vote, I would have to urge the House to oppose it.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER), and ask unanimous consent that he be allowed to control the time.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Mr. ROEMER, do you have objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to my friend and neighbor, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER).

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Chairman, I thank my Hoosier colleague and friend for yielding me time.

Mr. Chairman, I want to lend my support to the gentleman’s amendment. I agree with the offset, and I believe it is commendable that the gentleman has chosen this path. But I also think that there are few issues that are of importance to our education system as much as where we are going to get the math, science and technology teachers for the next generation.

We do job training through the Federal Government, we do transitions’ training through the Federal Government, and we do teacher training through the Federal Government. This crosses all different categories. This is not a new innovation.

I hope that if we cannot get it done today, we can move it through the authorizing committee. I think it is a great idea. Our only hope really to address this question is how we can get well as people, and the private sector, many of whom have made their money in the private sector and may be willing to come back and teach our young people, or we will not be able to compete worldwide.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for his leadership.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for his support of this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to my good friend, the gentleman from the State of Florida (Mr. DAVIS), who has worked so hard on this bill.

Mr. DAVIS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, we face, over the next 10 years, a need to hire over 2.2 million new teachers in this country. In my home, the Tampa Bay area, 7,000 new teachers we will need over the next 10 years. The problem is there is already a cut. School districts around the country are already starting to experience a lot of difficulty in attracting qualified teachers.

Well, today we can adopt a solution to that. We can adopt an amendment that is a Transition to Teaching Act, that will allow people who aspire to be teachers to go back to school to qualify for up to a $5,000 grant to cover their tuition and fees. In return, they must meet the same high standards that anyone else would need to be certified in their particular State, and they must spend 3 years teaching in a school with a high level of poverty, the schools having the greatest difficulty attracting the teachers we need today.

Most importantly, we are finding that around the country people that are prepared to move from the boardroom to the classroom, from the police station on Main Street to the school on Main Street, are valuable teachers. They are using their life experience to reach out to kids, to help them get excited and engaged in learning.

This amendment adopts the President’s budget proposal of $25 million to start this program. It has bipartisan support. It has passed unanimously in both the House and the Senate. This is something we can do today to begin to equip our school districts and States to deal with this teacher shortage problem; not just to replace teachers, but also to bring more quality in the classroom by allowing these professionals to use their life experience to succeed as teachers.

Mr. Chairman, I would urge adoption of the amendment.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER) 2 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER) is recognized for 3 minutes. The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) has 1½ minutes remaining and the right to close.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time, as well as his hospitality on this issue.

Mr. Chairman, the issue I close on in this bipartisan debate is we are trying to be innovative, and we are piggybacking on a successful idea called Troops-to-Teachers that has transitioned thousands of people from the military sector into the teaching sector. Now we are trying to transition people, from accountants, police officers, people in high technology jobs, into the teaching profession. It is a bipartisan idea, supported by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER), the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DAVIS), and me. It has an offset, so it is fiscally responsible.

I would like to ask somebody on the Republican side to tell me substantively why they disagree with this issue? I would be happy to yield the next 10 seconds to them to disagree with it.

Nobody rises on the Republican side to show any opposition to this amendment, which we have worked on, which the Senate has passed, which the Senate has passed, which we are trying to get
The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 15 offered by Mrs. LOWEY: Page 53, after line 14, insert the following:

**SCHOOL RENOVATION**

For grants and loans to carry out school renovation under title XII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, $3,300,000,000, which shall become available on July 1, 2001, and shall remain available until expended, of which (1) $50,000,000 shall be for grants to local educational agencies (as defined in section 803(9) of such Act) in which the number of children determined under section 803(a)(3) of such Act constitute at least 50 percent of the number of children who were in average daily attendance in the schools of such agency during the preceding school year; (2) $125,000,000 shall be for grants to local educational agencies (other than those eligible under paragraph (3)); and (3) $1,125,000,000 shall be for the costs of direct loans to local educational agencies.

Provided. That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. Further provided, That these funds are available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans not to exceed $7,000,000,000. Provided further, That notwithstanding any provision of titles XII and XIV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, the Secretary of Education shall make these grants and loans subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary shall establish.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. A point of order is reserved.

Pursuant to the order of the House of Thursday, June 8, 2000, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) and a Member opposed each will control 15 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY).

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

Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment to include a package of $1.3 billion in grants and loans for urgently needed repair and modernization at our Nation’s crumbling schools.

The desperate need to repair America’s school schools is not a new issue for any of us. Four years ago, I conducted a survey of New York City schools and discovered that one in every four schools holds classes in areas such as hallways, gyms, bathrooms, janitors’ closets. Two-thirds of these schools had substandard critical building features such as roofs, walls, floors.

This is an outrage. This is a disgrace. In response to that shocking study, I worked with the administration to authorize the very first school modernization bill in 1996. It is now 4 years later. School enrollment is skyrocketing.

High-speed modems and the wiring to support them is no longer a luxury. We have kids in the United States of America attending classes in rooms with asbestos-filled ceilings and in rooms heated with coal stoves. It would be laughable if it was not so disgraceful and potentially tragic.
Some of my colleagues will say this is not a Federal responsibility but the fact is that the States are doing the best they can. They need a partnership. They need Federal dollars to fill in the holes. In fact, the National Education Association stated that the need for school modernization in America's schools totals over $300 billion, and that is on top of what school districts and States are already spending. The problem is simply too big for local and State officials to handle alone.

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

Mr. Chairman, for at least 212 years of our Republic the schools in our country, the public schools, have managed to handle their own construction. They have done a pretty good job of it. It has never ever been a Federal responsibility, nor should it be.

As the gentleman from California points out, there is an estimate of over $300 billion in unmet needs. I do not doubt the needs at all. The needs are there. The question is, who should be funding it? I think, as throughout our entire history, our teachers, our teachers, aided by the States, should provide for this need.

If we had an allocation of $300 billion more, Members might be able to make an argument that there are sufficient funds to do this right now. But we do not have an allocation anywhere near that. To get the Federal government into this area of responsibility would undermine local control of public education. Local control is at the heart of our educational system in America. This is not another area where the Federal government ought to go in.

One of the things that was done in the last Congress was to pass the Taxpayer Refund and Relief Act of 1999. Unfortunately, the President of the United States vetoed that legislation when it was laid on his desk. I cannot see the possibility of the Federal government undertaking the kind of spending responsibility contemplated in this amendment. The States are doing very well. The economy is performing very well. State coffers are overflowing. The money is actually being spent by many of our States to support this State responsibility and to improve the condition of the schools, as it should be.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that this matter is a responsibility of another level of government, not a Federal responsibility. It will be undertaken properly and carried out by States and localities. We should not get the Federal government into yet another area of local control.

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

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

Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman, but briefly, as the gentleman well knows, after World War II, the United States did respond to the tremendous demand for schools and we built schools. We understood at that time that education was a priority. To get our students through buildings, Mr. Chairman, is that there is a tremendous problem in this country. Two hundred years ago we did not have computers in every classroom. Pencils and pens were adequate. We need to wire our schools. We need to provide computers. We need to ensure that every youngster has the best education they can.

Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to yield 90 seconds to my good colleague, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS).

MRS. CAPPS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Lowey amendment. Our local school districts cannot raise sufficient funds to do all that is needed, desperately needed school construction funds to repair schools and to improve the overcrowding situation.

The city of Santa Maria lies in the heart of my Central Coast district. It has some of the worst overcrowding problems in the country. They have tried repeatedly to raise bonds, funds for this, and were not able to do it.

I recently visited Oakley School in Santa Maria, a school built originally for 400 students with an enrollment now of over 900. The school is forced to use precious playground space for 34 portables, classrooms, which requires them to hold three different lunch periods. The first lunch period starts at 10:30 in the morning.

Mr. Chairman, I am so disappointed that we have done nothing in this 106th Congress to address the overcrowding and needed repairs in our schools across the country. The families of the Central Coast of California have told me again and again that school construction funding is their number one priority.

Just this morning I met with some middle school students from Santa Lucia school in Cambria where they carved up their multipurpose building into classrooms, and they have used their library for classrooms. I myself as a school nurse know what it is like to do vision and hearing screening in the janitors’ closets.

Mr. Chairman, I believe this Congress has to treat school construction in a manner that reflects the importance of our schools and of our education in society and in our communities today. I ask Members to show their support for schools and students in need. Support the Lowey amendment.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Goodling), the chairman of the authorizing committee.

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

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Chairman, I am a little confused as to where the administration stands on school construction.

Back in 1995, we had a rescission of the funding that was already appropriated and then in the President’s 1996 budget he put no money for any kind of construction. We got out of his language in that budget request, “The construction and renovation of school
facilities has traditionally been the responsibility of State and local governments financed primarily by local taxpayers," and now, this is the administration I am quoting, not me, "primarily by local taxpayers. We are opposed to the款 3 of a new Federal grant program for school construction. No funds are requested for this program in 1996. For the reasons explained above, the administration opposes the creation of a new Federal grant program for school construction.

Mr. HOYER. Briefly, the distinguished gentleman from Texas is recognized.

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER), a member of the subcommittee.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I thank my colleague from the subcommittee, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BONILLA), for yielding me this time.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is another of the hundreds of additional amendments from the other side and basically what has happened, the goal is to basically undermine the budget process that we have. The budget process was adopted back in the 1970s to try to put some fiscal discipline in our spending programs and we did not work for the first couple of decades, while the Democrats controlled this House, and once we started getting a handle on our fiscal problems and now we have a surplus, the idea is let us forget about the budget process and let us just spend, spend, spend.

The way the budget process works is, we propose a budget in the House and in the Senate. We agree to a budget. We agree to a set of numbers. This was passed by a majority in the House and a majority in the Senate. Now we have to live with these numbers. I know some do not like the budget that was adopted but the majority of the Congress adopted it and we have to live within this budget.

So that is what we are doing is saying are we going to believe in the budget process or are we going to just undermine it? That is what the basic objective we are talking about here is.

Now, when we have a surplus, the question is what do we do with all of our extra money? I mean, it is exciting to spend money and there are a lot of good programs in the Federal Government but the problem is we have to establish priorities. There are some, I think, very high priorities.

For example, I am a very strong supporter of the National Institutes of Health, as I think many of my colleagues on the other side are. We want to attack cancer with research. We want to go after the problems of Alzheimer's and Parkinson's diseases. That is a high priority. We are concerned about world health problems and the problem of AIDS. We are concerned about that. So that is what we have a new program.

Last night we just appointed conferees to the Subcommittee on Military Construction. Maybe we are moving in the direction of having a school construction subcommittee because this is a slippery slope. When one starts putting a billion here to start with, it is not too much; a billion in Washington it does not seem like a lot of money to some people but it is a slippery slope.

There is a need. There is a problem with education. There is a problem with our school systems, but this is traditionally done at the State and local level. That is where we need it to remain. If we want to help our schools, let us relieve them with special education funding but we have to still live within the principles of a budget. If we want to stay responsible and keep this surplus and preserve it and not get ourselves in the hole where not too many years ago we were looking at $20 billion deficits as far as the eye could see, let us start spending money.

I mean, we are talking about billions and billions of dollars in these theme amendments that totally destroy and undermine the budget process. This is a totally new program. It is not authorized. It is my opinion it should be defeated.

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FORD), a fighter on school modernization, who understands how important it is.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. Lowey) for yielding me this time.

Mr. Chairman, we get called back here every week to name post offices and to even fund unwanted aircraft carriers, but when it comes time for us
We need to pass the Lowey amendment, to restore the administration's plan to assist our local schools in repairing the schools that need to be repaired instead of this massive tax cut that we are talking about.

As the former Superintendent of my State schools, I know firsthand that we need to invest in schools to help our children get individual attention, to have proper discipline and instruction that they need to meet the skills of the 21st century, and this $1.3 billion will restore $500 million in local schools that badly need it.

We can see from this chart that would only be a scratch in where we need to go.

Mr. Chairman, there is a lot that needs to be done. I grew up on a farm, and there is one thing a person understand. One does not eat the seed corn, and this Congress is about to do that.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Lowey amendment that restores the administration's plan to assist repair plans for local school buildings. This bill would kill that plan to finance the majority's massively irresponsibility tax scheme. I strongly oppose those misplaced priorities.

As the former superintendent of my state's public schools, I know firsthand we must invest in our schools so that students get the individual attention, discipline, and instruction they need to learn the skills to succeed in this new economy. This amendment will restore to the bill $1.3 billion for 5,000 local school districts across the country to fix leaky roofs, upgrade plumbing, and bring schools into compliance with local safety codes. Common sense tells us that no school can provide an adequate education if children are subjected to substandard facilities.

Mr. Chairman, budget choices come down to a question of our values. Do we value investment in our nation's future by providing our children the best education in the world? Or do we fratter away future by acting like drunken sailors when it comes to tax cuts? I support responsible tax relief for middle class families, but we must not raid the Treasury and jeopardize our ability to make necessary investments.

Mr. Chairman, I grew up on a small farm. The farm teaches you hard lessons. I believe cutting education to finance massive tax breaks is as dumb as eating your seed corn. I call on my colleagues to reject the Republican majority's misguided values, reject this bill and vote for the Lowey amendment.

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Chairman, I yield additional time to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Goodling).

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BONILLA) for yielding me this additional time.

Mr. Chairman, it is nice to have all these Johnny-come-latelys. For 22 years, I tried to get 40 percent of excess spending back to the local districts as far as special ed is concerned. If the majority had done that for all these years, Los Angeles, for instance, would have been getting an extra 100 million dollars every year. Can one imagine what they could have done in school construction, what they could have
done in class size reduction? Chicago would have gotten $76 million extra every year. New York City would have gotten $170 million extra every year. I imagine what they could have done.

Again, I could not get them to move to get that 40 percent of excess funding back to those local districts, so their money would be freed to do just the things that we think now is our responsibility: Class size reduction; school construction. All the money would have been available, but they had to take their money for our mandate and so they could not do the kinds of things they should have been doing in relationship to class size reduction, in relationship to construction.

Again, I am confused about where the administration stands on construction.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. HOOLEY), my good friend and leader.

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Chairman, I rise to show my strong support for the Lowey amendment. This is a crisis. When we have had crises before, the management has stepped in. Over the last 4 years, I visited many of the schools in my district and, frankly, I was shocked by the conditions I found.

Our teachers are holding classes in trailers because their classrooms aren't safe. Students crowd into these rooms. They sit on floors. They sit on radiators. They have classes in closets. Just this morning, a gentleman came into my office. He said his daughter in high school went into a classroom, 40 chairs, 60 students.

Schools in my district are being forced to trade teachers for bricks and mortar. These children cannot afford the trade-off and they should not have to expect to choose between safe and adequate classrooms and more teachers.

Studies show that on the average, students who attend schools in poor condition score lower on achievement tests. This is just one more hurdle our students should not have to jump through. One-third of all of our schools need extensive repair and over half of our schools need repair of at least one major building. Please support this amendment. It provides the States the much-needed assistance to renovate the decrepit schools.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY), my good colleague, and a leader on school construction. I have seen his district and the need is clear.

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

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support, in strong support, of the Lowey amendment. School renovation and construction is of the utmost importance to our children and to the future of our country.

My colleague from New York has been a leader in the fight for Federal funding for school renovation and construction assistance.

Schools, as part of our Nation's infrastructure, are in desperate need of repair and modernization. One-third of our Nation's schools were built prior to World War II. In the city of New York, the average age of a school is 55 years of age, and one out of five schools is over 75 years of age.

I have the most overcrowded school district in New York City, School District 24, which is operating at 119 percent of capacity. Enrollment is increasing by 30,000 every 5 years. My colleagues from New York are seeing similar problems arise.

How can we expect our children to work hard and care about their education and their future when they have classrooms that were formerly closets or bathrooms? That is not showing that we care about our children.

I ask, would someone allow their child to attend a school that has a roof that leaks, mold, broken windows, or broken doors? Would they work? Congress is allowing their children to go to school under those conditions.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Brooklyn (Mr. OWENS), my colleague who knows firsthand what a tremendous problem we have in our city schools.

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

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Chairman, $1.3 billion is a very tiny amount, but it is one step forward. $1.3 billion is $1.3 billion above zero.

The Republican majority has offered nothing. This small step to take care of emergency repairs will open the door, I hope, to an understanding that our schools are a part of our national security system.

We had 300 personnel short of an air craft carrier launched last year because we did not have the right personnel to put on. They could not meet the high-tech requirements. We have a bill coming up next week to bring in people from outside the country to take jobs in our high-tech industries. Those same people came from countries that built their own nuclear industry on the basis of what they learned here as students and as workers here.

We need to deal with the problem of $254 billion needed to bring up our school infrastructure as determined by the National Education Association survey, which was completed recently.

The General Accounting Office in 1995 said we needed $110 billion at that time. Enrollments have grown. We need to spend on a level which under stands that we are going into the 21st century, a cyber civilization.

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The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) has 3 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Texas (Mr. BONILLA) has 1½ minutes remaining and has the right to close.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), our distinguished ranking member of the committee, who has been a leader on education.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, who are we trying to kid? I have been in this House 31 years, and there has not been a year when the Republicans in this House have favored less funding for Federal education than Democrats.

Over the last 5 years, first they wanted to abolish the Department of Education. Then they tried to savage every education program that they can get their hands on. Now that the polls are showing that education is increasing in popularity, they are backing away.

Now they act as though somehow the idea of the Federal Government helping local school districts with renovating buildings is a new idea. Frankly, just a few weeks ago that gave $11 billion in wage benefits to low-wage workers but gave $90 billion in tax cuts to people making over 300,000 bucks a year.

What does one have to do to finance this amendment? Cut back that $90 billion to their wealthy friends to $59 billion. Is not that a terrible thing to ask them to do?

My colleagues ask why the administration opposed the Archer arbitrage position. It is very simple. Because that provision encouraged delays in construction because delaying construction would mean that schools could have earned additional interest by leaving the money in the bank rather than putting it in that is why the administration opposed that provision and supports this one.

If my colleagues are for education, if they are for helping kids in lousy school buildings get a better deal, support this amendment. I was in a school 2 weeks ago where the furnace room looked like it was in the Titanic, for God's sake.

It is about time my colleagues recognize this is a growing population. There are some communities that do not have the financial power to do this job without Federal help. It is about time my colleagues give it to them.

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

Mr. Chairman, I ask my colleagues to forget the old stereotypes. We need a partnership between the Federal, State, and local governments. This is an emergency. I visited a school in New York just a couple of weeks ago where they had to leave one side of the gymnasium to the other side of the gymnasium when it was raining. This in the United States of America; this at the time of our greatest prosperity.
Franklin Roosevelt responded to the emergency. If we can build roads, if we can build highways, if we can build bridges, if we can build prisons, Mr. Chairman, let us work and be a partner to the State and local government; and we can reduce the taxes at the same time.

We just do not have to have as large a tax cut as we are proposing. We can respond and make sure that we are really educating every youngster. This is the least we can do. Shame on us if we do not do so if we do not pass this amendment.

This is $1.3 billion, and we have a responsibility to all the youngsters in this great country of ours. I ask for my colleagues’ support.

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

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas (Mr. Bonilla) raises a point of order that the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. Lowey) changes existing law, in violation of clause 2(c) of rule XXI.

The amendment is, in pertinent part, establishes a new program in the area of school renovation and waives the Elementary and Secondary Education Act to approve new programs for the school renovation.

Clause 2(c) of rule XXI provides that an amendment to a general appropriation bill shall not be in order if changing existing law. This provision has been construed to prohibit the enactment of law when none exists. By seeking to waive existing law and establish a new program, the amendment changes existing law and constitutes legislation on an appropriation bill in violation of clause 2(c) of rule XXI. Accordingly, the point of order is sustained.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk then reads as follows:

SPECIAL EDUCATION

For carrying out the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, $6,550,161,000, of which $2,557,885,000 shall become available for obligation on July 1, 2001, and shall remain available through September 30, 2002, and of which $9,500,000 shall become available on October 1, 2001, and shall remain available through September 30, 2002, for the academic year 2001-2002. Provided, That $9,500,000 shall be for Recording for the Blind and Dyslexic to support the development, production, and circulation of recorded educational materials.

Amendment No. 16 offered by Ms. Delauro, Mr. Chairman, I offer amendment No. 16 by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Obey), and I am offering the amendment as his designee.

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

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 16 offered by Ms. Delauro:
Page 53, line 17, after each of the two dollar amounts, insert the following: “(increased by $1,510,315,000).”

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. On this amendment, points of order are reserved.

Pursuant to the order of the House of Thursday, June 8, 2000, the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. Delauro) and a Member opposed each will control 15 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. Delauro).

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

Mr. Chairman, I am offering an amendment today that would increase special education funding in this bill by $1.5 billion. This amendment calls attention to the fact that this bill grossly underfunds the Individuals with Disabilities Act. It fails to put us on the road to full funding by the year 2010. That is the goal this House set with its recent vote of 421 to 3 in support of the IDEA full funding act. That was just a short few weeks ago.

We should be living up to the commitment that we made with that vote at committee. The Congress made to help local schools meet the needs of educational needs of children with disabilities when it passed IDEA in 1975.

A number of Members have come to the floor today bemoaning the lack of IDEA funding in this bill. There is a simple reason why we cannot provide additional funding for IDEA, and it is because the Republican leadership proposed a tax cut that benefits the wealthiest 1 percent of Americans, ahead of the special education needs of our children.

If my colleagues supported the Republican budget resolution, they set these priorities in place. Do not now come to the floor of this House and lament the lack of IDEA funding. Because of these misplaced priorities, the needs of special education youngsters will not be met in this bill. We will not be on track to fully fund IDEA by the year 2010.

Over many years, back before IDEA became law, hundreds of thousands of disabled children received no formal education. Those were dark days. We should never go back to a time when the potential of so many bright youngsters was squandered due to a lack of understanding.

We finally opened our eyes to what these children have to offer. The passage of IDEA authorized several programs to support and improve early intervention and special education for infants, toddlers, children, and youths with disabilities. It, in fact, has made a world of difference, but we are not doing enough.

I offered this amendment in the Committee on Appropriations that would have started us on the road to fully fund the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act by adding $1.5 billion to the bill, bringing the increase in funding for this year up to $2 billion. That increase would put us on target for fully funding IDEA by 2010 as we said we would in this body.

Without a $1.5 billion increase this year, we will miss the mark. While it is estimated that it would require $15.8 billion to fully fund IDEA, the most the Congress has ever spent on the program is one-third of that amount. Mayors, school superintendents, and teachers from across my district tell me again and again that they are struggling to provide these youngsters with the education they deserve.

I might add that we mandate government, the States and local government to provide an education for these youngsters. In fact, what we do is important and unfunded by the Congress. But this Congress has not made good on its commitment to provide the 40 percent of the cost that schools pay for special education.
These school districts and the children are being shortchanged by a shortsighted policy. And we are shortchanging ourselves by not ensuring that these children receive every opportunity available to learn and to thrive. We cannot afford to have so much to offer us. We just need to give them the chance. We can do that by fully funding IDEA.

I thought we could all agree that IDEA was grossly underfunded. This Congress voted almost unanimously by a vote of 421 to 3 to fund a program that the President requested in his budget last year. The House agreed 417 to 3 to fund IDEA. This is the second time this year that the House has agreed to fully fund IDEA.

Unfortunately, this House will not have an opportunity to repair this error because the rules of the House require that we must rob from school modernization, Head Start, America’s workers, and our seniors if we were to increase funding for IDEA today. The rules set in place by the Republican leadership would force us to rob from the poor to help the poor, and that is wrong.

These needs will go unaddressed in this bill because the Republican leadership refused to scale back the massive tax cut that benefits the wealthiest 1 percent of Americans. If we reduce that tax break by only 20 percent, we could provide tax relief for working middle-class families, the families who need it the most.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment. We will not sit quietly while IDEA receives only lip service while crumbling schools are ignored and while the health care needs of seniors and the uninsured are disregarded in exchange for a tax break for the wealthiest 1 percent of Americans. If we reduce that tax break by only 20 percent, we could add this funding for IDEA and still provide tax relief for working middle-class families, the families who need it the most.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Porter) seek to claim the time in opposition to the amendment?

Mr. PORTER. I do, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Porter) for 15 minutes.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I am very proud 3 minutes.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman Porter) for yielding me this time; and, of course, I commend him for the great work he has been doing for these past 6 years chairing this committee.

This particular amendment by the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DeLauro) is a little different than the last amendment because it advocates increasing spending on a program that is, in reality, is a favorite for Republicans. We have done very well over the years in the past 6 years and the past 5 years in appropriations for this program because we really believe very strongly in special education.

However, this is another attempt to undermine the budget process that we have here in the House of Representatives. The Democratic Congress passed a budget process bill back in the 1970s that said we must pass a budget, and we must live within it. Now that we have a surplus, and now that the budget process is working, let us spend money. It is kind of like kids in a candy store. Hey, we have got a surplus. Let us spend more money.

Well, there are good spending programs, and this is certainly one of the good spending programs in Congress. The Republican Congress in our control of the Congress in the past 5 years has certainly shown our favorable interest in special education.

For me personally, I have a niece who is a special ed teacher back in Manatee County, Florida. I have a sister who is a mother of a special ed student. I have a March 10th perspective for special education. So I have a very personal, committed interest to special education.

That is one reason we continue to see the Republicans have done very well. Look at the chart. The Republicans were in control the 5 years prior to our control in 1995. The President proposed increases of 4 percent, .3 percent, .1 percent, 5.8 percent. We have given double digit increases every year.

For the prior years to the Republican control, spending went from $1.5 billion to $2.3 billion. In that 5 years is an $800 million increase. When we took over, spending went from $2.3 billion to $5.4 billion. We have more than doubled the spending of special ed in those 5 years.

So we have made some great strides, some great progress in funding a program. Look what it compares, again, to what happened when the Democrats were in control. From 1988-1994, they had total control of the White House and Congress and barely increased spending of special ed.

Now they want to undermine the entire budget process to try to score some political points when, in reality, they are kind of Johnny-come-lately. We are the ones who are doing such, I think, a good job. We can use more money. As the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Chairman Goodling) has been advocating for years, we need to take up the full responsibility to 40 percent. And we are making great strides in that.

I urge my colleagues to put education for children with disabilities before tax cuts for the wealthiest Americans. Support the DeLauro amendment and help all of our children and all of our families.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Goodling), the chairman of the authorizing committee.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Chairman, my only regret, as I have this institution, is that in the first 20 years I sat there in the minority trying to make everybody understand that the thing that is driving local school districts up the wall.
more than anything else is the fact that we are only sending them about 6 percent of the 40 percent we promised them in excess costs to educate special needs children.

Let me review, however, the last 5 years. In 1995, President Clinton, with the leadership of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER), The President asked, in 1997, for $2.6 billion; the final appropriation $3.1. The President asked, in 1998, for 3.2 level funding; he got 3.8. Level funding means that he cut in his budget request, because the increased numbers that came in to special ed, as well as inflation, of course, meant it was a cut.

In 1999, again he sent a budget up here cutting IDEA. At a Christmas function, I asked him if he realized he was cutting IDEA. He said they were putting a lot of money in IDEA. I advised him that he was cutting it with the budget request that he was sending up. Fortunately, under the leadership of the gentleman from Illinois, not his 3.8 in 1999 but 4.3 billion.

He cut it again in his fiscal year 2000 budget, again asking for level funding, which is a cut because of the increased numbers that have come in to special education, as well as the costs of living increases. But thanks to the leadership of the gentleman from Illinois, he did not get that cut down to 4.3. He got an increase to $4.9 billion.

Again, in this budget, he has requested 3.91 and under the leadership of the gentleman from Illinois it is 5.4.

These increases are dramatic. We have doubled the amount that we have been sending in the last 5 years. We do have a long way to go, but, oh, my, I am glad these born-agains have now understood that the greatest problem facing local school districts is our unfunded mandate in special education.

So I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) for the dramatic increase over the President’s 1997 budget request. Those are big bucks. I thank him, and all the school districts thank him as well.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 seconds to just say to my colleagues who spoke, that the President of the United States is not offering this amendment. This is my amendment. This is our amendment.

It was just several weeks ago when the Republicans offered a resolution on this floor to fully fund IDEA, and we are just trying to get there from here. That is what this amendment is about.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. Lee).

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of this amendment to strengthen special education, and I thank the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) for introducing it.

Special education students have particularly acute needs which begin early in childhood. We know that the right attention can make an enormous difference in children’s lives and impact their future. Teachers’ aides are needed to provide one-on-one support. Counselors can help disabled children follow often very difficult paths through childhood, adolescence and into adulthood.

Right now schools are forced to make terrible choices. They can put limited funds into special education and deny other basic needs, or they can neglect those children and try to meet the basic needs of other children. Those are choices our schools should not have to make.

Last month the House overwhelmingly passed the IDEA Full Funding Act, so why are we not appropriating the funds to meet the needs of some of our most vulnerable children? This is not right.

I support the Delauro amendment to increase special education funding without denying other vital programs. Our children must be our national priority, not huge tax cuts for the wealthy.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE), a member of the authorizing committee.

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

Mr. CASTLE. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Chairman, just for 2 seconds I wish to indicate to the gentlewoman that I know it is not the President offering the amendment, but she missed my point. For 20 years I sat here trying to get her side to do something about nothing.

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

Mr. Chairman, I alluded to this earlier, but I think it is very important to understand where we are with respect to spending on education in terms of both political parties.

Basically what this chart shows is a period of time starting with 1990 as a base year that shows the years of 1991 through 1995, in which there was a Republican President and there was a Democrat president. We also had a Democrat Congress during that period of time. It shows what all these expenditures are.

The important thing to understand in all this is that the average increase during that period of time was 6 percent in K through 12 spending. Six percent is K through 12. It includes Goals 2000, school to work, ESEA, and vocational education. For a total of a $32.9 percent increase.

In that year, in that particular election, Republicans took over control of the Congress of the United States. And that year is the same one, with the same Democrat President who was President during a couple of those years before, has been average annual increases in K through 12 education of 8.2 percent. Six percent versus 8.2 percent, or an overall increase of 48.2 percent.

Now, I say all this because we had a whole evening last night, a whole discussion of the rule last week as well as discussion today in which the basic message has been that the Republicans are sacrificing education because, A, they do not want to spend or, B, they want to give tax cuts to whomever, the wealthy or whomever it may be. The bottom line is that we do show that Republicans have done more for education in 5 years while in control of the House and Senate, in this Congress, than in any other 5-year period of time, probably in the history industry of the Congress of the United States of America.

Now, I will be the first to say that there is a presidential influence, and there are many other things which are out there, but this is not a Congress which has exactly shirked its responsibilities with respect to K through 12 education.

I am a total believer that that is, of all the programs that we have that could help people, K through 12 education is the one that could help the most. I also believe it is a State and local responsibility, but there is some Federal responsibility. We see it in IDEA, we see it in title I and in a variety of programs that we need to support here, and I believe that we are supporting them.

I am going to borrow the chart of the gentleman from Florida for just a moment, which also shows something else, and that is where we have gone with respect to the subject of this amendment in that special education funding. It shows a tremendous increase by dollars and by percentage since Republicans have taken over control of the Congress of the United States. The very subject matter of this amendment.

This amendment, by the way, is empty. This amendment will probably be stricken down on a point of order. The bottom line is that Republicans have come through on the funding for special education.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, how much time is remaining?

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman from New York (Mr. OWENS) has 6 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) has 6 minutes remaining, and has the right to close.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 seconds.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Chairman, the gentlewoman before the House this year is not what has been done in the past but, in fact, it is not what it is we are going to do in this year. The majority party may have been on the right side of the issue in the past; this year they are on the wrong side. We need to deal with the surplus that we have and take care of children’s needs today.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. OWENS), a champion of education.

Mr. OWENS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Chairman, the gentlewoman from Connecticut is to be...
congratulated for speaking on behalf of the overwhelming majority of the Members of this House, the 421 Members who voted to follow the wisdom of the head of the Committee on Education and the Workforce and increase the federal education commitment, let us have a smaller tax cut and only, instead, have a $500 million commitment.

Let us go all the way and let us realize that the big issue that has been repeated here over and over again is that there is more money for education if my Republican colleagues will yield on their stand against a tax cut and increase the commitment, let us have a smaller tax cut and let us dedicate 10 percent of the surplus to education. That is reasonable. Ten percent of the surplus this year and 10 percent of the surplus for the next 10 years will solve the funding problems for the Federal Government with respect to education.

We now only contribute 7 percent. Of the total education bill each year, the Federal Government takes responsibility for only 7 percent. Seven percent is too little. That is a Stone Age, a Neolithic approach. We need more Federal assistance to education at the local level. The Federal Government is now where the money is. We have a $200 billion surplus for this year, and we will have a $200 billion surplus for the next 10 years. Let us dedicate 10 percent of that. We can put part of it into school construction, 5 percent, and another 5 percent can be used for special education and teachers. Ten percent of the surplus is our answer to all of these problems.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I yield

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, we mentioned Nate from Minnesota. When he entered the first grade, his parents told him he had severe mental retardation. School officials, using testing funded by IDEA, found Nate actually had an extremely high IQ but had serious learning disabilities. They made accommodations for his needs. He graduated from high school and went on to college. With support from his family and school and services through IDEA, he has a very bright future.

I hope that Members of the House will take that into consideration in the future, because it is very important that we meet the needs of these special students.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY).

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Florida has said that we are trying to break the budget process. The majority party has already obliterated the budget process.

Last year alone, the majority provided $40 billion worth of budget gimmicks to hide $40 billion worth of spending in the budget.

With respect to special education numbers that have been cited on the floor, let me simply state the facts. Under the Reagan and Bush presidencies, in nine of the 12 years, the Congress provided more money for special education than President Reagan and President Bush asked for.

When the Republicans took over in 1995, they tried to provide $400 million less than the President provided in special education. And it has only been in the last 2 or 3 years that they have had a road-to-Damascus conversion.

With respect to the overall education numbers cited by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Delahunt) as all that chart shows is that he is bragging about the fact that his own party lost the budget fights with President Clinton the last 5 years. Because if you take a look at what you tried to do before President George W. Bush tried to change your mind, you tried to cut in fiscal 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, and now this year, you have tried to cut a total of over $14 billion from the President's education budgets.

And then you have the gall to come to the floor and show what you have provided. You provided it after the President dragged it through the room. I know; I was in the room for the last 5 years. I was the Democratic negotiator. And each year he had to drag it through the room. He is not able to do those numbers up for education so you could finally do right by America's children.

So let us not hear any more hurrah about either budget responsibility on your side or about how dedicated you are to education. You are the party that started out your stewardship here by trying to wipe out the Department of Education.

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

Mr. EDELSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. Lowey).

Ms. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, just this Monday I met with the Superintendent of Schools in Lynbrook and the Chair of their school board, and they expressed to me the urgency of mainstreaming youngsters in their community. They have been so successful. But it costs money. They had a quadraplegic student who costs them $100,000 a year. And because they have been so successful, they are attracting other youngsters.

It is because of the leadership of this administration that we are in a time of great prosperity. This is the time to respond to the urgent need in education.

I applaud the leadership of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Goodling). And that is why I am so puzzled. Frankly, I do not get it. On May 3 the House passed by an overwhelming bipartisan vote of 421-3 a bill calling for a $2 billion increase in 2001 and full funding by 2010.

Even with an additional $1.5 billion provided by the DeLauro amendment, we will still be providing only 17 percent of the national average per pupil. Please, we should be supporting the DeLauro amendment on both sides of the aisle to move forward on our commitment.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. TIAHRT), a member of the committee.

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman for yielding me the time. Mr. Chairman, I think that we should commend the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DeLauro) for bringing up a very important issue. Special education is the largest area of expenditure in the Department of Education. It is the top priority for the largest school district in Kansas, headed by Superintendent Winston Brooks. They have found themselves all over the State of Kansas trying to fund special ed by taking money from other programs that are very important. So I think that we should focus on special education.

I am disappointed that this amendment was not within the guidelines so that we could do it. Let us do it on a point of order, as is my understanding. But I think that we should continue our efforts through the course of this bill and as we progress further in this session to try to focus our efforts by getting the appropriate funding for the Department of Education special education portion.

If we look at the amount of money that gets spent right here inside Washington out of the budget the Department of Education gets, about 35 percent does not even get outside the beltway, it is spent right here in Washington, D.C. So if we can direct the money for special education specifically to the school districts, then it will free up some of their money, they will not be wasted here in Washington, D.C., and those students that truly need help are going to receive it.

At the local school district level, it gives them the opportunity to fully appropriate funding for their average student and the other students. But those with special needs are going to get the help from Washington if we can focus our resources here.

There are several amendments that will follow. The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Ryan) and myself have one where we are going to have, under the appropriate guidelines, taking some money from a program that has grown dramatically, take a small portion of that and move it over toward special education to help us achieve our goal. I hope that Members of the House will take that into consideration in the future, because it is very important that...
$1.5 billion is to cut back the size of that tax cut for the wealthy by 20 percent. In that case, we can in fact meet the needs of youngsters with serious disabilities. We are in an era of surplus. It is one thing to say we are in an era of deficit, but we have no excuse not to move to fully funding the IDEA program, as we said on the floor of this House on May 3, 2000.

Let us put our money and our resolve where our mouths are.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the remaining time.

Mr. Chairman, the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) and others on her side of the aisle would have us believe that this amendment and the other amendments that they have offered would have something to do with tax cuts versus spending, that in these amendments there contains a transfer of money from the tax side to the spending side.

Let me say that those are not contained in these amendments. In fact, they controlled this House for 40 years. There was never a time ever when we could transfer money under a procedure in the House from tax cuts to spending control.

Now, that may be quite understandable, Mr. Chairman, because I do not think anytime during that 40 years they ever proposed to cut taxes, ever, once.

But there is no element in any of these amendments, including this one, of moving money from tax cuts to spending. It simply is a figment of their imaginations and does not exist under the rules and never did.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I am worried about misinformation. I am worried about people not committed to the truth. And I think at least three of their theme amendments, this being one of them, tried to get people to believe that the majority party is not supportive of special education or funding for biomedical research or providing young people the opportunity to get a higher education through Pell Grants.

Nothing could be further from the truth. We have been the champions in each of those areas. They have been the followers. And yet, each of these amendments wants to add more money irresponsibly outside the budget process to say that they are somehow the ones that have taken the leadership on this. They have not. We have.

We have plussed up Pell Grants higher than the President every time. We have plussed up special education much higher than the President every year. We have plussed up funding for biomedical research to the National Institutes of Health higher than the President every year. We are in the process, through our initiative, of doubling funding for NIH.

Do not believe these theme amendments. They simply are passing along misinformation. It is time that we looked at our whole society, our whole political process, what is on the Internet, what is happening to the truth in this process.

The truth is being lost. It is propaganda. It is false propaganda. These amendments, all of them, are false propaganda.

**POINT OF ORDER**

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Does the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) insist on his point of order?

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment because it is in violation of section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. The Committee on Appropriations filed a suballocation of Budget Totals for fiscal year 2001 on June 8, 2000, House Report 106-660.

This amendment would provide new budget authority in excess of the subcommittee suballocation made under section 302(b) and is not permitted under section 302(f) of the act.

I ask for a ruling from the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Does any Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order because the House of Representatives rules dictate that, unfortunately, the budget priorities of the majority will shortchange our youngsters and, in fact, tax cuts ought to go to working middle-class families.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The point of order is conceded and sustained.

Are there further amendments to this section?

**AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. BASS**

Mr. BASS. 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 No. 7 offered by Mr. BASS:

Page 53, line 17, after each dollar amount, insert the following: "(increased by $200,000,000)."

Page 57, line 14, after the first dollar amount, insert the following: "(reduced by $200,000,000)."

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of Monday, June 12, 2000, the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. BASS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. BASS).

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

Mr. Chairman, the amendment I have before my colleagues now is an amendment that they are going to be able to vote on, an amendment that will increase funding for special education by $200 million.

Now, we have heard plenty of arguments last week about how important it is to fully fund special education. Well, here is our chance to up funding in this appropriation from $500 million to $700 million.

Where does the offset come from? It comes from a program called GEAR UP. Now, GEAR UP is a new program that was started in 1998, and its purpose is to encourage children at a young age to pursue a college education.

However, similar programs already exist. The Talent Search program in TRIO provides grants to schools and academic institutions and so forth to provide counseling for young people wanting to go on to college. The Upward Bound Program in TRIO provides similar services.

Let me read to my colleagues what the Oakland, California Chronicle had to say as recently as June 3 about GEAR UP: "Consultants hired to provide college preparatory programs for thousands of Oakland middle school students paid themselves but spent only a fraction of the money meant for the children," the Chronicle has learned.

"One of the consultants was fired, and the third resigned when Federal education officials overseeing the 5-year $14 million grant became suspicious. According to documents and sources familiar with the case, the beleaguered Oakland School District had $2.8 million to spend in the school year, the first year of the program, to help 3,500 seventh graders through their graduation in 2005. But by April, those in charge of the grant had budgeted just $386,000 mainly on their own salary benefits, and transferred $2.8 million to Oakland's GEAR UP. Now, GEAR UP is a new program that was started in 1998, and its purpose is to encourage children at a young age to pursue a college education.

The students who were supposed to benefit from the grant saw just $157,000 of that money in the form of a chess club, computer lab, and some math workshops, according to the records."

Now, this is a new program. I point out that the TRIO programs in this budget are receiving a $35 million increase above the President's request, which is $115 million above last year.

My friends, let us add $200 million to special education. Let us do it by reducing funding for a program that has questionable results and is already funded, in essence; its functions are in the TRIO program. Let us, please, support my amendment.

Mr. OBEY, Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment, and I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Chairman, let me simply say that, again, we are all in support of special education on this side of the aisle but not at the expense of taking away educational opportunity for kids who need it just as much.

The difference between TRIO and Talent Search is that the program the gentleman seeks to cut tries to identify children at a much younger age, sixes, seventh graders, and puts them on the right course so that they understand, number one, that there is such a thing as a college education.
structure between the child and the family so that they understand that financial aid will be available to them. There are a lot of families in this country who never dreamed that they could afford to send their kids to college. This is one of those programs around that helps. It intervenes at an earlier age than the other programs mentioned by the gentleman. That is why the budget increases for programs such as TRIO are irrelevant. What we are trying to do is intervene at an early enough age so that the trend of minority students getting less higher education than they were 5 years ago.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Ford).

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, we have heard a lot of speakers talk about tax cuts and perhaps using a little bit of their tax cut to pay for some of these initiatives. The gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. Bass) is a good man, but for the life of me I cannot understand how he could be opposed to a program which takes entire groups of kids, classes of kids whom early in life many of us would suggest because of the dire economic conditions and social conditions they may face may have a more difficult time getting to college than perhaps some of their cohorts.

Study after study shows that high-achieving students from low-income families often face different challenges. It amazes me to hear the gentleman from New Hampshire and some of them suggest that we have another program that addresses this problem, because I do not think we can have enough programs to address this problem. Mr. Chairman, I say that understanding that the Federal Government cannot go out funding each and every program, but we offered tax cut after tax cut. I voted for the estate tax reduction. I believe that funding of special education is a new program. The TRIO program is a new program. The GEAR UP program is a new program that was offered, has a real offset. We debated earlier about the importance of special education and how it is critical and both sides support special education. Now we have an opportunity to actually increase it by cutting a program that is of questionable merit and has not got a proven track record. Let us put the money where it is most important.

In my State alone, the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga received over $200,000 to help identify entire groups of classes to bring them through high school and to help them go to college. The numbers show as the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Goodling) knows, that a young person’s ability to earn over a lifetime increases by $600,000 with an opportunity to go to college, $300,000 at Dyersburg State Community College and $650,000 at Memphis City Schools.

I ask my colleague from New Hampshire, and perhaps we can engage in a colloquy, to explain to me why not, if we can do it for wealthy Americans, we ought to be able to do it for poor children in this Nation.

Mr. Chairman. I support my amendment. I think, as the gentleman from Tennessee has pointed out, it is a question of priorities. I think this GEAR UP program is a troubled program. It is a new program. The TRIO program already funds it. I urge support of my amendment.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. Andrews).

Mr. Andrews asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the Bass amendment. Many people learn about how to get on the college track at home at the kitchen table from their mother and their father. But there are a lot of children, a lot of young people in this country who do not have someone sitting at the kitchen table who has been to college. GEAR UP is about giving that young man or that woman someone to talk to about that issue. It should be given a chance to work. The TRIO argument, frankly, is irrelevant. This is a different program with a different set of parameters.

I agree with my friend from New Hampshire that wants to fund more special education. I would support a $200 million increase in special education. We could pay for it by eliminating less than 2 percent of the tax cut that his budget resolution put forward in this House. That is the way to pay for it, not choosing between education programs. That is the right way to do this and it would be paid for in that way. We should all join together and oppose this amendment.

Mr. BASS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. Miller).

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the gentleman’s amendment because this amendment is the first time I have seen a proposal that the gentleman put forward that is of questionable merit and has not got a proven track record. Let us put the money where it is most important and flows directly to the school districts to help the most needy kids.

I commend the gentleman for having a real amendment, not a rhetorical one that is going to be kicked out because of a point of order.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Hinojosa).

Mr. HINOJOSA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment. I am astounded that we are even debating the elimination of funding for a program as critical as GEAR UP. Although it is a new program started

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only last year, it has had phenomenal success in my congressional district. It offers a solution to raise the graduation rate of many of the Hispanics. As Members know, it is only 70 percent that graduate, compared to 92 percent for the Anglo-Saxon student. It is impossible to ignore that and GEAR UP is one of the solutions. GEAR UP is designed to enable more young Americans to stay in school, study hard and take the right courses to go to college. Is that not what we are ultimately trying to do - prepare for college. Of course, there is a program that reaches out to those kids. I ask my colleagues to all stand up and vote against this amendment.

Mr. BASS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, I simply say that I believe the $250 million more for special education will have an impact in every school district in this country, every family in this country, every school board, every teacher, and most importantly every student who is coded and part of the IDEA program. Now, this is an opportunity to have an impact and to make a difference.

Mr. BASS. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote, and pending that, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Rehabilitation Services and Disability Research

For carrying out, to the extent not otherwise provided, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Assistive Technology Act of 1998, and the Helen Keller Center Act, $2,776,803,000: Provided, That notwithstanding section 105(b)(1) of the Assistive Technology Act of 1998 ("the AT Act"), each State shall be provided $50,000 for activities under section 102 of the AT Act.

Special Institutions for Persons with Disabilities

American Printing House for the Blind

For carrying out the Act of March 3, 1879, as amended (20 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.), $13,000,000.

National Technical Institute for the Deaf

For the National Technical Institute for the Deaf under titles I and II of the Education of the Deaf Act of 1986 (20 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.), $54,000,000, of which $6,000,000 shall be for construction and shall remain available until expended: Provided, That from the total amount available, the Institute may at its discretion use funds for the endowment program as authorized under section 207.

Gallaudet University

For the Kendall Demonstration Elementary School, the Model Secondary School for the Deaf, and the partial support of Gallaudet University and the Institute of the Education of the Deaf Act of 1986 (20 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.), $89,400,000: Provided, That from the total amount available, the University may at its discretion use funds for the endowment program as authorized under section 207.

Vocational and Adult Education

For carrying out, to the extent not otherwise provided, the Perkins Vocational and Technical Education Act and the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act, $1,718,600,000, of which $1,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2002 and of which $923,000,000 shall become available on July 1, 2001 and shall remain available through September 30, 2002, and of which $781,000,000 shall become available on September 30, 2002, and of which $560,000,000 shall be for technologically controlled vocational institutions under section 117: Provided, That of the amounts made available for the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Technical Education Act, $4,600,000 shall be for tribally controlled vocational institutions under section 117: Provided further, That of the amounts made available for Adult Education and Family Literacy Act, $32,000,000 shall be for national leadership activities under section 211 of the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act: Provided further, That of the amounts made available for the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act, $10,000,000 shall be for national leadership activities under section 211 of the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act.

student financial assistance

For carrying out subparts 1 and 3 of part A, part C and part E of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, $30,198,000,000 (reduced by $48,000,000), which shall remain available through September 30, 2002.

The maximum Pell Grant for which a student shall be eligible during award year 2001-2002 shall be $3,500: Provided, That notwithstanding section 401(g) of the Act, if the Secretary determines, prior to publication of the payment schedule for such award year, that the amount included for Pell Grant awards in such award year, and any funds available from the fiscal year 2000 appropriation for Pell Grant awards are insufficient to fund all such awards for which students are eligible, as calculated under section 401(b) of the Act, the amount paid for each such award shall be reduced by either a fixed or variable percentage, or by a fixed dollar amount, as determined in accordance with a schedule of reductions established by the Secretary for that purpose.

Amendment No. 17 offered by Mrs. LoweY

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, as the designee of the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The amendment is considered as amended.

The question was taken; and the House proceeded with the amendment, all points of order are reserved.

Pursuant to the order of the House of Thursday, June 8, 2000, the gentleman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) and a Member opposed each will control 15 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY).

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

My amendment would add $300 to the maximum Pell Grant for a total maximum award of $3,800. As we all are aware, the cost of a college education has been increasing faster than the rate of inflation, putting college out of reach for many Americans.

The Federal Government has had a role in helping students gain access to college since the GI bill in 1944. Financial aid has evolved over time into a safety net of programs that have made college possible for generations of other limited English proficient populations: Provided further, That of the amount reserved for integrated English literacy and civics education, half shall be allocated to the States with the largest need for such services and half shall be allocated to the States with the largest recent growth in need for such services, based on the best available data, not to exceed $50,000,000 for each State.

The hope because of GEAR UP. I ask my colleagues to all stand up and vote against this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The question is the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. BASS).

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

Mr. BASS. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote, and pending that, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 51B, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. BASS) will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

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Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I thank my chairman, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER), for yielding me the time.

Mr. Chairman, once again, we have one of these so-called theme amendments. It is not going anywhere, but it is to try to score some political points to try to show that Republicans are not really the big supporters of this program, but they are. Well, once again, it is not going to work. It is just like with special ed.

Special ed, the Republicans have been the big supporters of the special ed over the years; and since Republicans have provided the increase for special ed go up much, much faster than when the Democrats controlled it.

And once again, under Pell Grants, Members find Republicans have strongly supported Pell Grants for the past 5 years. Just as this chart shows, back in 1991 and 1992, the maximum Pell Grant was $2,400; then it dropped down to $2,300 for the first 2 years of the Clinton administration.

Look what the Republicans have done since the Republicans took over, we are going up to $3,500 now, Johnny come lately. The Democrats say, hey, we want to even increase it more. They always use this argument, oh, my gosh, tax cuts. Last week we did pass tax cuts and one-third of the Democrats, and I congratulat them, one-third of the Democrats supported it. So I guess they are one-third of the Democrats that was punished for controlled capital gains. Oh, my gosh, capital gains help the rich. Capital gains is one reason we have a surplus.

When we cut capital gains, we increased the revenue to the Federal Government. We talk about tax cuts on the Spanish American War, tax on telephones. Luckily the Democrats support that one. Marriage penalty, they talk like they support getting rid of the marriage penalty, and we should take care of that.

So the thing is let us talk about specifics. The Committee on Ways and Means handles tax cuts. We are in an appropriated, this is spending. Appropriations follow-up with a budget resolution. The budget resolution, of which a majority of Members of this House and a majority of the Members of the Senate passed earlier this year, tells us we have to live within our means, and that is exactly what we are doing right now.

Now, we talk about this issue of Pell Grants. I am a former college professor. I taught college at Louisiana State University, Georgia State, University of Illinois, and I have worked with lots of students. I know the importance of financial assistance to students.

It is very important that we provide the most opportunity for every kid to go to college. It is an investment in our future; yet this bill does not provide the maximum grant to $3,800. That is a big increase. The maximum to $3,500 as the President requested. This is good news but it is still not enough. A $200 increase in Pell equals less than the cost of one semester's required books for a full-time student. The Pell funding in this bill is simply inadequate to meet the costs of higher education for today.

The authorized ceiling for these grants is now $4,800, a full $1,500 above this year's appropriated level. The real dollar value of a maximum Pell award has declined 18 percent since 1975.

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

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Does the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) claim the time in opposition?

Mr. PORTER. I do, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) for 15 minutes.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida, (Mr. MILLER), a valued member of our subcommittee.
The Lowey amendment is a step in the right direction for the future, and I urge its adoption.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM), a very valued member of our subcommittee.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I was a teacher and a coach both in high school and in college. I can talk articulation agreements. I also know the value of assisted education. The gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK), a leader in education.

We are embarrassed to admit what the Committee on Education and the Workforce has established as an appropriate grant for those who qualify. We are not handing money out to students who come into the office and say they would like to have assistance in going to college. To complicate the formula, a process in which an analysis is made about the need of each specific student.

The monies that we are talking about add on to the $300 is based upon a very, very strict analysis of the need of that particular student. And the Congress has already said in its authorization that that maximum ought to be $4,800. And we are only talking about $3,800 today. We have to meet this challenge.

Look at what we are doing. We are bringing in 200,000 foreigners to come in and beef up our high-tech industry. High-tech industry is supposed to be the future of this country, the future of the world; and we are not meeting the challenges of higher education.

We talk about our young people needing to be encouraged to go to high school, not to be a dropout, to go on further to achieve their college aspirations. Many of them are too poor to be able to go; many of them come from families where not a single child has gone to college. So to steal from them this small amount of money, $300, which could lift them up, give them the opportunity to go to college, to me, is an obligation of this country, as wealthy as it is, as prosperous as it is.

I strongly support the Lowey amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Does the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM) claim the time of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER)?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. TIAHRT), a great supporter of education.

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Chairman, it has been good for education to have Republicans in control. Under the direction of the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman PORTER), we have improved the important programs; and education has done very well, and Pell Grants is one of those programs.

Under the Democrats' control, prior to the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman PORTER) taking over, Pell Grants were stagnant in their funding levels. It actually shrank a little when the Clinton administration took over. But under the leadership of the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman PORTER), in the last 5 years, we have increased the funding for Pell Grants by 50 percent. It is a very good program, so I want to commend the gentleman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) for bringing to our attention the importance of Pell Grants so that we can talk about how, under Republican control, Pell Grants have done very well.

There has been some confusion on the floor about the relationship between this education funding bill, appropriations bill, and tax relief. There is no tax provisions in this bill, but there is an increase to education. In the last 5 years under Republican control, education has grown faster than the rate of inflation.

The important programs have been highlighted and have also grown. So let us not be confused by this talk about tax relief and education, because Republicans have emphasized the need for good programs, like Pell Grants, like special education, and have increased the funding dramatically.

So when we consider this bill and this amendment, I think that we should remember that it has been very good for education in America, especially for in the classrooms, those people trying to get into college; it has been good to have Republicans under the White House.

And I am very pleased with the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Chairman GOODLING) and his Committee on Education and the Workforce and the gentlewoman from Illinois (Chairman PORTER) and the Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health, and Human Services and Education, because they have emphasized programs that have been efficient and that worked well and more fully funded those.

So let us not be confused by the arguments about tax provisions, and let us focus on the needs of our children and the improvements that the Republicans have made.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. OLVER).

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Lowey amendment. Slowly, but surely, we are shifting the higher educational financial aid system away from low-income working families who need it the most. We all know that college costs are skyrocketing and that these costs are particularly burdensome for working class and minority families trying to send their first child to college.

Pell Grants are the one program specifically designed to help these low-income students get their foot in the door of a college or university. Since 1980, adjusted for inflation, tuition has more than doubled, while the value of the maximum Pell award has dropped by 25 percent.

So I do not buy the Republican argument that we have done enough financial aid for needy kids. None of us should be that naive. And I am very pleased by some, including Governor Bush, that says, well, if they cannot afford school, let them just take out loans. For a low-income family, particularly one that...
has never sent a child to college, the prospect of taking out $15,000, $30,000, or $50,000 of loans is often unthinkable. That option is simply not in the cards. In many cases, if the family cannot afford the tuition bill, these kids simply do not go to college.

So I support the modest Lowey amendment to raise the Pell Grant by $300 to $3,800 a year. A yes vote on this amendment sends a message that Congress is willing to give the neediest, hard working kids an extra boost into college. As I have said, the Department of Education is willing to give the neediest, hard working kids an extra boost into college. As I have said, the Department of Education is willing to give

To face the challenges of the future, we must increase the funding for Pell Grants. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) for her leadership and courage in bringing this issue up for debate, and urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support the Lowey amendment.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time. Mr. Chairman, I would like to urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to do the right thing, to support this amendment. I have heard my good friends say live within our means, do the right thing. I heard other good friends on the other side of the aisle saying this is just an exercise. This is just politics.

I just wish my good friends were with me at Westchester Community College just a few weeks ago talking to the students who are benefiting from student aid. One of them was in tears. She desperately wanted to be a teacher. Now, maybe it is hard for people on the other side of the aisle to understand that this young woman could not put together the $2,500 she needed to pay her tuition. She just could not do it, and she is just trying to figure out how we could respond to these problems. It seems to me that we have to get beyond the politics, get beyond the partisan politics and focus on what are the real needs. You cannot say that a tax cut is irrelevant. You are saying there is a limited pot of money. Well, in my judgment, at this time of such prosperity in this country, at a time when people are in need and they are struggling, you just got to do about the huge debt overhang that kids have when they leave college, he said, and this is an exact quote: "Too bad. That is what loans are; they are to be paid back. There is a lot of money out there. You are just going to have to pay it back, and that is just the way it is."

That is a "let them eat cake" attitude, and we do not subscribe to it. I urge the House to recognize the wisdom of the amendment.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING), the chairman of the authorizing committee.

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

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Chairman, appropriations for Pell Grants have increased by 24 percent under the leadership of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER). The maximum Pell Grant has gone from $2,340 to $3,500, again an increase of almost 50 percent under the leadership of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER). 237,000 more students receive Pell Grants. For fiscal years 1987 to 1995, when the appropriations were written by the other side, the maximum Pell Grant increased by an average annual rate of 1.4 percent. Under the leadership of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER), that annual average rate is 7.1 percent.

In addition to funding, the funding for work study has increased by 52 percent under the leadership of the gentleman from Illinois and would increase much more if we had not gotten into this community service business and set up all those bureaucracies. All of that money could have gone into work study, and the college student could have done the public service work.

Funding for Supplemental Education Opportunity Grants has increased by $70 million. Funding for TRIO programs has increased $115 million, for a total of $760 million. The Perkins capital contributions are level funded at $100 million, but the cancellation fund has been increased to $40 million. Aid for institutional development has increased by $95 million, for a total of $380 million, and that will assist hundreds of institutions with their efforts to improve academic instruction, in technology upgrades and institutional management.

Yes, Mr. Chairman, the students at the colleges and the universities today and the proprietary schools say, Thank you, Mr. PORTER, for making higher education a priority during your reign, and the students who wish to be college and university students and proprietaries also say, Thank you, Mr. PORTER, I will be able to realize my dream, thanks to your making higher education one of the priorities in your leadership.
the opportunities of a good life in the United States, not only must we support IDEA, which helped those disadvantaged kids, to give them the opportunity to reap the rewards of this society; but it seems to me that we have a responsibility to do what we can to get as close as we can to the authorized level.

That is why I offer this amendment. These youngsters work two and three jobs. They are not just depending on public assistance. Let us support this amendment. We believe that every education for every young person is extremely high priority. We believe that every dollar spent on education is saving from inflation, and the access we are trying to get for more kids often is lost in higher costs and higher tuition.

Mr. Chairman, I would say to my colleagues that we have made this a high priority. I would say that we have made it a higher priority than the President year after year. This amendment does bring the responsibility of an offset and simply raises the spending in the bill. It is not in order, as all the rest of these amendments are not in order. It shows no responsibility for limits on spending that all of us must observe.

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

Mr. Chairman, one of the matters that the other side has conveniently failed to address, and both the gentleman from Massachusetts and my colleague from Wisconsin failed to address it as well, is the fact that what we are attempting to do by increasing funding for Pell Grants is to get more access for more young people of modest means to get a higher education. One of the difficulties is that every time we raise the Pell Grants, the colleges and universities across this country raise their tuition expenses, and we only no new access. So simply raising the money, unfortunately, does not get us greater access. In fact, as one of the speakers said earlier, education inflation has outstripped the increases that all of us have strongly supported in Pell Grants. We really ought to all be concerned about this trend.

Now, I would say to the gentleman offering the amendment, our bill increases student financial aid by $763 million, an increase of 8.1 percent. That is about what we have been trying to do every year. That is a 6 percent real increase: a large increase. We are, obviously, concerned, as you do not have to be, with the bottom line. Now, budgets are meant to give limits. Limits are something that my colleagues in the minority paid no attention to for years and they are not paying any attention to those limits today. For the 30 years that they controlled the House, they spent as if there were no limits. They spent the Social Security reserve, all of it. They spent us into huge deficits, some years $393 billion, until finally the American people said, "We don't think you ought to be running our economy any longer. You are not responsible."

So here we are again. You are offering no limits, no restraint with the budget. You will not even recognize it, even though it is adopted by both sides of the House. Unfortunately, somebody has to be responsible. We are trying to be responsible.

We have met the President's goal in raising funding for Pell Grants. In some years we have exceeded the President's suggested funding level on the maximum grant. We put this at an extremely high priority. We believe that young people across this country who want to go on to a higher education ought to have that opportunity. Kids of modest means need that kind of support.

All of us ought to be concerned about the fact that this money is just absorbed in our education system. There seems to be a responsibility of an offset and simply raises the spending in the bill. It is not in order, as all the rest of these amendments are not in order. It shows no responsibility for limits on spending that all of us must observe.

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For carrying out, to the extent not otherwise provided, the Department of Education Organization Act, including rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and hire of two passenger motor vehicles, $382,934,000.

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

For expenses necessary for the Office for Civil Rights, as authorized by section 203 of the Department of Education Organization Act, $71,200,000.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For expenses necessary for the Office of Inspector General, as authorized by section 212 of the Department of Education Organization Act, $34,000,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No funds appropriated in this Act may be used for the transportation of students or teachers (or for the purchase of equipment for such transportation) in order to overcome racial imbalance in any school or school system, or for the transportation of students or teachers (or for the purchase of equipment for such transportation) in order to carry out a plan of racial desegregation of any school system.

SEC. 302. None of the funds contained in this Act shall be used to require, directly or indirectly, the transportation of any student to a school other than the school which is nearest the student’s home, except for a student requiring special education, to the school offering such special education, in order to comply with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. For the purpose of this section an indirect requirement of transportation of students includes the transportation of students to carry out a plan involving the reorganization of the grade structure of schools, the pairing of schools, or the clustering of schools, or any combination of grade restructuring, pairing or clustering.

The prohibition described in this section does not include the establishment of magnet schools.

SEC. 303. No funds appropriated under this Act may be used to prevent the implementation of programs of voluntary prayer and meditation in the public schools.

SEC. 304. networks filtering.—No funds made available under title III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to a local educational agency may be used to purchase computers used to access the Internet, or to pay for direct costs associated with accessing the Internet, unless such agency or school has in place, on computers that are accessible to minors, and during use by such minors, technology which filters or blocks—

(1) material that is obscene;

(2) child pornography; and

(3) material harmful to minors.

(d) DISABLING DURING ADULT USE.—An administrative entity, or other authority may disable the technology described in subsection (a) during use by an adult, to enable unfiltered access for bona fide research or other lawful purposes.

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a local educational agency, secondary school, or school system, from filtering or blocking materials other than those referred to in paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of subsection (a).

(d) DEFINITIONS.—

(1) MATERIAL HARMFUL TO MINORS.—The term “material harmful to minors” has the meaning given such term in section 231(e)(6) of the Family Educational Rights andPrivacy Act.

(2) CHILD PORNOGRAPHY.—The term “child pornography” has the meaning given such term in section 2256(1) of title 18, United States Code.

(3) MINOR.—The term “minor” has the meaning given such term in section 2256(1) of title 18, United States Code.

(e) SEVERABILITY.—If any provision of this Act is found invalid, the remainder of such section and this Act shall not be affected thereby.

T H E CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk reads as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 186 OFFERED BY MR. RYAN OF WISCONSIN

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

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

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 186 offered by Mr. Ryan of Wisconsin.

Page 64, after line 6, insert the following:

SEC. 306. The amounts otherwise provided by this title are available by decreasing the amounts made available under the heading “DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION—EDUCATION REFORM” for the 21st Century Community Learning Centers, and by increasing the amounts made available under the heading “DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION—SPECIAL EDUCATION” for grants to States, by $300,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of Monday, June 12, 2000, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Ryan) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I recognize the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Ryan).

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, in short, my amendment that I bring forward is an amendment to make special education a priority by increasing the funding for IDEA by $300 million and by reducing the 21st Century Learning Centers by the same amount, an appropriation which was $650 million.

My reason for offering this amendment really comes down to the promise made to special education students and their parents and teachers by the Federal government. When Congress passed the IDEA law in 1975, we did so with the stipulation that the Federal government would fund 40 percent of special education and the State governments would fund 60 percent of special education.

Sadly, that is not the case today. This new law from 1975 on amounts to an unfunded mandate being placed upon our local school districts. It is a law where every single dollar in local school districts being chased to fund this unfunded mandate comes at the expense of every other local resource decision allocation made in our local school districts.

This funding formula right now stands at 12.6 percent, meaning the Federal government is funding 12.6 percent of IDEA, where it promised in 1975 to fund 40 percent. It is a huge funding shortfall, which is a large unfunded mandate being placed on our local schools.

Last month the House passed legislation authorizing the IDEA Grants to States program, which is where the bulk of the IDEA funding comes from. It is $7 billion. Many voted in favor of this legislation. However, the underlying appropriations bill being debated here provides $5.49 billion for IDEA.

As I mentioned earlier, the increase for special education will only be $300 million, a decrease in 21st Century Learning Centers. This is a program that was created by a Washington, Steve Gunderson, in 1994. The purpose of this program at that time was to allow local communities in rural areas in Wisconsin and the chance of using the facilities, the libraries, the computer systems in high schools and other areas where those kinds of facilities do not exist.

Well, this program has gone well beyond its original intent to the point where, Mr. Gunderson has said, if we examine both the Department’s public policy for this program and its allocates of funds, we discover little of the legislative intent.

This program has grown in function and in funding beyond the scope of why it was created in the first place. Beyond that, Mr. Chairman, this program has grown 800 times in 5 years, from $750,000 to $600 million in this budget year’s budget, an 80,000 percent increase in just years. Last, the program is unauthorized. This program has had no IG reports, no GAO reports, no reports discovering whether or not this program is using its money wisely.
Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of the Ryan-Tiahrt amendment. It is clear today in strong support of this amendment. Forty days ago this very body stood up and by an overwhelming vote of 421–3 passed H.R. 4055, the IDEA Full Fund Act stating this Congress' commitment to fully funding the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. Many of my fellow colleagues joined me at this podium and asserted our responsibility to live up to our promise to our school districts. Additionally, last May we passed H. Con. Res. 84, again by an overwhelming vote of 413–2, which urged Congress and the President to give programs under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act the highest priority among Federal elementary and secondary education programs. The highest priority.

The legislation increases IDEA funding by $500 million from FY2000 funds, continuing the Republican Congress' record of consistently adding money to the IDEA program. I commend Chairman PORTER for his drastic increase in IDEA funding from 13 percent to 25 percent. It is under his and Chairman Goodling's guidance that we have stepped up our efforts to help local school districts comply with IDEA mandates. However, even this great increase is still about $1.5 billion short of the 40 percent funding we promised to our school districts. This is a good bill that will improve our nation's schools. I just believe that we have an opportunity to do even more to ease the burden IDEA has placed on school districts.

My home state of Kansas can expect to see a quarter of the promised $69 million this year for IDEA mandates. Anyone who has spoken with school officials in their districts knows just how costly IDEA and the other mandates have become. While school districts are forced to rob Peter in order to pay Paul, I think it meets the priorities of this House as was voted on just last May, I would ask the Members to support the Ryan-Tiahrt amendment.

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to other places where these programs should be implemented. This amendment would cut over $260,000 in one system alone. That is Passaic, New Jersey. I ask for the defeat of this amendment.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, the reason this bill is here is because 15 million kids go home every day to an empty house because so many of them have two parents working outside of the home. That is why we are providing after-school centers.

If this amendment passes, we will be ignoring the fact that most of the juvenile crime in this country occurs between the hours of 3 o'clock in the afternoon and 7 in the evening. We will be ignoring the fact that this amendment would cut back by 27 percent each and every one of the grants that now serves some 3,000 centers in the United States.

If we take a look at the way this program works that the gentleman is trying to cut, 28 percent of the kids who are participating in these after-school activities have been identified as kids with disabilities.

In the original need, if we want to measure it, just recognize the fact that there are 2,200 communities which have requested that we provide a total of $1.3 billion in assistance for after-school centers. The agency has been able to fund only 310 new grants. That is not enough to meet the problem.

I would suggest to the gentleman, I appreciate where he wants to put the money, but where he wants to take the money from is a tremendously bad idea. If Members care about youth discipline, if Members care about crime, I urge rejection of the amendment.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

A few brief points. This program goes vastly beyond its original intent, even stated by the author of the program.

Two, even with this amendment, after-school programs will be vastly increased. Even with this amendment, in fiscal year 1999 there is a $100 million increase.

Number three, it really comes down to an issue of local control. If we vote to fully fund IDEA and get as close to that goal as possible, we are voting for any one helps local school districts, because we are voting to put those dollars in the hands of local education decision-makers. It is a vote for after-school programs. It is a vote for local control.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM), a member of the subcommittee.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, Members do not do what the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) and my colleagues, have worked for after-school programs, not just baby-sitting, but to make sure there is education going on. I laud that from both sides.

Alan Bersin is the Superintendent of Schools in San Diego. I support him 100 percent. He is one of my champions. He is a Clinton appointee on the board, and before now he was superintendent.

If we really want to help special education, we are losing thousands of good teachers that just want to teach in special education. But there are trial lawyers that are using and abusing the schools and forcing many of these teachers out.

This is an area where we can come together and work to actually enhance special education, instead of having trial lawyers take all the money that we are trying to help with that.

I laud my colleagues on the other side for supporting the after-school program, offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING).

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. All members.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 518, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN) will be postponed.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The question was taken; and the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) seek to claim the time in opposition?

Mr. PORTER. I do, Mr. Chairman. The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. The amendment would cut over $260,000 in one system alone. That is Passaic, New Jersey.

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

Mr. Chairman, the Ready-to-Learn television program was created by the Improving America's School Act of 1994. It was intended to support the first national educational goal of Goals 2000, that by the year 2000 all American children be ready to learn for school.

The Ready-to-Learn television program authorizes the Secretary of Education to award grants to enter into contracts or cooperative agreements with nonprofit entities to develop, produce and distribute educational non-instructional television programming and support materials.

The target age group is pre-school and elementary age children. In the past, it has gone to a collaboration between the U.S. Department of Education and the Corporation of Public Broadcasting.

We are transferring money from one Federal agency to another.

We are not against funding quality educational television programs. This vote is not a referendum on the validity of spending $16 million on the Ready-to-Learn television program. This vote is about prioritizing our limited educational dollars as we go. Meeting the direct need of our local districts should be our first priority.

Labor HHS also increases the Corporation for Public Broadcasting's budget by an additional $15 million, as requested, for a total of $365 million. That does not include the $16 million.

Special education has been chronically underfunded. In 1975, Congress passed the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

The Ready-to-Learn television program basically supports two shows, Dragon Tales and Between the Lions. Cutting the Ready-to-Learn television program does not cut Sesame Street, Mr. Rogers' Neighborhood, Teletubbies, Barney, Arthur, Theodore Tugboat, Noddy, Zoom, or any of the programs children watch.

We need to prioritize our dollars. We need to vote for special education. I ask for support for this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) seek to claim the time in opposition?

Mr. PORTER. I do, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. The amendment would eliminate all funding for the Ready-to-Learn TV program and puts the money into IDEA State grants.

Now I just indicated on the last amendment that we have made IDEA State grants a high priority in our bill. We increased it up by half a billion dollars this year. I am not sure if a lot of Members understand why the gentleman would target the Ready-to-Learn service that serves 132 public television stations in 46 different States, including his own.
Ready-to-Learn TV currently provides a minimum of 6.5 hours of non-violent educational programming each day. The number of participating stations across the country has grown from 10 stations in 1994 to 132 in the year 2000, reaching 90 percent of American homes.

In addition, two new daily children's educational programs, Dragon Tales and Between the Lions, and two parenting initiatives, have been developed as a result of this project.

The program was recently reauthorized as part of both the House and the Senate ESEA bills.

I believe that while the gentleman has a very wise intention to continue to increase IDEA funding, we have certainly done a far better job in this area than the President has suggested in his budgets, which are after all political documents. Nevertheless to zero out this effective program that is subscribed in almost every State in the Union, in every one of our public television stations, seems to me to be unwise. I would oppose the amendment.

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

Mr. GARY MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I commend the chairman for his work on IDEA. He has done a commendable job, and this is in no way to impugn his efforts in that direction, but we have a limited amount of funds. We have to say when a child spends a little over 4,000 hours in front of a television before they start school, does the Federal Government need to fund an additional $16 million each year for Dragon Tales and Between the Lions when we need to prioritize our funds?

The money should go to the classroom. This is reasonable. It is established by offsets. We are not trying to drag do not exist and we are just saying we have made a promise to fund special education. We have not complied with that promise. We have left local districts underfunded. This is a small amount of money, $16 million, but when we are dealing with monies that are not available it can be a large amount of money, and I ask for support of this amendment.

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) control 2 minutes of my time, for the purpose of yielding time.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ANDREWS) is recognized for 1½ minutes. Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) for yielding me time.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment and in support of the position expressed by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY).

I think one of the most effective ways to reduce the need for special education is to improve reading skills for very young children. $16 million for a program that reaches every corner of the country is a very modest, and I believe very wise investment.

Many of the special education problems in our schools are actually misidentified because they are reading problems. They are children that are struggling in school because they never built the building blocks of reading skills in the early ages.

Now getting children to a quality pre-K program is a noble goal. It is something I believe we ought to do, but for many families it is an impossible goal. It is much more possible for the family and the children to gather at the appropriate time in front of a television and begin to pick up some of those skills in the privacy of the home. This is a very small investment in a very great need, and I believe that the amendment is misguided. It is certainly wise in trying to add to special education but reducing the need for special education is what we get when we invest in reading.

I oppose the amendment.

Mr. GARY MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, it is interesting the concept that government must provide quality television. It is the first time I have heard an argument maybe children should come home at night and watch TV instead of do homework. I think dollars belong in the classroom. When we have a shortage of dollars and we have made a commitment and a promise to special education classes that we are going to fund them, and we have you in here with an argument that we need to provide more television time for children at home rather than an opportunity for them to learn in the school is a different argument, an argument I am unaccustomed to hearing.


There are a lot of sponsors in this country looking for an opportunity to sponsor good television shows. We argue against tobacco companies for advertising and encouraging young people to smoke. Obviously, advertising works. Sponsors will put their money where it works. If money works in good television shows for young people, they will sponsor those shows. But when we are dealing with the government having to fund television and when we have special education fundings that should be provided for and we are not providing for them, that is not a very good argument. I think we need to put our money in the classroom, put our money where our mouths is and support this amendment.

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

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM).

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman from California is recognized for 1 minute.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, once again I find myself up here in support, and I would say to my colleague, the ranking minority member on the committee, in the regards to Archie the Cockroach, which I have right here, in this bipartisan support against this amendment, children do watch too much television. They are going to watch television. If we look at the violent and the things that are out there, I want my children watching something that is going to improve their literacy, that is going to improve their knowledge on education, especially for those who are going to enter kindergarten. This has been proven the case.

If we were talking about some of the other programs, yes, I would support this, but in this particular case I reluctantly oppose the gentleman’s amendment. In the spirit of Archie the Cockroach I support the gentleman’s position.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

This amendment robs Peter to pay Paul, and will put the Ready to Learn program that serves as an educational tool for millions of school age children.

The sole PBS station in my home city of Jacksonville provides quality educational, cultural, and information programming services that directly affect the quality of life of my constituents. They have been doing a tremendous job of providing top notch outreach and programs with the limited Ready to Learn funds they receive. They are partnering with the local public library and children’s commission to provide outreach and training to underserved communities, and have been recognized by the county school systems Teen Parent Program for providing outstanding service to young mothers. All of this with a meager $12,000.

Unbelievable to me that we can stand here on the House floor and talk about tax cuts while we strip funds from our PBS stations. I agree that we need more funding for special education programs, but not at the expense of a program that serves millions of young children.

I ask my colleagues to do the right thing. Oppose this amendment and save these valuable funds.
The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. GARY MILLER).

The question was taken; and the Chairman pro tempore announced that the noes had it.

Mr. GARY MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote, and pending that, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 518, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. GARY MILLER) will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word and yield to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY).

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) said before that Democrats are deficit hawks without limits, and that is why the deficits got out of control. I was really puzzled by those comments.

Mr. Chairman, I would like the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), our ranking member, to clarify for the record that statement.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I would not do this but because we have repeatedly heard the statements that it is the uncontrolled spending of the Democrats that have caused the deficits, I want to repeat a little history lesson.

This graph shows that at the end of World War II our national debt, as a percentage of our total national income, was more than 100 percent because we fought World War II first and thought about paying for it afterwards. If we had not done that, Hitler flags would be flying all over the world.

That dropped under a succession of Presidents, Republican and Democrat, until the debt was down to about 23 percent of our total national income. Then it stalled out between, say, 1973 and 1979 with the two energy crises under President Ford and President Carter.

President Reagan got elected. The Congress passed his budgets which doubled the defense spending on borrowed money and which cut taxes by very large amounts at the same time. As a result, as the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HORER) pointed out last night, the Democrats are operating as a part-time, 23 percent, of our total national income and in all other ways. We added over $4 trillion to the debt, and it was pushed back up to above 50 percent of our annual national income.

Since that time, the President has recommended budget changes and the economy has resurrected itself at a remarkable rate, and at this point we are rapidly on our way to eating into that debt both as a percentage of our national income and in terms of its overall dollars.

What we have been doing the last 18 years, we have been spending the last 18 years trying to eliminate this debt bubble that was caused by the irresponsible spending of the President and the Congress under the Reagan administration.

President Bush signed a budget agreement that began the downturn in the President's last budget package through the Congress by one vote in both houses, which substantially reduced that debt.

So all I would say, in response to the gentlewoman, is that I will never again listen to any lectures on the other side of the aisle about being responsible in terms of spending and debt, because we have spent the last 18 years trying to get back to a budget which is reasonably in balance, and thankfully we now are. So the issue is not what happened yesterday but what we ought to do tomorrow. We think that since we have moved from an era of deficits to an era of surpluses that not all of those surpluses should be used for tax cuts; that some of them should be reserved to deal with Medicare, with education, with health care, with child care, and that is what we are trying to do in these amendments.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for her question.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM).

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I am not going to bring Archie out this time. Mr. Chairman, in the spirit of Archie, I have got to oppose the statement of the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY).

First of all, the proof is in the pudding right here today. The Democrats controlled this House and Senate almost exclusively for 40 years. Spending is controlled within Congress, not the President of the United States. We sent him the bills.

The President in every one of his budgets, not many Democrats ever supported it, nor Republicans. We brought it up to show how ridiculous it was. It was a political document. I would say in the spirit of Archie, Republican Presidents have done similar things.

But the proof is in the pudding right here today. No matter what we put as a mark within the balanced budget, within a budget frame, they want more. They want more and more and more. Just like they have in every single one of their appropriations bills, every single time, which drives up the debt.

For 40 years, did they have a balanced budget? Absolutely not. They had $200 billion deficits as far as one can see. Welfare reform, which limited their spending, welfare, they spent trillions of dollars in just dumping more money into it. Sixteen years is the average. Now we have people working, bringing home a paycheck instead of letting the children see them bring home a welfare check. Billions of dollars of revenue in, and not the Democrats when we talk about policies that increased.

President Kennedy, along with Ronald Reagan, recognized that tax refunds to the American people, they are going to go out and buy a double cheese, double fry burger, or a car or buy real estate; and that money is going to turn over. That revenue is going to provide tax money to the general fund. That has always been the case. Mr. FORD said, yet, my colleagues on the other side, tax increases, look at 1993 in the tax increase. Then we have eliminated many of those tax increases on the American people. Look what has happened to the economy. But they cannot help themselves increasing taxes, and then every dime out of the Social Security Trust Fund they spent and put in IOUs, which drove up the debt over $5 trillion.

People are opposed no more. Let us put it into a lockbox. Guess what, we are paying off the debt by the year 2012. Forty years they had to do that. We have been in leadership for 5 years. Look at the difference.

The point of the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) is almost laughable, because in every single appropriations bill we bring up, except for defense, watch my colleagues try and increase spending above a balanced budget.

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

Mr. PORTER. How much time is remaining, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I would just say to the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM), I appreciate the talk. I was elected in 1996. But in 1996, I voted against the tax bill that the Congress, there were those on the other side of the aisle who suggested it would cause unemployment to rise, interest rates to rise, and the economy to move in the wrong direction.

But if I am not mistaken, 8 years ago, the DOW was at 5,300; it is now three times that amount. We had a $390 billion projected deficit for last fiscal year. We are now running $380 billion plus surplus. According to the front pages of the newspapers around the country, those projections are conservative.

I appreciate the gentleman from California trying to take credit. I think there is a lot of credit to be given here, as entrepreneurs and innovators deserve a lot of it as well. But to suggest that we are at fault here, I think, is somewhat of a misnomer.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) will further yield, the fact is that we can spend it and get a return.

The gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FORD) is my friend, and he knows that. One can spend this any way one wants.
But increasing the taxes on the American people does not stimulate the economy. Not operating under a balanced budget does not.

Those taxes that Democrats supported without a single Republican vote, and supported by the Social Security tax. We have balanced the budget. We brought revenue in with welfare reform. We saved Medicare. We put Social Security in the trust fund. Those are the economic stimulus that I think have stimulated the economy, not a tax increase.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) will further yield, I would just contend that we all deserve a little credit for that.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Are there further amendments?

AMENDMENT NO. 203 OFFERED BY MR. SCHAFFER

Mr. SCHAFFER. 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 No. 203 offered by Mr. SCHAFFER:

Page 64, after line 6, insert the following:

SEC. 2. poke otherwise provided by this title are revised by decreasing the amount made available under the heading "DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION--EDUCATION RESEARCH, STATISTICS, AND IMPROVEMENT" for the research activities, and by increasing the amount made available under the heading "DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION--SPECIAL EDUCATION" for grants to States, by $10,356,700.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of Monday, June 12, 2000, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAFFER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAFFER).

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

Mr. Chairman, I ask for favorable consideration of the amendment I have offered. What that amendment does is shifts approximately $10.3 million toward the Individuals with Disabilities in Education Act funds, special education as we know it.

Mr. Chairman, this House has acted three times in recent months on establishing for ourselves and for the country a priority of fully funding the Individuals with Disabilities in Education Act. It was initiated in the first session, about a year, a little over a year ago, where 413 of us said that this is the highest priority in the Department of Education.

Let me reemphasize that, because the funds I am shifting come from the Office of Education Research and Improvement and some research expenditures; I might also add, the same funds that the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER) proposed to move $25 million from...the Individuals with Disabilities in Education Act.

That is a priority for some clearly, but I would submit and deny anyone to challenge my statement that IDEA is the highest priority established by this Congress. I say that because 413 of us voted for those exact words, that the fund I am proposing to increase by $10 million is the highest priority that we have.

So I do not want to get into the debate of whether the shifts are coming from a priority, only whether it is true that we are shifting funds from a lesser priority to a higher priority. I think when viewed within that context, I hope that the numbers will be similar on this amendment that those who supported that priority a little over a year ago.

Now, just a month ago, we passed a similar resolution where we suggested that we would fund this year's IDEA to the tune of $7 billion. Well, we have not really done that. We have added, I think, a half a billion dollars, which is a billion and a half short of where we promised the American people we would be headed. In fact, in that resolution, the schedule is lined out right in the bill itself. Mr. SCHAFFER was right to look at it. It was H.R. 4055. It says right here, in 2001, we will authorize for appropriations $7 billion. We are a billion and a half short of that, despite the heroic efforts, I might add, of the chairman and others. Also, I believe that IDEA is a high priority.

I am here to make a case that it is, in fact, the highest priority. When we make the promise to the American people, not once, not twice, but in fact three times, then we ought to fulfill that promise and make a stronger effort. I am suggesting at least to the tune of $10 million how we might be able to do that.

Then, finally, in the budget resolution, which just passed days ago, we assumed at least a $2 billion increase in fiscal year 2001 over the current fiscal year as part of our commitment to get to 40 percent of full funding, the congressional promise to the Individuals with Disabilities in Education Act.

Mr. Chairman, I urge favorable adoption of my amendment.

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

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY).

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Chairman, we spend billions of dollars of taxpayers' money on education. We spend it on programs with various groups in the education community promoted as being good ideas.

We spent a fraction of that amount to actually determine what works and what does not. Each Member brings to this floor his ideology, his biases, his prejudices. Once in a while, maybe a few facts. But the fact is that, without education research, we are flying blind.

We are spending the taxpayers' money blindly, and we are more likely rather than less likely to put it in the wrong places.

That is why I think the amendment is wrong and should be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAFFER) has 1 1/2 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) has 2 minutes remaining and has the right to close.

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

Mr. Chairman, I would like to address a couple of points. One, it was said that this amendment cuts most of...
the funds where research is concerned. The reality is this cuts a fraction of the funds from our research efforts, about 10 percent to be exact. In fact, much less than what was proposed by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Roe) earlier today.

Secondly, the notion that this is a reliable use of funds today is also errant in my estimation. I would point to the testimony given by a witness that was called before the Committee on Education and the Workforce by the Democrats, Dr. Robert Slavin, who was the co-director of the Center for Research on Education of students placed at risk. He says, “OERI does have a good deal of money, but very little of it is for anything like research. This must change. We can talk all we want about standards or assessment or governance or charters or other policy initiatives. But until every teacher is using better methods and materials with every child every day, fundamental change is unlikely.”

I guess, Mr. Chairman, this really is the focus of the decision I am asking us to make now. We have established for the country the high priority of getting funds to those children who have various disabilities where education is concerned.

The Supreme Court has ordered the Congress to make sure that those children have equal access to an equal education. Do not steal funds from those children for programs of questionable merit and value. Again, research funds may have some merit to some, but they do not achieve the high priority of disabled children. Please fund them first.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of the time. The gentleman from Colorado (Mr. Schaffer) is correct. What I meant to say was that most of the money involved in the gentleman’s amendment comes from the spending cut by this amendment.

I would say to the gentleman, he quoted Dr. Slavin of Johns-Hopkins. If one looks at the models contained as suggestions in the Porter-Obey comprehensive school reform legislation, half the model cited in the legislation were Federally funded including Dr. Slavin’s own model itself.

Another example, the Nation’s only Voluntary Service Act of 1973 shall be used to provide stipends or scholarships for activities authorized by part E of title II of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973, as amended, for the fiscal year 1996 and, as a result, in the failure of the authorization process, the Committee on Appropriations has basically frozen appropriating funds for CPB during that time, including today’s bill.

The CPB funding makes up approximately 14 percent of public broadcasting’s budget. Last year’s appropriations bill increased CPB spending by some $10 million and this year the bill that my friend from Illinois brought forward has another $15 million increase. With this kind of increase every year that appropriators have provided for CPB, I would argue that it leaves little room or any incentive for reform by CPB. And, indeed, they need reform.

All of us are familiar with last year’s fiasco, when it became obvious that PBS had swapped donor names with politicians for a number of years and affected thousands and thousands of members of public broadcasting stations all over the country. And while the stations ultimately apologized, it turned out it was a far more widespread scandal than anyone could have anticipated. But the fact is that this Congress, nor anybody else, has really reacted to provide some kind of incentive for CPB to look at some real reforms and some accountability for what we went on.

These were illegally shared lists of donors with Democrat campaigns. Many of my colleagues will recall that when we had the hearing in the Committee on Commerce, CPB came in and initially said that this was also shared with Republican groups. Those Republican groups turned out to be nonexistent and, in fact, this was clearly an effort by CPB to work with the...
Democrat campaigns and Democrat donors. I wrote language in last year’s satellite bill to protect the privacy of contributions to PBS and NPR stations but there was never any sanction for the violation of this public trust.

In 1998 it was discovered that senior executives at NPR and PBS had evaded a statutory cap on their pay by granting themselves bonuses of up to $45,000 a year, which gave them more pay than the Secretary of State, other cabinet officials, and Members of Congress. Rather than complying with the law, they hired expensive lobbyists to get the cap lifted. Public records show that PBS alone paid Covington & Burling $60,000 to get the cap removed.

Last year, it was revealed that PBS headquarters in Old Town Alexandria employs a professional masseuse as part of its “preventive health” program. So much for providing cultural content as part of public broadcasting.

Now, many of these NPR and public stations, and, I think, is what some of us have all been looking for to wean public broadcasting away from the Federal Treasury and the taxpayers’ money. And, indeed, the digital conversion that is mandated in the Telecommunications Act sets the possibility for public broadcasting to go digital and to have the capability, at least in part of their digital programming, to provide the necessary funding that can wean them away from this dependency on taxpayers’ dollars.

So, for that, I applaud them. I think it makes a lot of sense, if they will continue to follow through, make those kinds of changes necessary. And, in fact, as I told our worthy chairman, I support the concept of digital transition for public broadcasting. I support the money necessary, the $10 million. I wish we had authorized a program in the Committee on Commerce so we could have done exactly that, and I would have been the first to support it. Because I think it provides the magic key to separating the tax dollars from the members.

Mr. Chairman, I would ask that the 1 percent cut that we have proposed, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SHADEED) and myself, be accepted.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Does any Member claim time in opposition? Mr. PORTER. I claim time in opposition.

Mr. PORTER. I claim time in opposition, Mr. Chairman. Do I understand the gentleman’s time has expired?

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. That is correct.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2½ minutes.

If I may ask, Mr. Chairman, I have the highest regard for the gentleman from Ohio. He is an expert in this area as a member of the Subcommittee on Telecommunications, Trade, and Consumer Protection. But I think I am correct in saying that the scandal, and that is a proper designation for what happened, involved 53 public television and public radio stations. Twenty-nine were TV stations and 24 were radio grantees who exchanged or rented donor lists with political entities. Clearly, this activity should not have taken place. But it was 53 out of over 1,000 stations, and it certainly was not as widespread as the news reports first indicated.

In July of 1998, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting adopted a policy to ban such practices and worked cooperatively with Congress on a statutory prohibition, which we passed in November 1999 as part of the Satellite Home Viewers Act. A thorough investigation determined that the motives of the minority of stations who were involved in this activity were not political but financial.

Now, clearly, there was wrongdoing involved. But cutting the appropriation, or some of the funds, would surely hurt a lot of the very small stations that serve rural communities in the most isolated areas in our country. It will not provide the kind of sanction that I am sure the gentleman intends, to those smaller stations that undoubtedly were part of this process.

We have a lot of large stations and large metropolitan areas that are not dependent at all on the Federal funding. They have a small amount of Federal funding, and they can leverage those funds. We also have a number of smaller stations in smaller markets that depend very heavily upon the grants from CPB through its affiliates, and those are the ones that an amendment like this can most likely hurt. They really need the money.

So while I certainly agree that the gentleman has put his finger on something that I deplore and all Members, I would hope, deplore, the misuse of political donor lists, evidently, there further was something involved.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Obey).

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I think the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Oxley) is absolutely right. I think that we should require of every other program administrator in the Federal government, a sanction of the perfection that we demonstrate in the Congress every day. I am being sarcastic. I assume people understand that. I mean, the gentleman is suggesting that because a tiny handful of stations allowed some behavior, to exchange fund-raising lists, that somehow they ought to pay a penalty for that by cutting back on funds which will assist them to deliver programming to every American.

So I yield myself 2 minutes. Now, if I may ask, Mr. Chairman, I have the highest regard for the gentleman from Ohio. He is an expert in this area as a member of the Subcommittee on Telecommunications, Trade, and Consumer Protection. But I think I am correct in saying that, in general, the quality provided on public television is considerably less violent, considerably less ridden with sexuality than the programs that we see on any of the major networks.

I would simply say that if Members of Congress have requested from their office budgets every time we did something stupid, we would be operating on budgets of zero. So I think that public broadcasting has already paid a very large penalty for what happened. They lost the momentum of public broadcasting that had been working on for the last three sessions. They lost $15 million for DTV conversion in 1999 that was appropriated contingent upon that authorization.

So it seems to me that, while the gentleman is perfectly within his rights to offer the amendment, I think it is ill-advised, and I will urge its rejection.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Oxley).

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

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

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 518, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Oxley) will be postponed.

Are there any amendments to this section of the bill?

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill through page 84, line 17, be considered as read, printed in the RECORD, and open to amendment at any point.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the bill from page 66, line 6 through page 84, line 17 is as follows:

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U.S.C. 156-164, 180-182); including hire of passenger motor vehicles; for expenses necessary for the Labor-Management Cooperation Act of 1978 (29 U.S.C. 175a); and for expenses necessary for the Service to carry out the functions vested in it by the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, $37,500,000, including $2,500,000, to remain available until expended.
For making benefit payments under title XVI of the Social Security Act for the first quarter of fiscal year 2002, $10,470,000,000, to remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, including the hire of not more than $5,380,000, for audit, investigatory and review activities, as authorized by the Inspector General of the Social Security Administration, $20,400,000.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION PAYMENTS TO SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS

For payment to the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, the Federal Disability Insurance trust funds, as provided under sections 201(m), 228(g), and 1131(b)(2) of the Social Security Act, $20,400,000.

SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS

For carrying out title IV of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977, $365,748,000, to remain available until expended.

For making, after July 31 of the current fiscal year, benefit payments to disabled coal miners under title IV of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977, for costs incurred in the current fiscal year, such amounts as may be necessary.

For making benefit payments under title IV of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 for the first quarter of fiscal year 2002, $134,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME PROGRAM

For carrying out titles XI and XVI of the Social Security Act, section 401 of Public Law 93-66, as amended, and section 405 of Public Law 95-256, including payment to the Social Security trust funds for administrative expenses incurred pursuant to section 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act, $22,791,000,000 (increased by $85,000,000), to remain available until expended.

In addition, $245,000,000 (reduced by $35,000,000), to remain available until September 30, 2002, for the Social Security trust funds for administrative expenses for continuing disability reviews as authorized by section 103 of Public Law 104-121 and section 10203 of Public Law 105-53. The term "continuing disability reviews" means reviews and redeterminations as defined under section 201(g)(1)(A) of the Social Security Act, as amended.

For making, after July 15 of the current fiscal year, benefit payments to individuals under title XVI of the Social Security Act, for unanticipated costs incurred for the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary.

For making benefit payments under title XVI of the Social Security Act for the first quarter of fiscal year 2002, $10,470,000,000, to remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, including the hire of not more than $5,380,000, for audit, investigatory and review activities, as authorized by the Inspector General of the Social Security Administration, $20,400,000.
shall be available in fiscal year 2002 only to the extent provided in advance in appropriation Acts. Funds previously appropriated to any account or contract that is obligated for services at the end of fiscal year 2000 shall be available to continue Federal-State partnerships which will evaluate means to promote Medicare benefits targeted to elderly and disabled individuals under titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, $4,944,000, together with not to exceed $26,500 for official reception and representation expenses not to exceed $2,500 from funds available for "Salaries and expenses, National Mediation Board".

SEC. 501. The Secretaries of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education are authorized to transfer unexpended balances of prior appropriations to accounts corresponding to current appropriations provided in this Act; Provided, That notice of such transfers shall be transmitted promptly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

For necessary expenses of the United States Institute of Peace as authorized in the United States Institute of Peace Act, $15,000,000.

TRIALS—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. The Secretaries of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education are authorized to transfer unexpended balances of prior appropriations to accounts corresponding to current appropriations provided in this Act: Provided, That such transferred balances are used for the same purpose, and for the same periods of time, for which they were originally appropriated.

SEC. 502. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless excepted herein.

SEC. 503. (a) No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used, other than as specifically authorized under relevant legislative relationships, for publicity or propaganda purposes, for the preparation, distribution, or use of any kit, pamphlet, booklet, publication, radio, television, or video presentation designed to support or defame legislation pending before the Congress or any State legislature, except in presentation to the Congress or any State legislature itself.

(b) No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any grant or contract recipient, or agent acting for such recipient, related to any activity designed to influence legislation or appropriations pending before the Congress or any State legislature.

SEC. 504. The Secretaries of Labor and Education are authorized to make available not to exceed $20,000 and $15,000, respectively, from funds available for salaries and expenses under titles I and III, respectively, for official reception and representation expenses; the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service is authorized to make available for official reception and representation expenses not to exceed $2,500 from the funds available for "Salaries and expenses, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service"; and the Chairman of the National Mediation Board is authorized to make available for official reception and representation expenses not to exceed $2,500 from funds available for "Salaries and expenses, National Mediation Board".

SEC. 505. (a) Purchase of American-Made Equipment and Products—In the case of the Congress that, to the greatest extent practicable, all equipment and products purchased with funds made available in this Act should be made in the United States. Provided, That notice of such transfers shall be transmitted promptly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate.

(b) Notice Requirement.—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.

SEC. 506. (a) Prohibition of Contracts with Persons Falsey Labeling Products as Made in America.—If it has been finally determined by the Secretary 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, the person shall be ineligible to receive any contract or subcontract made available in this Act as a result of such activity.

(b) Definitions.—In this section—

(1) the term "contract" means the package of services covered by an agreement or contract; and (2) the term "person" means an individual, a corporation, a partnership, a joint venture, or any other form of business entity.

SEC. 507. When issuing statements, press releases, requests for proposals, bid solicitations, and other documents describing projects or programs that will be wholly or in part with Federal money, all grantees receiving Federal funds included in this Act, including but not limited to State and local governmental officials, shall ensure the following, to the greatest extent practicable:

(1) the percentage of the total costs of the program or project which will be financed with Federal funds; (2) the dollar amount of Federal funds for the project or program; and (3) the percentage and dollar amount of the total costs of the project or program that will be financed by non-Federal sources.

SEC. 508. (a) None of the funds appropriated under this Act, and none of the funds in any trust fund to which funds are appropriated under this Act, shall be expended for any abortion—

(1) if the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest; or

(2) in the case where a woman suffers from a physical disorder, physical injury, or physical health condition caused by or arising from the pregnancy itself, that would, as certified by a physician, place the woman in danger of death unless an abortion is performed.

(b) None of the funds appropriated under this Act, and none of the funds in any trust fund to which funds are appropriated under this Act, shall be expended for any abortion.

(c) Nothing in the preceding section shall be construed as restricting the ability of any managed care provider from offering abortion coverage or the ability of a State or local government to exceed the amount that a provider for such coverage with State funds (other than a State's or locality's contribution of Medicaid matching funds).

SEC. 509. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act shall be used for—

(1) the creation of a human embryo or embryos for research purposes; or

(2) research in which a human embryo or embryos are destroyed, discarded, or knowingly subjected to risk of injury or death except when necessary to preserve the life or health of the woman in which the embryo or embryos are found.

(b) Notwithstanding any provision of law, none of the funds made available in this Act may be used for—

(1) an activity designed to influence legislation in any State or the United States; or

(2) an activity that promotes the legalization of any drug or other substance included in schedule I of the schedules of controlled substances established by the Attorney General under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802).

(c) Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, none of the funds made available in this Act may be used for—

(1) an activity that promotes the legalization of any drug or other substance included in schedule I of the schedules of controlled substances established by the Attorney General under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802);

(2) an activity that promotes the legalization of any drug or other substance included in schedule II of the schedules of controlled substances established by the Attorney General under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802);

(3) an activity that promotes the legalization of any drug or other substance included in schedule III of the schedules of controlled substances established by the Attorney General under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802);

(4) an activity that promotes the legalization of any drug or other substance included in schedule IV of the schedules of controlled substances established by the Attorney General under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802);

(5) an activity that promotes the legalization of any drug or other substance included in schedule V of the schedules of controlled substances established by the Attorney General under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802);

(6) an activity that promotes the legalization of any drug or other substance included in schedule II of the schedules of controlled substances established by the Attorney General under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802).

SEC. 510. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for—

(1) the creation of a human embryo or embryos for research purposes; or

(2) research in which a human embryo or embryos are destroyed, discarded, or knowingly subjected to risk of injury or death except when necessary to preserve the life or health of the woman in which the embryo or embryos are found.

SEC. 511. Limitation on Use of Funds for Promotion of Legalization of Controlled Substances.—None of the funds made available in this Act shall be used for any activity that promotes the legalization of any drug or other substance included in schedule I of the schedules of controlled substances established by the Attorney General under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802).

SEC. 512. None of the funds made available in this Act may be obligated or expended to enter into or renew a contract with an entity if—

(1) such entity is otherwise a contractor with the United States and is subject to the requirements of section 3738 of the United States Code, regarding submission of an annual report to the Secretary of Labor concerning employment of certain veterans; or

(2) such entity has not submitted a report as required by that section for the most recent year for which such report was applicable to such entity.

SEC. 513. Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, none of the funds made available in this Act may be used for salaries and expenses for fiscal year 2000 from appropriations made available for salaries and expenses for fiscal year 2000 in this Act, shall remain available through December 31, 2000, for each such account for the purposes authorized: Provided, That the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations shall be notified at least 15 days prior to the obligation or expenditure of such funds: Provided further, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to any funds appropriated to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or to the Department of Education.

SEC. 514. Section 5527 of Public Law 105-33, the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, is repealed.

SEC. 515. (a) DATES OF EXPIRATION.—Section 403(a)(5)(H)(ii) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 602(a)(5)(H)(ii)) is amended by striking "2001" and inserting "2005".

(b) INTRAM INTRAM REPORT.—Not later than January 1, 2002, the Secretary shall submit to the Congress an interim report on the evaluation conducted under this section.

(c) Nothing in the preceding section shall be construed as restricting the ability of any managed care provider from offering abortion coverage or the ability of a State or local government to exceed the amount that a provider for such coverage with State funds (other than a State's or locality's contribution of Medicaid matching funds).
June 13, 2000

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

H4275

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

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

The Clerk reads as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 25 OFFERED BY MR. SCHAFER

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

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, again, I understand why the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAFER) wants to increase IDEA, as we did in the bill and we have in prior bills, but I do not understand why he would want to cut out a very successful program that the majority has strongly supported over the last 6 years and has become the centerpiece of our work on job training.

There are many young people who in their home neighborhoods generally have little or no hope of participation in the prosperity of this economy. They lack the opportunity to get work experience and get ahead.

Job Corps has taken young people out of such neighborhoods and put them into a situation where they can learn skills, get a work ethic, get an opportunity to get a job, get a job, hold a job, have a family, participate in the American dream.

But the reality is that principals, superintendents, State legislators, and parents are asking us to fully fund the IDEA. And by the end of the day, I suspect that this amendment fails, as others who are proposing the funding because we believe there is a real chance for young people who otherwise are so much at risk to get an opportunity to get ahead in our society. I believe that it would be extremely unfortunate if this money were transferred.

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

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

Mr. Chairman, first of all, I reject the characterization of this amendment as one that cuts Job Corps. The reality is that this amendment shifts the funding in Job Corps that the program does not have, with essentially leaving the funding at the current level without any change. That is not a cut. That is an amendment that holds the program harmless.

Secondly, as to the value and the merit of the Job Corps program, let us keep in mind that, even with my amendment, we will still spend $1.4 billion on the Job Corps program. And that is not to mention several other job-seeking types of programs that the Federal Government funds.

I would love to offer for consideration of our colleagues and perhaps submit for the RECORD a report by Mark Wilson of the Job Corps program; and in it it finds that Job Corps is a job-training program and continues to receive increases despite serious questions raised about the program by the U.S. General Accounting Office.

There are several other findings that Job Corps has a spotty record in. In some parts of the country, it seems to work well. In other spots, it is hemorrhaging cash without producing results.

My colleagues, what we have accomplished, basically, is, if we fail to fulfill our obligation to fully fund the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to the extent that we have promised previously, we have done the following: In May of 1999, we promised about $2 billion this year for IDEA. We held the cash to the American people for special education and we said, we are going to give this money to them.

About a month ago we came to the floor here and passed a similar resolution and said, we are going to fully fund the IDEA program; we are going to give this cash to them.

Just three days ago we passed the budget resolution, where we suggested an authorization of a $2 billion increase; and, for the third time, we said to the American public, those who are concerned about IDEA, we are going to give this money to them.

And today, the point at which it is time to act is the money to those who care about special education, we are not going to do it because there are other priorities.

I will agree with those who say there are other priorities. But the fact is we have had three times to say that there is no higher priority than fully funding IDEA.

Now, this is a long-term goal; but the first installment on that payment occurred right now. We promised $2 billion this year for IDEA. The way to fulfill that mandate is to fully fund IDEA.

And by the end of the day, I suspect that this amendment fails, as others who are proposing the same that we keep our pledge, we will only increase funding by about half a billion dollars, a substantial amount, a good gesture, to be sure.

But the reality is that principals, superintendents, State legislators, and parents are asking us to fully fund the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. It has been a mandate that every school administrator has to deal with. By failure to fully fund these children who need our help and assistance and who have been promised three times and where we have been obligatory by the Supreme Court, they are being left high and dry.

I would ask our colleagues to find in their hearts to reach out and just fulfill the promises that we have made and support this amendment. It is one that I think is reasonable and modest. In fact, it does not go nearly far enough to fulfill the promises that we have made. But these are the children who need the dollars most, who have every right to an equal access to a quality education, and they are denied that because this government has foisted a mandate upon the States and upon the people in it, and it has refused to pay for its share of the cost.

This amendment moves us in that direction. I urge its adoption.

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

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.
All of that being put aside, the J Ob Corps may be a persuasive priority for some. I merely maintain that the highest priority should be those children who are in classrooms today suffering from various disabilities that impair their ability to receive a first-rate, quality education.

The reason it becomes so challenging for these children is because this Congress has mandated rule after rule and regulation and failed to put through funding. That is why the amendment accomplishes. I urge its adoption.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY).

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I would simply say that when we talk about the J Ob Corps, we are talking about young people who up to that moment in their lives are 100-percent failures and the J Ob Corps program. But the about 50 percent of those young people. That is a better batting average than Babe Ruth had.

I must say, I am amused by the fact that a few saw on the chart by one of the Members of the majority side and that chart was used to brag about how much the J Ob Corps was being increased by the majority party; and now this amendment seeks, I guess, to rip up that chart. And I would suggest maybe those speeches on behalf of the J Ob Corps that were given on the other side would have been ripped up, as well.

This is just not something we ought to do. It goes at people who have no hope without help, and I think we ought to turn the amendment down.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I would say, in closing, as the chairman of the authorizing committee just said to me, this J Ob Corps program. But the alternative is much, much more expensive both to the individual and to our society.

I believe in this program. I think it has made a difference in so many young people’s lives in this country. It is the model, I believe, for overcoming poverty and gang neighborhoods and violence and getting young people an opportunity and a chance. And God knows what this country stands for is people getting an opportunity and a chance to reach their level of achievement. If we do not provide that opportunity, we are short changing the very things we believe most deeply in.

I oppose the amendment and urge Members to vote against it.

**The CHAIRMAN pro tempore.**

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAFFER).

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

**AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. BASS**

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 7 offered by the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. OXLEY), and amendment No. 205 offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAFFER).

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment. The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

**RECORDED VOTE**

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 518, proceedings will now resume on those amendments on which further proceedings were completed and which are pending.

**SEQUENTIAL VOTES POSTPONED IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE**

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 518, proceedings will now resume on those amendments on which further proceedings were completed and which are pending. The proceedings will now resume on those amendments on which further proceedings were completed and which are pending. The proceedings will now resume on those amendments on which further proceedings were completed and which are pending.

**BATEMAN**

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. MILLER).

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Chairman, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAFFER) will be postponed.
Not voting 17, as follows:

Wisconsin (Mr. Ryan) on which further offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Ryan) on which proceedings were postponed and on which the Chair has posted further proceedings.

Amendment No. 186 offered by Mr. Ryan of Wisconsin

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on Amendment No. 186 offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Ryan) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the Chair has posted further proceedings.

Hearing the demand for a recorded vote, the Chair announces that it will reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the period of time within which a vote by electronic device will be taken on each amendment on which the Chair has posted further proceedings.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN PRO TEMPORE

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. Ryan). A recorded vote was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. Chairman, on rollcall No. 259 I was inadvertently detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "no".

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

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

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
Mr. MOORE of Kansas changed his vote from "no" to "aye.", So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 203 OFFERED BY MR. SCHAFER

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on Amendment No. 203 offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAFER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the vote was ordered by voice vote. The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 132, noes 287, not voting 15, as follows:

[Vote Roll 262]

AYES—132


NOES—287


[Names of Members Voting No]

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 132, noes 287, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No 262]

AYES—132


NOES—287


[Names of Members Voting No]
Mr. MCHUGH changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOES—105</th>
<th>AYES—110</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 182 offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. OXLEY) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 110, noes 305, not voting 19, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roll No. 263</th>
<th>AYES—110</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOES—305</th>
<th>AYES—103</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 205 offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAFER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 103, noes 315, not voting 16, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roll No. 264</th>
<th>AYES—103</th>
</tr>
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</table>
Mr. PICKERING and Mr. SHAYS changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. KAPTUR

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to strike lines 11 through 16 of page 84, section (c).

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Ms. KAPTUR:
Page 84, line 21, insert the following:

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The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) and a Member of the Democratic party.

Mr. PICKERING. Mr. Chairman, I believe the您 are correct.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, I understand the point of order, if at the end of our brief period of discussion the point of order is called, then that means our amendment cannot be offered; is that correct, or will not be voted on?

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. If the point of order is well taken, the Chair will make a ruling on whether our amendment cannot be offered; is that correct, or will not be voted on?

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, I just so understand it, if the point of order is upheld, then our amendment could not be offered; is that correct?

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois reserves a point of order.

Ms. KAPTUR. Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman from Ohio will state her parliamentary inquiry.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, as I understand the point of order, if at the end of our brief period of discussion the point of order is called, then that means our amendment cannot be offered; is that correct, or will not be voted on?

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. If the point of order is well taken, the gentlewoman from Ohio can proceed with her 5 minutes. If the gentleman insists on his point of order, at that time the Chair will make a ruling on whether the point of order is well taken.

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

Mr. Chairman, just a few days ago on May 24, this House voted to extend permanent normal trade relations for the People's Republic of China without restriction. Yet based on projections by our own government, the U.S. International Trade Commission, the approval of that agreement threatens to eliminate more than 670,000 jobs in this country, predominantly in the manufacturing area.

They estimate over 742,000 jobs will be lost. America has an obligation to ensure that critical industries who will suffer from the devastating consequences of job loss due to this deal with China.
What this amendment does is it would help meet our obligations by establishing the China PNTR transitional adjustment assistance program, or China TAA, modeled after the trade adjustment assistance that locked into place in NAFTA.

We have all seen how important that program has been with the hundreds of thousands of jobs that have been moved to Mexico. Under our proposal, workers could petition for critical reemployment services such as job training, job search, training for important employment in other jobs or careers, and certainly in many cases direct income support.

The very least this Congress should do, and I cannot understand why it was omitted from the base bill that came out of the Committee on Ways and Means, we ought to respond to the basic needs of people who want to work when their jobs disappear. If advocates for PNTR believe that America's workers will only benefit from PNTR for China, then they have nothing to fear from this amendment.

We should have a vote on this amendment. However, it is my understanding that that vote may be stricken by a point of order; and therefore, I want to ask my colleagues to join me in establishing a formal China TAA assistance program in a bill that I will drop into the hopper right after this debate today. I urge Members to join me, along with a growing list of original cosponsors, in making a stand for the workers of this country by cosponsoring this important bill and supporting this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. Pascrell), who has been such a strong voice for working Americans from coast to coast.

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. Kaptur) for yielding me this time.

Congress has made its bed and now we want some accountability as we begin to sleep with the enemy. I rise today to voice my strong support. Mr. Chairman, for the amendment offered by my friend, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. Kaptur).

When the House passed PNTR, American job loss was an issue that was merely pushed aside by those who voted for PNTR. I urge Members to join me for business interests in the low-wage Chinese workforce. Now workers are coming to me and asking what we will do in the aftermath.

With this amendment, we have an answer for those who will lose their jobs. The administration admits there will be a loss, net loss of 872,000 jobs, in America. Twenty-two thousand of those jobs will be in New Jersey. We have no program set up in that interim period when those people lose their jobs.

What are we going to tell these workers, that they have lost their job to the low-production jobs in China? That is no answer. We need to train people to move on to other jobs.

I ask that we support this amendment, Mr. Chairman.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of our time.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Porter) claim the time in opposition?

Mr. PORTER. I do not claim the time in opposition. I would reserve my point of order and ask if the gentlewoman would like to make a summation.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Lorain, Ohio (Mr. Brown), who has worked with us so much on this issue and whose district has suffered directly from job losses to both Mexico and China.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. Kaptur) for yielding me this time, and also thank her for her amendment on the Trade Adjustment Act, monies in support for the China PNTR bill.

Everyone knows our trade deficit, $70 billion and counting, with China will grow after the passage of PNTR. Ten years ago, it was $100 million. Three years ago, it passed $40 billion. Today it is $70 billion. We know it will continue to grow. Everyone also knows that the China PNTR vote will cost American jobs. It is only right when we see a plant close, we see a Huffy Bicycle plant close, jobs move to China.

Chill TV job plant closes in Ohio, jobs move to Mexico; one after another after another.

We know we must do something for those workers. Passing these trade bills, this Congress has done. It passed NAFTA in a close vote. It passed PNTR in a close vote. At least with NAFTA we had some trade adjustment assistance. We should do the same thing with PNTR.

This amendment makes great sense, the amendment of the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. Kaptur).

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

Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Brown) for coming to the floor, and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. Pascrell), and I would say that I have a sinking feeling that the Republican leadership of this House is about to call a point of order against our amendment and not permit us to pass a program to help American workers who are going to lose their jobs.

I think that is unconscionable. I have the greatest respect for the gentleman who chairs this particular subcommittee, but I know that the leadership of his party approached me prior to this vote and asked if I was really going to offer that amendment. I said, yes, we are.

I would ask the American people to know what is about to happen here. We need to help America's workers who are going to lose their jobs to China.
Mr. Chairman, I rise today and offer an amendment to protect the interests of taxpayers, as well as thousands of native students in the State of Hawaii.

Like all States, Hawaii currently receives funds under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, paying for tuition and transportation for students, but unlike other States Hawaii also receives an additional $20 million each year in addition to its allocation for the native Hawaiian education programs.

The name is misleading. I think, to say the least. The recipients of these funds are not Hawaii's native students but much of this money goes to an entity known as the Bishop Estate Trust.

It was created over a century ago to carry out the legacy of a beloved Hawaiian princess who died in 1884 and left her fortune for the education of Hawaii's native children. That was a noble mission. Unfortunately, the princess would not recognize the Bishop Trust if she were alive to see it today.

The Bishop Estate is now the richest charitable trust in the United States and the largest landowner in Hawaii. The Bishop Estate's holdings include a pair of Hawaiian resort hotels, the Royal Hawaiian Shopping Center, several assorted properties in Las Vegas, two of the largest shopping centers in Wisconsin, large expanses of timberland in Michigan and, until last year, owned 5 percent of Goldman Sachs.

In 1999, its annual revenues were $460 million, with assets that totaled an estimated $10 billion. Incredibly, this vast empire spends only a tiny share of its resources on its purpose, its only mission as given by the princess, to educate native Hawaiian children. Last year, it spent just $100 million for that purpose.

As the program 60 Minutes reported this spring, and I will quote, "What was supposed to be a tax-exempt charitable trust devoted to education was behaving very much like an international racket." While tons of cash are raking in hundreds of millions of dollars every year, the Bishop Estate was spending less than half of that on the school and serving just 6 percent of eligible children in Hawaii," end quote.

Mr. Chairman, one does not have to be from Hawaii to wonder why a $10 billion private trust needs another $20 million subsidy from American taxpayers. One does not have to be from Hawaii to wonder why the Bishop Estate is spending only a fraction of its resources on the education of Hawaii's native students.

As long as the taxpayers continue to provide this $20 billion subsidy, the estate will never reform itself. The longer Washington continues to provide the subsidy, the longer called for the elimination of these programs as part of its reinventing-government initiative. Last October, the House repealed the authorization for this expenditure overwhelmingly.

My amendment will allow us to keep this bipartisan commitment. Instead of pouring another $20 million into the account of this $10 billion private trust, the $20 million could be used to help all of America's children.

The longer we wait to take the step, the longer the Bishop Estate will continue to shortchange the native children of Hawaii. For the sake of taxpayers and Hawaii's children, I urge the adoption of this amendment.

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

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Does the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) claim the time in opposition?

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim the 5 minutes assigned to the side in opposition.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) is recognized 5 minutes.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2½ minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I listened very carefully to the words of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER). He made his whole case on the fact that his belief, an assumption, the Bishop Estate, who is the entity concerned, is being identified as the recipient of 20-plus million dollars under this appropriation act.

Nothing could be further from the truth. There is absolutely nothing in the ESEA appropriations or authorization bill or whatever that lays any assignment of the money to the Bishop Estate or the Kamehameha schools. It was that bill that came out of the full committee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Chairman GOODLING), in offering the native Hawaiian reauthorization, there is absolutely nothing in this legislation either that identifies one penny to the Bishop Estate. In fact, the money goes to scores of nonprofit organizations, the University of Hawaii, other public entities.

To assume responsibility for the education of these children who are the most deprived children in the State of Hawaii, perhaps they could be taken care of in other appropriate appropriations, but this unique legislation comes forth and has been enacted by the Congress because the Congress has recognized this certain responsibility that the Federal Government has to these native children.

We passed in 1996 an apology resolution for the Federal Government going into Hawaii, overriding the monarchy at that time, taking millions of acres of land, and appropriating it to its own use.

In order to rectify that injustice, in 1990, the Congress said we are terribly sorry about what happened in 1893. We are going to give back some of these lands to the native Hawaiian peoples. We returned land, but we did not appropriate one single dime so that the native Hawaiian people could go on these lands.

So gradually, as we looked at this deplorable situation, recognizing the moral responsibility that the Federal Government had to these children, we began to put together special legislation to take care of the most impoverished children in the midst of our State.

The reason why they are in such a desperate situation is because, when the lands were returned to Hawaii, there was in the remotest part of the territory where nobody lived, where there were no jobs, no educational opportunities. So the lands were given to them, and the children were really relegated to a permanency of poverty.

Congress has now said in its wisdom we want to make right this situation, and we are going to provide special funds to these native Hawaiians. They are no different than Native Americans. No one would repeal the Native American Act.

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

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER) has 1 minute remaining. The gentleman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) has 2½ minutes remaining.

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

Mr. ABERCROMBIE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER), all the members of the committees that have looked at this issue have decided that the justice and equity resides with this appropriation.

The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER) has been at odds with the
trustees of the Bishop Estate for some 6 years now. Those trustees are no longer in place. The argument that he has had with the Bishop Estate no longer applies. Not one single penny, as he well knows, goes to the Bishop Estate.

Why the gentleman from Ohio has this obsession to come to Hawaii, why he has the time to leave his district in Ohio and try to come to the floor of this House to act on behalf of Hawaiian children, I don't know. But I do know that his characterization to my colleagues is something that I take great offense at, because not one penny for these children is going to either those trustees or into that estate.

The people who are handling the funds that my colleagues have put forward in this bill are the University of Hawaii at Hilo, the Leeward Community College, the Maui Community College, the Kauai Community College, the Hawaii Community College, and four Native Hawaiian nonprofit organizations, none of whom have anything to do with the Bishop Estate.

Now, if my colleagues want to make this into a Republican versus Democratic issue, I am emphatically going to plead with them, do not do this. This is an educational issue that everyone in every district here can relate to on the basis of what is good for the children of one's district.

This is not a partisan issue unless the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER) is able to make it that and unless he is able to convince my colleagues against the evidence that this has something to do with the estate with which he has had an argument in the past.

Every issue raised by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER) with respect to the estate has been addressed. Every single issue now is moot.

So I plead with all the Members, Democratic or Republican here, to trust the judgment in this instance of Democrats and Republicans alike, leaders on both sides, and a plea from me and the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) that my colleagues allow us, as we do for a member in this House, to trust us as we trust them to address the particular circumstances in their districts that require congressional attention.

I ask the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER) not to make this an issue that would divide this House along partisan lines and to recognize that his arguments have been met, his arguments have been addressed.

NATIVE HAWAIIAN EDUCATION ASSESSMENT PROJECT

Kamehameha Schools assists with the development of the needs assessment and targets programming to these needs. From the 1999 report, the most severe needs continue to be school readiness, basic skills, high school completion, and college enrollment and completion. Efforts to address these needs must begin with the very young, and it must integrate the language, culture, and values of the Native Hawaiian people.

STATUS OF KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS

In May 1999, the courts appointed a new Board of Trustees for the Bishop Estate. The interim trustees have moved swiftly to approve new policies and initiatives which have already changed the direction of Kamehameha Schools in very constructive ways. The Board has held many town meetings to undertake strategic planning with all stakeholders.

The direction of Kamehameha Schools for the next 10 or 15 years will spend more on education and try to reach more Hawaiians and form more community partnerships. Another major change—giving the Hawaiian community more of a say in how the trust is run—has already begun with the strategic planning process. The Trust Board was formed from over 3,000 comments and suggestions the estate has solicited from the public since August. Kamehameha Schools currently serves 961 preschool age children, 1,000 elementary school students on three islands, and 2,482 students attending high school on Oahu. They plan to increase the education spending from $100 million annually to $159 million in the next budget. Since May 1999, the following changes have occurred:

Reorganized the Education Group, so all instructional and support programs report directly to the President;

Began leveraging of Kamehameha's resources through partnerships to expand programs;

Developed a K-3 reading program with DOE for DOE classrooms;

Expanded Pre-schools for three-year-olds;

Approved parenting program focusing on infants and toddlers.

NATIVE HAWAIIAN EDUCATION ACT OBJECTIVES

The NHEA was enacted in 1988. Its objective is to raise the educational status of Native Hawaiians (whose needs are documented below) through the provision of supplemental programs and services for curriculum development, pre-school education, gifted and talented programs, special education initiatives, and the provision of higher education. The Act was amended in 1994 and expanded to include the establishment of community-based learning centers, a curriculum development and teacher training component, and the establishment of a statewide Native Hawaiian Educational Council and individual island councils.

NATIVE HAWAIIAN EDUCATION ACT—SEVEN SECTIONS

(1) Native Hawaiian Higher Education Program

The NHEA was enacted in 1988. Its objective is to raise the educational status of Native Hawaiians (whose needs are documented below) through the provision of supplemental programs and services for curriculum development, pre-school education, gifted and talented programs, special education initiatives, and the provision of higher education. The Act was amended in 1994 and expanded to include the establishment of community-based learning centers, a curriculum development and teacher training component, and the establishment of a statewide Native Hawaiian Educational Council and individual island councils.

NATIVE HAWAIIAN EDUCATION ACT—SEVEN SECTIONS

(2) Kamehameha Talent Search

Native Hawaiian students seeking postsecondary education, who have a 2.5 GPA or better, are offered financial assistance and direction to Native Hawaiian students seeking postsecondary education—also requires a community service commitment.

(3) Kamehameha Talent Search

$303,201 program funding—competitively granted—last year served 800 public school students.

(4) Kamehameha Talent Search

assist students who may be first in family to graduate from a secondary school to enroll in postsecondary educational programs.

SAFE AND DRUG FREE SCHOOLS NATIVE HAWAIIAN SETTLEMENT ADMINISTERED BY KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS

$882,000 program funding—last year served 12,369 individuals.

(5) Kamehameha Talent Search

establish Safe and Drug Free Schools to reduce violence and substance abuse.

REP. BOEHNER PREVIOUS ARGUMENTS

During the October 1999 markup of a section of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act reauthorization, Representative BOEHNER offered his amendment to repeal the program. He stated:

His comments would focus on Bishop Estate, its mission, its history of scandal, its budget, and its potential for success with the recent reforms.

He said there are 15,000 Native Hawaiian children in Hawaii—Patsy corrected him with Census data in her testimony, stating that there are actually 47,282.

He said Bishop Estate was worth $10 billion and they own 10% of Goldman Sachs, numerous Hawaii hotels, Las Vegas casinos, and shopping centers. Kamehameha Schools' budget data reflects a net worth closer to $5 billion.

He said that the former trustees were involved in kickback schemes, mail fraud, drug use, and improper credit card use, but their biggest fault was their $1 million annual compensation. He also mentioned the continuing probe of the estate's activities by the IRS and the State courts.

He said that there are 3,200 students in Kamehameha Schools and that only one-eighth of those that apply are accepted. Patsy corrected him that there are actually 5,000 children attending Kam Schools—my statistics show there is a number of 4,444 kids.

He also made a point that the Estate should try using their interest income on educating Native Hawaiian children. That would raise the amount they spend by $400 million annually.

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

Mr. Chairman, I have great respect for my two colleagues from Hawaii. We have been involved in this fight for some 6 years. The fact is that the largest charitable trust in the United States is the Bishop Estate. Their only mission in the trust document is to provide for the education of the native Hawaiian children. The fact is that, last year, they bring from $90 million, and they only spent $100 million for the benefit of those children.

As a matter of fact, the IRS has gone in to investigate them, almost took away their tax exempt status because of the corruption in the estate. The fact is that why should taxpayers in D.C., provide an additional $20 billion to one State that other States do not get when, in fact, they have got a $10 billion trust

that has no other mission, there is no other...
use for this money than to help these children that they seek to help. Mr. Chairman, I think it is time that we end this, and I urge my colleagues to vote yes on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The time for debate has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER).

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

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

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 518, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER) will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. ANDREWS

Mr. ANDREWS. 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 No. 1 offered by Mr. ANDREWS: Page 84, after line 21, insert the following:

SEC. 518. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by title III of this Act may be used to prohibit a State vocational rehabilitation agency from counting a fully rehabilitated under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 if the person is placed in a non-integrated employment setting.

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

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. But I believe that we should leave the law as it stands today, that we should permit vocational rehabilitation decision-makers at the State and local levels to use their good discretion as to that the best placement for these citizens would be.

Mr. Chairman, the other body in report language that will accompany this appropriation bill, it says to State vocational rehabilitation agencies to count as a success a placement of a blind or visually impaired citizen in a sheltered work environment.

Now, I believe that some individuals should not be placed in a sheltered work environment. They are in fact prepared and ready for the regular private sector marketplace. I certainly believe that all individuals should not be placed in a sheltered work environment.

Mr. Chairman, I have my time and I plan to withdraw my amendment.

Mr. Porter. Mr. Chairman, I would certainly engage the gentleman in a colloquy at this point if that is his desire.

Mr. ANDREWS. Yes, Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, could the gentleman from Illinois assure me that the report language addressing this matter as I just outlined will stand in conference?

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, while I have not examined this particular issue in detail, I will tell the gentleman from New Jersey that each House's report language has independent standing with the agencies. The gentleman is correct that, unless the statements made in report language are specifically rejected by the conferees, the language of the report of the other body will stand in conference.

Mr. ANDREWS. I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER), the chairman, and his staff.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. There is no objection.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The amendment is withdrawn.

AMENDMENT NO. 198 OFFERED BY MR. STEARNS

Mr. STEARNS. 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 No. 198 offered by Mr. STEARNS: At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following new section:

Section None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to prohibit military recruiting at secondary schools.

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

Mr. Chairman, I believe that it is fitting that we address a crisis that our military is facing tonight.

Each branch of the military is facing this same problem. It is having a very tough time attracting both the number and quality of recruits needed to staff our military. The military, in fact, is suffering its worst personnel crisis since the draft ended in 1973.

My colleagues, sadly, over a thousand high schools nationwide restrict military recruiters access to their high schools. This banning keeps recruiters from its number one source of recruits, graduating high school students. The precedent has been set in the past that recruiters be given the same access to post secondary institutions as businesses or companies that are allowed to do so. For example, the jewelers that come to give the high school rings are allowed. There are lots of different companies that come in, but not our military.

This ban not only hurts our military but it also places students who may face difficulty financing college at a disadvantage from learning about the opportunities that the military could offer them in bonuses to help them with their education.

Service in the military is honorable, and we should encourage our young people to consider the possibility of serving in our Armed Services. My amendment establishes that none of the funds made available in this act may be used to prohibit military recruiting at our secondary schools. This amendment still allows for local control but permits Congress the opportunity to express the importance of allowing military recruiters access to our high school campuses. With all-time lows in recruiting for our military, Congress should make a statement tonight to encourage schools to honor military recruiters' requests for access.

For federally-funded schools to ban any access for military recruiters defies logic and, of course, patriotism.
Several school districts are banning military recruiters for social reasons. For some reason they just do not believe in the ideology of a military. So, therefore, they rob students of the privilege of hearing about the opportunities in the Armed Services.

If school board members wish to oppose the military in their private lives, of course, in this Nation, they have the freedom to do so. Ironically, they have that freedom because men and women, of course, have served in the military and have sacrificed their lives for Americans to have this freedom. But to impose their personal ideology, their views, on a federally-funded public school is not right.

The Washington Times, on May 29 this year, reported about a resolution passed by the San Francisco Unified School District during the height, during the height of the Persian Gulf War, while our men and women were putting their lives at risk. It said, “Unbridled militancy is on the rise. The last thing the United States has, in large part, been responsible for the growing national debt and for inadequate spending on education and other necessary social services.” This resolution was coupled with the school board’s decision to deny the military all access to their school campuses or student lists. School board members should take their views to the polls, not restrict access to public schools by our military recruiters.

The United States Navy missed its recruiting goal by nearly 7,000 sailors in 1998, forcing many ships to be deployed understaffed. In response, the Navy’s leadership decided in 1999 to accept a higher percentage of recruits without high school diplomas. That same year, both the U.S. Army and the U.S. Air Force also missed their recruiting goals.

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

Mr. STEARNS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I agree with the policy expressed in the amendment, and we would accept the amendment.

Mr. STEARNS. I appreciate the Chairman’s acceptance. If I could, Mr. Chairman, I just would like to finish my statement. How much time do I have remaining?

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS). The gentleman has 30 seconds remaining.

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

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, we are informed by the Secretary of Education that they have no intention of trying to prevent this kind of activity. In fact, the Secretary indicates he sent a letter urging them to emphasize the value of the military service as a post high school option.

So, since it does not really do anything that I know of, I have no problem with accepting it.

Mr. STEARNS. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Chairman, I thank my colleagues, and I conclude by saying that we should support our military tonight. My amendment helps them to gain access so that they have the opportunity to get future soldiers.

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. PAUL

Mr. PAUL. 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 No. 3 offered by Mr. PAUL:

At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following new section:

SEC. 1173(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320d-2(b)).

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of Monday, June 12, 2000, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL).

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

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

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Chairman, this amendment says that none of the funds in this appropriation can be used for implementing a universal medical identifier. It is a privacy amendment. It was in the bill in 1998 and 1999. I think it would be a good idea to have it in this year’s bill.

This comes from authority granted in the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 and it was designed to establish a medical data bank. But because many, on both sides of the aisle, have objected to this invasion of privacy to set up a medical data bank, there has been some resistance to this.

Although the removal of the authority would be the proper way to solve this problem once and for all, I think that it would be very appropriate to continue the policy of not permitting any Federal funding to be spent on developing this universal medical identifier, which by all indications would be our Social Security numbers.

Many people object to this invasion of privacy. They do not place full trust in the U.S. Congress and in the U.S. Government to protect our privacy.

Many say that this would not be an invasion of privacy and there would be some strict rules and regulations about how this medical information would be used, but that is not enough reassurance.

As a physician, I can tell my colleagues that this form of invasion of our medical privacy will not serve us well in medical care. What it leads to is incomplete and inaccurate medical records, because it becomes known to the insurance company as well as the doctor that once this information is accumulated that it might get in the hands of the politicians and used for reasons other than for medical care, I think, it could damage medical care endangered for the American people by having a medical data bank set up.

The American people have spoken out strongly in recent years about their invasion of privacy. There was a special data bank that it is an effort to do with your customer bank regulations. These were soundly rejected by the people, and I think that this same sentiment applies to the medical data bank. Also, efforts to establish a national identification card for the American people has not met with a great deal of acceptance with the American people.

So my effort here in limiting this development of a universal medical identifier is to keep the Federal Government out of this business. It is too easy for abuse of this type of information to occur. We have heard that the various administrations over the years have abused records kept in the IRS as well as the FBI. This would just be another source of information that individuals could use in a negative fashion.

I believe it is a fallacy for those who promote the setting up of a universal medical identifier and a universal medical data bank to try to simplify the process, to streamline the system, to make government more efficient, to facilitate medical research. It has also been said this could be used in law enforcement. But just think about this. If these records can be turned over without the approval of the patient to law enforcement, it really, quite clearly, is a violation of the fifth amendment of self-incrimination. So this idea that this medical bank might be beneficial for law enforcement is rather scary and something that we should prevent.

Already, under authority that was given to Health and Human Services, they have started to draw up regulations which regulate private matters, not so much the medical data bank but in other areas. The other thing that concerns me is a great deal is this medical regulations that have been proposed not only deal with the privacy of medical records that may be receiving medical care from Medicare but also in the private sector.

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

Mr. PAUL. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I agree with the policy of this amendment.
also, and we would be happy to accept the amendment.

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

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

Mr. OBÉY. I believe Mr. Chairman, I would simply like to accept the amendment on this side of the aisle. I think the gentleman is correct.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL).

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PORTER. I yield to the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to engage in a colloquy with my colleague from Illinois.

Both the ranking member of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Wisconsin, and the gentleman from Illinois have been tremendous supporters of the asthma programs under the CDC Chronic and Environmental Disease Prevention program. Members on both sides of the aisle have agreed that this program is critical in addressing the increases in asthma amongst children. Under the subcommittee's leadership last year, we were able to provide an increase of $10 million to this program. This year the total CDC Chronic and Environmental Disease budget was approved for an increase of over $21 million, bringing its overall total to $337 million. While this commitment is a wonderful step in the right direction, it is my hope that the subcommittee will continue its work in conference to assure that increases for asthma control and prevention are continued.

Asthma rates are rising dramatically across this country in all populations. Tragically, our children, in fact, are affected the most. Between 1980 and 1994, the rate of asthma incidence rose by 160 percent for children under 4 years of age. Across the Nation, 17 million Americans, 3 million of them children, are afflicted with asthma. As an asthmatic myself, I can assure my colleagues that prevention programs are vital. They teach asthmatics as well as their families how to develop strategies within the home to reduce allergens, as well as to treat the disease of asthma.

Again, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the commitment of the gentleman from Illinois to the CDC and its programs regarding asthma control, and it is my hope that the gentleman will continue to work throughout this legislative process to ensure that the issue is provided additional funding in the final bill.

In this regard, Mr. Chairman, I know it is the gentleman's last year in this body, and I want to thank him for all of his hard work. He has been critical to our Nation's health programs, and I know that all of our Members widely regard the gentleman as just having been a great champion for the NIH and for so many important areas. There are few Members who have worked so hard on areas of critical concern, like our health care system, and the gentleman has been there for us.

I also want to commend my colleague, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBÉY), for his efforts in his position as ranking member on the Committee on Appropriations. He has also attended to health programs with the utmost of integrity, and I want to thank the both of them for showing what it means to be both good appropriators as well as supporters of essential health programs.

Mr. PORTER. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Chairman, let me thank the gentleman from Rhode Island for his very kind words.

We have agreed in the subcommittee that the increased prevalence of asthma is a serious problem. My sister is a sufferer from asthma. She is in the hospital right at this time.

As the gentleman mentioned, last year we increased the CDC Chronic and Environmental Disease program by $10 million. We have provided an additional $21 million this year for all programs in this account. The gentleman can be sure that we will do our best through the remainder of the process and within budget constraints of the bill to increase funding for asthma control programs.

I will be pleased to work with the gentleman from Rhode Island on this issue.

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will continue to yield, I want to thank him and wish his sister a speedy recovery.

Mr. Chairman, the amendment that I am offering today launches a G.I. bill for teachers. It is much larger than the amendment that I am offering today, but I would like to get a start.

The amendment that I am offering today would take $25 million to start this GI Bill for Teachers. It would provide scholarships of $10,000 a year for full-time students, $5,000 a year for part-time students. Students who would be eligible include high school graduates, as well as certified teachers; and those scholarships would be available for up to 5 years for each student.

The idea is that teachers would give back to their communities in a very special way every year that they are on full-time scholarship, or 1 year given back in service for every year that they are in a turn-around school, a school that has been identified by the State as one that needs to improve its performance for its students.

The scholarship program gives the money to the States based on student population, and it has the States set up selection boards and those selections will be based on merit.

It also allows States to set up to 35 percent of the value of the scholarship to recruit teachers into critical-shortage areas so States like my own that are short of bilingual teachers or that are short of secondary school teachers in mathematics and science could set that as a special area of concern and try to recruit young people who are the best and the brightest to teach in those areas.

This is only a beginning. It would create 2,500 scholarships for young people who are committed to the profession of teaching or even for teaching assistants who want to go back to
school and get that degree to become a teacher in the classroom. I believe we have much work to be done over the next decades to improve America’s public schools, and I am very happy to be part of initiating a program like this to get started.

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

Mr. OBÉY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, there is absolutely nothing wrong with the program that the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Mrs. Wilson) seeks to promote. The problem is that the bill itself to which you would offer this amendment eliminates the guarantee that we will continue on the road to produce 100,000 new teachers in the classroom, an initiative which the President began 3 years ago.

Under the bill before us, that program guarantee would be eliminated because that program is tossed into a block grant and those funds could be gobbled up for other purposes.

Under the President’s proposal, which this committee walks away from, the gentlewoman’s own State will have to give over $34 million to assure the placement of additional teachers in the classroom.

In contrast, this proposal, laudable though it is, would, as I understand the impact of the bill, produce only about $175 million in funding for the home State of the gentlewoman.

But a more serious problem is that, while the amendment itself in terms of what it would add would do no harm, what it would cut certainly would. There are a lot of people who work in a lot of places in this country who do not worry about fancy slogans like moving into 21st century learning and living in a 21st century modern world; they simply worry about getting through the day without getting hurt. And if you look at what this amendment does, it funds this laudable program by a whopping $25 million out of OSHA.

OSHA is the agency charged with the responsibility to protect workers’ health and safety. Right now it has only one inspector for every 3,100 businesses. Of the 13,000 most dangerous non-construction workplaces in this country, OSHA was able to inspect less than 2,200 last year.

So it seems to me that the amendment of the gentlewoman, while laudable in terms of what it adds, is extremely troublesome in terms of where it gets the money, and I would say that, for that reason alone, the committee ought to turn it down.

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

Mr. Chairman, I would just add two things to my support of this amendment. The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Obey) is correct that this does have an offset, which is required in order for an amendment to be in order on the floor. But that offset only reduces the general accounts, salaries and benefits accounts, of the OSHA administration by about 5 percent. I am one of those who believes in safety in the workplace. But I also do not believe that we can inspect Quality Inn and I think there is a distinct approach that is possible with respect to occupational safety and health and that this really is a rather modest reduction with respect to OSHA.

But with respect to his other point about 300,000 increases to the classroom, we may have differences about how to administer funds, but I think we need to be fair that we are not talking about whether to increase funds for education.

I actually fully expect to support additional increases in funds for education, and that is why I got into public life is because of a concern about public education. But I have to say I would rather that those decisions be made by somebody who knows my son’s name, and I would rather that my local school district have the authority to decide whether we are going to go to full-day kindergarten or whether we are going to have smaller kindergarten classes and make those decisions even school by school, classroom by classroom.

That is the distinction between the sides of the aisle here. I can support a lot greater increases in funds for education. I just want to make sure that the quality is there and that the accountability is there and that the decisions are made at a local level.

I ask for my colleagues’ support for this critical teacher-training amendment.

Mr. OBÉY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the remaining 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, again let me say that I am perfectly willing to work with the gentlewoman to try to find funding for the program that she is talking about. But when she describes this cutback in the program that she is talking about, I am perfectly willing to work with the gentlewoman to try to find funding for the program that she is talking about.

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

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The question was taken; and the noes appeared to have it.

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

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 518, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Mrs. Wilson) will be postponed.

Amendment No. 5 offered by Mr. Andrews: At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the short title), the following new section:

SEC. 518. None of the funds in this Act may be used to make payments to a Medicare+Choice organization offering a Medicare+Choice plan with respect to which the Secretary finds the organization to be out of compliance with requirements of part C of title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395w-27(d)).

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of Monday, June 12, 2000, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. Andrews) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to the order above, the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Mrs. Wilson) offered an amendment, and the Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. Andrews).

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

Mr. Chairman, in 1997, this House enacted the Medicare+Choice Program. The idea was to give some senior citizens the ability to get extended benefits under Medicare, including prescription drugs, by enrolling in managed care plans.

There were advertisements in newspapers and on televisions across the country advertising zero premiums and very cheap premiums, and millions of senior citizens across the country flocked into the program. In my area, it is estimated that 35,000 Medicare recipients flocked to the program.

The law provided for the first 2 years of the program a substantial Federal subsidy to the Medicare+Choice Program. That subsidy evaporated at the beginning of this calendar year. As a result of that, on January 1, 2000, senior citizen enrollees in this program across the country received significant increases in their premiums.

For example, in the part of New Jersey that I represent, people who were paying nothing or $10 a month saw their premiums skyrocket to $85 dollars or $120 a month. This is a serious burden on the average senior citizen.

The way to address it is for us to bring to the floor of this body legislation that would create for the first time a real and meaningful and comprehensive prescription drug benefit under Medicare.

While we await that hopeful action, there is some repair work that I believe needs to be done on Medicare+Choice.
In my region, we have the indefensible situation where constituents are paying $120 a month in premiums for the same benefit under the same program where people who are literally a mile away living across the river in Pennsylvania are paying $15 or $20 or $25.

Now, Mr. Chairman, they are living in the same regional economy. They pay the same hospital costs. They pay the same prescription drug costs. But the difference of ZIP code separates this $135 increase and imposes unfair burdens on my constituents in southern New Jersey—a price increase that is substantially higher than that of our neighbors.

Earlier this year, I spoke, Mr. Chairman, to the leadership of the Health Care Financing Administration and asked them, as they have under statutory authority, to conduct an audit to determine whether the managed care plans in southern New Jersey are charging an appropriate rate under this program. It has been represented to me by the leadership of the Health Care Financing Administration that this audit will be done in an expeditious fashion.

But I remain concerned. The contracts for calendar year 2001 must be renewed this year by September 1, 2000. It is imperative that these audits be finished in a fashion so that adjustments can be made and contracts can be properly renegotiated. These premium increases can begin as early as the Sep-

The purpose of my amendment, therefore, is to require that these audits be done in a timely fashion so that the results can have a bearing and a significance on the contracts for the new year in calendar 2001.

It is my intention, Mr. Chairman, in the interest of cooperation to withdraw the amendment, but I would like to yield to the gentleman from Illinois so that I can hear his comments on it.

Mr. PORTER. If I may claim the time in opposition, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. PEASe). The gentleman from Illinois may claim the time in opposition.

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

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I would have to oppose the amendment of the gentleman from New Jersey. I know the gentleman is trying to make a point with this amendment and it is a valid point, but I do not think this is the right way to do it. If I understand the amendment correctly, it would shut down any Medicare+Choice health plan in the country for any reason a plan is not in compliance with an audit performed by the Department. This could be something as minor as using an incorrect calculation. I do not think the gentleman intends to start shutting down plans and leaving senior citizens without access to health care, so I would ask the gentleman if he would withdraw the amendment. I would work with him to make this a priority for HCFA and the Inspector General who is actually doing an audit of the plan the gentleman has concerns about right now.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, it is certainly my intention to accede to his request. If I may just say, there is an audit ongoing by both HCFA and the IG at this time. My interest is in expediting the completion of that audit. I would ask for the chairman’s, the ranking member’s, and the committee’s cooperation in impressing upon HCFA the importance of an expeditious completion of the audit.

Mr. PORTER. We will work with the gentleman in that regard.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that my amendment be withdrawn.

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

There was no objection.

The amendment is withdrawn.

Amendment No. 139 Offered by Mr. TANCREDO

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

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

The text of the amendment is as follows:

The amounts otherwise provided by this Act are revised by reducing the aggregate amount made available for "EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED", by reducing the amount made available for "EDUCATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION-SALARIES AND EXPENSES", by reducing the aggregate amount made available for "EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED", by reducing the amount made available under the heading "EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED", and by increasing the aggregate amount made available for "SPECIAL EDUCATION", which increase shall be available for carrying out part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, by $5,000,000, $20,000,000, $20,000,000, $5,000,000, and $30,000,000, respectively.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of Mon-
day, June 12, 2000, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TANCREDO) and a Mem-
ber opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TANCREDO).

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may con-
sume.

Today on the floor of the House we have had a number of amendments offered on the same issue. This issue, of course, is the transferring of funds from oneplace in this bill to IDEA, or the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act. They have been uniformly turned down by our Members at the point in time on which they were voted, so I recognize full well that I am here in a way perhaps as a beau geste. I believe so strongly that we should be reorganizing our priorities in this particular bill that I feel it is worth the effort to once again bring it to the attention of my colleagues. However, I would also say, Mr. Chairman, that I intend to ask for unanimous consent to withdraw this amendment at the appropriate time.

While Congress over the last 5 years under the leadership of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) increased the Federal share of IDEA to 12.6 percent, we have much further to go to reach the promised 40 percent. That is why I was so disappointed to see the underlying bill, the bill which we are debating here, includes only a $5.5 billion appropriation for special education grants to State programs, only a $500 million increase over our last year’s level.

While I commend the House Committee on Appropriations for increasing the program, it is well short of the over $16 billion level needed to reach the full 40 percent promised to States and localities and less than the $2 billion increase promised in the budget resolution. The lack of adequate funding for special education in H.R. 4577 comes even as the bill increases funding for many education programs which are inefficient and have yet to produce reliable results.

It is for this reason that I and many of my colleagues have come down to the floor today to offer the amendments to increase funding for special education which should be our first priority in the education part of this bill.

Today, I offer this amendment to increase IDEA funding by $30 million by reducing funding for the comprehensive school reform program by $20 million, and $5 million by reducing the Department of Education administration by $5 million. The amendment does not cut the comprehensive school reform program, it merely reduces the funding increase in the current bill and transfers that extra funding to special education.

In this case, Mr. Chairman, I must say that I am almost as concerned about this constant attempt, or not just attempt but accomplished fact of which these are inefficient to unauthorized programs, where now we are up to over $200 billion a year. So it does call into question the need for authorizing committees in the first place, that is, for sure, and once you recognize that this is another one of those programs, the comprehensive school reform program, it may be a wonderful program, we have never authorized this program, never from its inception. We have not the slightest idea how this program really is supposed to work against anything else. There are regulations that really the Department can operate on to determine whether or not it is doing well. It is now appropriated...
at about $170 million. That is what it is going to be in this year. It is an extremely expensive program, again, never authorized. And so we do withdraw $20 million in funding just bringing it down to last year's level.

The program was authorized at $145 million per year to help low-performing schools raise student achievement by adopting research-based, schoolwide approaches. It is important to remember that under the schoolwide program approach of title I, schools with a higher poverty rate (or more poverty) can use their regular title I funds to serve all students in the school and to change the whole school. But rather than debate all the different places from which this money is taken, I want to concentrate on the need for the Congress of the United States to live up to the commitment it made to the people of the United States when it enacted the first special education laws, because that is really where we should be focusing.

That was the mandate. We tell every State in the Nation what they must do and how they must do it. And it is an extraordinarily expensive undertaking for them that drains money away from other very important programs. And so I suppose I will be here as often as I can to make the case for us to live up to the commitment in special education, even if it means reducing our commitment to these other programs which have in the past shown absolutely no improvement.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the Tancredo amendment which would cost $20 million in funding just bringing this program down to last year's level. It is an extremely expensive program, again, and it is not in this year. It is an extension of the period to 2003.

I would like to insert at this point in the RECORD some preliminary findings of the Comprehensive School Reform Demonstration (CSRD) schools that received grants under this program between July 1998 and mid-February 1999. The Title I school sample serves as a useful comparison group to the CSRD schools.

The NLSS is collecting, for three years, information on school-level implementation of externally-developed models, Title I principals, and up to six teachers in each school are surveyed. The surveys address topics such as awareness and understanding of Reform Demonstration program and implementation of externally-developed models, Title I services, parent involvement and professional development.

These data are taken from a draft report prepared by RAND, "Comprehensive School Reform Demonstration (CSRD) Schools: Early Findings on Implementation," based on the first year of the NSLS. The draft report is currently circulating for review within the U.S. Department of Education and is expected to be formally released to Congress this summer. The data cited below highlight comparisons of CSRD and Title I schools:

**School and Student Characteristics**

Overall, CSRD schools are comparable to Title I schools as they are grade levels served and size. However, CSRD principals reported significantly higher poverty with larger minority populations. CSRD serves a mix of urban (50 percent), suburban (15 percent) and rural (35 percent) schools, but are more likely than Title I schools to be located in urban areas.

CSRD schools are more focused on turning around low-performing schools. CSRD schools (42 percent) are more likely than Title I schools to be identified as in need of improvement (10 percent). In general, the sample had been identified as in need of improvement longer than Title I schools identified for improvement in the sample.

CSRD is more focused on turning around low-performing schools. CSRD schools (42 percent) are more likely than Title I schools to be identified as in need of improvement (10 percent). In general, the sample had been identified as in need of improvement longer than Title I schools identified for improvement in the sample.

CSRD schools are serving schools with higher poverty, higher minority populations. CSRD serves a mix of urban (50 percent), suburban (15 percent) and rural (35 percent) schools, but are more likely than Title I schools to be located in urban areas.

CSRD schools are more focused than Title I schools in identifying students in need of improvement (10 percent). In general, the sample had been identified as in need of improvement longer than Title I schools identified for improvement in the sample.

**LEVERAGING TITLE I SERVICES**

Overall, Title I schools are more likely to use exclusively Title I services, such as awareness and understanding of policies and procedures, than CSRD schools.

Teachers in CSRD schools are more likely to have a parent liaison, and 40 percent of Title I schools have half or more students receiving free/reduced price lunch.

**ADOPION OF EXTERNALLY-DEVELOPED MODELS**

One of the goals of the CSRD program is to help facilitate the adoption and implementation of research-based models in Title I schools. According to the NLSS, in 1998-99, about 31 percent of Title I schools reported that they had adopted a research-based model. This baseline figure will be tracked by the NSLS over the next three years to examine the extent that CSRD may act as a catalyst for reform in Title I schools overall.

CSRD schools are more focused than Title I schools on research evidence. CSRD schools are more likely than Title I schools to report that the research evidence (95 percent compared to 88 percent) and improved student performance (91 percent compared to 85 percent) were important factors that influenced their choice of model.

Faithful implementation to a model design is often considered to be a key ingredient in successful implementation. According to the NLSS, significantly fewer (8 percent) CSRD schools reported adopting just parts of models compared with Title I schools (22 percent). Fewer Title I schools than CSRD schools reported implementing models strictly without adaptations.

CSRD schools are receiving more assistance from model developers. Ninety percent of Title I principals reported that 32 percent of principals in Title I schools implement these models in 80 percent of the CSRD schools, compared with only 52 percent of Title I schools, assistance was provided by the model developer. Model developers are considered a key ingredient in implementing reform. In 80 percent of CSRD schools compared with 53 percent of Title I schools implementing models, teachers voted to adopt the adoption of the model.

**PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

Professional development priorities. CSRD school principals were asked whether they report that their school improvement plan and standards (70 percent) were important for determining professional development activities (55 percent in Title I schools).

Sustained professional development. CSRD teachers were more likely than Title I teachers to report that their professional development activities in the areas of instruction, strategies to help low-achieving students, and other professional development activities were sustained and ongoing.

**PARENT INVOLVEMENT**

Sharing information. CSRD schools are more likely than Title I schools to share documents, including school performance profiles, parent handbooks, hotlines to parents; and all parents to participate in a school-parent compact.
Support services. On the whole, CSRD schools resemble schoolwide Title I schools with respect to parent involvement strategies with one exception—a far higher number of CSRD schools provide social support services to parents.

Parent involvement strategies. CSRD teachers were more likely than Title I school teachers to report using certain parent involvement strategies such as home visits (20 percent to 15 percent), showing parents models of successful work (82 to 75 percent), and initiating phone calls to parents (74 to 69 percent).

CONCERNS

The comparative data between Title I and CSRD schools does raise some concerns, particularly in respect of expectations of students and use of technology. Some of these differences may be due to the significantly more targeted use of CSRD funds in high-poverty and low-performing schools. Recall that CSRD schools are more likely to be identified for improvement under Title I than Title I schools in general (42 percent compared with 10 percent) and significantly higher poverty (86 percent high-poverty CSRD schools compared to 53 percent high-poverty Title I schools).

CSRD school principals are more likely than Title I schoolwide or Title I principals in general to report that standards and assessments are too rigorous for most of their students (14 percent compared with 7 percent). Twenty-two percent of teachers in CSRD schools report that standards and assessments are too hard for most of their students.

The student to computer ratio in CSRD schools is 1:11 compared to 81 in Title I schoolwide. Sixteen percent of teachers in high-poverty CSRD schools report that their students use computers daily, compared with 6 percent of teachers in CSRD schools.

CSRD principals were more likely to report that they lack training or resources to implement or sustain the reform than Title I principals in Title I schools. For example, 70 percent of CSRD principals reported lack of staff or inadequate training was a barrier to use of technology in their schools, compared to only 45 percent of Title I schoolwide school principals.

Additional findings will be available completing the second year of the NLSS report on first year CSRD findings.

COLORADO

The status of Colorado has been witness to the positive effects that CSRD has on student achievement. The response to this demonstration program has been enthusiastic from the local and state levels.—Brooke Fitchett, Consultant, Colorado Department of Education.

MAINE

"The current eleven CSRD schools are making great strides and serving as important role models for Maine's secondary education reform initiative Promising Futures; A Call to Improve Learning for Maine's Secondary Students."—Susan Johnson, CSRD Program Coordinator, Maine Department of Education.

MONTANA

"Montana is not the sort of place that usually comes to mind in connection with "schoolwide restructuring." It has a lot of rural, one-school districts, a lot of places where there are more members on the school board than students. The state has low-performance standards for its students, particularly American Indian reservations. Many of these schools face not only the usual problems associated with poverty, but also those associated with isolation. They tend to have a lot of staff turnover; one district that obtained a CSRD grant had had seven superintendents in five years. We saw [CSRD] as a wonderful chance to bring more resources to the schools with the highest rates of poverty. . . . Five of the six CSRD schools we visited are in one rural high school. Four are located on reservations, and all have high percentages of Native American children.

The award amount from $50,000 to $147,000, were made in July and October 1999, but the effects are already obvious. More administrators stayed put this fall, for one thing. Bringing members of the community in to see what their school is doing has tremendous positive impact. It's developed school- built, and been made popular in the community feel they have a stake in the plan. Schools have given teachers more planning time, and forged new relationships with tribal colleges, other high education institutions and the state education agency. Within the state agency, there is more collaboration among program offices, and there is a great commitment to professional development at the state level as a result of CSRD."

—Ron Lukenbill, Title I Specialist, Montana Department of Education.

"In the past two years, the CSRD program has helped eighty-seven schools in thirty-nine Ohio school districts to improve the quality of their educational programming. This important resource has not only enabled school buildings to implement professional practices to address individual building needs, but also strengthened the connection between the district in an effort to maximize the impact of their reform efforts. We hope to use future CSRD funds to strengthen the foundation we have built, build these schools into the 21st century, and all the children and students."

—Frank Schiraldi, Associate Director, Comprehensive School Improvement, Ohio Department of Education.

"ODE anticipates that CSRD will become the centerpiece of comprehensive school reform in Ohio. From State of Ohio Use of Appropriation for Comprehensive School Reform Demonstration Program.

OREGON

"CSRD has served as a model for an intensive, in-depth school improvement planning process. This has been a model to strengthen the Title I Schoolwide Program planning process throughout the state, and to provide a vehicle for change in schools that are in Title I school improvement status. In order to effectively design a coherent, cohesive process for these schools that is closely aligned to CSRD, Oregon has submitted a Consolidated State Plan amendment for the FY 2000 Appropriation for Title I School Improvement. Oregon proposes to combine these funds with FY 2000 CSRD funds. At the present time, it is not clear if low-performing schools will be eligible to engage in a common school improvement effort with the same '100 percent in place.'"

—Chris Rhines, Education Program Specialist, Office of Student Services, Title I, Oregon Department of Education.

"The interest of Utah schools in the Comprehensive School Improvement Demonstration program was high initially and has continued to grow in the last two years. . . . each year the quality of the CSRD plans has improved and the expectation has become more competitive."

—Sandra Johnson, Title I Coordinator, and Nancy Casillas, Title I and CSRD Specialist, Utah Department of Education.

WISCONSIN

"Wisconsin's [CSRD] program has sparked an incredible amount of interest and energy for improving Wisconsin's schools. The legislation aligns well with our school improvement framework. For example, the legislation allows schools the flexibility to identify their needs and goals, and then select a reform design based on research that addresses those needs and goals.

"Also, the legislation focuses on schools with the greatest needs, such as our Title I schools, and encourages schools to use the funds to improve our rural and urban schools, as well as between elementary and secondary school levels; and promotes a focus on Wisconsin's Model Academic Standards."

"These reform efforts in Wisconsin are not top-down mandates, but rather have been effectively initiated as a collaborative effort between teachers, administrators, and parents. We have seen schools reenergize; students have begun to achieve in the core academic subjects; a common vision and purpose developed within schools; a restructuring and reorganization of school staff, and parents and communities involved."

—Scott Jones, Director of School Improvement, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction.

Excerpts from ECS Publication entitled Comprehensive School Reform: Five Lessons From The Field, December 1999

"Comprehensive school reform is not just another school improvement strategy—it is an agenda for long-term change for today's public schools. Comprehensive school reform addresses all students, all academic subjects and all teachers. When done well, a school is overhauled from top to bottom. Adding one program on top of another is thrown out in favor of the much more difficult work of reorganizing schools, targeting professional development for teachers and principals, changing curriculum and making tough budget decisions.

"In short, comprehensive school reform transforms the way a school functions to accomplish one goal: improved student achievement for all students. Comprehensive school reform is a breakthrough that allows schools, districts and states to move beyond finger pointing and blame to real improvements in student learning. Implementing this reform strategy is not easy, however. There is nothing in the spending of money differently, sticking with an approach long enough to see results, and overcoming turf battles along the way."

—Wisconsin CSRD Evaluation Findings

The Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction's evaluation of the first year of CSRD implementation concluded that students in CSRD schools made notable gains on the Wisconsin Student Assessment System (WSAS). At the fourth grade level, students in CSRD schools improved slightly in reading and made large improvements in language arts, math, science and social studies. The percentage increases of the CSRD schools exceeded those of Wisconsin schools as a whole in all of the subjects except language arts.

CSRD Schools and the AIR Study

Approximately 309 schools, or 21% of CSRD schools were using a model rated either strong or promising by the AIR study of comprehensive school reform models.

Approximately 533 schools, or 30% of CSRD schools were using a model rated either strong or promising by the AIR study of comprehensive school reform models.
Blackstone Primary is an elementary school located in Nottoway County, Virginia, a small rural school district. Blackstone Primary, a Title I schoolwide program, serves approximately 500 students in grades Pre-K to 4. Sixty-three percent of students are eligible to receive free lunch. The school population tends to be stable. The school has recently undergone a major facility renovation.

Blackstone was among the highest achieving schools in the state on the 1999 Virginia Standards of Learning assessments. On the grade three test, over 70% of students passed all four tests (English, math, science and social studies). Based on this level of achievement, Blackstone Primary has created a true learning community. Strong leadership and constant assessment of their program have already shown positive results. Blackstone Primary is committed to enabling all students to succeed.

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment.

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

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The amendment is withdrawn.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SANDERS

Mr. SANDERS. 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. Sanders: Page 84, after line 21, insert the following:

(Sec. 538) None of the funds made available in this Act for the Department of Health and Human Services may be used to grant an exclusive or partially exclusive license pursuant to section 35 U.S.C. 202, except in accordance with section 209 of such title (relating to the availability to the public of an invention and its benefits on reasonable terms).

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of Monday, June 12, 2000, the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

Mr. Chair recognizes the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS). Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This is a very simple bipartisan amendment that is cosponsored by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER), the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO), the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. GUTKNECHT), the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. BARRETT), and the gentleman from Maine (Mr. BALDACCI). When I last introduced this version of this amendment amendments in 1996, it was introduced in cooperation with the gentleman from Oregon. I hope that we can win tonight with strong bipartisan support. This amendment is supported by the National Cancer Institute, the National Institute on Drug Abuse, the National Institutes of Health, the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, the National Institute of Mental Health, the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, the National Cancer Institute, the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, the National Institute of Aging, and the National Institute of Mental Health.

The bad news is that, by and large, tax-exempt institutions, which are often the only available treatment options for patients who cannot afford to pay for the drugs they need, are often forced to charge patients prices that are substantially higher than the prices charged to Medicare or other government programs. This is unacceptable for the taxpayers of this country.

Tax-exempt institutions must be able to charge patients reasonable prices for prescription drugs. This amendment requires that the NIH abide by current law and ensure that a company that receives federal funding for a drug developed with NIH support pays reasonable prices for the products that they help develop.

I am pleased to note that bipartisan support for this amendment has increased. I hope that we can win tonight with strong bipartisan support. This amendment is supported by the National Institutes of Health, the National Cancer Institute, the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, the National Institute of Mental Health, the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, the National Cancer Institute, the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, the National Institute of Aging, and the National Institute of Mental Health.

Let me cite some examples. Tamoxifen, a widely prescribed drug for breast cancer, received federally funded research, and NIH sponsored 340 clinical trials to test its efficacy. Yet today the pharmaceutical industry charges women in this country 10 times more than they charge women in Canada for a drug widely developed with U.S. taxpayer support. Many, many other drugs were developed with NIH support. Zovirax, the primary AIDS drug; Capoten; Platinol. And Prozac, the blockbuster antidepressant, was made possible by the basic NIH-funded research that discovered the brain chemical triggering depression. And on and on it goes.

The reality is, and The New York Times in a front page story made this point, that much of the drug research in this country comes from taxpayer support.

Our amendment requires that the NIH abide by current law and ensure that a company that receives federal funding for a drug developed with NIH support pays reasonable prices for the product to the American public on reasonable terms. This is not a new issue. During the Bush administration, the NIH insisted that cooperative research agreements contain, quote, a reasonable pricing clause that would purchase a drug at extraordinar-

y prices for products developed from federally funded research. The NIH several years ago abandoned the clause

APPENDIX A. CSRD SCHOOLS SERVE SPECIAL EDUCATION STUDENTS AS A PART OF THEIR EFFORTS TO IMPROVE TEACHING AND LEARNING FOR ALL STUDENTS IN THE SCHOOL

Blackstone Primary School, Blackstone, Virginia

Blackstone Primary is an elementary school located in Nottoway County, Virginia, a small rural school district. Blackstone Primary, a Title I schoolwide program, serves approximately 500 students in grades Pre-K to 4. Sixty-three percent of students are eligible to receive free lunch. The school population tends to be stable. The school has recently undergone a major facility renovation.

Blackstone was among the highest achieving schools in the state on the 1999 Virginia Standards of Learning assessments. On the grade three test, over 70% of students passed all four tests (English, math, science and social studies). Based on this level of achievement, Blackstone Primary has created a true learning community. Strong leadership and constant assessment of their program have already shown positive results. Blackstone Primary is committed to enabling all students to succeed.

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment.

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

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The amendment is withdrawn.

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Tax-exempt institutions must be able to charge patients reasonable prices for prescription drugs. This amendment requires that the NIH abide by current law and ensure that a company that receives federal funding for a drug developed with NIH support pays reasonable prices for the products that they help develop.

Mr. Chairman, the reality is that taxpayers spend billions of dollars for research and development of prescription drugs and they deserve to get a return on that investment in terms of lower prices.

Let me cite some examples. Tamoxifen, a widely prescribed drug for breast cancer, received federally funded research, and NIH sponsored 340 clinical trials to test its efficacy. Yet today the pharmaceutical industry charges women in this country 10 times more than they charge women in Canada for a drug widely developed with U.S. taxpayer support. Many, many other drugs were developed with NIH support. Zovirax, the primary AIDS drug; Capoten; Platinol. And Prozac, the blockbuster antidepressant, was made possible by the basic NIH-funded research that discovered the brain chemical triggering depression. And on and on it goes.

The reality is, and The New York Times in a front page story made this point, that much of the drug research in this country comes from taxpayer support.

Our amendment requires that the NIH abide by current law and ensure that a company that receives federally sponsored research or a federally owned drug receive that product to the American public on reasonable terms. This is not a new issue. During the Bush administration, the NIH insisted that cooperative research agreements contain, quote, a reasonable pricing clause that would purchase a drug at extraordinar-

y prices for products developed from federally funded research. The NIH several years ago abandoned the clause
under heavy pressure from the pharmaceutical industry.

While a reasonable pricing clause is not the only device that will protect the investment that American taxpayers have made in numerous profitable drugs, ... and, I do not know what amendment he is offering because the amendment we have talks about licensing, and he has just talked about reasonable pricing. I do not know which one he is offering.

Mr. SANDERS. This amendment, Mr. Chairman, is very, very clear.

Mr. Chairman, am I on his time or my own?

Mr. PORTER. The gentleman is still on his time. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) claim the time in opposition?

Mr. SANDERS. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) still has the right to close and has the right on his at the moment.

Mr. SANDERS. Why does the gentleman not take his own time, if he would.

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

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) claim the time in opposition?

Mr. PORTER. I do, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) yields to the gentleman from Vermont.

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

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

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, that is correct.

Mr. PORTER. I understand the point the gentleman is trying to make.

I think the amendment misses the mark. First of all, let me say that we have this wonderful synergy in our country where a great deal of the basic research which provides the foundation for applied research is done through NIH grants and we build this body of knowledge and then our pharmaceutical industry and our biotech industry build on that knowledge to develop products that they take to market.

But what the gentleman’s amendment attempts to do, and if I can read it, I would read it this way, it says, “None of the funds made available in this Act for the National Institutes of Health may be used to grant an exclusive or partially exclusive license pursuant to,” et cetera, dealing with the licensing of drugs.

The funds that NIH makes for grants are never involved in licensing operations. The licensing is done by the institution subsequent to the completion of the grant. So that while the gentleman, if this amendment passed, might think he is accomplishing something, I believe that the amendment as written would not hit the mark he is trying to hit. I think under those circumstances, and I know how hard it is to fashion an amendment that is in order on this subject under this bill, but this is really an authorizing matter that the gentleman really ought to address in an authorizing forum and not on an appropriations bill.

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

Mr. PORTER. I yield to the gentleman from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) for his thoughts, but I respectfully disagree. And here is the bottom line: the bottom line is that as a result of taxpayer support, very important and wonderful drugs are developed. But the problem, Mr. Chairman, is that millions of Americans who paid for the research to develop those drugs cannot afford the product.

I think it is totally responsible for the United States Government to say to the private companies we are giving you important research. But in return, we have to make some guarantees to the public that we are going to serve the public interests in terms of controlling the prices that are charged. I think that that is something that the taxpayers of this country deserve.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, I understand what the gentleman is trying to do. My point is that this amendment does not do that; that it deals with the grant funds for licensing, and grant funds are not used for licensing. So the amendment will be ineffectual to achieve the ends that the gentleman is seeking to attain, and, moreover, this whole discussion belongs is not on an appropriations bill but on an authorizing bill where that subject is in order.

Mr. SANDERS. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PORTER. It is my time, but I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. SANDERS. I am sorry. I did not mean to interrupt the gentleman.

Mr. PORTER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, does the gentleman have additional time?

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The gentleman from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) has 30 seconds remaining, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) has the right to close and has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent for an additional minute and yield 1 minute to my friend, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER).

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Chair will entertain a request to grant 1 minute to each side.

Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to my friend, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER).

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support this amendment, and let me say that the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) has been trying to propose an amendment of this purpose for several years now. But it seems that every time he proposes it, there is just something wrong with it, that it just is not exactly right.

I do not know about these details about the little loopholes of intricacies of the writing of the bill, but I do know that the fundamental principle he is trying to advocate here is right, and, that is, if a pharmaceutical company takes money from the taxpayers to develop a new drug, they have taken on the taxpayers as a partner; and thus, they should have every right to charge the taxpayers as a partner; and thus, they should have every right to charge a fair return for the taxpayers of this country on their investment.

The fact is that the people have paid a certain amount of money, and they deserve some rights with that money and protecting the consumer at the same time.

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

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER) hit it right on the head and, that is, at a time when millions of Americans cannot afford the outrageously high costs of prescription drugs, they need to know that when their tax dollars went to develop these drugs, that the United States Government is saying to the private drug company they cannot charge anything they want; that they are going to go through the NIH, going to negotiate with you for reasonable prices.

This is nothing more than asking for a fair return for the taxpayers of this country on their investment.

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

Mr. Chairman, I would say to the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), again, I understand what he is talking about, but I think that it misses the mark. If NIH is working on joint research with a pharmaceutical company in developing a drug, then clearly the NIH shares in the royalties or the profits from that drug.
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What the gentleman is talking about is when basic research is done and then that body of knowledge, which is disseminated to everyone and available to all sciences, then picked up by the pharmaceutical industry from which they do research and develop a product that someone went right to somehow measure what that contribution is; and the fact is that there it is simply adding to a body of knowledge that is available to all science everywhere. That is the role of NIH research.

This amendment will not accomplish what he is seeking to do, and it is the wrong place. It should be offered on the authorizing legislation dealing with the subject matter. So I would oppose the amendment and hope Members would not support it.

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

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 518, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) for his gracious thing you can say about this legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER), the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING) for having some excellent provisions for giving education a priority.

I understand that an amendment that was going to take money out of Even Start and put it into IDEA is now not going to be offered, and I just want to emphasize how important I think that we move ahead with the concept of Even Start. Even Start brings parents in to make sure that parents are part of that encouraging effort.

Just briefly, what happened in Michigan, I put in some appropriations for what we call the HIPY program in Michigan, it is Home Improvement for Preschool Youth, and that program helps teach parents how to react to their kids to help their kids do a better job both in school and in school.

What was exciting, it increased the reading comprehension for those children by 80 percent; but even more significant, it increased the reading comprehension for the parents by an equal amount. And 60 percent of those parents went on to get their GED.

As we move ahead with Even Start, as we move ahead with Head Start, it is important that we continue to bring parents into the picture to be part of that coordination of better education for their kids.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 18 OFFERED BY MR. OBEY

Mr. OBEY. 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 No. 18 offered by Mr. OBEY:

At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following new section:

SEC. _______. It is the sense of the House of Representatives that tax reductions for taxpayers in the top 1 percent of income levels should not be enacted until the Congress enacts a universal voluntary prescription drug benefit for all Americans under Medicare.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. On this amendment, points of order are reserved.

Pursuant to the order of the House of Thursday, June 8, 2000, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) and a Member opposed each will control 15 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY).

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

Mr. Chairman, I simply want to read this amendment: ‘It is the sense of the House of Representatives that tax reductions for taxpayers in the top 1 percent of income levels should not be enacted until the Congress enacts a universal voluntary prescription drug benefit for all Americans under Medicare.’

The fact is, Mr. Chairman, that for the last 18 years we have been digging out from deficits created when Ronald Reagan pushed through a supine Congress legislation which doubled military spending on borrowed money and made very large reductions in tax cuts. And over the past 18 years, we have been desperate to finally work down these deficits that were built up and this increase in the national debt that was built up.

And now finally after 18 years of deficits, who gave us an excuse, a collective institutional excuse to do dizzily for millions of Americans who needed help, we finally have an opportunity to provide some help. This House passed a number of tax bills in the last 2 months.

First of all, we passed a minimum wage bill that gave $11 billion in benefits to minimum wage workers; but as a price for passing that, it included $90 billion in tax cuts for people who made over $300,000 a year.

This just passed an inheritance bill last week which gave $50 billion per year when fully operative to the wealthiest 2 percent of people in this country. I observed at the time if we did not do that, we instead could provide a universal prescription drug benefit for every single senior citizen in this country. In fact, we could do it for a lot less than that cost.

If what we could do, if we did not spend that $50 billion on these folks, we could provide a universal health coverage for every single person in this country that does not have it.

Very simply, I would ask one thing. I have held a number of meetings in my congressional district. I run into senior citizens. I ran into a person just last Saturday, who spent $24,000 a year on prescription drugs fighting cancer. I talked to another woman who spent over $6,800 a year. I have talked to doctors who tell me that seniors have to choose between heating and eating, and that they have known many a patient who has decided they would cut their dosage half because they could not afford to buy their medicine.

Now, this Congress is very good at saying, oh, you should offset your spending increases. What we are asking you to do today in an amendment that we offer, but we are not going to ask for a vote on, what we are asking for is to recognize that there are two parts to a budget: what you recognize in revenue and what you spend in expenditures.

We are asking you for a change like the outside world would, where you live in reality to put those two pieces of the budget together, and recognize that what you do on one half has an impact on what you can or cannot do on the other half.

Now, we cannot under the rules of the House get at that action today; and so this is, in essence, a symbolic amendment, because we have no opportunity to offer any other kind. This is a symbolic amendment that says decide who we ought to put first.

Now that we finally have some surpluses and can start meeting some of the Nation’s challenges again, decide whether the wealthiest 2 percent of people in this country give the money more than someone who is living on $16,000 a year on a fixed income. If you have a conscience, the answer is clear. That is why this amendment, though it will not be adopted by this House tonight, should be.

It would be a signal that at long last we are putting the needs of working people and retirees ahead of the economic establishment in this country. There are only 6 percent of the people in this country who contribute to political campaigns; that is why you get $50 billion a year put here instead of there. And that, I think, is the most disgraceful thing you can say about this session of Congress.

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

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) claim the time in opposition?

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I do.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) is recognized for 15 minutes.
Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) and everyone on my side of the aisle have stayed very much all the time that we debated this bill on their political point, which they have made over and over and over again. They do not like tax cuts for the wealthy; and if we would only not have put those in the bill, we could do all kinds of things that they would like to do with the money.

Let me say something that I know that they will not like to hear, but I personally do not believe that we should ever hear in this Chamber the kind of language that divides us. It is wealthy against working people, over and over and over again in their vernacular; and I do not believe that is what this country stands for or what we believe in.

It is not a crime to work hard and become a wealthy person. In fact, I would say that universally Americans accept the idea that they value the opportunity to do exactly that. That is what they want to do. And I think this divisive language of setting class against class and saying over and over again that it is one group against another is really not what we ought to be engaged in in debate here, ever.

We ought to talk about the principles that we believe in, and the policies that advance those policies. I do not think we believe in class warfare, and I do not think we believe in dividing people by economic means.

We do believe, and I agree with the gentleman, that there are people in this country that are really put to the test as to whether they can afford the drugs that they need even to stay alive, and very clearly there are people that are having to make very difficult decisions in their lives in order to pay for those drugs that they should not have to make.

We ought to have a program to address the needs of those people. We ought not to have a program to provide universal coverage for prescription drugs, because there are lots of people in this country, about two-thirds of the people, the seniors in this country, that have a prescription drug benefit already under their own policies. They can afford it, they do not need the help. But there are certainly people that do. But when we have this language that divides people economically, it is not appropriate, has not been appropriate throughout this debate, and I would hope that we would reject that kind of class warfare.

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 seconds.

Mr. Chairman, as far as class warfare is concerned, the fact is that the working class has already lost and the wealthiest 2 percent have already won. The wealthiest 1 percent of people have made so much in additional money over the past 5 years that they now control on wealth that is more than 90 percent of the American people combined. I do not call that class warfare, I call that telling the truth.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2½ minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK) of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, we stand accused by the gentleman from Illinois of recognizing reality. The reality is there is a budget; it limits the amount of money we can spend. If you spend on one set of things, you cannot spend for another. That is reality. If in fact you give large tax cuts to people who are very wealthy, you will have less money that you can spend elsewhere.

The gentleman says, "Oh, let's not have class warfare; let's just have the wealthy and the middle class and the working class all get along." It sounds like Woody Allen's statement, "the lion shall lie down with the lamb, but I cannot sleep." The wealthy and the poor can work together, as long as the poor are prepared to be submissive.

The Republican plan says that you will get some help paying for prescription drugs up to 150 percent of poverty, $15,000 a year. If you are a retired individual making $20,000, $25,000, $28,000 a year and you get hit with a drug bill of four, five or six hundred dollars a month, the Republican position is we cannot afford it.

Now, we say you could afford it if you did not give large tax cuts, and the gentleman says, Oh, that is class warfare. That is not class warfare, that is reality. If you, in fact, decide that Bill Gates should be allowed to pass down all of his money with no tax, and deprive the revenue base of 20 or 30 billion dollars, and you then say, "but we can't help you if you are making $20,000 a year," that is the Republican's plan. We did not make it up.

This is not class warfare, this is your plan. One hundred fifty percent of poverty is the level at which you get subsidized.

The gentleman said, We don't need universal coverage, we don't need universal coverage under prescription drugs. It is the same argument that said on the part of the Republicans that we did not need Medicare, we did not need universal health care. The fact is if you were making up a health care plan today, you would fully cover prescription drugs. Yes, there are some older people who have private insurance for prescription drugs. They pay unduly for it.

We have a very simple case, and the gentleman apparently objects to our principles. There is what you do for people at the upper end of the scale, given a limited amount of money, the less you can do for people at the other end. I am sorry that that makes the gentleman uncomfortable. It does him honor that it makes him uncomfortable, but we did not create this situation. It is the reality that you have brought to the floor with your overall prescription drug plan.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. DICKEY), a very valued member of our subcommittee.

Mr. DICKEY. Mr. Chairman, in 1995, when I was fortunate enough to get on this committee, I asked what subcommittees I would be on and one was called the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education. I asked people about that committee, and they said this is one time that you can go into deliberations and it will not be political; that there will be people like Louis Stokes on the one hand saying things about poor people, just as concerned about medical needs of people, and just as concerned about all these programs that we have, NIH and all these programs that we have; that is, it is completely nonpartisan.

Well, I am afraid to say that is not true. I would like to point out why and how I can come to that conclusion right now.

We had a subcommittee process going on here where we have laid out this whole plan, and I think the chairman has done an excellent job, and I believe that the opposition believes the same thing. In the subcommittee there were not one amendment that had a setoff to it, there was not one amendment mentioned. It was an ambush that was being planned, a political ambush, not an ambush in any other fashion, or in a constructive way. They were saying, he is not going to have setoffs, no, we are not going to have setoffs, we are not going to match these things. That could either be it was politically motivated, or they really and truly agreed this was a tremendous balance of all the interests I see.

Well, we come to the floor now, where we have all the bright lights, all the attention of our Nation on it, and we start talking about a very political issue called tax cuts, money that is not spent, but is withheld by the people who own it when there is a surplus.

These same people have been holding against tax cuts in every way possible. They first of all said, back in 1990, that when they were trying to reduce the tax burden on the working people of America, they said we want to pay down the debt. Have they said one thing about paying down the debt here? No, they have not, because that is what they used to do, they used to spend more and spend more and spend more. They want to keep this money in the government coffers so that they can have more control over it and so we can get right back in the same position that we were in when we started the business of balancing the budget and bringing ourselves into some reasonable economic sanity.
So it is very clear. Even the arguments about protecting Social Security, if we did not protect Social Security we could have all this money that they could spend on this part of their agenda. That has happened year after year after year, until the conservatives took control of Congress and took the hard hits and said no, we are not going to borrow money from Social Security to satisfy your spending addiction.

It is sad to me that we have this circumstance here and that this committee is being used for that purpose. It is a setup. The people of America should understand that, the people on both sides of the aisle should understand it, that when we have somebody like Jim Kelly, the Buffalo Bills quarterback, and his wife coming before our committee and telling about their small son, Hunter, and his disease, we should not be talking about politics. We should be talking about gigantic needs.

When we look at what we can do in curing diseases across the globe, we should not be talking about politics, we should be talking about doing what is right. When we are talking about education and helping the people who have missed their opportunities, who do not have a pattern, a generational pattern for them to follow, we should not be talking about politics, we should be talking about what is right.

So I would urge to reject this idea of these tax cuts being a factor in this discussion. Those discussions are nothing but political. We are not being constructive, and I agree with the chairman, we are not gaining anything, and we are doing a disservice to our country and to all of these causes that we are trying to serve in this committee by continuing this harrumph time after time after time.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the other distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. OLVER).

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Chairman, I strongly support the Obey amendment. The Republican leadership wants America to believe that adding a prescription drug benefit to Medicare is one of their top priorities. That simply is untrue. They have done nothing to seriously address prescription drug prices for citizens. Many of the 13 million senior citizens who have no insurance coverage for prescription drugs are forced to choose between food and medicine, yet the Republican leadership has just pushed a $200 billion tax giveaway for the super rich through the House.

More than half of their reckless tax giveaway is available only to a few thousand of the wealthiest families out of more than 60 million families in America. We should put an end to these giveaways until Congress enacts a universal voluntary prescription drug benefit for all Americans who are eligible for Medicare.

Senior citizens’ lives are at risk when they cannot afford prescription drugs that they need, yet pharmaceutical companies and their lobbying machine have kept this Congress from enacting a prescription drug benefit.

But, Mr. Chairman, this debate does tell America what Republican priorities are, that he is super rich, a few, before prescription drugs for the 13 million American senior citizens who cannot afford either the out-of-pocket costs or the insurance for drug coverage.

It is the Republican majority who have created the so-called class warfare that the gentleman from Illinois speaks about. They have put the comfort of the very wealthy over the needs of ordinary citizens. We must begin responding to the needs of all Americans, not just the super-rich.

Mr. Chairman, I urge a vote for this amendment and against this totally inadequate bill.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

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

Mr. OLVER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Chairman, a universal voluntary prescription drug benefit under Medicare.

Mr. PORTER. That would therefore provide a prescription drug benefit for these very wealthy people that the gentleman just described?

Mr. OLVER. Voluntary.

Mr. PORTER. That would therefore provide a prescription drug benefit for these very wealthy people that the gentleman just described.

Mr. OLVER. Voluntary.

Mr. PORTER. And do not need it.

Mr. OLVER. If they do not want it, they do not have to take it.

Mr. PORTER. It is always voluntary, of course.

Mr. OLVER. If they have a better plan, surely they will keep the plan they have, rather than take a plan which is inferior, if they have a better plan.

Mr. PORTER. We just want to get the government into this business directly and provide for all those people, even though they do not need it. Mr. OLVER. It is voluntary, and it is one that anybody who has a better plan should keep their better plan.

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

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

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank our ranking member, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Obey), for his tireless efforts on behalf of hard-working, middle-class families. He has been an important voice for common sense in this debate.

The Obey amendment is an attempt to bring some of his common sense to this legislation, to help it to be able to reflect the priorities of the American people. All the rights for the wealthiest 1 or 2 percent, we do indeed precipitate class warfare, and Members cannot object when the average working family asks their representatives to fight back.

I do not want tax cuts that are so large that they get in the way of our protecting Medicare and Social Security, and that require the kind of reductions from the President’s budget.
that this bill has in education, that it has in health care, that it has in the National Science Foundation, that it has in a range of other programs that help build this country.

Mr. Chairman, we are the strong country we are today because we have always tried to be in everything together. We have tried to sacrifice together in wars and prosper together in peace. The problem is that today, in many places in this country that is not happening.

What we are saying is very simple: Yes, we want a universal health insurance plan for prescription drugs, a voluntary plan. The reason they have never been able, on that side of the aisle, the reason they have never been able to put a dent in Social Security, the reason they have never been able to wipe out Medicare, as their earlier leadership said they wanted to do, is because they provide universal benefits, regardless of income, so all levels of the society recognize they are in it together when it comes to those programs, so people at all levels of income defend those programs.

I make no apology for wanting to apply the same logic to prescription drugs. There is nothing wrong with asking Members to delay the tax cuts. Members are giving to the wealthiest 2 percent of people in this country until they provide a prescription drug benefit for people who need it. I don't have anything wrong with pointing out time and time again that all they have to do to be able to avoid all of the cuts from the President's budget that they have in education, in health care, and child care, and everything else, is to simply cut by 20 percent the size of the tax cut that they are providing in the five tax cut bills they have put through this House so far.

It is true, our procedures do not allow us to directly join this issue tonight, but, so all we can do is join it rhetorically. If those are the only tools that we have, then pardon me for making the best use of them that we know how. I make no apologies for it.

This amendment is the right thing to do if Members believe in a just society.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, I would just say to the gentleman from Wisconsin that that entire amendment is not correct. There is nothing wron...
Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois reserves a point of order on the amendment.

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

Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Obey) for his leadership. The Speaker (Mr. Young) is a tough bulldog on our side, and I think at some point everybody gets mad at him, but I do not think anybody could have made a better statement in tribute to the contributions of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Porter). I commend the gentleman.

I was about to do that, and I will let the great words of the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Obey) speak for themselves, except to thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Porter) for all he has done for America.

I want to commend also the gentleman from Florida (Mr. Young). There is some talk of me even appealing the ruling of the Chair. I know this is legislation on an appropriation bill, but my people need it desperately.

I am going to ask the Republican leadership to allow for an up/down clean vote at some point in the Congress on the Traficant bill to raise the minimum wage $1.00 over 2 years.

Again, I would thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Obey) for fighting so hard for what we believe in. I thank him for the words he put together for the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Porter). He really deserves them. He is a great guy, and I wish the chairman the greatest.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. Pease). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The amendment is withdrawn.

Amendment No. 30 offered by Ms. Delauro.

Ms. DELAUR. Mr. Chairman, I offer amendment No. 10 by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Obey), as his designee.

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

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 20 offered by Mr. Traficant.

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

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

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill add the following new section:

MINIMUM WAGE

Sec. 104. Section 6(a)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206(a)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

"(1) except as otherwise provided in this section, not less than—"

"(A) $5.15 an hour beginning September 1, 1997.

"(B) $5.65 an hour during the year beginning April 1, 2000, and

"(C) $5.15 an hour, beginning April 1, 2001;".

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of Monday, June 12, 2000, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Traficant) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.
I think that most Americans would make this trade-off. If we cannot find the funds for these vital needs, we should resoundingly reject this legislation. It betrays American seniors, fails to live up to the values that they have passed on to all of us. I heard the Chairman of the Committee on Rules refer to this bill as progress. If this is progress, then the future Republicans envision is not one that respects the contribution of America's seniors and that maintains their values. It is the wrong bill.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) seek to claim the time in opposition?

Mr. PORTER. I do, Mr. Chairman. The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, the gentlewoman would increase funding for the Social Security Administration in spite of the fact that the bill increases the account by $400 million. I would say this: If I, like the gentlewoman, were not constrained by a budget allocation, I would attempt to do more in this account. It is obviously a very important one.

She would increase community health centers above our level, which is, in turn, above the President. I would say to the gentlewoman, this is an account that we have increased above the President every year for the last 5 years. This is a high priority for us. We have increased it this year above the President but, again, when one does not have any budget constraints I guess it is very easy to increase it to any level they want.

With respect to Meals on Wheels, we fund that at the request level which the gentlewoman would increase by $50 million over the President's request. Now I would say to the gentlewoman that I do not think that we have done as good a job as we should do in respect to some of the senior programs, but I would also say to the gentlewoman neither has the President.

Generally speaking, when we meet the President’s requests in a program like this we feel that we have done a great deal when we have budget constraints, but I would also say that in some cases we held captive that, in fact, would benefit working families, seniors and the most precious commodity, our children.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. JONES).
money, but what I want to say to the folks on the other side of the aisle is tell some of the people back in my district, who have been the working poor for years, that this government has no money for the senior citizens who use senior citizen facilities across this country.

Let me make it personal for a few moments. Let me tell the story of my mother-in-law, Ruby Jones, who is 79 years old, who was taking care of her husband in her home.

This amendment will provide additional dollars to caregivers who are providing services in their homes. Being a caregiver is not an easy task. Over half of them are over the age of 65. Most of them are women. One-third of them are seniors.

Help for caregivers is needed now more than ever. The population age 85 and over will continue to grow faster than any other age, increasing by 50 percent from 1996 to 2010. Research has shown that caregiving exacts a heavy emotional, physical, and financial toll.

Therefore, support provided to informal caregivers significantly benefits them. The other day I visited a facility in my district called Concordia Health Care. It is a PACE program. At Concordia, there are women there who are 80 to 85 years old, and their families have been caring for them in their home. But this is a day care facility for senior citizens. It is remarkable because most of these women would be stuck in their homes all day if it were not for the dollars that are provided for senior care.

So I support the amendment. I believe it provides for the working poor. These are our senior citizens who have worked all of their lives, and we cannot turn our backs on them now. I support the amendment.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire how much time is remaining?

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. Pease). Ms. Delauro from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) has 5 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) has 11 minutes remaining.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as the gentleman may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING), the chairman of the authorizing committee.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Chairman, the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) sets aside an additional $25 million for section 341 (Part D)–In-Home Services for Frail Older Individuals of the Older Americans Act, and of course, therefore, is authorizing on an appropriation bill.

Now, I will be the first to admit that I am very disappointed that I have not been able to bring this Older Americans Act to the floor. And I have not been able to reauthorize it. My colleagues on that side have just as much responsibility for that not happening as some on my side. My colleagues have to understand the Older Americans Act in the first place.

How 10 groups, 10 organizations got their fingers on all that money, I will never know. But that is the way it was passed. But what the law said when it was passed is that 55 percent of the money would go back to the States. 45 percent of the money would stay in Washington for the lobbyists here in Washington.

Unfortunately, the other body has not followed that law. The House has always appropriated properly. The other body has appropriated 75 percent for those lobbyists in Washington and 25 percent for those who really need it back in my colleagues' districts and my district.

We came up with a bipartisan bill, moved it out of committee. Again, those Washington lobbyists got to my colleagues' side of the aisle, got to my side of the aisle; and therefore we again do not have a reauthorization of the Older Americans Act. H.R. 782 would do everything the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) would like to do and more.

In H.R. 782, we combine two of the programs: the programs of In-Home Services for Frail Older Individuals and Assistance for Caregivers into a family caregiver program.

Now, what does that program offer? That program provides services for counseling, for training, for support and respite care, for informational assistance and supplemental services for the frail elderly and their families.

The gentlewoman needs to talk to her side, as I need to talk to my side. It is time we buck the Washington, D.C., lobbyists that get their hands on most of this money. It is about time we get it back to those States and back to the people in need.

But I need my colleagues' help on this. It is time we act just as much on our side if that authorization level is to get here. As I said, it came out of committee in a bipartisan fashion. It is authorized out of committee. You get it to the floor. Then you get the other body to act. And we will not only do what the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) wants to do, but much, much more for senior citizens in need in this country.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I am surprised that the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING) does not know this, because the gentleman is a student of these matters. The fact of the matter is, on page 324 of this document: "However, funding for the President's initiative does not require final passage of the authorization of the Older Americans Act. States can provide services to caregivers under existing provisions of title III (Part D) of the Older Americans Act."

So, in fact, this has been authorized under an existing authority already.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) for yielding and for her outstanding leadership in bringing this amendment to the floor.

This amendment is about addressing misplaced priorities of this committee and this Congress. It attempts to repair the damage that bill does to initiatives that protect the health and welfare of seniors and other vulnerable populations.

This amendment is necessary for a simple reason. The Republican majority is more focused on providing a trillion-dollar tax cut that largely benefits the wealthiest Americans than on providing needed funding for the neediest Americans.

The DeLauro amendment is necessary because it provides an additional $119 million increase to the community health centers above the House level to provide affordable care to the uninsured and underinsured.

I think every Member in this House respects the work of the community health centers, because nearly one in five working adults lack health insurance, and half the working Americans with incomes less than $20,000 could not pay their medical bills last year.

Poverty, homelessness, poor living conditions, geographical isolation, lack of doctors, and lack of health insurance pose insurmountable access problems for many people at higher risk for serious and costly health conditions.

Community health centers address these access problems through the delivery of comprehensive primary and preventive services, the type of services not typically offered by traditional private sector providers to at-risk people. Health centers do it cost effectively. Health centers focus on wellness and early prevention.

At a time of great economic prosperity, we must not forget those who are not enjoying good financial times, those who do not have the health care for themselves or their families. The community health centers fill a need we cannot ignore.

As I said earlier in the day, if we were to cut the budget, cut the tax breaks for the wealthiest Americans by just 20 percent, it would afford us $2.5 billion to address the initiatives put forth in these amendments.

Unfortunately, the Republicans can budget resolution passed by the House created a framework for failure. We are trying to redress those failures in this amendment.

June 13, 2000
The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DeLAURO) has 3 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) has the right to close.

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY).

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, this amendment tries to do a lot of good things. One of the most important things is that it tries to add back $38 million to correct the fact that this bill cuts 95 percent of the funding for the administration’s nursing home initiative, which is aimed at strengthening the protection of our senior citizens in nursing homes. The General Accounting Office has said that there are one in four nursing homes in this country that has serious deficiencies. I think we ought to do our best to correct that, and this amendment does.

I do not know how many have ever worked in a nursing home. I worked an entire summer in an institution when I was a young teenager that dealt with people in need of nursing home care and also dealt with people in need of care to cope with mental and emotional problems. It was not a pleasant job. It is a tough job.

Nursing homes are trying to do right by their citizens need to be backed up by the Government who will keep those who are not quite so farsighted towing the line, because otherwise it makes it impossible for the nursing homes who we are trying to tow the line to do so.

I think it is a disgrace that we do not fund their money. I also think that it should be on notice that this amendment restores money that fights Medicare fraud. It restores money to try to shorten the delays that people have when they apply for Social Security disability. A woman came up to me 2 weeks ago who was facing the loss of her house because she could not get a hearing fast enough on her Social Security disability claim.

There are real people behind this amendment and real needs that we are trying to fill with this amendment. I congratulate the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DeLAURO) for trying. I yield back 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY).

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, this amendment tries to do a lot of good things. One of the most important things is that it tries to add back $38 million to correct the fact that this bill cuts 95 percent of the funding for these amendments that are going to make a difference in the lives of the American people.

Amendment offered by Mr. Young of Florida

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. 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. Young of Florida:

At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following new section:

Sec. 623. Each amount appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act for fiscal year 2001 that is not required to be appropriated or otherwise made available by a provision of law is hereby reduced to 0.617 percent.

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

Mr. Chairman, let me just continue where I left off on the $38 million for a nursing home initiative that would provide quality nursing home care, because we do know the horror stories.


Line after line of the most vulnerable citizens in a place in which they are unprotected, and their rights and their dignity are taken away from them.

We have an opportunity with this amendment, with this bill, which focuses in on the lives of people in this country to take $38 million and provide additional nursing home care, quality care so that, in fact, we do not have to read stories like this in the newspapers.

Cut back the tax cut to 20 percent. Give us the $2.5 billion for these amendments that are going to make a difference in the lives of the American people.

POINT OF ORDER

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) insist on a point of order?

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment because it is in violation of section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. The Committee on Appropriations filed a suballocation of budget totals for fiscal year 2001 on June 8, 2000 (House Report 106-660). This amendment would provide new budget authority in excess of the subcommittee suballocation made under section 302(b) and is not permitted under section 302(f) of the act. I ask for a ruling from the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The point of order is conceded, and the point of order is sustained.

Amendment offered by Mr. Young of Florida

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume. The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) insist on a point of order?

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Amendment offered by Mr. Young of Florida:

At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following new section:

Sec. 623. Each amount appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act for fiscal year 2001 that is not required to be appropriated or otherwise made available by a provision of law is hereby reduced to 0.617 percent.

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

Mr. Chairman, I would explain briefly that the amendment makes all discretionary budget authority provided in this bill by 0.617 percent. I do not want to offer this amendment, Mr. Chairman; but it is essential and necessary that I do. It is the only fair and reasonable way to address the problem that was created when the emergency designation in this bill was struck on a point of order.

The emergency designation related to the funding in this appropriation by the subcommittee and the full committee on Appropriations for the public health and social services emergency fund, and a declaration of emergency was attached to that funding. Now, because a Member on my side of the aisle decided that he did not like that, they struck it on a point of order.

Under the budget rules, removing an emergency designation from a bill, that has the effect of reducing the committee’s budget allocation. Thus this bill is $500 million in budget authority and $217 million in outlays over its allocation thanks to that point of order. So this has to be fixed. If it is not fixed in this bill, then we would need to reduce the 302(b) allocations for one or more of the other subcommittees that have not yet marked up a bill.

In other words, the allocations for the Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary appropriation bill, or the Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs appropriation bill, or the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government appropriation bill, or the District of Columbia appropriation bill would have to be cut. We have to make up this $500 million. This cut is required to remain within our allocation, and they must be found in this bill unless we intend to disrupt all of the other 302(b) allocations.

I would point out that this bill is an increase over last year. There is $2.7 billion in discretionary funding more than last year’s bill. There is $11.5 billion more in this bill for the mandatory accounts. So this bill has an increase. But despite that increase, I would really prefer that we allow this emergency declaration to stick with the public health and social services emergency fund. But that has been struck on a point of order, therefore, Mr. Chairman, this amendment is necessary.

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

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. (Mr. PEASE). Does the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) wish to seek the time in opposition?

Mr. OBEY. Yes, I do, Mr. Chairman. The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Let me explain this amendment, Mr. Chairman. This bill originally contained an emergency designation for funding for the Center for Disease Control to respond to bioterrorism attacks, as only that institution has the capacity to do. The committee designated it as an emergency. But then the organization in the Republican
Caucus known as the CATS objected, and so the Committee on Rules did not protect the emergency designation for that money in the rule.

This amendment, while it is being offered by my friend, the gentleman from Florida, Mr. YOUNG, I really regret that it is necessary for me to offer this amendment, but it is essential that we pass this amendment.

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time, and I regret that the chairman has to regret to offer the amendment, too. I think this demonstrates what happens when we are ruled by accountants and when we come to be ruled by process rather than making decisions on the basis of good old-fashioned instinct and judgment.

I think that this amendment recognizes that it is impossible to pass this bill without departing from reality once again, as the majority has been forced to do many times in supporting appropriation bills. If I were in the gentleman's position, I would be as uncomfortable as I know he is right now. But he did not make this problem, the majority party leadership did when they decided to pursue the course that they decided to pursue.

We could have easily passed all these bills with bipartisan majorities if these bills had produced real trade-offs. But, instead, because the majority party did not insist that they put their tax plans above everything, that has deprived this House of the opportunity to work on a bipartisan basis on all of these appropriation bills. I regret that personally, I regret that profession, and I most of all regret it because of what it means for the people we are supposed to represent.

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

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

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

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 518, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) will be postponed.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, as the House knows, last night we spent a considerable amount of time in disagreement because this Congress has not voted on this bill in the last 3 years, and this labor, welfare, and education and social services bill represents the major effort of the Congress to meet our national responsibilities in funding the needs of working American families. We wanted to make sure that the debate on this bill occurred not in the dead of night, but in the light of day, and we finally reached an agreement under which that would occur.

I insisted at the time that I wanted the debate to occur at the same time that we were going to have the vote on final passage, that the issues would not be disconnected from the vote on final passage. I was told by the majority party leadership staff that they would assure me of that with one caveat. They said that when the time comes, if we do not think we have the votes to pass the bill, we will have to lay it over and, therefore, would not vote on it tomorrow.

Well, I have now been told that the leadership does not intend to push this bill to passage tonight. If that is the case, then assuming, and I do, good faith on the part of the leadership staff, then it must mean that they do not have the votes at this point for this bill. I would just suggest that if that is the case, then while the majority party has suggested all day long that they were not comfortable with our constant efforts to drive home the fact that their tax actions have had serious consequences on their ability to meet our responsibilities in the area of education, health and worker training, while they have expressed great discomfort with our efforts to drive that point home every hour, apparently that message has, at least with some of the members of the majority party caucus, hit home. If it has, then this day's debate has not been a waste of time.

It is clear, even if sufficient Members of the House on the majority side can overcome their rightful concerns about this bill, that this bill is going nowhere because the President has made clear his intention to veto it until the Congress restores the funding they have cut from his budget request for education, for health care, for worker training and the like. So if this bill is not put to a vote, I assume it is because it does not have the votes; and all I can say is, it does not deserve to.

That is not the fault of the gentleman from Illinois handling the bill, but, nonetheless, we do not vote on each other, we vote on the product that we produce, and this product is not in the interest of the American people who we represent.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

I would simply say to the gentleman from Wisconsin that I am afraid his attacks have been ineffectual. The reason we are not voting tonight is because we have a number of Republican absences. They will be back tomorrow, and I think the gentleman will see the result.

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

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

Mr. OBEY. I would ask, Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman can tell me, when would it be convenient for the majority party to be present so that we can vote on the product?

Mr. PORTER. Perhaps tomorrow.

Mr. OBEY. That would be very nice.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 518, proceedings will now resume on those
amendments on which further proceedings were postponed in the following order: Amendment No. 196 offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER), amendment No. 198 offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS), and amendment No. 199 offered by the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. SANDERS), and the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG).

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

AMENDMENT NO. 196 OFFERED BY MR. BOEHNER

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 202, noes 220, not voting 12, as follows: [Roll No. 265]

AYES—202

Aderholt  
Amash  
Armey  
Bachus  
Balderston  
Barr  
Barrett (NE)  
Bartlett  
Barton  
Bass  
Bateman  
Beler  
Biggert  
Billbray  
Bilirakis  
Blunt  
Boehlert  
Boehner  
Bonilla  
Bono  
Brady (TX)  
Bryant  
Burr  
Burton  
Buyer  
Callahan  
Calvanetti  
Camp  
Cannon  
Castle  
Chabot  
Chamberlain  
Chenoweth-Hage  
Coble  
Coburn  
Collins  
Combest  
Cooksey  
Cox  
Crane  
Cubin  
Cunningham  
Deal  
Delay  
Diaz-Balart  
Dreier  

Records of individual votes on amendments can be found in the daily record of the House of Representatives, which is available online or through the official website of the U.S. House of Representatives.
Mr. ROTHMAN changed his vote from "aye" to "no." So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

Recorded Vote

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—aye 156, noes 267, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 267]
Ms. McCARTHY of Missouri changed her vote from "aye" to "no."
So the amendment was rejected.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SANDERS

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 313, noes 109, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 268]

AYES—313

Abercrombie  Carson  Evans
Ackerman  Chabot  Everett
Aderholt  Chambliss  Ewing
Allen  Chenoweth-Hage  Fattah
Andrews  Clay  Filner
Baca  Clayton  Fletcher
Bachus  Clement  Foley
Baird  Clyburn  Forbes
Baldacci  Coble  Ford
Balow  Coburn  Foxx
Barca  Collins  Frank (MA)
Barr  Cardin  Frost
Barrett (WI)  Conyers  Gallegly
Bartlett  Costello  Ganske
Bass  Coleye  Gejdenson
Becerra  Cramer  Gekas
Berkeley  Crowley  Gephardt
Berman  Cummings  Gilchrest
Berman  Davis (NY)  Gillibrand
Bernie  Davis (FL)  Gilman
Bilirakis  Davis (GA)  Goodling
Bilirakis  Davis (FL)  Gonzales
Blalock  Eads  Goodworth
Blumenauer  DeGette  Graham
Boehlert  Delahunt  Green (TX)
Bonior  Delaurier  Green (WI)
Bono  Deutch  Gutierrez
Borski  Diaz-Balart  Gutuchten
Bowser  Dickey  Hall (OH)
Boucher  Dicks  Hall (TX)
Boyce  Dingell  Hastings (FL)
Brady (PA)  Dixon  Hayes
Brown (FL)  Doggett  Hefley
Brown (OH)  Dooley  Herger
Bryant  Doyle  Hill (IN)
Burr  Duncan  Hill (MT)
Burton  Ehlers  Hilliard
Campbell  Ehrling  Hilliard
Canady  Emerson  Hincht 
Campbell  Egil  Hinshaw
Capuano  Engel  Hinojosa
Cardin  Etheridge  Hoeft

AYES—186

Archer  Cox  Hefley
Armey  Crane  Herger
Bachus  Cubin  Hill (MT)
Baker  Davis (VA)  Hoekstra
Baldiger  Davis (GI)  Hulshof
Barrett (NE)  Delay  Hultgren
Bartlett  Diaz-Balart  Hutchinson
Bass  Doolittle  Hyde
Bateman  Duncan  Jervis
Bereuter  Egil  Johnson, Sam
Bilirakis  Ehlers  Johnson, Sam (NC)
Bilott  Ehrling  Johnson, Tom
Blunt  Emerson  Kasich
Boehner  English  Kingston
Boehner  Ewing  Kolbe
Bonilla  Foxxia  Latham
Brown (TX)  Freedom  Lewis (CA)
Bryant  Freehlinghuysen  Lieber
Burr  Gekas  Lewis (KY)
Bush  Gekas  Lewis (OH)
Calahan  Gilchrest  Lucas (OK)
Calvert  Goode  Lucas (PA)
Canady  Goodling  McCrory
Cannon  Goss  McMillen
Carter  Graham  McWilliams
Chabot  Granger  McCarthy
Chablis  Green (WI)  McCarthy
Chenoweth-Hage  Green (WA)  McMorris
Cole  Gteil  Ehlers
Connecticut  Gottheimer  Ehlers
Corley  Gephardt  Ferguson
Cowen  Geoghan  Ferguson
Cox  Granier  Ferguson
Cunningham  Greeley  Ferguson
Cubin  Grimsby  Ferguson

NOT VOTING—12

Campbell  Edwards  McColloom
Cook  Franks (NJ)  Pallone
Danner  Gillmor  Vento
DeMint  Goodlatte  Watts (OK)

Mr. KASICH and Mr. BENTSEN changed their votes from "aye" to "no."
Messrs. WALSH, LAZIO and HERGER and Ms. KILIPACK and Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas changed their vote from "no" to "aye."
So the amendment was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:
Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Chairman, I was not on record vote No. 268. Had I voted, I would have voted "aye."

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. YOUNG OF FLORIDA

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

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

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 186, noes 236, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 269]

AYES—186

Archer  Cox  Hefley
Armey  Crane  Herger
Bachus  Cubin  Hill (MT)
Baker  Davis (VA)  Hoekstra
Baldiger  Davis (GI)  Hulshof
Barrett (NE)  Delay  Hultgren
Bartlett  Diaz-Balart  Hutchinson
Bass  Doolittle  Hyde
Bateman  Duncan  Jervis
Bereuter  Egil  Johnson, Sam
Bilirakis  Ehlers  Johnson, Sam (NC)
Bilott  Ehrling  Johnson, Tom
Blunt  Emerson  Kasich
Boehner  English  Kingston
Boehner  Ewing  Kolbe
Bonilla  Foxxia  Latham
Brown (TX)  Freedom  Lewis (CA)
Bryant  Freehlinghuysen  Lieber
Burr  Gekas  Lewis (KY)
Bush  Gekas  Lewis (OH)
Calahan  Gilchrest  Lucas (OK)
Calvert  Goode  Lucas (PA)
Canady  Goodling  McCrory
Cannon  Goss  McMillen
Carter  Graham  McWilliams
Chabot  Granger  McCarthy
Chablis  Green (WI)  McCarthy
Chenoweth-Hage  Green (WA)  McMorris
Cole  Gteil  Ehlers
Connecticut  Gottheimer  Ehlers
Cox  Granier  Ferguson
Cunningham  Greeley  Ferguson
Cubin  Grimsby  Ferguson

NOT VOTING—12

Campbell  Edwards  McColloom
Cook  Franks (NJ)  Pallone
Danner  Gillmor  Vento
DeMint  Goodlatte  Watts (OK)
Mr. SPENCE and Mr. RAMSTAD changed their vote from "aye" to "no." So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to do two things: First of all, as every Member knows, as hard as Members work, our staffs work twice as hard. I would simply like to take a moment to thank Christina Hamilton, Norris Cochran, Marj Johnson, Scott Lilly, Cheryl Smith, Mark Moduski and Kori Hardin for the work they have done for me and for the Democratic minority.

I would like to thank Doyle Lewis, Mark Energy, Scott C. Boyle, Clare Coleman, Kristin Holman and Charles Dujon for the work that they have done on behalf of the minority members of the subcommittee.

I would like to thank Tony McCann, Carol Murphy, Susan Fisher, Francis Salvador, Jeff Kenyon, Tom Kelly, Spencer Pearlman, and Katherine Fisher for the work they have done on behalf of the majority. They have done very good work in preparing us and in preparing our arguments, even when they know that both of us are wrong.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the fact that many of them have gone without sleep for a long time, and I think they need our thanks. Also the folks in the front office of the committee, who also need our thanks. Also the folks in the staff that have gone without sleep for a long time, and I think they need our thanks. Also the folks in the staff that have gone without sleep for a long time.

I would also simply like to note that with the defeat of the Young amendment on the last vote, this bill is now $500 million in budget authority and $217 million in outlays above its allowable spending levels in the budget resolution. That means that at this point the bill has the same defect that the majority objected to in the amendment that we offered on the minority side last night and very interesting.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, it has been brought to my attention that the HCFA is in the process of drafting a rule that will effectively eliminate the states ability to generate revenue through the so-called "upper limits test" to help cover the cost of providing healthcare for the uninsured. It is my understanding that such a change in policy would cost state of Illinois approximately $500 million in revenue annually, including $200 million to Cook County Hospital, a federally qualified health center that cares for the indigent. Mr. Chairman, I have spoken with the Director of HCFA to inform her of my concern over the affect of this proposed rule, which could greatly limit access to care for many uninsured individuals in mine and other states. I informed her, also, that I hoped that HCFA would be able to resolve this issue internally so that a legislative solution would not be required.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman, since coming here last January, I have repeatedly asked: What have our efforts done to deserve the little faith and support this body gives them? Year after year we level fund or cut their education, job training, child care, and health programs. Class size reduction program funds are zeroed out and instead, rolled into a giant block grant to states, which they can use for other purposes. Most importantly, we sit back and say it is not our responsibility to help schools whose roofs are falling in and whose classrooms are bursting at the seams.

The Fiscal Year 2001 Labor, Health and Human Services and Education appropriations is an injustice to our children. It freezes funding for Title I basic grants, safe and drug free schools, teacher quality enhancement and bilingual education. It eliminates the class size reduction program. Tell that to students at PS 19 in my district where the average class size is 26! And what about the students who use the new after school and summer programs in community School District 30? Well, 1.6 million students will not have after school programs since we are not investing in this worthwhile program. They can just go back to the streets where they are susceptible to drugs and gangs.

Most egregiously, this bill eliminates funding for elementary school counselors. At a time when school safety is of paramount concern to American families, this bill denies needed intervention and violence prevention services to as many as 100,000 children.

If there is one thing in this country that deserves an investment, it is our children. I believe it is unconscionable that we even consider a bill that will do nothing to help our children. Moreover, passage of this bill will harm our children as it denies desperately needed renovation assistance to schools across the country—schools that are failing inspections. Would you allow your child to attend a school that had a roof falling in or fire alarms that did not work? Congress is allowing that to happen to the children of America.

Additionally, this bill increases funding for abstinence only education but level funds Title X funding. While an integral part of Title X goes towards family planning, this program also provides important basic health services to young and low income women. Oftentimes, it is the only time low income women see a doctor. To level fund this program harms women and children.

Also included in H.R. 4577 is a restrictive rider that prohibits OSHA from implementing an ergonomics standard.

Each year, 1.8 million workers experience musculoskeletal disorders, about one third of them serious enough to require time away from work. And ergonomics standard to prevent 300,000 injuries annually and would save $9 billion each year in workers' compensation and related costs. There has been extensive research conducted and there is no reason for further delay.

I would go on, but overall, I urge you to vote against this bill in support of our children, our workers and their future.

Mr. WU. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong opposition to H.R. 4577, the Labor, Health and
Human Services, and Education bill for Fiscal Year 2001. This is an irresponsible bill that cuts critical funding to our nation’s elementary and secondary education programs and severely limits the ability for students to receive a quality education.

The bill dedicates $500 million from the Administration’s request for Head-Start. This would mean that 56,000 children would be denied Head-Start services. As I have traveled throughout Oregon, I have seen first-hand the positive impact that Head-Start has on children in building a positive foundation. My wife Michelle taught Head-Start teacher in Portland. Through her work, I have seen that Head-Start is a life transforming educational experience.

Yet only 26.7 percent of eligible children ages 0 to 5 can be served in Oregon. Nationally, this figure is as low as 14.4 percent. Significant research has shown the importance of brain development in young children and an increased focus on intervening in a young child’s life during the most sensitive of years is vitally important. We must work toward serving 100 percent of these children.

The Education and the Workforce Committee spent a great deal of time considering the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). Members of Congress from both parties agreed that we need to do more for our nation’s schoolchildren even though we may come from different viewpoints on how to achieve this goal. One step in the right direction is reducing class size. Studies have shown that if you reduce class sizes in the early years the results last a lifetime. In classes with fewer students, children receive individualized attention that leads to a solid foundation in learning. The legislation we are considering today repeals our promise to students by gutting the class size initiative. For two years, this program has funded nearly 29,000 teachers and Oregon schoolchildren, their parents and teachers are seeing the benefit of smaller classes.

As more and more schools are hooking up to the internet with the e-rate as well as learning on-line with donated computers, we need to ensure that computers aren’t merely a box on the desk but that teachers are able to fully integrate technology into the curriculum and our children, public and private, are empowered with the resources to learn.

Earlier this year, I introduced the Next Generation Technology Innovation Grants Act of 2000. The purpose of this legislation is to fund projects that combine the Star School program and Technology Innovation Challenge Grants to develop and expand cutting edge technologies that deliver new applications for teaching and learning. Building on the successes of private/public partnerships, the program would put in place a national program that could function as a model for effective educational technology including the development of distance learning networks, software, and online learning resources. Unfortunately, the Committee provided zero funding for this program.

On a positive note, I would like to commend the Appropriations Committee for recognizing the need to raise the maximum Pell Grant award to $3,500. Today, the real value of the Pell Grant award has declined by 18 percent since 1975. To restore the value of the grant in current dollars, however, the maximum grant would have to be raised to $6,400.

Mr. Chairman, this is a bad bill for our nation’s children, schools, and parents. I urge defeat of this bill so that we can go back to the drawing board and come back with a common sense, bipartisan bill that will truly make a positive impact. The bill fails to provide adequate funding for crucial education programs such as the Class-Size Initiative, school construction, and teacher quality programs is rooted in the drive to cut taxes by $1-$2 trillion. More modest tax cuts would permit us to address our most pressing education needs.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I have drafted an amendment to the Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations (H.R. 4577) we are considering today but, in deference to Mr. Obey I will not offer it at this time.

My amendment aimed to increase the funding for “Meals on Wheels” and other nutrition programs for senior citizens by $19 million. Cuts in the Department of Health and Human Services management budget would offset this vital increase.

Mr. Speaker, I recently visited senior centers and food banks in Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia. As often as I have seen hungry people in this country and abroad, my trip was both eye-opening and disturbing. I met hundreds of people who depend on home-delivered and congregate meals. I spent time looking at the problems hungry Americans face: senior citizens who must choose between buying the food they need, or the medicine they need; and senior citizens are over-represented in the growing lines at food banks and soup kitchens.

As one in five Americans over 65 lives in poverty or near poverty according to America’s Second Harvest. Nearly two million elderly Americans must choose between buying the food they need, or the medicine they need, or the medicine they need; and senior citizens are over-represented in the growing lines at food banks and soup kitchens.

Mr. Speaker, tomorrow, I plan to issue a challenge to Secretary Shalala. I will meet her anytime, anywhere and show her where to find hunger. It is in every community, in every month of the year. It is the underbelly of our booming economy; something you might not want to see, something you don’t see unless you choose to look, but something that haunts our people.

As Senator LUGAR, who has been a champion in the fight against hunger, said in a letter to Roll Call last week, while **“very slow progress has been made in reducing hunger. ‘** ‘we can and should be doing much better.” The first step is to refuse to quit before the problem is solved. Secretary Shalala has given up too soon, and I urge our colleagues not to follow her lead.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to express my concern regarding the level of funding including in this bill for the Social Security Administration’s (SSA) administrative expenses. This bill reduces the President’s request by $156 million. Compared to the Commissioner’s request, this is a reduction of $378 million. These reductions will force SSA to reduce staff at the same time that the SSA is
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faces its own wave of retirements from its own employees in the next five to ten years as well. The reductions will also result in decreased service to individuals with disabilities and the nation’s seniors, and reduced oversight of the integrity of the Agency’s programs. I fear that these reductions will put a strain on the agency’s ability to carry out its mission.

I believe that the SSA faces these funding shortfalls because it is subject to the allocation required by the spending caps, even though Social Security benefit payments are considered off-budget and not subject to spending cap restrictions. If we are not able to fund the SSA properly, we should take Social Security’s administrative expenses out of the caps. We could fund the Agency based on the size and scope of its programs—subject to the approval of the Committee on Appropriations, but not subject to the Section 302 allocation—rather than what we are able to find without our allocation.

Even though most of the administrative funding for SSA is derived from the Trust Funds—funds that cannot be used for any other government programs—limited increases are required by the budget caps. The demands on the Agency are greater than our allocation can fund that will grow as the baby-boom generation is quickly moving into its disability-prone years, with retirement not far behind. We should be funded at $7,356 billion, the Commissioner’s request, and that we need to work together, with the Administration, to find a solution to this structural anomaly which classifies administrative expenses out of the SSA’s administrative expenses out of the caps.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, the Chairman of the Subcommittee, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) has included in the report accompanying this bill language prohibiting the President from funding administrative expenses out of the Social Security’s administrative expenses out of the SSA properly, we should take Social Security’s administrative expenses the Agency based on the size and scope of its programs—subject to the approval of the Committee on Appropriations, but not subject to the Section 302 allocation—rather than what we are able to find without our allocation.

Even though most of the administrative funding for SSA is derived from the Trust Funds—funds that cannot be used for any other government programs—limited increases are required by the budget caps. The demands on the Agency are greater than our allocation can fund that will grow as the baby-boom generation is quickly moving into its disability-prone years, with retirement not far behind. We should be funded at $7,356 billion, the Commissioner’s request, and that we need to work together, with the Administration, to find a solution to this structural anomaly which classifies administrative expenses out of the SSA properly, we should take Social Security’s administrative expenses out of the SSA’s administrative expenses out of the caps.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, the Chairman of the Subcommittee, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) has included in the report accompanying this bill language providing $125 million to the Centers for Disease Control for a National Campaign to Change their health behaviors. The language is found on page 54 of the H. Rept. 106–645.

I want to commend Chairman PORTER for his leadership on this initiative. It makes sense that if we are to improve health habits in our young people, they will sustain better health and better quality of life for a lifetime. Just to cite one example, it was through the hearings in the Subcommittee on Labor-HHS-Education that we have learned that our nation’s schools. I believe that Chairman’s Porter’s provision allocating funding to CDC to focus on children’s health behaviors represents a good start. In part, I believe that it would benefit from a particular strong additional emphasis on physical education in schools, which helps accomplish many of the objectives we have in this area. And I hope that the Chairman and I can work toward this end as this appropriations bill goes to conference committee with the Senate. I am sure that he shares my belief that the time and effort we invest in physical education today will be small in comparison to the amount of work that will be necessary for health care treatment should our children’s current trend toward sedentary lifestyles continue.

I urge my colleagues to support the bill. Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 4577, the Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations bill for Fiscal Year 2001. This legislation would shortchange funding for critical education programs and would seriously undermine efforts to maximize student achievement, improve teacher quality, and improve our public school systems. The legislation would also undermine important worker rights by shortchanging the principal programs which protect the health and safety of America’s workers and would weaken attempts to enforce our nation’s minimum wage and child labor laws.

H.R. 4577 also contains unacceptable cuts in programs which protect the safety and health of America’s workers. It would undermine the right of employees to organize and bargain collectively and would weaken attempts to enforce our nation’s minimum wage and child labor laws.

Mr. Chairman, under this legislation school programs and that we need to work much harder to close the digital divide. But the bill before us today fails to meet the challenges of record enrollments, more students with special needs, shortages of teachers and principals and schools needing modernization. Mr. Chairman, under this legislation students and schools in California next year would be denied critical federal funds for education. Under H.R. 4577, the state of California would receive no support specifically targeted to deal with our lowest performing schools or to improve the conditions of outdated and dilapidated school buildings. California would lose more than $396 million—money that was requested by the President to improve teaching and learning in our public schools and to help local schools improve the basic skills of disadvantaged students. Passage of this bill would mean that California would receive less money to hire new teachers and would jeopardize the jobs of over 2,000 new teachers recently hired. Passage of this bill would mean that California would lose more than $80 million to improve teacher quality in our most disadvantaged school districts. Passage of this bill would mean that California would receive over $56 million less to help students in high-poverty areas raise their academic performance.

Mr. Chairman, the American public ranks education as a top priority for federal investment. It is time to maximize student achievement. This bill fails to address the most urgent problems in our education system and falls over $3 billion short of the President’s proposed education funding levels. The bill eliminates funding for early childhood education, which have had a proven track record in improving the academic performance of our children and our schools. I urge my colleagues in the House to reject this bill and support a bipartisan bill that provides all of our nation’s students and schools with the resources and assistance they need to succeed.

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 4577 also contains unacceptable cuts in programs which protect the safety and health of America’s workers. It would undermine the right of employees to organize and bargain collectively and would weaken attempts to enforce our nation’s minimum wage and child labor laws. The legislation would prevent the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) from enforcing its proposed ergonomic standards. Ergonomic hazards are still our nation’s number one occupational safety and health problem. Ten years ago, when I served as Chair of the Employment and Housing Subcommittee, then as the Assistant Secretary of Labor, we announced the need for ergonomic standards. Since that time more than 6 million workers have suffered disabling ergonomic injuries. In 1997 alone, more than 600,000 workers suffered injuries as a result of ergonomic hazards in the workplace and required time off from work. It is crucial that OSHA be allowed to move forward to issue ergonomic protections in the workplace.

Ergonomic injuries are painful often crippling musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) or injuries and OSHA is unable to work or live a normal life. MSDs can include or disorders of the muscles, tendons, ligaments, joint, cartilage and spinal disks. The main causes of MSDs are overexertion and repetitive motion.
and can occur during heavy lifting, forceful exertions, repetitive motions and awkward postures. MSDs occur in all sectors of the economy including the manufacturing, service, retail, agricultural, construction, and industrial sectors. Ergonomic injuries are estimated to cost the U.S. economy more than $20 billion annually, $8 billion in workers compensation. MSDs can be prevented. I urge my colleagues to oppose H.R. 4577 and oppose any efforts that would prevent OSHA from issuing ergonomic standards for the workplace.

Mr. Chairman, this legislation is unwise and detrimental to our children and to American workers. I urge my colleagues to vote no on this bill.

Mr. REYES. Mr. Chairman. I rise to strike the last word. I stand in strong opposition to the passage of the 2001 Labor, HHS, and Education Appropriations bill because it severely cuts programs that are extremely important to the education of our children, affects veterans programs, and because it hurts displaced workers. I urge my colleagues to oppose this bill.

The first problem with this bill is that it severely shortchanges education—by $3.5 billion. This bill would end our commitment to hire 100,000 new teachers and to reduce class sizes. I am also concerned by the fact that this bill would eliminate the Head Start for some 53,000 children and cut $1.3 billion in current repairs to schools across the country. These are critical issues for my district and for many districts across the country. This bill will also eliminate school counselors serving over 100,000 children. This would deprive schools of the professional staff they need to identify and help troubled children.

This bill also does considerable injustice to Bilingual and Immigrant Education. The amount included in the bill for programs addressing these issues is $54 million below the budget request. The professional development of our bilingual education teachers is critically important. The Labor, HHS, and Education bill in its current form provides an amount that is $28.5 billion below the budget request for the important programs of Bilingual Education Professional Development. The grants that are provided for the development of our teachers in bilingual education are needed to increase the pool of trained teachers and strengthen the skills of teachers who provide instruction to students who have limited English proficiency. This bill severely shortchanges these programs that are needed to assist displaced workers. Again, I stand in strong opposition to this bill.

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Chairman, for the past year, I have been participating in the scientific research regarding a possible link between the Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR) vaccine and a type of autism, known as autistic enterocolitis.

I have met with the directors of the Centers for Disease Control and National Institutes of Health officials to discuss this matter. I have also met with researchers that have identified measles virus in the intestines of children with autistic enterocolitis. I have become very concerned about a lack of interest on the part of the CDC and NIH to fully examine this issue.

I am a strong proponent of vaccines. Vaccines save thousands of lives in America each year and have spared our nation from the scourge of disease that plagued our nation in the early part of the 20th Century and that still plagues other, less developed nations today. Recent reports (MMWR Weekly, April 4, 2000) of measles outbreaks in unvaccinated populations in developed countries like the Netherlands, indicate how important it is to ensure confidence in our vaccination program so that children are vaccinated against preventable diseases.

This confidence is maintained by seriously considering all scientific research related to vaccines, even if such research indicates that we may need to make adjustments in the vaccine schedule. While some may argue that a quick dismissal of such studies is needed to ensure confidence in the national vaccination program, such action may actually lead to the opposite effect and undermine confidence in the program. I believe that the federal agencies responsible for our nation’s vaccination program must remain ever vigilant in fully examining the results of questions about vaccines to ensure that confidence is maintained. This means giving serious consideration and independent review to any credible study related to vaccinations.

Recent peer reviewed studies reveal that there may be emerging an atypical phenotype of autism (autistic enterocolitis), in which normal development is followed by developmental regression with a simultaneous manifestation of chronic gastrointestinal symptoms. One hypothesis is that this may be related to a trivalent vaccine for Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR). It is important that the appropriate federal agencies give these studies a full and independent review to determine their validity. Specifically, symptoms described in the study include ileal lymphoid hyperplasia with chronic enterocolitis, immunologic and metabolic derangement combined with a regressive developmental disorder. Most important is the localization, quantitation and sequencing of measles virus genome in affected tissues in the gastrointestinal tract. The hypothesis suggests the possibility of a gut-measles connection in the development of autism (autistic enterocolitis). This research should be pursued in a way that does not cause undue harm to the nation’s efforts to protect children against vaccine-preventable diseases.

This language will ensure that the NIH works to replicate the work of Dr. Wakefield and Prof. O’Leary and others who have raised concerns about the trivalent vaccine and incidence of a regressive form of autism. Just last year the CDC took action to remove the Rotavirus vaccine when evidence was presented indicating adverse reactions in several children. It is this type of decisive action and willingness to fully review our vaccine schedule when questions are raised that builds confidence in our vaccine program. The CDC and NIH should pursue the evidence presented in the MMR/ Autism arena with equal vigor.

It is the best interest of our national vaccine program and the safety of our children that the NIH and CDC attempt to replicate this work in a timely manner. If such independent studies were to fail to demonstrate Dr. Wakefield’s and Prof. O’Leary’s findings, this would serve to build public confidence in the safety of the MMR.

Certainly, if the research were to verify Dr. Wakefield’s and Prof. O’Leary’s findings, this would be an important scientific finding that policy makers would need to know and should know the sooner the better. There are acceptable alternatives to the MMR, including separating the vaccine and giving it at different times.

In order to secure public confidence in our national vaccine program, I believe it is critical that public health officials fully examine any research that calls into question the safety of vaccines. It is also important that this research be done independent of the government vaccine officials or vaccine manufacturers. I appreciate the chairman’s and the committee’s willingness to include language in the bill directing the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to:

. . . give serious attention to these reports and pursue appropriate research that will permit scientific analysis and evaluation of the concerns that have been raised through all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including an attempt to replicate the molecular evidence of persistent measles virus infection in children with autistic enterocolitis. This research should be pursued in a way that does not cause undue harm to the nation’s efforts to protect children against vaccine-preventable diseases.

This confidence is maintained by seriously considering all scientific research related to vaccines, even if such research indicates that we may need to make adjustments in the vaccine schedule. While some may argue that a quick dismissal of such studies is needed to ensure confidence in the national vaccination program, such action may actually lead to the opposite effect and undermine confidence in the program. I believe that the federal agencies responsible for our nation’s vaccination program must remain ever vigilant in fully examining the results of questions about vaccines to ensure that confidence is maintained. This means giving serious consideration and independent review to any credible study related to vaccinations.

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ways to avoid such cuts. Advance funding means that programs do not get the funding they need on a timely basis and results in fewer funds being available in the out years. If we have needs to be met, I think we should be honest with the American people and let them know exactly how much funding is really needed to meet these needs. This bill fails this test.

I am particularly concerned about the proposed funding for the National Institutes of Health. This bill would provide $18.8 billion, an increase of $1 billion above the Fiscal year 2000 budget, well below Congress’ goal of doubling the NIH’s budget over five years. Over the past three years, a bipartisan effort has helped to provide 15 percent increases each year for the NIH. We know that the American public strongly supports this investment and we know that this increased funding can be well spent. For instance, only one in three of peer-reviewed grants is currently funded by the NIH. If we do not maintain this 15 percent increase, we will be losing the momentum that we have gained over the past three years and lose the ability to maintain a robust funding stream for NIH.

With the President’s announcement yesterday of the Executive Order directing the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) to begin covering the routine patient costs associated with complaints, and those of us in Congress who have been pushing for this coverage by Medicare had hoped to eliminate the bottleneck in biomedical research from the laboratory to treatment. Unfortunately, the Republicans are not providing the necessary resources to biomedical research and finding cures to diseases such as AIDS, cancer, heart disease, and Alzheimer’s which plague the nation. As one of the Co-Chairs of the Congressional Biomedical Caucus, I am committed to increasing this inadequate funding level.

Another concern is the funding for the Older Americans’ Act. This bill provides $926 million for senior citizen programs such as a popular Meals-on-Wheels program to provide nutritional meals to senior citizens. The funding level is $158 million less than President Clinton’s request and will not ensure that senior centers around the nation get the support they need. Throughout my district, thousands of senior citizens on fixed incomes rely greatly on these nutrition programs.

This bill also fails to properly fund child care grants to the states. The child care and development block grant program helps low-income families to pay for child care services while they work. This bill provides $400 million for the child care block grant which is $53 million less than the President’s request of $817 million. If we want people to move from welfare to work, and we do, we must ensure that they receive sufficient assistance in order to take care of their children in quality, safe child care centers. All of us as parents know the cost of child care is rising. And when we passed the Welfare Reform Act of 1996, my support was not only for limitations on benefits and requirements to work but also ensuring that sufficient child care funds were provided to the states.

This bill goes back on that commitment. The Committee erred in its approval of the FY2001 Labor-HHS-Education Appropriation bill fails to appropriate the necessary funding for education programs and quality resources, while it intrudes upon the realm of local decision making. We must solve the skills for the 21st century challenge by ensuring that funding is targeted at those students with the greatest need and would leave too many children who urgently need targeted educational assistance out in the cold.

In addition to the freeze in Title I funds, H.R. 4577 is $1.5 billion below the level Congress authorized in H.R. 2. Although the Congressional Research Service has determined that Title I funding would need to be tripled to $24 billion in order to ensure that all eligible low-income children, H.R. 4577 falls short of meeting the needs of this important educational tool. At a time when parents and politicians are calling for better results and more accountability, H.R. 4577 will fail to target adequate resources to those students with the greatest need and would leave too many children who urgently need targeted educational assistance out in the cold.

For elementary and secondary education programs, the bill provides only a nominal increase above the Administration’s budget and more than $2.5 billion below the Senate approved appropriation. Factoring in inflation and rising student enrollment, this funding level essential represents a funding freeze at the same time the nation’s public schools are experiencing record enrollment growth. While H.R. 4577 increases special education funding by $500 million—which I strongly support—it does so by reducing virtually all other elementary and secondary education programs below current levels.

H.R. 4577 not only eliminates targeted funding to help low-performing students. We would have frozen student achievement, it would freeze Title I program funds and effectively deny additional math and reading services to several hundred thousand disadvantaged students. Last fall, the House passed H.R. 2, the Student Results Act, a bipartisan measure that set the Title I funding level for FY2001 at $9.85 billion. H.R. 4577 would cut $2 billion from the amount authorized in H.R. 2. Although the Congressional Research Service has determined that Title I funding would need to be tripled to $24 billion in order to ensure that all eligible low-income children, H.R. 4577 falls well short of meeting the needs of this important educational tool. At a time when parents and politicians are calling for better results and more accountability, H.R. 4577 will fail to target adequate resources to those students with the greatest need and would leave too many children who urgently need targeted educational assistance out in the cold.

H.R. 4577 also fails to fund the critical need for school modernization and renovation. The commitment to Title X, as a federal family planning program, grants state health departments and regional umbrella agencies funding for voluntary, confidential reproductive health services. This perennially underfunded program has provided basic health care to more than 4.5 million young and low-income women in over 4,600 clinics throughout the nation. Regrettably, Title X is often the only source for basic health care for many uninsured low-income women who fail to qualify for Medicaid. Eighty three percent of women receiving federal family planning services rely solely on Title X for their reproductive health care services. In light of these dramatic statistics, H.R. 4577 fails once again for its meager $239 million funding stream.
Mr. Chairman, this is a flawed bill which fails in almost every count, but particularly in health research and education. Rather than invest in our nation’s potential, this bill tracks a flawed budget resolution which sacrifices our domestic priorities for the benefit of tax cuts, fails to adequately retire national debt and engages in fiscal chicanery. As such, I cannot support the bill as presented.

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to reluctantly oppose the amendment offered by Representative SCHAFFER. This amendment has a good objective but takes its funding from a program that provides learning opportunities to so many children and their parents.

Mr. Chairman, I have long called for the federal government to fully fund its commitment to IDEA. During the past four fiscal years, the Republican majority in Congress has increased funding for IDEA by 115 percent, or $2.6 billion, for the federal share in Part B of IDEA. Even with the increase, however, the funding equals only 12.6 percent of the average per pupil expenditure to assist children with disabilities. We must do better.

Indeed, we passed a bill this year H.R. 4055 that calls for the federal government to meet its obligation to special education within ten years. The bill would authorize increases of $2 billion a year over the next 10 years to meet the federal commitment of 40 percent by 2010.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise. The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS) having assumed the chair, Mr. PEASE, Chairman pro tempore of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4577) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

REPORT ON WEKIVA RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Resources.

To the Congress of the United States:

I take pleasure in transmitting the enclosed report for the Wekiva River and several tributaries in Florida. The report and my recommendations are in accordance with the provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, Public Law 90-542, as amended. The Wekiva study was authorized by Public Law 104-311.
The National Park Service conducted the study with assistance from the Wekiva River Basin Working Group, a committee established by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection to represent a broad spectrum of environmental and developmental interests. The study found that 45.5 miles of river are eligible for the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (the “System”) based on free-flowing character, good water quality, and “outstanding remarkable” scenic, recreational, fish, and wildlife, and historic/cultural values.

Almost all the land adjacent to the eligible rivers is in public ownership and managed by State and county governments for conservation purposes. The exception to this pattern is the 3.9-mile-long Seminole Creek that is in private ownership. The public land managers strongly support designation while the private landowner opposes designation of his land. Therefore, I recommend that 4.6 miles of river abutted by public lands and as described in the enclosed report be designated a component of the System. Seminole Creek could be added if the adjacent landowner should change his mind or if this land is ever purchased by an individual or conservation agency who does not object. The tributary is not centrally located in the area proposed for designation.

I further recommend that legislation designating the Wekiva and eligible tributaries provide that on the date of the management responsibilities remain with the existing land manager and not the Secretary of the Department of the Interior. This is in accordance with expressed State wishes and is logical. Responsibilities of the Secretary should be limited to working with State and local partners in developing a comprehensive river management plan, providing technical assistance, and reviewing effects of water resource development proposals in accordance with section 7 of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

We look forward to working with the Congress to designate this worthy addition to the National Wild and Scenic River System.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.  


Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 524 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 524

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution, the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4578) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. Points of order against provisions of the bill not complying with clause 2 of rule XXI are waived except as follows: beginning with "Provided further" on page 18, line 6, through line 19. Where points of order are waived against part of a paragraph, points of order against a provision in another part of such paragraph may be made only against such provision and not against the entire paragraph. During consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may: (1) postpone until a time during further consideration in the Committee of the Whole any request for a recorded vote on any amendment; and (2) reduce to five minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on any proposed question that follows another electronic vote without intervening business, provided that the minimum time for electronic voting on the first in any series of such questions is one minute. During consideration of the bill, points of order against amendments for failure to comply with clause 2(e) of rule XXI are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

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The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). The gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, for purposes of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for purposes of debate only.

(Mr. HASTINGS of Washington asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 524 would grant an open rule waiving all points of order against consideration of H.R. 4578, the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2001.

The rule provides one hour of general debate, to be equally divided between the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. The rule provides that the bill will be considered for amendment by paragraph, and waives clause 2 of rule XXI (prohibiting unauthorized or legislative provisions in an appropriations bill) against provisions in the bill, except as otherwise provided in the rule.

The rule also waives clause 2(e) of rule XXI (prohibiting non-emergency designated amendments to be offered to an appropriations bill containing an emergency designation) against amendments offered during consideration of the bill.

The rule authorizes the Chair to accord priority in recognition to Members who have preprinted their amendment in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. In addition, the rule allows the chairman of the Committee of the Whole to postpone votes during consideration of the bill, and to reduce the voting time to 5 minutes on a postponed question if a vote follows a 15-minute vote.

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

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of H.R. 4578 is to provide regular annual appropriations for the Department of the Interior, except the Bureau of Reclamation and other related agencies, including the Forest Service, the Department of Energy, the Indian Health Service, the Smithsonian Institution, and the National Foundations of Arts and Humanities.

The bill appropriates $14.6 billion in new fiscal year 2001 budget authority, which is $303 million less than last year and $1.7 billion less than the President’s request. Approximately half of the bill’s funding, $7.3 billion, finances Department of the Interior programs to manage and study the Nation’s animal, plant, and mineral resources, and to support Indian programs.

The balance of the bill’s funds support other non-Interior agencies that are related functions, which include the Forest Service in the U.S. Department of Agriculture; conservation and fossil energy programs run by the Department of Energy; the Indian Health Service, as well as the Smithsonian and similar cultural organizations.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, as a Westerner, I applaud several limitations on funding contained in this bill. One, for example, would prohibit the use of federal lands managed under any national monument designation executed since 1999. These lands are already in Federal ownership, and may still be managed under their previous land management status.

For example, just last week the Clinton administration designated 200,000 acres along the Columbia River in my district known as the Hanford Reach, designated that as a national monument. This action pulled the plug on an extended series of negotiations among local, State, and Federal officials seeking to develop a shared partnership to manage the Hanford Reach for future generations.
Instead, unfortunately, the administration chose to unilaterally assign management responsibility to these lands with the Department of the Interior. Unfortunately, that left State and local citizens and officials with no real role except to comment periodically on plans and decisions of Federal regulators.

H.R. 4578 would prohibit the expenditure of funds to issue a record of decision or any policy implementing the Interior-Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project, or ICBMP, which we call it in the Northwest, unless a regulatory flexibility analysis is completed. This project amazingly enough started in 1993 without congressional authorization, and affects a huge area of the West, including 63 million acres of Forest Service and BLM lands in six States, including much of my district in the State of Washington.

The administration appears to be rushing to complete this project before the end of Clinton's tenure, and the committee is concerned that such haste will expose the project to high-risk litigation for failure to comply with the requirements of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act. I appreciate the committee's decision in that regard.

I also want to commend the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) and the Members of this committee for their willingness to address both the Hanford Reach National Monument and the ICBMP project, two issues that are of great concern in central Washington.

More generally, Mr. Speaker, I also want to commend the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) for his tireless efforts to balance protection and sound management of our Nation's natural resources with the steadily increasing demands placed on those resources by commerce, tourism and recreation.

Significantly, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) and his colleagues have done so while staying within their allocation from the Committee on the Budget. That said, Mr. Speaker, this bill, like most legislation, is not perfect. Individual Members will no doubt take issue with one or more provisions of this bill. Those wishing to offer amendments should be pleased that the Committee on Rules has granted the Committee on Appropriations' request for an open rule.

Accordingly, I encourage my colleagues to support not only the rule but the underlying bill, H.R. 4578.

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

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

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

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, this is an open rule that will allow the Members of the House to work their will. But the underlying bill fails to honor Congress' obligation as steward of America's lands and history for future generations.

The measure contains several anti-environmental riders that continue the attack on our natural resources.

The first major rider would stop the management of lands designated as national monuments by the President, the right of every president since Theodore Roosevelt.

The second blocks the management and protection of lands along the Columbia River, which contains a threatened species of salmon.

The third rider would prohibit the establishment of the North Delta National Wildlife Refuge near Sacramento, California.

Still other riders in the bill would limit funding for protection of endangered species, allow grazing on public lands without an environmental review, and delay national forest planning.

In addition to the numerous policy riders, H.R. 4578 contains deep cuts that will harm our national parks, our forests, and the protection and enforcement of environmental laws.

The funding in H.R. 4578 is $300 million below last year's level and $17 billion below the President's request. Such deep cuts will have a devastating impact on Indian health, on national park maintenance, which has consistently been underfunded, and on energy research and conservation.

This bill, overwhelmingly passed the land and water conservation bill in May by a vote of 315 to 102, this bill is $736 million below the amount authorized in that bill. At a time of record surpluses, this bill cuts funding for key national priorities in order to fulfill the majority's commitment to fund huge tax breaks for the wealthy.

The bill's funding level is simply not realistic. Moreover, the majority had a failed bill that restore some of the unforeseen cuts 5 years ago in funding for those agencies responsible for the country's small but critically important arts and humanities education and preservation efforts.

The bill funds the National Endowment for the Arts at $98 million, a level 48 percent below the 1995 funding level; the National Endowment for the Humanities at $115 million, 33 percent below the level in 1995. These funding levels would restore the success efforts by both NEA and NEH to broaden the reach of their programs and to eliminate controversial programs, the two reforms that were requested by the majority when they reduced the funding in 1995.

It is time to recognize the success of these reforms and give these agencies the resources they need to meet their critical needs. Unfortunately, the amendment offered by a Democrat committee member that would restore funding for both agencies was defeated.

Because of the inadequate funding levels, the President's senior advisors are recommending that he veto this bill, making this exercise on the floor a redundant act in our continuing theater of the absurd when it comes to spending bills.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Dottling).

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

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the leadership of the gentleman from New York. I rise in support of the rule.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the open rule for the Interior Appropriations bill for Fiscal Year 2001 which protects what the Committee reported.

I want to commend our Chairman, Mr. REGULA, on the difficult task he was faced with writing this year's spending bill. Unfortunately, the subcommittee was given an unrealistic allocation and as a consequence, this bill simply falls short in too many areas and I will be forced to oppose it on the floor.

Such deep cuts would have been extremely difficult to provide all of the increases requested by the Administration, but I am frustrated that the allocation this bill received was so inadequate. With these levels, we will not even be able to provide fixed costs for all of the agencies within our jurisdiction. We are severely under-funding critical programs within our jurisdiction.

When this bill was considered by the full Appropriations Committee, the Administration sent a letter to the Chairman expressing deep concern over not only the spending levels provided in the bill but also several “riders” which were added at the last minute. The letter threatened a veto if substantial changes were not made to the bill.

Each of these legislative provisions jeopardizes passage of this bill on the floor, and guarantees another confrontation with the White House this fall. These riders deal with complex policy concerns and should be addressed by the authorizing committees of jurisdiction, not attached to an annual spending bill.

I do however appreciate that the Rule provided for this bill will enable Members wishing to offer amendments to these provisions the ability to do so.

I am forced to oppose this bill because I do not believe we have adequately funded dozens of important priorities within our jurisdiction, and I oppose the inclusion of these controversial riders. I do however appreciate the bipartisan cooperation and responsible manner with which our Subcommittee works. This bill however did not receive an adequate allocation to start with now faces an even greater hurdle with the inclusion of these riders.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. UDALL).

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from New York for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I support the rule. It is balanced, fair, and adequate for the job. I only wish I could say the same for the bill.

I do not blame the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio. I do not think he is the villain in this situation. In fact, in my opinion he has been given an impossible task,
because his own leadership has made it basically impossible for his bill to ade-
quately provide for the important envi-
ronmental and other programs that it
covers.
As a result, the overall bill falls
short of what is needed, even though it
does include some good provisions. If I
might, I would like to just touch on a
few of those provisions.
The bill does provide some funds for
the acquisition of a tract in the ever-
brook area of Clear Creek County,
part of the district I represent, owned
by the city of Golden, Colorado. I re-
quested inclusion of funds to enable
these lands to be acquired for Forest
Service management. I want to express
my appreciation to the chairman for in-
cclusion of $2 million for that purpose.
The amount provided, like the bill’s
total for such acquisitions, is simply
inadequate to meet this and other ur-
gent needs.
In a similar fashion, the bill sets up
a pilot project under which the Forest
Service can arrange for Colorado State
foresters to assist with fire prevention
and development of wetlands and habitat
on national forest lands that adjoin
appropriate State or private
lands.
I have had an opportunity to discuss
this with Jim Hubbard, our State For-
ester, and I believe this can be very
valuable, especially in the Front Range
areas of Colorado where residential de-
velopment is spreading into forested
areas. Again, I appreciate the inclusion
of that provision, especially since it
states that all the environmental laws
will continue to apply.
Again, the bill does not provide
enough important support for many
other Federal land management agen-
cies, including not just the Forest
Service but the Bureau of Land Man-
agement, the Fish and Wildlife Service,
and the National Park Service.
It also fails to adequately address
matters of concern to Native Ameri-
cans. In fact, I think it takes a step
back, management wise. Funding for the
Indian Health Services and the Bureau
of Indian Affairs is cut by $520 million.
I think in effect the bill sends the mes-
sage that we are no longer willing to
meet our trust responsibilities to our
American Indian tribes.
There can be no denying the need. In-
formation I have seen indicates that in
1997, the Indian Health Service could
provide only $1,397 dollars per capita
for its patients compared to about
$3,900 in per capita health spending by
all Americans.

Even though Indians have a 249 per-
cent greater chance of dying from dia-
betes and a 204 percent greater chance
of dying from accidents than our gen-
eral population. Since then, health
care funding for our Indian citizens has
failed to keep up with the growing In-
dian population and has also failed to
rise along with inflation.
The bill is also loaded with undesir-
able riders. Let me mention three of
them. One deals with the management
of new national monuments. The idea
there may be to reign in the President,
but I think it would choke needed man-
gagement.
Another rider that should be thrown
off is the one on global warming. By re-
stricting funds that would be used to
prepare to implement the Kyoto Trea-
ty, this rider effectively would stop any
work on the tools for holding down costs as we combat glob-
al warming.
This provision is extreme and should
not be a part of this bill.
Finally, the bill does not do enough
to promote energy efficiency. We need
to do more to invest in Energy Depart-
ment research and development pro-
grams that reduce our dependence on
imported oil while furthering our na-
tional goals of broad-based economic
growth, environmental protection, na-
tional security and economic competi-
tiveness.

The rule properly permits amend-
ments and substitute amendments to
these short comings and I will be urging adoption of desirable amendments, but in my
opinion unless the bill is dramatically
improved it should be not passed.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield
back.
Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, the bill
as it is presently in front of us has lan-
guage that notwithstanding any other
provision of law, hereafter the Sec-
cretary of the Interior must concur in
developing, implementing, and revising
regulations to allocate water made
available from Central and Southern
Florida Project features.
My understanding is that a point of
order will be raised and that language
will be struck from the bill. It is not
protected by the rule.
I think that that language is critical
really in terms of Everglades restora-
tion. I had the opportunity to work
with the subcommittee, for an incredible effort, the largest ecosystem restoration in the
history of the world that this com-
mittee has been part of. I think it is a
legacy each of us are leaving, not just
to our children and grandchildren
but future generations as well.
Unfortunately, though, when this
language will be struck from the bill,
the concern that some of us have that
the priority until we pass the Ever-
glades Restoration, is that priority of
this funding is not necessarily the priority
which I think most of us want, which is
that resource protection be the highest
priority but that flood management
protection which is critical, and water
supply which will be potentially a higher priority.
Therefore, I look forward to working
with the substantive committee and the
Committee on Appropriations to include similar language which is nec-
essary to accomplish which the
majority of members want.
Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr.
Speaker, I yield such time as he may
consume to the gentleman from Ohio
(Mr. REGULA).
(Mr. REGULA asked and was given
permission to revise and extend his re-
marks.)
Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I thank
the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) for yielding me this time.
Mr. Speaker, I would point out to the
gentleman from Colorado (Mr. UDALL),
who mentioned Indian health services,
that we do have increases; not as much as we would like nor as much as the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. UDALL) would like, but we have in-
creased Indian health service over last
year. We have increased the BIA oper-
ation of Indian programs and we have increased BIA education.

Now we are going to hear during the
debate a lot about cuts, and I just want
to say to all of my colleagues those
cuts that they talk about will be cuts from the President’s proposals. It was
easy for the President to propose 1.7
million additional dollars without hav-
ing to identify a source for those dol-
ars.
We have tried to work within the
confines of the allocation that was pro-
vided to our committee, recognizing
that it is $300 million under last year.
But in the process, we have addressed
the needs of the land agencies in every
way.
I thank the gentleman from Florida
(Mr. DEUTSCH) for his comments on the
Everglades issue, and I regret, too, that
there will be a point of order on the
language that would give the Depart-
ment of Interior a voice in the way the
water is distributed, because the whole
mission of the Everglades restoration
is to have adequate water supply so
that the ecosystem will flourish.

Hopefully, in the process of a con-
ference and final wrap-up on this bill
we can get some language that will ac-
complish this goal in perhaps a some-
what different way, because I think all
the parties on the Everglades restora-
tion need to be at the table. The State
of Florida, the Southeast Florida
Water District, the makua Indians, but
also the Federal Government, be-
cause we are putting a billion dollars
of Federal money from 50 States into
this restoration.
The great interest on the part of
most of the people across this Nation
would be restoring the asset and pre-
serving the asset known as the Ever-
glades.
So we will try to address that. I do
not want to take time to get into the
other merits. We will have time during
the debate to discuss those. I simply
want to say that I think the Com-
mittee on Rules did a great job here.
This amendment that is fair, as is the bill. Everybody will have their
opportunity to be heard through the
amendment process. Hopefully, out of all of this will come a constructive ad-
ressing of the problems that confront
all of our national lands, almost 700 million
acres.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I
yield back the balance of my time.
Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was agreed to. The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Shimkus). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 524 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. 4578.

2153

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. 4578), making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes, with Mr. Latourette 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 second time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Regula) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. Dicks) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Regula).

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Dicks).

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, tonight I bring before the House the fiscal year 2001 interior appropriations bill. Before I begin, however, I would like to take the opportunity to reflect upon the previous, including this year, 6 years. Under the rules of the House, this year is my last year as chairman of the House Subcommittee on Interior of the Committee on Appropriations. I have served on this subcommittee for the past 26 years, first as a junior member, later as its ranking member and most recently as chairman.

This committee has been a labor of satisfaction for me. I believe it is a vitally important committee in the Congress; and even though I will not serve as its chairman next year, I intend to remain very involved in it and hope to continue the many positive initiatives begun over these years.

Upon reflection, three themes come to mind. First, I have tried to improve management within the agencies funded in the bill. Too often, government managers do not focus on the difficult issues of responsible and accountable actions and decisions. Over my tenure as chairman, we have tried to address these needs with the simple test: Must do items, need to do items, and nice to do items. We have always done the must do. We have done many of the need to do and some of the nice to do. Using this test as our guide, I believe our committee has done our best over these years to use the taxpayers' money wisely while meeting our Federal responsibilities.

I want to express particularly my appreciation to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. Dicks), who has served as the ranking member of the subcommittee. He has been a real partner, as we have worked together on a number of policy priorities of the committee, including the backlog maintenance issue.

Next I would like to compliment the able staff members who have assisted during my tenure as chairman. I particularly express my appreciation to our clerk, Debbie Weatherly, as well as other subcommittee staff members, Loretta Beaumont, Joe Kaplan and Chris Topik. On the minority side, I want to thank Leslie Turner on the staff of the gentleman from Washington (Mr. Dicks), and welcome Mike Stephens, a long-time committee veteran who returned to the Committee on Appropriations this year following the retirement of Del Davis.

I appreciate the professionalism of each of these people and the many dedicated hours they have provided this House over the years.

Mr. Chairman, today I present before the House the fiscal year 2001 interior appropriation bill. This year, the subcommittee received more than 550 letters from Members of the House requesting funding for 3,000 individual projects totaling $152 billion, all for interior and related agency programs.

For fiscal year 2001, we received an allocation of $14.6 billion, which is $300 million below the bill enacted last year. As we can see, we have had to make some tough choices, and the bill reflects this challenge.

Again, I want to say to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. Regula) that we have been a real team in addressing these issues. I know that he has not agreed with the allocation. In some respects, I have not myself but I have made the best of what we had to work with. I think that took a real team effort.

I think the fact that we have had the requests of over $152 billion demonstrates the popularity of this bill and the important projects that are out there if we had the means to provide the funding.

Within the constraints of our allocation, we were unable to fund the President's lands legacy initiative.

However, we have included $164 million in Federal acquisition funding and...
an additional $20 million for state-side land acquisition.

Mr. Chairman, as we become an increasingly stressed urban population, the respite that our Federal lands offer our society becomes even more important. Recreation on these lands continue to grow.

Last year, the four land management agencies received more than 1.2 billion visitors. Funding to maintain the pristine resources of these lands, from national treasures like Yosemite within our national park system, to the 93 million acres of national wildlife refuges, to the hundreds of millions of acres of BLM lands and national forests, is clearly a priority in the bill.

We have provided a $62 million increase in National Park Service Operations, a $30 million increase for the Bureau of Land Management, a $22 million increase for national wildlife refuges, and a $60 million increase for the National Forest System. I emphasize that these increases are not permanent law. They are in this annual appropriations bill, and they are in the annual appropriations bill for 1 year only, as amendments offered to remove them. I would like to have been able to do more, we have increased funding for the Indian health service by $30 million and for education programs through the Bureau of Indian Affairs by $5 million.

I would mention here that the gentleman from Washington (Mr. NETHERCUTT), a member of our committee, has focused on juvenile diabetes generally, which is a serious problem for the Native American population. Here again, we have tried to address that, thanks to his leadership.

Over these past 6 years, I have worked with Members on both sides of the aisle to achieve balances on Forest Service issues where conflicting goals have often clashed. Under my chairmanship and with the support of the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS), the ranking minority member, we have eliminated the $50 million purchaser road credit. That has always been a sore point, and I am pleased that the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS) provided the leadership to make this problem get solved.

We have reduced the annual allowable cut of timber on National Forests to 3.5 billion board feet. In fiscal year 1990, this level reached a low of 11.1 billion board feet, in other words, almost a 70 percent reduction. I think it reflects the fact that, on a bipartisan basis we have been sensitive to the environmental impact in maintaining our forests and recognizing that the forests are great carbon sequestering facilities.

Finally, we are working to return accountability and sound management to the Forest Service. For years, the GAO and the Inspector General, the Department of Agriculture have been producing critical reports on the Forest Service. We have heard about those or read about them. This year the subcommittee requested assistance from the National Academy of Public Administration to make recommendations for improving this agency, and we are putting into place changes to bring true accountability to this agency.

I might add here that the National Academy of Public Administration does excellent work and their service to us, our committee has been highly commendable.

Next, I call my colleagues’ attention to energy research programs. The bill provides $1.1 billion for these programs. It achieves a delicate balance to meet our Nation’s energy needs. We try to utilize our energy in the most efficient and lowest polluting ways possible and, at this point in time, at the least cost possible.

Research on our domestic, natural, energy resources, including coal, natural gas, and oil remain paramount to the continuation of our strong economy. I remind my colleagues that this research is not the cost of research and development of renewable energy such as solar and wind power or biomass. Funding for these energy sources are contained in the Energy and Water Appropriations bill.

Some of our Nation’s most treasured national cultural institutions are funded in the Interior bill. I call to my colleagues’ attention the fine work of the National Gallery of Art, the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, the Kennedy Center, and the Smithsonian Institute. Each of these organizations provides a wonderful service to the American people, not just to those who visit or live in the Nation’s capital, but now through the Internet and the further outreach programs, these entities are able to play a role in communities and classrooms across the country. I encourage each American to take advantage of the opportunities they offer.

I want to say these agencies are doing a great job of taking their resources to the Nation through the Internet, through the outreach. I think that is highly commendable.

I conclude my remarks by thanking my colleagues on the subcommittee. I have greatly enjoyed working with each of the Members. It is a great subcommittee, and particularly including my dear friend Sid Yates who retired from this House at the end of the 105th Congress following a long and distinguished career in this body and contributed much to our Nation’s resources, our interior resources. What a marvelous legacy he left as a result of his chairmanship.

Over these years, the Members on both sides of the aisle worked together in a bipartisan way to craft balanced bills that meet our responsibilities to the American people in managing our Federal lands, in conducting energy research, and in operating our cultural agencies. I appreciate their support and look forward to continuing to work with them in the future.

Mr. Chairman, I insert for the RECORD a table detailing the various accounts in this bill, as follows:
## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2001 (H.R. 4578)
(Amounts in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>FY 2000 Enacted</th>
<th>FY 2001 Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR</strong></td>
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<td>Management of lands and resources</td>
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<td>Wildland fire management</td>
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<td>Construction</td>
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<td>Service charges, deposits, &amp; forfeitures (indefinite)</td>
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<td>Miscellaneous trust funds (indefinite)</td>
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<td>Total, Bureau of Land Management</td>
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<td>United States Fish and Wildlife Service</td>
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<td>Resource management</td>
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<td>Land acquisition</td>
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<td>Cooperative endangered species conservation fund</td>
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<td>23,000</td>
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<td>National wildlife refuge fund</td>
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<td>Multinational species conservation fund</td>
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<td>Commercial salmon fishery capacity reduction</td>
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<td>Total, United States Fish and Wildlife Service</td>
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<td>861,921</td>
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<td><strong>National Park Service</strong></td>
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<td>Operation of the national park system</td>
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<td>1,425,617</td>
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<td>National recreation and preservation</td>
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<td>65,684</td>
<td>49,256</td>
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<td>Historic preservation fund</td>
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<td>72,071</td>
<td>41,347</td>
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<td>Construction and major maintenance</td>
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<td>150,004</td>
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<td>Land and water conservation fund (recission of contract authority)</td>
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<td>-30,000</td>
<td>-30,000</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Land acquisition and state assistance</td>
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<td>297,468</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>-55,700</td>
<td>-22,468</td>
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<td>Total, National Park Service (net)</td>
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<td>2,042,825</td>
<td>1,701,924</td>
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<td><strong>United States Geological Survey</strong></td>
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<td>Surveys, investigations, and research</td>
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<td>895,379</td>
<td>816,678</td>
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<td><strong>Minerals Management Service</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Royalty and offshore minerals management</td>
<td>234,200</td>
<td>241,538</td>
<td>234,200</td>
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<td>Additions to receipts</td>
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<td>-107,000</td>
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<td>Oil spill research</td>
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<td>6,118</td>
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<td>Total, Minerals Management Service</td>
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<td><strong>Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Regulation and technology</td>
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<td>97,000</td>
<td>97,478</td>
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<td>Receipts from performance bond forfeitures (indefinite)</td>
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<td>275</td>
<td>275</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
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<td>97,275</td>
<td>97,753</td>
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<td>Abandoned mine reclamation fund (definite, trust fund)</td>
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<td>211,158</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement</td>
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<td>306,234</td>
<td>295,628</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bureau of Indian Affairs</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation of Indian programs</td>
<td>1,939,535</td>
<td>1,705,010</td>
<td>1,657,448</td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
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| **June 13, 2000** | | | | | |
### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES
### APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2001 (H.R. 4578)—Continued

(Amounts in thousands)

<table>
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<th>Description</th>
<th>FY 2000 Enacted</th>
<th>FY 2001 Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
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**TITLE IV - FY 2000 EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS**

Bureau of Land Management (contingent emergency appropriations) | 200,000 | +200,000 | +200,000 |
Forest Service (contingent emergency appropriations) | 150,000 | +150,000 | +150,000 |

**Total, title IV, FY 2000 Emergency supplemental appropriations** | 350,000 | +350,000 | +350,000 |

**TITLE V**

United Mine Workers of America combined benefit fund (emergency appropriations) | 69,000 | | |

**TITLE VI**

Priority land acquisitions and exchanges | 197,500 | | |

**Grand total:**

New budget (obligational) authority (net) | 14,911,950 | 16,219,772 | 14,959,420 | +47,770 | +1,360,350 |
FY 2001 (net) | (14,911,950) | (16,219,772) | (14,959,420) | (-302,300) | (-710,350) |
Appropriations | (14,903,658) | (16,497,772) | (14,671,420) | (232,250) | (-1,062,320) |
Emergency appropriations | (158,000) | (150,000) | (150,000) | (-50,000) | (-150,000) |
Rescissions | (-30,036) | (-143,000) | (-31,000) | (-62,000) | (+112,000) |
Deferral | (-196,000) | (-251,000) | (-196,000) | (-55,000) | (+154,000) |
FY 2000, emergency appropriations | (49,000) | (52,000) | (2,000) | (-47,000) | (-3,000) |
(Invitation for guaranteed loans) | (59,800) | (92,000) | (59,800) | (-32,200) | (-22,318) |
Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I want to compliment the chairman on his remarks here tonight. I have always been against term limits, and I know that others here have learned the hard lessons. But I think that the only limitation on chairmanships is one that sometimes it will be good and sometimes it will be bad. I happen to think in this case this is a very bad one, because I think the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) has been a great chairman.

The gentleman from Ohio mentioned Sid Yates. I have served on this subcommittee, this is my 20th year; and Sid Yates was a great role model, a great chairman. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) has been an outstanding chairman as well. Both of these men have done a great service to our country over the last 30 years.

I want to congratulate the gentleman from Ohio tonight on his 6 years as our chairman. As I said, he has not been dealt the best hand when it came to locations. I can remember the coach out at the Sea Hawks, Chuck Knox, who used to say one has to play the hand that one is dealt. We have not been dealt a very nice hand, but we have tried our best with the money that we have to do the best job possible.

I want to compliment the chairman also for his efforts throughout his career, one, to bring better administration to the agencies over which we have jurisdiction and using the public administration people, using the National Academy of Science, using whatever oversight group we could find, the GAO, and our own investigative team, to look at agencies and try to help them do a better job. I think it was always done in a constructive way, trying to help them improve their management and to save money and so that they could do a better job with the task that they have. I think that is a legacy that will live on.

Number two, the chairman has been dogged and I think correct in his efforts to make certain that our existing parks are seen on the face of this. Our Forest Service, our BLM facilities all over this country which provide so much recreation to the American people are maintained properly.

Sometimes in this institution everybody wants to add new facilities and add new parks and new areas. Somebody has to remember that one has got to take care of the ones we have already got. The gentleman from Ohio (Chairman REGULA) has done a remarkable job. I think he has put a legal understanding under his terms of his commitment to that and educating our committee and the members of the subcommittee about how important that is.

Then of course an initiative that he took on his own with my support and the committee's support was to have this fee-demonstration project. This is another legacy issue which is, I think, being supported all over this country, as people see that when they go to their national parks a small amount of the money, 80 percent, will stay there, so that it will help take care of the high-priority maintenance problems, trails, other things that are essential to that part of our country.

I think this has been kind of a pay-as-you-go formula. Frankly, I do not think the park supervisor, the Forest Service, the BLM would ever get caught up unless we try to do something innovative like this. I think that is another important issue.

We will have more time when we get into the bill to get into a deeper discussion of the issues. But tonight we should be congratulating the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) for his outstanding service to the House and to this committee, and I am glad to hear him say he is going to stay on the committee. I look forward to working with him. He has an outstanding staff led by Debbie Weatherly and all the others. I want to thank Mike Stevens and Leslie Turner on our side. They all work together so well, so professionally. It makes one very proud as a member of this institution.

I am also very proud to be on the Committee on Appropriations because I believe this committee always works together in a bipartisan way. All the committees that I have ever been on, all the subcommittees, have always functioned that way. I think it is something we all should try to make a role model out of, because it is the way this institution should work when we get something done of importance. When we can work together and deal with these issues, we can get a lot more done for the public service to the House.

So I say to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA), I am going to miss him in his role as chairman; but I am glad he is going to still be on the committee. We will work on a lot of good things and keep going out and look at these facilities. Another thing that the gentleman from Ohio did is get us back out on the road to see these parks and to see these facilities, see where the problems are, and then come back and start fixing them. That is the way one should do it.

Unfortunately, our committee did not do that as much as we should have in years past, but the gentleman from Ohio reinstated that. I think it is a tradition we should maintain in the future.

So tomorrow we will discuss the bill. Tonight we thank the gentleman from Ohio (Chairman REGULA) for his great service.

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

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

Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS), my ranking member, for those kind comments. It really has been a great team. I failed to mention that also Lori Rowley is my staff person who works on this and the very important issue of the appropriations staffer for the subcommittee on Interior. We appreciate her work a great deal.

Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA). I have been on this subcommittee all the time that I have served in this body the last 5½ years. The gentleman from Ohio was my chairman, my first chairman as the Subcommittee on Interior. I had such high praise for the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA). I have been on this subcommittee all the time that I have served in this body the last 5½ years. The gentleman from Ohio was my chairman, my first chairman as the Subcommittee on Interior. I speak not only for the gentleman from Ohio's expertise in learning and understanding and knowing about the intricacies of this bill and the specificities of it because it is so vitally important to the soul of this Nation. It not only covers the arts and the humanities but the parks and the recreation efforts and the maintenance of the national treasures that are under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Interior, but it really speaks, I think, very highly that these men and these people who serve on this Subcommittee on opposite political sides of the aisle but on the same human side having respect and admiration for our chairman.

It is sort of a bittersweet time that the chairman will not be the chairman after this year, but I again join my colleagues in appreciating the legacy he has left. Not only has he been a gentleman to me, but he has been a gentleman to every single member of the subcommittee and every single Member of this House. He is a gentleman to his staff. This committee staff is here.

You can tell the value of a Member in some measure by the value that the staff places upon that Member. This staff loves this Member. They respect him as we all do, and they love him dearly. So they have committed themselves not only to the cause of good
making appropriations for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX. Any record votes on postponed questions will be taken tomorrow.

RECOGNIZING 225TH BIRTHDAY OF UNITED STATES ARMY

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 101) recognizing the 225th Birthday of the United States Army.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.J. RES. 101

Whereas on June 14, 1775, the Second Continental Congress, representing the citizens of 13 American colonies, authorized the establishment of the Continental Army:

Whereas the collective expression of the pursuit of personal freedom that caused the authorization and organization of the United States Army led to the adoption of the Declaration of Independence and the codification of the new Nation’s basic principles and values in the Constitution;

Whereas for the past 225 years, the Army’s central mission has been to fight and win the Nation’s wars;

Whereas whatever the mission, the Nation turns to its Army for decisive victory;

Whereas the American soldiers carried on the Army flag are testament to the valor, commitment, and sacrifice of the brave soldiers who have served the Nation in the Army;

Whereas Valley Forge, New Orleans, Mexico City, Gettysburg, Verdun, Bataan, Normandy, Pusan, the Ia Drang Valley, Guadalcanal, Panama, and Kuwait are but a few of the places where soldiers of the United States Army have won extraordinary distinction and respect for the Nation and its Army;

Whereas the motto of “Duty, Honor, Country” is the creed by which the American soldier lives and serves;

Whereas the United States Army today is the world’s most capable and respected ground force;

Whereas future Army forces are being prepared to conduct quick, decisive, highly sophisticated operations anywhere, anytime; and

Whereas no matter what the cause, location, or magnitude of future conflicts, the Nation can rely on its Army to produce well-trained, well-led, and highly motivated soldiers to carry on its mission;

The Army, first and foremost, is this Nation’s arm of decision. It was the Army that achieved victory at Yorktown, making possible our independence and securing our place in history. From Trenton to Mexico to Gettysburg and Santiago and the Meuse-Arnon and Normandy, from the Pusan Perimeter and the Ia Drang Valley, to Panama and Iraq, the Army has prevailed in thousands of battles, large and small, in defense of this Nation and in the cause of liberty. In its 225-year history, tens of thousands of soldiers have sacrificed their lives on distant battlefields so that Americans could know victory in war and prosperity in peace.

The history of our Army is intricably tied with the history of this Nation. In war, our Army has been preeminent on the battlefield. In peace, our Army has provided this Nation with engineers and explorers, diplomats, and presidents. The Washington Monument and the Panama Canal bear concrete witness to the Army’s achievements. Lewis and Clark, Goethals and MacArthur, Marshall, as well as Presidents Washington, Jackson, Taylor, Grant, Truman, and Eisenhower are but a few

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4635, DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT OF 2001

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106–675) on the resolution (H. Res. 525) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4635)
whose names typify the selfless devotion to duty that is the hallmark of those who have served their Army and their Nation with distinction and valor both on and off the battlefield.

Most importantly, the Army has given our country a voice. Since 1775, America from every part of this Nation have answered the call to arms and served in the Army. In each of this Nation's conflicts, soldiers have earned battlefield honors that have made our Army one of the most successful and respected military organizations in history. Their devotion and sacrifice have left an indelible mark on this Nation. Victorious in war, these citizen-soldiers then returned home to win and strengthen the peace. I salute them and thank them for their service.

As we stand on the edge of the 21st century and reflect on 225 years of history, one thing is certain. America will call again on its Army and its soldiers during times of crisis. As in the past, I am certain the Army and its citizen-soldiers will rise to the challenge.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in honoring the United States Army and its soldiers on its 225th birthday. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution commemorating this significant event.

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

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

I rise in strong support of H.J. Res. 101, a resolution commemorating the 225th anniversary of our United States Army. The principal land force of our country, the United States Army traces its origins to the Continental Army of the Revolutionary War. That Army, raised by the Continental Congress, had the mission of engaging British and Hessian regulars and won our country's independence. That Army was composed largely of long serving volunteers. Now some 225 years and numerous major wars and minor conflicts later, our U.S. Army is again composed of volunteers. We have come full circle, what is important and why we recognize the anniversary of the Army today is that the U.S. Army has defended our Nation and fought with distinction on countless occasions. We in Congress and the American people owe a debt of gratitude to all those who have served in our Army.

While the Army dates from 1775, the U.S. Army as a permanent institution really began in June of 1784 when the Confederation Congress adopted this tiny force after the American Army as a permanent institution in the American people.

As we think today about the great service of our Army and what it has performed over the years, it is important to bear in mind two key considerations: First, the U.S. Army is really a microcosm of American society. Dating back to the original militia in the Revolutionary War, our Army has succeeded in large measure because of the participation of citizen-soldiers. I believe our Army and our military will continue to be as successful as they have been only as long as the people who comprise our forces reflect the makeup of our country and only as long as they have the support of the American people. We need to continue to recruit and retain high quality personnel so that the total Army will continue to be the formidable force that it is today.

The second characteristic of the Army that has made it such a success is that it has adapted to changes in warfare, tactics, and techniques as well as technology.

It has stayed ahead of our adversaries in efforts to reform, modernize and win wars. From the change from conscription to the all volunteer force; from the use of flintlock muskets to the use of stealth technology of today, the U.S. Army has evolved to become the premier ground force in the world.

The effort under way now, to transform the Army into a lighter, more mobile and more lethal force, shows that our Army continues to adapt to the rigors of modern battlefield and will continue to be successful in the years ahead.

As much as we may be inclined to remember the major wars and battles that ultimately brought us victory over our adversaries, the real men and women who serve so bravely and so well to whom we should pay tribute to today. Without their selfless dedication, their valor, their perseverance, America would likely not be the free and prosperous society it is as we enjoy it today.

H.J. Res. 101 recognizes their service, expresses the gratitude of the Congress and the American people, and calls upon the President to issue an appropriate proclamation, something that he unquestionably should do.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

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

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUYER), the chairman of our Subcommittee on Military Personnel, and he is an Army veteran.

Mr. BUYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.J. Res. 101 recognizing the United States Army's 225 years of loyal and dedicated service to the nation. As we enter the new millennium, we can look back with pride at the Army's tremendous contribution to our Nation's great history.

Today, thanks largely to the service of those who have worn our nation's uniform and men who have worn an Army uniform, we enjoy unparalleled prosperity and unequalled freedom.

For more than 2 centuries, American soldiers have courageously answered the Nation's call to arms as well as serving as a strong deterrent to potential adversaries during times of peace. Whether it was on Lexington Green or the cornfields at Gettysburg or in the trenches of France or the beaches of Normandy, in the frozen hills around Chosin or in the jungles of Vietnam, in the forests of Western Europe or in the deserts of Kuwait, where I was, Army soldiers have fearlessly demonstrated the requisite traits of self-sacrifice and commitment, without altering the fundamental values that make us uniquely American.

Similarly, the dynamic transformation effort that the Army has recently embarked should create a more strategically responsive force without compromising the core competencies that make it the world's most lethal fighting force. The Army in the 21st century will have to be a smaller, more flexible, survivable and lethal. It will be an Army that is respected by our allies and feared by our opponents and honored and esteemed by the American people.

Throughout our Nation's history, our soldiers have stood in constant readiness to defend and preserve the ideals of these our United States. When deference has failed, committing American soldiers on the ground has always been the ultimate statement of our resolve that those who have served in the United States Army are the best of the breed and will compel him to change his course of action.

In 1776, Captain John Parker of Lexington Militia stood on the green and
voiced to the American spirit and said without resolve, men, stand your ground, if they mean to have war, let it begin here.

Unflinching courage and a proud heritage of service to our Nation is the legacy of an American soldier, as he has nobly carried out his oath to fight and win our Nation's wars.

As a representative of the people, I want to extend my heartfelt appreciation to the men and women and their families who serve in the United States Army, for their commitment and sacrifice of the American soldier is displayed throughout our Nation's history and is captured in the motto that appears on the emblem of the United States Army: "This we'll defend."

These three words embody the strength and character that makes the Army pervasive in peace and invincible in war.

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE).

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the Army for 225 years of service to our Nation, the Army has a proud history. On December 7, 1941, the soldiers of the 25th Infantry Division had the distinction of being the first Army soldiers to see combat in World War II when they fired on Japanese aircraft strafing Schofield Barracks during the attack on Pearl Harbor.

After the attack, the 28th quickly set up its defensive positions to protect Honolulu and Pearl Harbor against possible Japanese attack.

I must also mention the heroism during World War II of the legendary 442nd Regimental Combat Team and the 100th Infantry Battalion. Comprised of Asian-Americans, these two units performed with great valor and courage during the Europe campaign. Already, two of the most highly decorated units in the Army, the bravery of these soldiers will again be recognized when President Clinton on June 21 awards 19 medals of honor later this month for their courage during World War II.

While the Army can justifiably be proud of its history, it is also fearlessly looking to the future. The Army is demonstrating remarkable flexibility by transforming itself in a new fighting force that will be able to win on the battlefield tomorrow, whether that be in peace or war.

The capability the Army provides continues to be an important and integral part of our ability to ensure the peace and security of our Nation. But the commitment of our military personnel does not come without peril and price. Duty often calls for prolonged periods away from family and home.

Today, Mr. Speaker, we recognize the sacrifice of those whose dedication and devotion to duty ensure the blessings of freedom every day.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS), who is a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I ask and was given permission to revise and extend my remarks.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution. Mr. Speaker, 225 years ago, our predecessors in this House agreed to form the United States Army.

For 225 years, our sons and our daughters have fought and served this country in so many ways; and I know firsthand how they fought for those in uniform, our fighting men and women. They have made a real difference in America.

It is a great pleasure to stand before the House to celebrate the 225th birthday of the United States Army, all the way back to the Continental Congress, the Continental Army, the beginnings of what we call the United States of America, the greatest Nation on the earth. And I know that has made a difference and saved the lives of so many people overseas, as well as in the United States.

When I think of the United States Army, knowing that I was a part of them for 2 years and I was discharged a first lieutenant, and then I immediately joined the Tennessee Army National Guard, as the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTEN) mentioned a while ago, and I knew I was not going to make a career out of the military; but I wanted to be a part of the military.

I think it is regrettable that so many of our young people do not have that
experience now. We have an all volunteer force; and, therefore, they will not serve in the military. But serving in the military, it is almost like having a piece of the rock. It gives you a feeling that it is hard to describe and understand. It does not have to be this country to serve in the military. One does not have to believe in America to serve in the military.

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But I congratulate all those that have served, and have served in the U.S. Army, because in my Congressional District I have two predecessors by the name of Andrew Jackson and Sam Houston, and they were truly American heroes. Those two gentlemen, both U.S. Congressmen from the Nashville, Tennessee, area, have served us proudly.

But when I think of the U.S. Army, I think of sacrifice; when I think of the U.S. Army, I think of commitment. I think of discipline, I think of teamwork, I think of individuals that know how to wave that flag. I also know when you're in the U.S. Army or our Armed Forces, you stand up at various sporting events and other places and say God bless America.

Happy birthday, U.S. Army.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER) the chairman of our Subcommittee on Procurement and also an Army veteran.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my great chairman, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPENCE), for yielding to me, and I want to thank him also for his great service to our Nation, and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. SKELTON), our ranking member, and all of our colleagues who have commented.

I want to pay homage to a couple of Army guys who I know who were in the 173rd Airborne, the unit I served with, without distinction, in Vietnam. The gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON) was a member of the 173rd Airborne in Vietnam during a very difficult time, and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. NORWOOD) was also a member of the 173rd Airborne and was a great member of that brigade, which is being stood up and has in fact just been stood up again and brought to life again in Italy just within the last couple of weeks. I wish I could have been with that unit when that momentous event occurred.

But let me just say to my colleagues, we have just lived the bloodiest century in the history of the world and in American history. It was one in which 619,000 military personnel, all told, 619,000 personnel, or more than that number, were killed in combat. We had an incredible century in which we experienced some very profound moments, ones in which we stood side-by-side with Winston Churchill and helped to defeat Hitler, and one in which the Soviet Union stood down the Soviet empire and helped to provide for a more benign climate for this country to enter this century.

A lot of that was carried on the back of the United States Army. The United States Army, unlike other armies in the world, has to take and hold ground in very difficult places. This was commentary when the U.S. Army hit the front lines of the battles in France and the enemy was amazed when they saw that German troops would rise out of trenches and begin to fall at 800 meters, because Americans with rifles knew how to shoot. We held our ground very different, in very difficult ground in World War II.

My Secretary, Helen Tracy, in San Diego, was General George Patton's secretary during World War II, and she will recount the difficulties that the Third Army went through in that very momentous war.

We fought difficult battles in the cold war, from Vietnam to Korea. Those were all battles in the Cold War, in which we stood up and stood tall. The Army was a major player in that massive conflict and sacrificed greatly.

My cousin, Jan Kelly, is with us tonight, who just happened to come into Washington, D.C., and I thought it was particularly appropriate that her husband, Ron Kelly, who was a captain, a professional Army officer in Vietnam and Korea, and could be in Washington, D.C., on this anniversary.

I want to also say a word about Pop Carter, who was my platoon sergeant in Charlie Rangers in Vietnam, who came home and ran his farm in Georgia, and whose son, Bobby Carter, went wrong and somehow joined the Marine Corps. It is today a great young warrant officer in that service, and Pop was a symbol of dedication to his country.

Lastly, I just want to mention the last of Ronald Reagan's speech in 1981, in which he spoke about Pop Carter, who he knew. Pop Carter was my platoon sergeant in Charlie Rangers in Vietnam, who came home and ran his farm in Georgia, and whose son, Bobby Carter, went wrong and somehow joined the Marine Corps. It is today a great young warrant officer in that service, and Pop was a symbol of dedication to his country.

Ronald Reagan said, "Under one of the darkest pages of our Nation's history, of what we did to the Japanese-Americans, despite all the problems that these patriotic Americans were confronted with, we had thousands of Japanese-Americans who volunteered to fight for our Nation. In doing so, the 100th Battalion and the 442nd Infantry were organized to fight the enemy in Europe.

I want to share with my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, some of the things that happened in World War II, one of the darkest pages of our Nation's history, of what we did to the Japanese-Americans, despite all the problems that these patriotic Americans were confronted with, we had thousands of Japanese-Americans who volunteered to fight for our Nation. In doing so, the 100th Battalion and the 442nd Infantry were organized to fight the enemy in Europe.

I want to share with my colleagues, some of the accomplishments these two fighting units made in World War II. Over 18,000 decorations were awarded to these individuals for bravery in combat; over 9,240 Purple Hearts; 560 Silver Stars; 52 Distinguished Service Crosses; and, one of the things, that I have complained about for all these years, why only one Medal of Honor.

I think this matter has been rectified, and I want to commend the gentleman from Hawaii, Senator AKAKA, whose legislation in 1996 mandated the Congress to review this. I think my colleagues are very happy, as well as myself, seeing this month we are going to witness 19 Congressional Medals of Honor will be awarded in a special ceremony that will be made next
week, and among them the distin-
guished Senator from Hawaii, DANIEL
INOUYE, who originally had the Distinguished
Service Cross, and now he will also be
awarded the Medal of Honor.
Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute to
today's Army soldiers, all those who have
gone before them. In addition, too, Mr.
Speaker, I want to pay a very special
tribute to the hundreds of thousands of
Army wives and their children. I think
this is perhaps one area that is sorely
missing in the mission of the Army.
Yes, we do praise our soldiers in
harm's way, but also we have to recog-
nize the tremendous sacrifices that
wives and their dependents have to
make, where they have to become
the fathers and mothers in the
absence of the fathers being away.
I think this is something that our
country certainly owes to all the Army
wives, for the tremendous services and
sacrifices they have rendered on behalf of
our Nation.
Our soldiers have never let us down,
and when we call upon them, they are
there to serve. I think my good friends
have already made a comment on this,
but I think it again because I think it
is important. This is a special
address that was given by the late Gen-
eral Douglas MacArthur to the West
Point cadets at the Academy at West
Point in 1962. It has been quoted, and I
will quote it again.
"What is the mission of the Army? 
Yours is the profession of arms, the
will to win, the sure knowledge that in
war there is no substitute for victory,
and, that if we fail, the Nation will be
destroyed."

Mr. Speaker, I want to say happy
birthday, Army, and with exclamation to
to all the Army soldiers and veterans,
I say "Huuah."

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank the Members
who have stayed to this late hour to
express the birthday wishes to the
United States Army, and am grateful
to our chairman, the gentleman from
South Carolina (Mr. SPENCE), for
introducing this resolution.

There are two types of soldiers and
have been through the years. First is
the citizen soldier, who historically has
served so well and then gone home
after a conflict or after the service and
performed duties in the civic arena.
The second kind of soldier is the one
who has a career of leadership within the
United States Army.

I come from Lafayette County, Mis-
souri, which is the western part of the
State, and in my home county there
are two shining examples of each of
these types of soldiers. Harry Earl
Gladish was in the First World War,
the Army's fighting forces, and later
served in the 9th Infantry Division.

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

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June 13, 2000

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

Many—to too many—have given their lives in such service. Indeed, we all appreciate that our freedoms are hard-fought. More important, we understand that their continued survival requires us to be prepared, in the words of President Kennedy, “to pay any price, bear any burden, support any friend, and oppose any foe.” It’s clear that the Army is ready to meet that challenge.

We cannot predict the security threats our nation will face in the future. But like its sister services, the Army is preparing to meet them. It is understanding that future threats will require a different set of talents and assets than the wars of the 20th century. To their success, I pledge my continuing support.

Mr. Speaker, the Army’s annual birthday commemoration is important because it allows us to confer appropriate recognition on the men and women who serve in today’s Army. These men and women, like their predecessors, prepare every day and are ready to go into battle. We pray their service may not be required, but we know that their strength and preparedness are our best weapons in keeping aggressors at bay. Of increasing importance is their role in peacetime and humanitarian operations around the world. The last, they are ready to use their best efforts to fulfill whatever missions they are tasked to perform.

When I was in the Army during the Vietnam War, I served with the 173rd Airborne. My fellow sky soldiers served with valor. Each upheld the longstanding traditions that characterize the Army—duty, honor, and selfless sacrifice. Indeed, earlier this spring, I was privileged to attend a ceremony in which President Clinton awarded the Medal of Honor to a sky soldier, Specialist Four Alfred Rascon, who during that war was a medic assigned to Fort Sam Houston. He saved a number of his fellow soldiers and, to quote the rules were suspended and the joint resolution, H.J. Res. 101.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 266

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, this week we mark an important day in American history—the day the United States Army was born. The birth of the Army was the prelude to the birth of freedom for our country the following year. This Army earned, and continues to earn, the respect of our allies, for fear of our opponents, and the honor and esteem of the American people. And John J. Pershing were among sixteen officers who served at Fort Sam Houston and later became general officers and distinguished leaders in the First and Second World Wars.

In 1917 over 1,400 buildings were constructed in three months to house and train more than 112,000 soldiers destined to serve in World War I. The Army’s first WAAC company arrived in 1942 to train and serve. Fort Sam Houston, known as the home of Army medicine, has been a leader in the medical field since its first 12-bed hospital was built in 1886. Today, with a new, state of the art, medical treatment facility, the Brooke Army Medical Center, and the Army’s Medical Department Center and School, Fort Sam Houston continues the important military role it has played since the post was founded. As we honor the United States Army, our nation’s oldest service, now celebrating its 225th birthday, we reflect on the historic role Fort Sam Houston, Texas, has played, and continues to play, in the defense of our country. It is a tangible connection with the history of the Army and the United States. It is important we preserve its legacy for future generations.

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.J. Res. 101, a resolution commemorating the 225th Birthday of the United States Army. I thank the Chairman and Ranking Democrat for bringing this resolution to the floor today.

I know that all Americans share an appreciation for the United States Army, but few know the Army actually predates the existence of this Congress. In mid-June of 1775, the Continental Congress, the predecessor of the U.S. Congress, authorized the establishment of the Continental Army. The Continental Army became the United States Army after the adoption of the United States Constitution, giving Congress the responsibility “to raise and support Armies” in Section 8, clause 12 of Article I. Through this resolution we consider today, Congress notes the valor, commitment and sacrifice made by American soldiers during the course of our history; we commend the United States Army and American soldiers for 225 years of selfless service; and we call upon the people of the United States to observe this important anniversary with the appropriate ceremonies and activities. Many have observed that the freedoms and liberty we enjoyed in the 20th Century were a result of the toils fought by the United States military, which has the Army as its backbone. As a former soldier in the Army, I have a unique appreciation for the work it does. As a member of the House Armed Service Committee which now writes policy to guide the same Army in which I served, I also have a unique appreciation for the job we ask the Army to do today. We ask them to do a dangerous and difficult job. They bleed and die for the cause of liberty and democracy. There is little doubt those who have not served can understand the everyday life of a ground or airborne soldier.

Let me speak to why it is important that Congress commends the Army so publicly today. As our overall force has shrunk down, I find there is more and more of a disconnect between those who fight our wars and the civilians whose interests they protect. It is civilian command and control that is one of the most meaningful aspects of democracy. It is also the closeness of the citizenry and the military that is, in and of itself, representative of a free society.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution, but I urge them to do more than just that. I implore them, and the American people, to seek a greater understanding of today’s military and the mission we expect them to do; appreciation of the job they will do.

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

Mr. MCINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 266) expressing the sense of Congress regarding the benefits of music education.

The Clerk read as follows:

EXPRESSIONING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING BENEFITS OF MUSIC EDUCATION

Whereas there is a growing body of scientific research demonstrating that children who receive music instruction perform better on spatial-temporal reasoning tests and proportional math problems;

Whereas music education grounded in rigorous instruction is an important component of well-rounded academic program;

Whereas opportunities in music and the arts have enabled children with disabilities to participate more fully in school and community activities;

Whereas music and the arts can motivate at-risk students to stay in school and become active participants in the educational process;

Whereas according to the College Board, college-bound high school seniors in 1998 who received music instruction scored 53 points higher on the verbal portion of the Scholastic Aptitude Test and 39 points higher on the math portion of the test than college-bound high school seniors with no music or art instruction;

Whereas a 1999 report by the Texas Commission on Drug and Alcohol Abuse states
that individuals who participated in band or orchestra reported the lowest levels of current and lifelong use of alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs; and

Whereas comprehensive, sequential music instruction enhances early brain development and improves cognitive and communicative skills, self-discipline, and creativity;

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that:

(1) music education enhances intellectual development and enriches the academic environment for children of all ages; and

(2) music educators greatly contribute to the artistic, intellectual, and social development of American children, and play a key role in helping children to succeed in school.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. McIntosh) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. Sanchez) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. McIntosh).

Mr. McIntosh. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on House Concurrent Resolution 265.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, today we have a great opportunity to acknowledge the importance of music education, and to honor music educators across the Nation who contribute so much to the intellectual, social, and artistic development of our children.

Music education has touched the lives of many young people in my State of Indiana and across this Nation. It has taught them teamwork and discipline while refining their cognitive and emotional skills. Music education enables children with disabilities to participate more fully in school, while motivating at-risk students to stay in school and become active participants in the educational process.

Daily, in this country music educators bring these benefits to our children. Without these committed, hard-working individuals, professional educators who impart the benefits of music education, they would never be realized by their students. These educators are heroes in the lives of so many students.

In passing this resolution, this House commends their work and their impact on the development of our young people.

For me personally, Mr. Speaker, music education has played an important role. When I was a child, I first was given piano lessons, learned to play the piano. Later I played the tuba in the high school band in Kendallville, Indiana. I learned to play that instrument and played it in the band, as we went into marching band. Doing that taught me a great deal about discipline and hard work, and it is my fondest hope that my little girl Ellie will also love music and will learn to play an instrument of her own, as much as I did.

Recently I had the privilege of speaking with a teacher, Mr. Bill Pritchett, who is the director of bands at Muncie Central High School in my home district and in my hometown of Muncie. Mr. Pritchett was at a field hearing held by Chairman Goodling and the Committee on Education and the Workforce. He sees about 600 students a day.

As I spoke with him about his work, it became very clear to me the passion that he brought to that was imparted onto those children, and that a well-run music program provides an effective way for those children to enhance their education.

His program, much like other music programs across this country, also encourages parental and community involvement, discipline, school pride, and self-esteem, socialization and cooperation. In the area of cognitive development, studies are abundant showing that music education already enhances education and brain activity.

Mr. Robert Zatorre, a neuroscientist at McGill University in Montreal, made this very poignant observation: "We tend to think of music as an art or a cultural attribute. But in fact, it is a complex human behavior that is as worthy of scientific study as any other."

Studies indicate that music education dramatically enhances a child's ability to solve complex math problems and science problems. Further, students who participate in music programs often score significantly higher on standardized tests.

Accordingly, the college-bound high school seniors in the class of 1998 who recently received their high school career scored 53 points, let me repeat that, 53 points higher on the verbal portion of the SAT and 39 points higher on the math portion than those college-bound students who had no music or arts instruction.

Recent studies by psychologist Francis Rauscher at the University of Wisconsin at Oshkosh indicate that young children who receive music education score 34 percent higher on spatial and temporal reasoning tests. So we do not that music education already has an impact when they are taught to appreciate music in the schools.

This study demonstrates a clear correlation between music education and math and science aptitude.

Gwen K. Hunter, music teacher in Desoto and Albany Elementary Schools in my district in Indiana recently sent me a letter. I want to quote from her letter today for my colleagues and Ms. Hunter.

Ms. Hunter said, "I feel strongly that the arts broaden children's creativity, self-esteem, and emotional well-being. Music is an area of study that builds cognitive, affective, and psychomotor skills that can be transferred to other areas of interest. It caters itself to the different types of learners by offering opportunities to visual learners, listening learners, and kinesthetic learners. Music education allows students the opportunity to develop and demonstrate self-expression."

Ms. Hunter is so right. Developing and demonstrating self-expression is a positive way, and it also directs young people away from more destructive behavior.

As we stand here today recognizing the value of music education, I encourage everyone, Members of Congress, school administrators, teachers, charitable groups, parents, and concerned...
Americans, to get involved in supporting music education in their local schools.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to bring this resolution to the floor and to talk about the benefits of music education. All of my colleagues support the resolution.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be here today to support this resolution. I am a cosponsor of this resolution authored by my colleague from Indiana (Mr. MCINTOSH), who I serve with on the House Committee on Education and the Workforce.

This legislation speaks to an element of everyday life in America. We may sometimes overlook the important role that music education plays in our society, but it has been a part of human culture since the beginning of time. That is why music must be a part of our education system.

Not only does music education increase our children's ability to excel in the complex challenges they will face in subjects such as math and science, music prepares students to face the challenges outside of the school building. Music teaches self-discipline, communication, and teamwork skills. The whole is greater than the sum of the school band's part. Music keeps our children out of gangs, away from drugs and alcohol. These things apply to all of our children, and that is why all of our children should have the opportunity to play music, especially in school.

I was a little disappointed to see a program aimed at using the arts to help at-risk children succeed academically. I am looking forward to working on a more bipartisan approach to this educational policy. Music education has proven its successes time and time again.

For example, in the Silicon Valley, where amazing numbers of our Nation's brightest engineers are musicians, or in our medical schools where the number of students admitted from backgrounds in music sometimes outnumbers those who come with a background from biochemistry, for example; or in third grade classrooms, where learning about whole notes and half notes and quarter notes is what teachers are using to teach fractions and all of this is made possible by a very special group of professionals, music teachers.

Today we honor those gifted educators who expand children's worlds through music, and we thank them and we commend them for their work. These are the people who take on extra jobs so they can teach music to our children. These are the people who often spend their own money, like many other teachers, to purchase programs so that in times of school budget cuts our children will not suffer and they will have their music.

I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring America's music teachers and in supporting our Nation's music programs.

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

Mr. MCINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING), the distinguished chairman of our committee.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. MCINTOSH) for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I arise today in support of H. Con. Res. 296, expressing the sense of Congress regarding the benefits of music education. First I want to thank music teachers across the country for their efforts. Music education is an important part of a well-rounded education and its benefits last a lifetime. I also want to thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. MCINTOSH) for bringing this legislation forward. He is a valued member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce. It is clear from his efforts on the committee and throughout the Goldwater Foundation that music education of our Nation's children is an issue that is very important to him.

I know from my experience as a teacher that music education can improve discipline and educational achievement. However, there is now a growing body of scientific evidence to support this.

Recent studies indicate that music education at an early age results in improved math and science aptitude. According to the College Board, students with four or more years of arts education score significantly higher on the SAT than those without an arts background. According to the March 15, 1999, edition of Neurological Research, third graders that first learned eighth, quarter, half and whole notes, scored 100 percent higher on fractions tests than their peers who were taught fractions using traditional methods alone.

Equally important are the findings of the Texas Commission on Drug and Alcohol Abuse. In its 1999 report, it found that individuals who participated in band or orchestra reported the lowest level of current and life-long use of alcohol, tobacco and illicit drugs. Clearly, the benefits of music education can last a lifetime.

I remain concerned that when schools and school districts face financial hardships, music education is often one of the first items hit. This Congress is taking concrete steps to improve our music education programs. Recently my committee favorably reported H.R. 4141, the Education OPTIONS Act, which will make arts and music education accountable and allowable use of funds in our after-school and drug prevention programs. It will also make improvements to the arts and education program and for the first time allow music educators to have a role in the grant-making process.

Many of my colleagues know how important my music is to me. Some walking past my office late at night may even have heard me playing my piano. I truly believe that a tragic event happened in a world where we did not teach music to our children. Unfortunately when I retire and leave, the piano is too heavy to carry away to someone else. I will have to see whether they can come and pick it up.

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

Mr. GOODLING. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. MCINTOSH. I thank the gentleman for that thought.

Mr. GOODLING. I commend our country's music teachers for their efforts and for the role they play in the lives of our children, and I urge my colleagues to join me by supporting this legislation and vote yes on final passage.

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. CLEMENT). He is a Member of this body who has long led our efforts on behalf of school music education.

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, this resolution has been brought forward expressing the importance of music education to the floor tonight.

Music has had a profound impact on my home State, influencing many Tennesseans, enriching our lives. As Fan Fair gears up and VH-1 teams in concert with the Today Show to promote Save the Music programs, which is something that we are all proud of, I just cannot say what music and art have done in the lives of so many people. I am delighted to be an original cosponsor of this legislation because music education is something that is extremely important and should be important to all of us.

I have been a supporter of music and art education in schools for a long time because I know firsthand how influential it is. Both my daughters have taken music lessons and play the violin and the piano. I have seen firsthand the benefits their music education has afforded them developmentally, socially, and academically. I believe that we must provide our students with this opportunity. We can all appreciate the cultural and social benefits music education provides. Children who are involved in music programs gain not only appreciation for music and the arts but also self-confidence and social skills.

Beyond this, music education directly affects a child's ability to excel academically. Lessons learned through music classes transfer to study skills, communication skills, and cognitive skills. Music study helps students learn
to work effectively in the school environment without resorting to violent or inappropriate behavior.

Clearly, the benefits of music education extend far beyond the music classroom. Just as we would not think of doing away with math or science or history, we should not consider eliminating music from our schools' curriculum.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution.

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA).

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I first want to commend the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. McINTOSH) for his sponsorship of this resolution which I think is commendable. I want to commend also the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING), the chairman of the full committee, and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SANCHEZ) for managing on our side of the aisle this piece of legislation.

I want to suggest to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING), my good friend, that I would be more than happy to accept his piano before he goes back to his home district in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Speaker, I would be more than happy to take him up on that.

To the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. CLEMENT), my good friend, I do not know if other Members have had the privilege, but I have had the privilege of meeting Elvis Presley personally because we first participated in the movie that he made in Hawaii, which was called "Paradise Hawaiian Style" and for which I was privileged to work as an extra. I met the great Elvis Presley as an ensemble person. I just thought I wanted to note to the gentleman from Tennessee since so much of Elvis' history and his eloquence is being one of the greatest musicians in our country.

Mr. Speaker, I do rise today in support of the special recognition of the benefit of teaching music to children in our Nation's educational system. I started playing musical instruments early in my own life. I play the piano. I play the guitar. I play the ukulele. I even, in a way, do not even know if any of my colleagues know what that is. That is a Russian guitar. I play even the autoharp. Now my little daughter is trying to teach me how to play the violin.

I enjoy playing these instruments, Mr. Speaker. I know it has benefited me throughout my life. I have seen the positive influence it can have on others. Music have been an integral part of Pacific Island cultures for thousands of years. To this day, we pass on our traditions songs from generation to generation.

It is true this music in our traditional legends that a 3,000-year-old culture has survived. For example, in my own Samoan culture, music is the thing that ties our whole Samoan community throughout the world. I have noticed the same to be true for other cultures as well. From Africa to Europe to Asia, the music helps keep our societies together.

It is my hope that with our increased ability to communicate globally, we can use new technologies to find new ties to bind us together throughout the world.

Recently, studies have shown that there are clear benefits to including musical instruments as part of a well-rounded academic program. Students of music seem to score higher on standardized tests, have lower rates of abuse of alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs, and have improved cognitive and communicative skills, self-discipline and creativity.

What is music, Mr. Speaker? Music defines our humanity, whether it be times of sorrow or happiness; and above all, music lifts our souls and brings us closer to that divine source from whence all form of life depend upon. So let us hear it for music education.

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to conclude.

Mr. Speaker, I just would like to say that one of the things that the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. McINTOSH) spoke about earlier was this whole idea of looking through one's closets and getting that instrument out and donating it to a local school to show our children that our children can have music in their lives. It is a real exciting thing to do.

Our office recently was able to get our hands on some excess music sheets. We had the entire office filled back in the district. We noticed all of the school music directors that we had all of this music that they could come by and browse and pick out for free and take back with them in order to use it for the education of our children.

It was amazing because, before our office opened at 8:30 in the morning, there was a line of music professors from the different high schools and the elementary schools waiting to see what we had. They came in, and I tell my colleagues that we thought it would run for about 3 or 4 days in the district where they could come in and look through and take back with them whatever they wanted. The fact of the matter is about 80 percent of the material had been carted off by our music teachers in our district.

So I would just say that there is a great love for music and a great desire, in particular, that our music teachers do really take their time to go and find material and bring it back and teach our children. It is a great experience. In my own elementary and secondary education, I also played an instrument with the band and in the choir. So it is a great thing for our children.

With that comment, let us do the right thing for our children. Let us have music in their lives. When they have it in their lives, we have it in our lives.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SANCHEZ) for her leadership on the committee. Her remarks tonight reminded me that my wife, Ruthie, has told me several times about how she in her education had missed out on multiplication tables because her dad was in the Navy, so they moved from school to school. The year when she was to learn multiplication was different in each of the schools, and somehow it fell between the cracks.

So a beloved aunt of hers, Kathy McManis, one summer spent the summer working with Ruthie teaching her to learn multiplication through songs that they would make up about the multiplication tables. So that was an early example in our family of music education really transcending over into learning math, as the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SANCHEZ) mentioned about the class that learned fractions through song. So it can be done.

I also want to mention that undoubtedly history will write that there was another Elvis sighting here tonight to appreciate the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA). Someday I will ask him to play "Nothing But a Hound Dog" on that Russian guitar and entertain all of us with that.

Also, I want to especially thank the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. CLEMENT). Oftentimes in Congress, the person who first starts working on the issue is not the one who ends up bringing it forward to the floor. Really, credit goes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. CLEMENT) for years ago realizing how important this was crafting the support for this issue, helping to write the resolution. I want to record that credit really goes to him for this being a child of his that he thought of and now we are able to carry it to fruition. There is no stronger advocate, really, of music education in the House than the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. CLEMENT). We owe him a great deal of appreciation for that.

I want to also thank the teachers from Indiana, Mr. Bill Pritchett, Ms. Gwen Hunter, Janet Morris, Mr. Don Ester who helped us put together the material for this, and all the music teachers across this great land of ours who put in those hours of dedication and effort and go scrounging for material, as the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SANCHEZ) described, the ones who she was able to help in her office. They are truly dedicated to making sure that the children who they work with have that kind of community and have their horizons broadened.

Two of my teachers, Mr. Peter Bottomly and Mr. Phil Zent, served as
role models for me in high school. They were both band directors when I was there and really brought out the love of music in the teaching for all of us in high school band at that time. The discipline that I learned there while mastering the tuba has indeed served me well.

But with that, Mr. Speaker, let me thank my colleagues. I appreciate the chance to bring this resolution to the floor. I am proud of our House tonight for taking up this resolution on exactly how important music education is in our country.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 266, legislation expressing the sense of the House regarding the benefits of music education. I am proud to join my colleagues in passing this bipartisan proposal today in the House of Representatives.

As a teacher, I can testify to the value that music and art can have in a well-rounded academic program. There is a growing body of scientific research demonstrating that children who are exposed to music and art do better on spatial-temporal reasoning tests and proportional math problems.

Opportunities in music and the arts have also enabled children with disabilities to participate more fully in school and community activities. There is something special about music and the arts that speak to what is special and unique in the human spirit. Music and the arts can motivate at-risk students to stay in school and become active participants in the educational process. They teach all students about beauty and abstract thinking.

According to the College Board, college-bound high school seniors in 1998 who received music instruction scored 53 points higher on the verbal portion of the Scholastic Aptitude Test and 39 points higher on the math portion of the test than college-bound high school seniors with no music or arts instruction.

Other data shows that individuals who participate in band or orchestra reported the lowest level of use of alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs. Comprehensive, sequential music instruction assists brain development and improves cognitive and communicative skills, self-discipline, and creativity.

Mr. Speaker, music education enhances intellectual development and enriches the academic environment for children of all ages. I think that an investment in music education is an investment in the health and well-being of our society.

Music education gives our children the opportunity to explore and experience something that has deep meaning and significance to all of us. This is critically important and should not be taken lightly.

The notes and scales in the musical scores are the threads that help us build and maintain the tapestry of culture. We all gain value through music, and we, as the 106th Congress, should support music education as an integral part of our educational curriculum. I urge my colleagues to support House Concurrent Resolution 266, expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the benefits of music education.

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

RECOGNIZING AWARD OF MEDAL OF HONOR TO PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. MCKINNEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. MCKINNEY addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. McINTOSH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 266.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAZIO) initially brought this case to my attention in 1997. As chairman of the House
Committee on Armed Services' Subcommittee on Military Personnel, I worked with the gentleman from New York and former Pennsylvania Representative Paul McHale, the Roosevelt family, representatives of the Theodore Roosevelt Association, historians and others to correct a historical oversight. Our crusade has been to see that then Colonel Teddy Roosevelt be awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously for conspicuous gallantry at the Battle of San Juan Heights during the Spanish-American War.

On July 1st of 1898, Colonel Roosevelt led the First United States Volunteer Cavalry Regiment, the Rough Riders, into action alongside Army regulars at San Juan Heights outside Santiago, Cuba. During the battle, the Rough Riders encountered a regular Army unit that was reluctant to press the attack. Roosevelt boomed, "Step aside and let my men through," then proceeded to lead his men through a hail of enemy fire during the assault up Kettle Hill, one of two hills comprising San Juan Heights. His leadership was so compelling that many of the regular Army officers and men fell in line with the Rough Riders.

Mr. Speaker, Colonel Roosevelt's heroic performance on that day is well documented, but I believe it is enlightening to review some of the historical details:

Number one. Roosevelt's actions demonstrated an utter disregard for his own safety and were consistent with the actions of those that were awarded the Medal of Honor during the Spanish-American War. Of the 22 officers and soldiers who were awarded the Medal of Honor that day, 21 received it because they gave up cover and exposed themselves to enemy fire. Once the order to attack was received, Colonel Roosevelt mounted his horse and rode up and down the ranks in full view of enemy gunfire during the final assault up Kettle Hill, he remained on horseback, exposing him to the withering fire of the enemy. If voluntary exposure to enemy fire was the criteria for award of the Medal of Honor, then Colonel Roosevelt clearly exceeds the standard.

By driving his Rough Riders through the ranks of a stalled regular Army unit to pursue the attack on Kettle Hill, Colonel Roosevelt changed the course of the battle. This is what a decoration for heroism is all about, the raw courage to make decisions and put your life in jeopardy to win the battle. His decisive leadership in pressing the attack saved American lives and brought the battle to a successful conclusion.

The extraordinary nature of Colonel Roosevelt's bravery was confirmed by two Medal of Honor awardees who recommended him for the Medal of Honor on that day: Major General William Shafter, the American Army's highest ranking officer in Cuba. Both men were eminently qualified to judge whether Roosevelt's actions qualified him for the award. The Army thought so much of these two men that they named forts after them. Yet despite the preponderance of evidence and the endorsement by these two Medal of Honor awardees, the War Department never acted upon their recommendation. I believe there is credible evidence that politics, not an honest assessment of Colonel Roosevelt's valor, was the prime reason the recommendation for the Medal of Honor was never approved. The McKinley administration feared a yellow fever epidemic was about to break out and needed to delay the troop's return from the war, a decision that Roosevelt publicly criticized. Seeking to quickly defuse the issue, the McKinley administration reversed course and brought the troops home. The then Secretary of War, Russell Alger, resented the public embarrassment that he received as a result of the criticism from the hero of San Juan Heights, Teddy Roosevelt. Lacking solid evidence to substantiate why the decoration was disapproved at the time, I believe that Secretary Alger had the opportunity and motivation to deny Teddy Roosevelt the Medal of Honor by simply just not acting on it.

Mr. Speaker, the Medal of Honor is this Nation's highest military award for bravery in combat. Since 1863, more than 3,400 extraordinary Americans have been awarded the Medal of Honor by the President in the name of the Congress. President Theodore Roosevelt's name would be an honorable and noteworthy addition to this most hallowed of lists. His raw courage and the fearless, bold decisiveness that he demonstrated while leading his Rough Riders up Kettle Hill on horseback altered the course of the battle, saved American lives and epitomized the selflessness of all Medal of Honor awardees.

On February 22, Secretary of Defense William Cohen forwarded a memorandum to the gentleman from Indiana recommending that Theodore Roosevelt be posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor. I join the gentleman from New York (Mr. Lazio) and former Representative Paul McHale in commending the Department of Defense for following the lead of Congress by choosing to acknowledge President Roosevelt's heroic leadership and courage under fire during the Spanish-American War. He will join 109 other soldiers, sailors and Marines who were awarded the Medal of Honor for their actions during that conflict.

However, it troubles me that for some inexplicable reason that President Clinton has delayed acting upon Secretary Cohen's recommendation. I urge President Clinton to announce the award now.

AWARDING MEDAL OF HONOR TO PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. Lazio) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. Lazio. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. Buyer. Moreover, it is my sincere hope that the Roosevelt family respect, they have done a disservice to the Roosevelt family. It is for the facts that the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Buyer) has laid out.
On that day, on July 1 of 1898, a volunteer Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt led his men up a hill, a strategic height to secure that high ground which saved many American lives that day, and contrary to public belief, a popular belief that the Rough Riders, with Colonel Roosevelt’s lead, went forward that day without their horses as dismounted infantry and they faced an enemy much better positioned than the Spaniards in securing the high ground. They faced an enemy with machine guns, which were only a few years later in World War I create such mass destruction; but even at that point in 1898, these guns were trained down on them.

Alongside Roosevelt and his Rough Riders advanced the 9th and 10th colored Cavalry Regiments, the famed Buffalo Soldiers of the Indian Wars, and I will say to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Buyer), who has served our Nation in uniform and I have great respect and admiration for him because of that, there is no greater service than I think an American can render, to put his life on the line and cause freedom in America’s interests.

This is what Colonel Roosevelt did as a volunteer. He displayed extraordinary courage, and that was documented at the time by his superiors and his contemporaries. So this is not something where Congress is reaching back and recreating history. We have a strong historical record. There was a voluminous brief that was submitted by me 3 years ago with the assistance of the Army from Indiana (Mr. Buyer). The fact is that there is plenty of evidence, plenty of evidence that suggests that Roosevelt was denied for political reasons.

Now is a time to correct that record to see that justice is done and for President Clinton to give him his due, the Congressional Medal of Honor. We call upon the President to do that.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the record a part of that brief, if I can, which documents the historical record.

Congressman Rick Lazio submitted the following argument for the Award of the Congressional Medal of Honor for President Theodore Roosevelt September 9, 1997.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT DESERVES THE MEDAL OF HONOR

INTRODUCTION

The 100th Anniversary of the Spanish-American War has raised public interest in this important segment of American History. The Spanish American War is for many a line of demarcation signifying America’s emergence as a world power. Inextricably entwined in this coming of age on the world stage is the history and efforts of President Theodore Roosevelt.

Roosevelt, said leader of the First Volunteer Cavalry Regiment known more commonly as the Rough Riders, played a significant and heroic role in the victory in Cuba. This victory impressed Roosevelt so vastly the United States onto the world stage and the eventual position of leadership we enjoy today.

The focus here is not on Theodore Roosevelt, leader of the Rough Riders and his gallant charges to secure the San Juan Heights. Theodore Roosevelt was unjustly labeled a hero because of his award to the Medal of Honor. His application, when taken in the context for awarding America’s highest military honor at that time, warranted more serious consideration.

Many attribute this oversight to political squabbles of the times as well as prejudice in favor of the regular army regiments. The Centennial of this heroic effort is an appropriate time to correct this injustice.

NARRATIVE

Theodore Roosevelt’s service in the Spanish-American War began with an offer of a commission in the Volunteer Army as Lieutenant Colonel in a regiment commanded by Colonel Leonard Wood in April of 1898 after the United States declared war on Spain retroactive to April 21, 1898. The Regiment was designated the 1st United States Volunteer Calvary. However, they quickly became more commonly known as the Rough Riders. The regiment was made up of volunteers from all walks of life and all classes of Americans. The outfit was considered to be unpolished and undisciplined. Much effort was made to reform the Rough Riders into a quality fighting unit. The Rough Riders were later sent to Tampa and on June 3, 1898 arrived to be joined with the 9th and other Cavalry regiments to form a division under the command of Major General Joseph Wheeler. The division belonged to the 5th Corps, commanded by Major General William R. Shafter, a hero honor recipient and veteran of the Civil War.

On June 22, 1898, the Rough Riders landed in Cuba on the outskirts of Santiago after little resistance, but a difficult voyage. The unit soon moved out in the campaign to capture Santiago. Soon after beginning the campaign, the regiment encountered resistance from the Spanish. The regiment suffered several casualties including eight killed in a battle to secure a blockhouse. By June 30 the planning for the assault on San Juan Heights was under way.

The battle was to begin with an assault on El Caney, a village on the outskirts of the San Juan Heights and in close proximity to the Camino Real, the principal route to Santiago. The assault would be made by the regular infantry under the command of Brigadier General H.W. Lawton followed by an artillery barrage from a battery under the command of Captain Allyn K. Capron Sr. The rest of the army would take up positions in front of the San Juan Heights.

It was at this time that Roosevelt was promoted to full colonel and given command of the Rough Riders. Several officers had come down with fever. Colonel Wood was promoted to Brigadier General and the command of General Young’s brigade leading to Roosevelt’s promotion. By the end of the day, the Rough Riders were positioned near El Paseo Hill flanking the Camino Real and about seven to eight miles from Santiago.

On the morning of July 1, 1898, the army began its attack on El Caney. The barrage was ineffectual and inspired return fire from the Spanish. Several men were killed and many others wounded, including a mild wound to Colonel Roosevelt. General Shafer, who was also ill, issued orders through his adjutant, Colonel McClennard for the army to get into position to attack the San Juan Heights without waiting for El Caney to be captured. The force deployed as directed and quickly came under fire from the Spanish forces entrenched on the slopes overlooking them. The Rough Riders positioned themselves near the San Juan River at the foot of a hill that later became known as Kettle Hill where the block bounding the Kettle Hill found there. The regiment and the other units it had moved to support quickly faced severe enemy artillery fire causing panic. Roosevelt walked up and down the line of Rough Riders to ensure that they were taking cover and receiving as much protection as possible. The Rough Riders were taking heavy casualties as they waited for orders to engage the Spanish.

After many hours of waiting and taking heavy casualties, Roosevelt finally received the order to advance on Kettle Hill in support of the Regular Cavalry. The Rough Riders soon reached the Ninth Cavalry. The Ninth Cavalry’s senior officer had been killed and was to advance so Roosevelt and the Rough Riders passed them. Many junior officers and enlisted men of the Ninth then followed Roosevelt. The Ninth Cavalry and the Rough Riders were at the forefront of the charge up the hill and through a barbed wire fence to the crest of the hill all while under constant fire. Roosevelt and the Rough Riders soon reached the summit of Kettle Hill, Roosevelt turned his attention to San Juan Hill to the left. After viewing the approaching infantry under heavy fire from San Juan Hill, Roosevelt began an assault on San Juan Hill from Kettle Hill. Initially, Roosevelt’s Rough Riders did not hear the order but later followed upon hearing urging from Roosevelt. In the charge, Roosevelt personally dispatched a Spaniard with a shot from his revolver. The regiment then drove in and prepared for the siege of Santiago.

ARGUMENT FOR PRESENTING THE MEDAL OF HONOR TO THEODORE ROOSEVELT BASED ON THE FIRST-HAND ACCOUNT OF HIS PEERS

It was at this juncture of the San Juan Heights that Roosevelt warrants reconsideration by the Secretary Under the Department of Defense Manual of Military Decorations and Awards, the case of Theodore Roosevelt cannot be dismissed. Either section 3a or 3b of the regulations regarding the medal of honor.

3a. The remaining bases for reconsideration for instances in which a military Service Secretary or the Secretary of Defense determines that there is evidence of material
error or impropriety in the original processing of or decision on a recommendation for award of the Medal of Honor.

3b. All other instances of reconsideration shall be subject to the conditions that: (1) the original recommendation was submitted within statutory time limits, the recommendation was lost or inadvertently not acted upon, and when submitted, was in a form acceptable for further consideration by the respective Service Secretary or other official delegated appropriate authority.

The situation regarding Roosevelt is unclear. It is possible that the application lacked specific details. Roosevelt was then reappealed in more detail. Several letters previously cited attest to his actions on the field of July 1, 1898.

a. The Secretary of War's personal bias against Roosevelt prevented Roosevelt from receiving the medal.

It is clear that Roosevelt was not awarded the medal. Most sources attribute the failure to award the medal to a political rift between Roosevelt and Secretary of War Russell Alger. The rift developed after Roosevelt and other officers signed what has become known as the "round robin letter." The letter was an effort to convince the President and Secretary Alger to bring the soldiers in Cuba back to the United States. Many soldiers were suffering from Yellow Fever in Cuba, and it was felt by the command that they would fare better in the United States and adjust better to the conditions that they faced in Cuba. Yellow Fever in Cuba.

Roosevelt's concern for his men throughout the conflict should have only counted toward his gallantry and his leadership. However, newspaper reports have only counted toward his gallantry and the risk to Roosevelt's life.

The deed performed must have been one of personal bravery or self-sacrifice so conspicuous as to clearly distinguish the individual above his comrades and must have involved risk of life.

The Medal of Honor is awarded for gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of personal bravery or self-sacrifice so conspicuous as to clearly distinguish the individual above his comrades and must have involved risk of life.

The deed performed must have been one of personal bravery or self-sacrifice so conspicuous as to clearly distinguish the individual above his comrades and must have involved risk of life.

II. Standard for awarding the Medal of Honor

The "Medal of Honor is awarded by the President in recognition of a person who, while a member of the Army, distinguishes himself or herself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his or her life above and beyond the call of duty while engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States; while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an armed enemy; and has risked his or her life." Roosevelt's actions clearly met these criteria.

The deed performed must have been one of personal bravery or self-sacrifice so conspicuous as to clearly distinguish the individual above his comrades and must have involved risk of life.

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III. Evidence of Bias Against Volunteer Regiments

A bias against the volunteer regiments may have prevented Roosevelt from receiving the Medal of Honor. This bias was evident in the decision-making process.

a. A bias against the volunteer regiments may have prevented Roosevelt from receiving the Medal of Honor. This bias was evident in the decision-making process.

b. A bias against the volunteer regiments may have prevented Roosevelt from receiving the Medal of Honor. This bias was evident in the decision-making process.

c. The lack of a report on Roosevelt's denial or other documents related to the denial suggests that the lack of these documents undermines the document. If such an inference is drawn, this would constitute an impropriety under the rules for reconsideration. The Secretary would then have the authority to reconsider Roosevelt for the Medal of Honor.

d. The lack of a report on Roosevelt's denial or other documents related to the denial suggests that the lack of these documents undermines the document. If such an inference is drawn, this would constitute an impropriety under the rules for reconsideration. The Secretary would then have the authority to reconsider Roosevelt for the Medal of Honor.

The inability to recover records of the actual consideration of Roosevelt for the Medal of Honor warrants reconsideration at this time. Many documents attesting to Roosevelt's merit have been recovered. Diligent efforts on the part of many, including the Congressional Record Office, have revealed a comprehensive set of documents relevant to Roosevelt's consideration.

The absence of such records and any explanation other than some bias against Roosevelt dictate that this case be reviewed and reconsidered at this time. The interests of justice have compelled nearly 160 members of Congress to sponsor a bill specific to this case. The bill has been held up due to the analysis by the awards branch that a formal request for reconsideration is most appropriately handled by the House of Representatives. The interests of justice should also provide the impetus for an official review by the Secretary. This request is in accord with the specific authority to fix the time limits, the recommendation was submitted within statutory time limits, the recommendation was lost or inadvertently not acted upon, and when submitted, was in a form acceptable for further consideration by the respective Service Secretary or other official delegated appropriate authority.

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in awarding the Medal of Honor to Roosevelt's actions, charging the enemy. He writes, "During this time, the assault on Kettle Hill," while under fire and engaging the enemy, wrote, "in the true spirit of United States Army." He continued, "Roosevelt meets that danger with a singular disregard for his own welfare, and being the first to reach the crest of that hill, while under heavy fire of the enemy at close range." Major Jenkins also recounts the danger involved and the conspicuousness of Roosevelt's action. He was so near the trenches on the second hill that he shot and killed a revolver one of the enemy before they broke completely. Jenkins then adds, "despite being grazed by shrapnel, continued his leadership to the ultimate conclusion of the battle with total disregard to his own safety."

Captain Howze's account only augments that of Mills. "The Colonel's life was placed in extreme jeopardy, owing to the conspicuous position he took in leading the line, and being the first to reach the crest of that hill, while under heavy fire of the enemy at close range." W.J. McCann's letter further indicates the gravity of the risk to Roosevelt's own life. "Roosevelt's action in the charge, I remember hearing his close friend, Colonel (now General) Leonard Wood give him a good-natured scolding on the next day for his disregard for his own safety; and in this respect I am confirmed by at least one newspaper correspondent who wrote in substance, as I recollect it, 'I expect to see Roosevelt in the next battle if he takes the same chances.'"

Roosevelt's action should be judged under the standards used to evaluate other Spanish American War recipients. Today, there are many more awards given out for valor and gallantry of different degrees. However, during the Spanish American War, there were fewer decorations of honor, and the guidelines for their distribution were also different. The bulk of the Medals of Honor awarded during the Spanish American War were awarded for acts of bravery and coolness during the action to cut the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba while under heavy fire. The third broad area of recognition is for conspicuous and brave action in maintaining naval combat efforts. The lone standout is the award given to Albert L. Mills of the U.S. Volunteers for distinguishing gallantry in encouraging those near him by his bravery and coolness while being wounded. Mills himself recognizes Roosevelt's similar act in his letter to the Speaker. It is equivalent for our young people to understand the importance of music in people's lives. I translated that into the thought that there are 15,973 Americans who died as a direct result of illegal narcotics in the latest statistical year, 1999. None of those individuals will ever hear music again.

The drug czar has told us that over 52,000 people die as a result of direct or indirect causes of illegal narcotics, cocaine, and alcohol. That music in their lives. In fact, the only lives that the parents, mothers and fathers and sisters and brothers will hear are funeral dirges and, unfortunately, that music for funerals over the victims' nights to address still misuse. That music is much too loud across our land and repeated over and over.

It is equivalent for our young people to three Columbines every day across this country. And the latest statistics, and I would like to cite them. Each week I come before the House to confirm that this situation is getting worse, rather than better. The latest report that we have on drug use being up is from USA Today, June 8, 2000, just a few days ago. This is an Associated Press story, and it is from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention report from the Center in Atlanta. They just released this report. The story says cocaine, marijuana, and cigarette use among high school students consistently increased during the 1990s according to a government survey. The report went on to say the increased smoking and drug use came despite years of government-funded media campaigns urging teenagers to stay clean and sober. The record, again, from CDC went on to say that in 1991, 14.7 percent of the students surveyed said that they used marijuana. This was a survey of 15,349 students in grade 9 through 12. That number steadily increased to some 26.7 percent in 1999, and students reporting...
that they tried marijuana at least once increased from 31.3 percent in 1991 to 47.2 percent in 1999; and in 1991, 1.7 percent of the students surveyed said they had used cocaine at least once in the prior month.

By 1999, that number rose to 4 percent. Those who had tried cocaine, who had at least tried cocaine, increased from 5.9 percent in 1991 to 9.5 percent in 1999. The latest survey on drug use and abuse by the Centers for Disease Control, again, confirms the problem that we are facing across the land, and this is with cocaine, marijuana, and cigarettes.

Of course, some of you may have seen this headline in the Washington papers, Suburban Teen Heroin Use On The Increase, and suburban teen heroin use and youth use of heroin and deadly, more purer heroin than we have seen back in the 1980s when we had single digit purity levels are now reaching some 70 percent and 80 percent deadly purity are affecting our young people that deadly highly pure heroin is affecting our young people across the land. The number of heroin users in the United States has increased from 500,000 in 1990 to 900,000 in 1999.

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The rate of use by children age 12 to 17 is extremely alarming. It increased from less than 1 in 1,000 in the 1980s to 2.7 per 1,000 in 1996. First-time heroin users are getting younger. They averaged some 26 years of age in 1991, now down to 17 years of age by 1997. Some of the latest statistics on drug use and abuse of heroin.

I also have the latest DAWN inter-agency domestic heroin threat assessment, which was produced in February of this year, and it shows the emergency department heroin threat assessment for the United States increased from 182,000 in 1988 to 232,000 in 1992.

From 1991 it was around 182, 1992, 232, and that soared in 1997 to 1,397 mentions, again, dramatic increases. We see from the DAWN heroin report, drugs across the board. That does not take into account our most recent epidemic, which is the problem of Ecstasy. I recently conducted a hearing in Central Florida on the problem of club drugs and designer drugs, Ecstasy, and we find that now we have another raging epidemic of drug use featured in Time Magazine, which is this past week’s edition. “The lure of Ecstasy, one of the designer drugs of choice for our young people, which we barely had mention of a year or two ago, and now we have incredible incidence of drug use of Ecstasy and abuse of Ecstasy and other designer drugs among our young people.

The problems created by these illegal narcotics are pretty dramatic to our society. I cited the 15,973 deaths, and that in itself is serious, but the cost to our society is a quarter of a trillion dollars a year, plus incarceration of tens of thousands of individuals who commit felonies under the influence of illegal narcotics. How did we get ourselves into this situation?

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TERRY). The gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) is recognized for the remainder of the time.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, how did we get ourselves into this situation? How did we get the flood of illegal narcotics coming in, in unprecedented amounts, heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine, designer drugs, in a torrent which we have never before seen?

Somebody mentioned to me, a visiting female constituent from Florida, “You know, I haven’t heard the President talk much about a war on drugs, and many people lately have said the war on drugs is a failure.” In this discussion, I said, “You know, I think you are right. I don’t think we have really heard the President speak either to the Congress or to the American people about the war on drugs.”

In this little search that I had conducted by our staff, we went through all of the times that President Clinton has publicly mentioned the war on drugs since taking office. We did a search of all of his public speeches and statements. We find eight mentions in 7 years; two in 1993, March 18, 1993, and April 26, 1993, and then in 1999, in February 15, 1999, mentioning the war on drugs. The most dramatic example, of course, is Colombia. For 6 or 7 years now this administration has done everything possible to stop resources, assistance, right up until the last few months, from getting to Colombia, and even the efforts to get equipment, resources, there, so far, equipment authorized by the Congress, has been a bungled effort. That has had some direct impact.

Colombia in 1992–1993 almost produced zero cocaine. There was almost no production of cocaine. That was almost zero, none produced, of heroin. The poppies were almost nonexistent except for floral bouquets when this administration adopted its policy of stopping assistance in aid and drug combatting resources getting to Colombia. Now we are overwhelmed with the sheer volume.

If that did not do enough damage, the policy of this administration is reflected in this Dallas Morning News article that appeared March 13, 2000, about going after drug traffickers. “Federal drug offenders spending less time in prison, study finds.”

Now, liberal papers like the New York Times believe that everyone who puffed a joint or guileful of some minor possession would be behind bars. In fact, recently I have heard that comment after they editorialized and said we have to do away with the harsh Rockefeller laws.

We committed 2 or more felonies. Of the 30 percent who remain, they have committed at least one felony, and very few of those who remain in prison have these serious charges. Some are there because of small possessions of drugs. In fact, most of them are there on lower charges, the study found, are there because the charge was reduced. It was plea bargained down.

So we have people who have committed in fact multiple felonies and serious offenses behind bars for these offenses. Our prisons and jails in New York, in particular, this study confirmed not there because of minor drug offenses.

Unfortunately, tonight we do not have time to get into further detail. We will try to do that in subsequent special orders and update the Congress, you, Mr. Speaker, and my colleagues on these issues, to try to separate fact from fiction and shed some light on how we can do a better job in a multifaceted approach to bringing one of the most serious social challenges we have ever faced as a Nation or a Congress under control.

With those comments, unfortunately, my time has expired, and the business of the House has been completed.
SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legisla
tive program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:
( The following Members (at the request of Mr. BUYER) to revise and ex-
tend their remarks and include extra
aneous material:)

Ms. MCKINNEY, for 5 minutes, today.
( The following Members (at the request of Mr. BUYER) to revise and ex-
tend their remarks and include extra
aneous material:)

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, June 20.
Mr. BUYER, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. NETHERCUTT, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. BUNNAN, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. METCALF, for 5 minutes, today, June 14, and June 15.
Mr. LAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. OBEY and to insert tables and ex-
tensive material on H.R. 4577 in the Committee of the Whole today.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accord-
ingly (at midnight), the House ad-
journed until today, Wednesday, June 14, 2000, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

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

8009. A letter from the Associate Admin-
istrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of
Agriculture, transmitting the Depart-
ment's final rule—Gaining Early Awareness
and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (RIN: 1940-AE82) received May 2, 2000, pursu-
ant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

8101. A letter from the Associate Division Chief, Accounting Policy Division, Common
Carrier Bureau, Federal Communications
Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Truth-in-Billing Format [FCC 00-
111; CC Docket No. 98-170] received May 2, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to
the Committee on Commerce.

8102. A letter from the Secretary, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Com-
mmission, transmitting the Department's final rule—Rule Concerning Dislosures Reg-
arding Energy Consumption and Water Use of Certain Home Appliances and Other Prod-
ucts Required Under the Energy Policy
and Conservation Act ("Appliance Labeling
Rule")—received May 3, 2000, pursuant to 5
U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8103. A letter from the Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Material Safety and
Safeguards, pursuant to Section 147 of the
Quarterly Report on the Denial of Safeguards
Authorization Casks: TN±68 Addition (RIN: 3150±AG±36) received May 2, 2000, pursuant to 5
U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8104. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory
Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage
Casks: Holite HI-STORM 100 Addition (RIN: 3150±AG±30) received May 2, 2000, pursuant to 5
U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8105. A letter from the Chairman, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Com-
mission's final rule—List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage Casks: PSNA VSC±24 Revision (RIN: 3150-
AG±36) received May 2, 2000, pursuant to 5
U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8106. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory
Commission, transmitting the Department's final rule—List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage
Casks: TN±68 Addition (RIN: 3150±AG±30) received May 2, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.
801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8107. A letter from the Mayor, District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of the report entitled: "The Comprehensive Annual Financial

8108. A letter from the Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, trans-
mitting the Department's final rule—Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and
Plants; Final Rule To List the Alabama Stearige and Endangered (RIN: 1840±AG±56) re-
ceived May 3, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.
801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8109. A letter from the Office of Reg-
ulations and Administrative Law, USCG, De-
partment of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establish-
ment of Restricted Areas R±5117, R±5119,
R±5121, and R±5125 (Airspace Docket No.
95±ASW±6) (RIN: 2120±AA±66) received May 2, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to
the Committee on Transportation and Infra-
structure.

8110. A letter from the Chief, Office of Reg-
ulations and Administrative Law, USCG, De-
partment of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety
of Uninspected Passenger Vessels Under the
Passenger Vessel Safety Act of 1993 (PVSA) (USCG±1999±5040) (RIN: 2115±AF±66) re-
ceived May 3, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.
C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infra-
structure.

8111. A letter from the Chief, Office of Reg-
ulations and Administrative Law, USCG, De-
partment of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Rule Concerning
Assessment for Pressurized Fusegales [Docket
No. 2001±09; Amendment Nos. 91±264, 121±275, 125±276, 129±281 (RIN: 2120±AF±88) re-
ceived May 2, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infra-
structure.

8112. A letter from the Acting Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, trans-
mitting the Department's final rule—Rule Concerning Disclosures Required Under the
the Committee on Transportation and Infra-
structure.

8113. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, trans-
mitting the Department's final rule—Establish-
ment of Restricted Areas R±5117, R±5119,
R±5121, and R±5125 (Airspace Docket No.
95±ASW±6) (RIN: 2120±AA±66) received May 2, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to
the Committee on Transportation and Infra-
structure.

8114. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, trans-
mitting the Department's final rule—Air-
worthiness Directives; Robinson Helicopter
Company Model R22 Helicopters [Docket No.
99±SW±99±AD; Amendment 2919; AD 2000±08±09] (RIN: 2120±AA±64) received May 2, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to
the Committee on Transportation and Infra-
structure.

8115. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, trans-
mitting the Department's final rule—Air-
worthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model MD±1 Series Aircraft [Docket No.
2000±NM±97±AD; Amendment 39±11695; AD 2000±08±03] (RIN: 2120±AA±64) received May 2, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to
the Committee on Transportation and Infra-
structure.

8116. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, trans-
mitting the Department's final rule—Air-
worthiness Directives; Agusta Model A109C and A109K2 Helicopters [Docket No.
99±SW±28±AD; Amendment Nos. 91±264, 121±275, 125±276, 129±281 (RIN: 2120±AF±88) re-
ceived May 2, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infra-
structure.

8117. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, trans-
mitting the Department's final rule—Air-
worthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737±600, 737±700, 737±800, 737±900, 757±200, 757±300, 767±200, 767±300 Series Aircraft [Docket No.
2000±08±05] (RIN: 2120±AA±64) received May 2, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to
the Committee on Transportation and Infra-
structure.

8118. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, trans-
mitting the Department's final rule—Air-
worthiness Directives; Boeing Model 757±200, 757±300, 767±200, 767±300 Series Aircraft [Docket No.
2000±08±08±AD; Amendment 39±11695; AD 2000±08±03] (RIN: 2120±AA±64) received May 2, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to
the Committee on Transportation and Infra-
structure.
4. B-1, B-2, and C-1 Helicopters [Docket No. 99-SW-73-AD; Amendment 39-11702; AD 2000-08-16] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 2, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.


8122. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting the 1999 annual report on the number of applications that were made for orders and extension of orders approving electronic surveillance under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1807; jointly to the Committees on the Judiciary and Intelligence (Permanent Select).

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio: Committee on Rules. H.R. 4642. A bill to make certain personnel flexible with respect to the General Accounting Office, as for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mrs. BONO (for herself and Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California): H.R. 4643. A bill to provide for the settlement of issues and claims related to the boundaries of the State of Virginia as wilderness areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. FORD: H.R. 4644. A bill to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to protect consumers from the adverse consequences of incomplete and inaccurate consumer credit reports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts (for himself, Mr. Ober, Mr. DeFazio, Mr. Nadler, Mr. Hinchey, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Jackson of Illinois, and Mr. Serrano): H.R. 4645. A bill to require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a comprehensive fraud audit of the Department of Defense; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GOODE: H.R. 4646. A bill to designate certain National Forest System lands within the boundaries of the State of Virginia as wilderness areas; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DOGGETT of Texas: H.R. 4647. A bill to terminate the authority under title 5, United States Code, under which the hearings of an agency may fix certain limits for an original appointment as a law enforcement officer; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. DOOLITTLE: H.R. 4648. A bill to provide for grants to establish the Bill Emerson and Mickey Leland memorial fellowship programs; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on International Relations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. KAPTUR (for herself, Mr. Brown of Ohio, Mr. Pascrell, Mr. Hall of Ohio, Mr. Norwood, and Mr. Kucinich): H.R. 4649. A bill to amend the Trade Act of 1974 to establish a transitional adjustment assistance program for workers adversely affected by reason of the extension of non-discriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the products of the People's Republic of China; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania: H.R. 4650. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to require candidates for election for Federal office to report information to the Federal Election Commission concerning the use of aircraft of the Federal government in the course of campaigns; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. WISE: H.R. 4651. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide additional safeguards for beneficiaries with representative payees under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program or the supplemental security income program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

355. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 5 of 2000 memorializing Congress to appropriate sufficient funding to the United States Naval Fleet and the United States Flag Merchant Marine Fleet; to the Committee on Armed Services.

356. Also, a memorial of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, relative to Senate Joint Resolution No. 206 memorializing Congress to appropriate sufficient funding to the United States Naval Fleet and the United States Flag Merchant Marine Fleet; to the Committee on Armed Services.

357. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Maine, relative to H.R. 1544 Joint Resolution memorializing the President and Congress of the United States to oppose the entry of China into the World Trade Organization and to deny China permanent normal trade relations status; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

358. Also, a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of New York, relative to Assembly Resolution No. 147 memorializing the United States Congress to grant the President's emergency supplemental request to provide additional funds for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program; to the Committee on Commerce and Education and the Workforce.

359. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to Resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States and the Governor of the Commonwealth to conduct an investigation and study of the shortage and cost of home heating oil in the Northeast; jointly to the Committees on Commerce and the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 368: Ms. LOGREN.

H.R. 350: Mr. LAFLACE, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ, and Mr. ADEHOLT.

H.R. 353: Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Mr. FREELINGHUYSEN, Mr. COBLE, Mr. KASICH, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. RADONICH, and Mr. CHABOT.

H.R. 460: Mr. FLETCHER, Mr. ENGLISH, and Mr. BERMAN.

H.R. 531: Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. RAMSTAD, and Mr. HORN.

H.R. 583: Mr. BERMAN.

H.R. 742: Mr. LANTOS and Mr. RAHALL.

H.R. 914: Mr. LANTOS.

H.R. 920: Mr. WAXMAN.

H.R. 1037: Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri.

H.R. 1107: Ms. DIETE.

H.R. 1216: Mr. PETRI.

H.R. 1227: Mr. DINGELL.

H.R. 1271: Mr. CAPPS.

H.R. 1285: Mr. RIVERS.

H.R. 1322: Ms. GRANGER, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, and Mrs. NORTHPUR.

H.R. 1731: Mr. BASS.

H.R. 1771: Mr. BROWN of Ohio.

H.R. 1793: Mr. TOOMEY.

H.R. 1995: Ms. DELAURO.

H.R. 1999: Mr. SAWYER.

H.R. 2183: Mr. GIBBONS.

H.R. 2282: Mr. RAMSTAD.

H.R. 2341: Mr. METCALF, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. REYES, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. NETHERCUTT, and Mr. FOSSELLA.

H.R. 2397: Mr. FORBES, Ms. DANNER, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. DICKS, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Mr. GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 2512: Mr. KING.

H.R. 2655: Mr. DEAL of Georgia and Mr. WALDEN of Oregon.

H.R. 2817: Mr. BOEHLERT and Mr. HULSHOF.

H.R. 2982: Ms. CARSON.

H.R. 3113: Mr. BRYANT.

H.R. 3128: Mr. DICKY.

H.R. 3144: Mr. RODRIGUEZ.

H.R. 3170: Mr. BEREUTER.

H.R. 3214: Mr. ABERCROMBIE.

H.R. 3217: Mr. MYRICK and Ms. LEE.

H.R. 3242: Mr. GIBBONS.

H.R. 3590: Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. PAUL, Mr. HAYworth, Mr. CANADY of Florida, and Mr. JONES of North Carolina.

H.R. 3594: Mr. WU.

H.R. 3663: Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma.

H.R. 3669: Mr. MANZullo.

H.R. 3672: Ms. KELLY.

H.R. 3673: Mr. KOKOS.

H.R. 3675: Mr. NUSSELE.

H.R. 4011: Mr. Moore and Mr. BUYER.

H.R. 4013: Mr. HOLT, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. DOOLEY of California.

H.R. 4049: Mr. MURTHA and Mrs. ROUKEMA.

H.R. 4113: Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. WELDON of Florida, and Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 4132: Ms. STABENOW.

H.R. 4162: Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. KILPATRICK, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. HINCHET, Ms. EBBIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. DeFATIUS, Mr. SAUL, Ms. BOLDEN, Ms. MILLER-MCDONALD, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms.
of the criteria described in paragraph (1) in making preliminary findings under subsection (b) and determinations under subsection (c).

(b) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—The provisions of subsections (b) through (e) of section 250 shall apply to the administration of the program under this subchapter in the same manner and to the same extent as such provisions apply to the administration of the program under subchapter D.

§ 306. Establishment of Transitional Assistance Program

SEC. 306. ESTABLISHMENT OF TRANSITIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

(a) Group Eligibility Requirements.—

(I) CRITERIA.—A group of workers (including workers in any agricultural firm or subdivision of an agricultural firm) shall be certified as eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under this subchapter pursuant to a petition filed under subsection (b) if the Secretary determines that (i) the firm or subdivision has

(ii) contributed importantly to such workers’ firm or subdivision to the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment by reason of the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment to the products of China, and

(iii) the increase in imports under clause (ii) contributed importantly to such workers’ firm or subdivision to the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment by reason of the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment to the products of China.

(b) Assistance.—The terms ‘contributed importantly’, as used in paragraph (1)(A)(iii), means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

§ 307. Additional Amendments

Under clause 8 of rule XVIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 4656
Offered By: Mr. Crowley
Amendment No. 28: Page 19, line 4, insert after the first dollar amount the following: “(increased by $5,000,000)”. Page 46, line 13, insert after the dollar amount the following: “(reduced by $5,000,000)”.

H.R. 4661
Offered By: Mr. Crowley
Amendment No. 29: Insert before the short title the following:

TITLE IX—ADDITIONAL GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. None of the amounts made available in this Act for the Food and Drug Administration shall be used to enforce or, otherwise carry out section 801(d)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act as it pertains to the enforcement of any substance product by a qualified medical professional.

§ 302. Establishment of Trade Adjustment Assistance Program

SEC. 302A. Establishment of Trade Adjustment Assistance Program

H.R. 4578
Offered By: Mr. Boehlert
Amendment No. 35: Page 53, line 14, insert after the dollar amount the following: “(increased by $26,000,000)”.

§ 303. Establishment of Transitional Assistance Program

H.R. 4578
Offered By: Mr. Dicks
Amendment No. 36: On page 108, line 15, after the number “1999”, add the following section:

Sec.... Any limitation imposed under this Act on funds made available by this Act related to planning and management of national monuments, designation of new wildlife refuges, or activities related to the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Plan shall not apply to any activity which is otherwise authorized by law.

§ 304. Establishment of Trade Adjustment Assistance Program

H.R. 4578
Offered By: Mr. Hefley
Amendment No. 37: Page 2, line 13, insert after the dollar amount the following: “(reduced by $4,000,000)”.

§ 305. Establishment of Trade Adjustment Assistance Program

H.R. 4578
Offered By: Mr. Hill of Montana
Amendment No. 38: Page 56, line 3, after “$50,000,000” insert “(reduced by $500,000)” (increased by $500,000).}

§ 306. Establishment of Trade Adjustment Assistance Program

H.R. 4578
Offered By: Mr. Hill of Montana
Amendment No. 39: At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following:

TITLE V—ADDITIONAL GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to remove or rescind a designation, in existence as of the date of enactment of this Act, of a route or water surface for use by the United States or a state or local government, unless the state or local government, or the United States, voluntarily agrees to the removal or rescission.
Page 14, line 13, after the dollar amount insert the following: ``(increased by $30,000,000)''.

Page 73, line 3, after the dollar amount insert the following: ``(reduced by $2,100,000,000)''.

Page 73, line 18, after the dollar amount insert the following: ``(increased by $520,000,000)''.

Page 77, line 1, after the dollar amount insert the following: ``(increased by $415,000,000)''.

Page 77, line 22, after the dollar amount insert the following: ``(increased by $62,000,000)''.

Page 78, line 5, after the dollar amount insert the following: ``(increased by $34,700,000)''.

Page 78, line 21, after the dollar amount insert the following: ``(reduced by $17,700,000,000)''.

Page 81, line 1, after the dollar amount insert the following: ``(increased by $5,900,000)''.

Page 83, line 1, after the dollar amount insert the following: ``(reduced by $30,000,000)''.

Page 92, line 1, after the dollar amount insert the following: ``(increased by $290,000,000)''.

Page 93, line 1, after the dollar amount insert the following: ``(increased by $20,000,000)''.

Page 94, line 1, after the dollar amount insert the following: ``(reduced by $300,000,000)''.

Page 95, line 1, after the dollar amount insert the following: ``(reduced by $2,100,000,000)''.

Page 96, line 1, after the dollar amount insert the following: ``(increased by $20,000,000)''.

Page 97, line 1, after the dollar amount insert the following: ``(increased by $490,000,000)''.

Page 99, line 1, after the dollar amount insert the following: ``(increased by $2,100,000,000)''.

Page 100, line 1, after the dollar amount insert the following: ``(increased by $300,000,000)''.

Page 101, line 1, after the dollar amount insert the following: ``(increased by $2,100,000,000)''.

Page 102, line 1, after the dollar amount insert the following: ``(increased by $300,000,000)''.

Page 103, line 1, after the dollar amount insert the following: ``(increased by $2,100,000,000)''.

Page 104, line 1, after the dollar amount insert the following: ``(increased by $300,000,000)''.

Page 105, line 1, after the dollar amount insert the following: ``(increased by $2,100,000,000)''.

Page 106, line 1, after the dollar amount insert the following: ``(increased by $300,000,000)''.

Page 107, line 1, after the dollar amount insert the following: ``(increased by $2,100,000,000)''.

Page 108, line 1, after the dollar amount insert the following: ``(increased by $300,000,000)''.

Page 109, line 1, after the dollar amount insert the following: ``(increased by $2,100,000,000)''.

Page 110, line 1, after the dollar amount insert the following: ``(increased by $300,000,000)''.

Page 111, line 1, after the dollar amount insert the following: ``(increased by $2,100,000,000)''.

Page 112, line 1, after the dollar amount insert the following: ``(increased by $300,000,000)''.

Page 113, line 1, after the dollar amount insert the following: ``(increased by $2,100,000,000)''.
The Senate met at 9:31 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore [Mr. THURMOND].

P R A Y E R

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Today’s prayer will be offered by our guest Chaplain, Father Gregoire J. Fluet, Saint Bridget of Kildare Church, Moodus, CT.

We are pleased to have you with us.

The guest Chaplain, Father Gregoire J. Fluet, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

We read in the Scriptures: “For the Lord gives wisdom; from His mouth comes knowledge and understanding; He stores up sound wisdom for the upright; He is a shield to those who walk in integrity, guarding the path of justice. . .”—Proverbs 2:6-8.

Lord God, we beseech You to continue to bless our great Nation. You have from the inception of this Nation been its light and blessed it with Your grace and bounty. The men and women of this Senate again seek Your wisdom and guidance as they exercise their call to leadership. Send Your blessing upon them. Allow them to be filled with Your grace and peace. Allow them to continue to be courageous, self-giving, and dedicated to integrity and right. Allow them to recognize Your presence in this Chamber and in their deliberations.

Lord God, allow all of us never to forget that we profess as a people, as a nation, to be under Your guidance and Your love. We thank You for Your gifts, for our Nation, for the boundless blessings You send us each day. Amen.

P L E D G E O F A L L E G I A N C E

The Honorable GEORGE VOINOVICH, a Senator from the State of Ohio, led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. VOINOVICH). The Senator from Connecticut.

F A T H E R G R E G O I R E J. F L U E T

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I am deeply honored this morning to have had Father Gregoire Fluet provide us with the opening prayer in this session of the Senate. It is a particular pleasure because Father Fluet is not just a resident of Connecticut but he is my parish priest. So this morning is a moment of particular pride to welcome him to the Senate.

Father Fluet is someone I have known now for a number of years. We met each other when Father Fluet was the pastor of St. Joseph’s Church in North Grosvenordale, CT. I used to, on an annual basis, speak at the communion breakfast of the Knights of Columbus, something which I enjoyed immensely and did for more than 20 years. It was a wonderful experience. The community would get together and Father Fluet would say mass and participate in the breakfast afterwards. We had a wonderful time over many, many years.

Then, to my wonderful surprise, on the retirement of my dear friend and pastor, Father Henry Dziadosz—unfortunately, we just lost Monsignor Dziadosz, a wonderful human being—Father Fluet was assigned to my home parish in East Haddam, CT, a section of Moodus, CT. You have to be very careful; it is really East Haddam. The people of my town would appreciate the distinction I am making here.

Father Fluet is a wonderful man, a spiritual leader; he has counseled and advised me on numerous occasions. He has a wonderful background in history. He is a teacher. He taught at St. Bernard’s High School in the diocese of Norwich. He also was a curate at the parish in Lyme, CT. He just received his doctorate in New England studies, the history of New England.

In addition to being a great spiritual leader, he also has a deep interest in the history of this country and particularly the history of New England.

It is truly an honor to welcome my good friend, my pastor, to this wonderful Chamber. We are deeply honored that he is here. We welcome him immensely. We thank him for his wonderful words this morning. I am confident that the parish of Saint Bridget of Kil- dare, my home parish, is going to be blessed for many years to come with the wonderful spiritual leadership of Father Fluet. He has a wonderful mother who I have gotten to know. She is in a little ill health, but we are praying for her this hour as well. She is a woman of deep, strong French background, a delightful person to be with as well.

Senator LIEBERMAN, who was just here and wanted to stay to greet Fa- ther Fluet but had a hearing to run off to, wanted me to express to Father Fluet his deep admiration and respect and extend his words of welcome as well this morning.

With that, Mr. President, I thank the Chair and I yield the floor.

R E C O N E N C I O N O F T H E A C T I N G M A J O R I T Y L E A D E R

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio is recognized.

S C H E D U L E

Mr. VOINOVICH. Mr. President, today the Senate will be in a period of morning business until 10:30 a.m. Following morning business, the Senate will resume consideration of the Department of Defense appropriations bill, with Senator REID to be recognized to offer his amendment regarding medical privacy.

As a reminder, the Senate will recess from 12:30 p.m. to 2:15 for the weekly
party conference meetings. Upon reconvening, there will be 2 minutes of debate on the Boxer amendment regarding pesticides, with a vote scheduled to occur at approximately 2:20 p.m. It is hoped that consideration of the Defense appropriations bill can be compressed by this evening, and therefore Senators can expect votes throughout the afternoon.

I thank my colleagues for their attention.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, it is my understanding we are in morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If the Senator will suspend, we will lay down the orders.

Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of morning business not to extend beyond the hour of 10:30 a.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

Under the previous order, there will now be 30 minutes under the control of the Senator from Illinois, Mr. DURBIN, or his designee.

The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. I thank the Chair.

THIS WEEK'S AGENDA

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I am happy to be in the Chamber this morning to address the issues that are going to be considered before the Congress this week.

One of the most important issues that I found in my home State of Illinois, and I think can be found in virtually every State in the Union, is the prescription drug benefit under Medicare. They are telling us, the people who do this for a living, that when they ask families across America what is one of the major issues you are going to look to when it comes to electing the President of the United States or electing a Member of Congress, one of the major issues that comes forward is the prescription drug benefit. It is understandable because the Medicare program, as good as it is—in fact, it has been there for 40 years as the health insurance program for the elderly and disabled—does not have a prescription drug benefit. It is not uncommon that the Medicare program, subject to the same Federal inspection—for a fraction of the cost. What costs $60 for a prescription in the United States costs $6 in Canada because the Canadian Government has said to American drug companies: If you want to sell in our country, we are going to make sure that you do not put a ceiling up. There is a ceiling. You have to keep your prices under control. We will make sure you don't gouge the customers in Canada.

We don't have a law such as that in the United States. Therefore, the seniors in this country pay top dollar for prescription drugs. People in Canada, people in Mexico, people in Europe, get the same drugs from the same companies at a deep discount. I might add, as well, in this country the health insurance companies bargain with the same drug companies, saying, if you want to have your drugs prescribed by our doctors in our plan, we will not let you keep raising the prices on them. Of course, that is part of the reality.

Every group in America has a price mechanism, a price competition, except for the most vulnerable in America—the senior citizens and the disabled on Medicare. They pay top dollar for prescription drugs. People in Canada can't pay it and they can't fill the prescription, they can't maintain their health as they should.

We believe, on the Democratic side, that we need a prescription drug benefit. We need to put in a prescription drug benefit in Medicare that gives to senior citizens and the disabled peace of mind that when they need these prescription drugs, they will have help in paying for them. That is something everyone expects from a health insurance plan. It should be the bottom line when it comes to Medicare, as well.

The Democratic side has been pushing this literally for years. We believe that is something this Congress should have done a long time ago. Sadly, we have had no cooperation, none whatsoever, from the Republican side of the aisle. They do not believe this is a critical and important issue. We have tried our very best to bring this issue to a vote on the House and the Senate. They have blocked us every single time.

Who would oppose a prescription drug benefit? On its face, why would anybody oppose that? It will help seniors. It will mean they will buy prescription drugs.

There is another issue. If we just passed a prescription drug benefit and did not address the pricing of drugs, the system would clearly go bankrupt. If you have a hand provided by the government to the drug companies, they can continue to raise their prices—as they are doing now almost on a monthly basis—and we say we will pay whatever they charge, no program will last.

We have to combine with the prescription drug benefit program a pricing program, as well. Americans know this. I go to senior citizen gatherings in my State and they understand what is going on in the world. They know if they happen to live in the northern part of the United States and can drive across the border into Canada, they can buy exactly the same drug—made in the United States, by the same company, subject to the same Federal inspection—for a fraction of the cost. What costs $60 for a prescription in the United States costs $6 in Canada because the Canadian Government has said to American drug companies: If you want to sell in our country, we are going to make sure that you do not put a ceiling up. There is a ceiling. You have to keep your prices under control. We will make sure you don't gouge the customers in Canada.

What are they proposing? They want to switch to a voucher. They don't want to come on board and work out a bipartisan plan based on what the Democrats have been pushing for, for
I am holding in my hand, this poll. Every American can see this document. Take polls. However, I think what my friends and I are doing is putting this issue of prescription drug coverage in the hands of the American people. I think what we need to do is make sure you understand what this prescription drug benefit issue is. And when you read it, how you read it, make sure you empathize with the 15 million seniors who have to choose between paying for food or prescription drugs. They need help in paying for prescription drugs. They need a bipartisan plan that really does help seniors. In the next few days, if you see, as we expect, this presentation by the Republican leadership in Congress, we will have finally discovered the prescription drug benefit issue and they have finally come up with a plan, you have an obligation, as I do, to ask them to prove it will work, prove it will make certain that senior citizens who need help in paying for prescription drugs get that assistance. Make certain it isn’t a phony that just buying time until the election.

If you hear the Republican leadership, new-found convert to this issue, coming up with rhetoric that we haven’t heard for years, don’t be surprised. Their polling data has told them they are dead wrong, the Democrats are right on this issue and the Republicans have missed the boat.

It is our obligation in Congress to work with those people who have been involved on this issue for years, to make certain that any prescription drug benefit plan is real. It addresses the needs of seniors and disabled across America, it is affordable, and it will work to maintain the quality of care we expect in this country.

These health care issues will turn out to be the biggest issue in this Presidential campaign. Yesterday, the Supreme Court decided again that managed care companies don’t have an obligation to their patients to find out that they get the best quality care as doctors recommend. Their obligation is to profit and bottom line because of ex-

Professor, you have a plan as it is to communicate. Even seniors who currently have a prescription drug plan is the impact on cost. The prescription drug issue allows the Democrats not only mobilize key subgroups that are part of their political base, but the issue also is of importance to key sub-groups who are “up for grabs” in the 2000 election.

Of course, chief among these “up for grabs” sub-groups are seniors who rank this issue in the top three or four that they say will determine their vote.

Top issues for the 2000 Presidential election

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<th>Issue</th>
<th>Republican</th>
<th>Democrat</th>
<th>Difference</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preserving Social Security and Medicare</td>
<td>83</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stopping insurance companies from making health care decisions</td>
<td>82</td>
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<td>Improving the quality of public education</td>
<td>81</td>
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<td>The economy</td>
<td>80</td>
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<td>Keeping students safe</td>
<td>76</td>
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<td>Crime and illegal drugs</td>
<td>76</td>
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<tr>
<td>Controlling federal spending</td>
<td>76</td>
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<tr>
<td>Improving the quality of affordable health care</td>
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<tr>
<td>Restoring respect to the office of president</td>
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<tr>
<td>Helping elderly Americans access to affordable prescription drugs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Making sure that seniors have access to affordable prescription drugs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pushing for higher academic standards</td>
<td>66</td>
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<td>Keeping taxes down</td>
<td>66</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reducing the power of big money in Washington</td>
<td>61</td>
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DEFENDING AMERICA’S INTERESTS AROUND THE WORLD

The Republicans oversell on the House side, is a document that says it all. It is the most cynical document I have ever seen since Newt Gingrich had the same thing done when he took over the House, when they told the Republicans what words to use, not what bills to pass. But what made this good piece of legislation to help the millions of Americans who need help, no, but how to get them reflected and kowtow to their friends in the insurance business, the HMOs, and so on. If the American people would just read this document, things would change around here. I am hoping they will read this document.

I ask unanimous consent to have this document printed in the RECORD.

A PRESCRIPTION DRUG PLAN FOR STRONGER AMERICA

(By Glen Bolger, Public Opinion Strategies)

PASSING A BILL IS A POLITICAL IMPERATIVE

Prescription drug coverage is one of the Democrats’ “Four Corners: offense for winning back the House—along with health care, education, and Social Security. We have a good messages on the other issues.

It is imperative that Republicans hang together on this issue and pass a bill. It is helpful if we can be bi-partisan in our approach.

On a list of 18 issues that might decide how people plan to vote for president, “helping elderly Americans get access to prescription drugs” might appear to be a mid-tier issue as “only” 73% say it is one of the most important/very important in deciding how they might vote.

However, the issue has enormous appeal for Democrat candidates: Democrats enjoy a huge generic advantage as the party best perceived as being able to handle this issue.

The prescription drug issue allows the Democrats not only to mobilize key subgroups that are part of their political base, but the issue also is of importance to key subgroups who are “up for grabs” in the 2000 election.

Of course, chief among these “up for grab” sub-groups are seniors who rank this issue in the top three or four that they say will determine their vote.

Top issues for the 2000 Presidential election

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<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Percent</th>
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<tr>
<td>Preserving Social Security and Medicare</td>
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<td>Stopping insurance companies from making health care decisions</td>
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<td>Improving the quality of public education</td>
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<tr>
<td>The economy</td>
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<td>Keeping students safe</td>
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<td>Crime and illegal drugs</td>
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<td>Controlling federal spending</td>
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<td>Improving the quality of affordable health care</td>
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<td>Restoring respect to the office of president</td>
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<td>Helping elderly Americans access to affordable prescription drugs</td>
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<td>Making sure that seniors have access to affordable prescription drugs</td>
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<td>Pushing for higher academic standards</td>
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<td>Keeping taxes down</td>
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<td>Reducing the power of big money in Washington</td>
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Republicans are in the back pocket of HMOs, insurance companies, and pharmaceutical companies. Republicans are out to protect these special interests, not the real interests of senior citizens.

Don’t ignore these charges.

MESSAGES TO ATTACK DEMOCRATS

The Democrat plan has some potentially fatal weaknesses:

It is politicians and Washington bureaucrats setting drug prices. It is a one-size-fits-all plan that is too restrictive, too confusing, and puts the politicians and Washington bureaucrats in control.

It will take most seniors out of the good private drug coverage they have today.

It is more important to communicate that you have a plan as it is to communicate what is in the plan.

Then he says:

What I want to say to my friend is this. After reading this, I expect they are going to come up with their plan that looks like the one-size-fits-all prescription drug plan. My friend has made a point: If that plan does nothing to make these prescription drugs affordable, what does it do for our people other than turn them off?

I say to my friend, he knows people in this country are going to Canada to get prescription drugs. He discussed that.

I know some are going on the Internet and trying to get drugs from Mexico, prescription drugs, because they cannot afford them here.

The ultimate question, after making my comments, is this. This document goes through the fact that the Democrats are doing really well on these issues. Do you know why? Because the average American knows what we are talking about.

The Republicans know they are going to lose this election unless they get a plan. So they tell their people to use certain expressions.

Can my friend share with us some of his expressions? It says: How to talk about this issue. Our friends on the other side are told how to talk about the issue, with expressions to say in addition to “I care.” Maybe my friend will share some of that with the people?

Mr. DURBIN. I am happy to. I say to the Senator from California, this is not unusual. I don’t want to mislead people. Democrats take polls as well. We took polls years ago and found out that families really cared about the issue, and we came up with a plan, and literally for years we have been trying to explain the plan to the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Republican leadership has stopped us. They stopped us because the drug companies want to continue to make the money from the seniors and others across this country who pay top dollar for their prescription drugs.

So as we pushed this, year after year, we could never find cooperation on the Republican side of the aisle. The deathbed conversion we are witnessing here now reflects the fact that an election is looming and the Republicans understand they are in a bad position. They have taken a position that is unpopular, unwise, and just plain wrong.

Take a look at some of the polling data: Preserving Social Security and Medicare is the top issue in the Presidential election campaign.

Stopping insurance companies from making health care decisions is the No. 2 issue in the Presidential campaign, according to Republican polls.

They have been on the wrong side on both of these. In addition, the No. 2 issue for the Republicans in terms of the Presidential election is helping elderly Americans get access to affordable prescription drugs. Now that they realize they are wrong on the issue and it is going to be a major issue in every campaign, they are rushing to come up with a strategy.

The American people don’t want a political strategy; They want a law passed that will help these families. They understand these seniors go into their pharmacies on a daily basis and make a life-and-death decision about filling a prescription drug. The Republicans have said in this polling document that they have to attack the Democrats. That is part of this. Say you have a plan, even though you don’t tell people what it is, and then turn around and attack the Democrats. Say it is politicians and Washington bureaucrats who are trying to set drug prices.

That language is straight out of the pharmaceutical companies’ own platform on this issue. They don’t want to make their prices affordable. When the prices are in any way controlled or regulated, you have a Canadian situation where Canadian citizens pay a fraction of what we pay in the United States for the same drugs. So create this image, according to the Republicans, in the minds of Americans, that any time we talk about pricing, it is just too much of Washington bureaucrats and politicians.

Then they say attack the Democrats plan:

a one-size-fits-all plan that is too restrictive, too confusing, and puts the Washington bureaucrats in control.

The one-size-fits-all language is because the Democrats believe this should be a universal plan so people really have a chance to receive help in paying for prescription drugs. You will find the Republican plan cuts off people at levels where, frankly, they are vulnerable and cannot afford to pay for their prescription drugs. If the Democrats and say most seniors will be taken “out of the good private drug coverage they have today.”

Let me concede something. About a third of seniors do have good private drug coverage, a third have mediocre coverage, and a third have no protection at all. I think we can take that into account. But the bottom line is, if you happen to be a fortunate senior because, for example, you worked for a company with a union that gave you insurance protection for the seniors. I don’t want a major plan. They believe they can create some kind of insurance protection for the seniors. I can tell you pointblank, insurance
company executives have met with us and said already the Republican proposal will not work. That is the bottom line.

Mrs. BOXER. Will my friend yield further?

Mr. DURBIN. I will be happy to yield. Mrs. BOXER. The other interesting number here is that the Republicans have found out, much to their chagrin, that Democrats have a 34-percent advantage—in the Republicans’ own poll here—in improving the access to affordable health care and a 33-percent advantage on prescription drugs. So they take this information but they don’t say, You know what, the Democrats are right on these issues. Let’s go over to their side of the aisle. Let’s call on President Clinton. He has been talking about protecting Medicare and so has Vice President Gore, and prescription drugs. Let’s work together now.

They don’t do that. They set out a document here that instead of saying: We just found out President Clinton is right; We just found out the Democrats have been right; We have just found out that Al Gore is right when he says we need a Medicare lockbox. So maybe they cross the aisle? Maybe they come over to our side and visit us, we jolly well go down the aisle together here and cast some votes for the people for a change? No. That is not the way they see it.

They get this information and they basically do what my friend suggested. They are going to use the right words. They are going to attack us, they are going to scare people, and they are going to go home and say they have done something.

I hope every American family can see this document today. In a way, I feel badly about it because it will build cynicism, but I will say this: The information in this document could be used to do the right thing. It is quite unfortunate that our friends on the other side of the aisle, instead of taking this information, recognizing they are wrong and joining us and President Clinton and Vice President Gore, they are going to create a sham plan for prescription drugs. They are going to say they are protecting Medicare while doing nothing. Sadly, the American people will lose, unless they make some changes around here.

I thank my friend.

Mr. DURBIN. To my friend from California, this phrase says it all. This is the advice given by the pollsters and consultants for the Republican leadership when it comes to the prescription drug issue. It has already been made part of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, but it is there for the world to see, and I want to quote one line and one line only to tell you what the bottom line message is:

It is more important to communicate that you have a plan than it is to communicate what is in the plan.

If you talk about the cynicism people feel about politicians and campaigns, that hits the nail on the head. In other words, don’t describe it, don’t tell people what it is going to do for families across America, just tell them you care, tell them you have a plan. That is the thing I think turns people off the most.

If the Republicans have a better idea, for goodness’ sake, come forward with it. Let’s debit it. That is what is supposed to be about.

We have a plan. We are willing to debate it. We are standing up and putting it on the floor. This is exactly what we are trying to do. We are trying to focus this election campaign, not on negative slamming ads, not on personal attacks, but on four basic issues.

For goodness’ sake, we are willing to stand up and say this is what our vision of America will be. We look at this country and we feel blessed. We live in one of the greatest nations in the history of the world. We feel doubly blessed that we are living in such good times for most Americans. This is a period of economic prosperity unparalleled in our history. One cannot find this long a string of good economic progress in the history of the United States.

Who can take credit for it? First and foremost, Americans and families can take credit for it because they work hard every day. They start the businesses. They teach the kids. Those things have to be done. But the families that are doing those things have to be the ones who get the credit belongs, first and foremost.

From a policy viewpoint, credit also has to be given to those people who make good decisions when it comes to our economy. We made a good decision in the Senate and in the House as well in 1993 when President Clinton said: The first thing we will do is reduce the deficit. Once we bring that deficit under control, we think the economy will move forward.

We could not get a single Republican in the House or the Senate to vote with us on that. Only the Democrats voted for it and Vice President Gore, sitting in the Presiding Officer’s chair, cast the tie-breaking vote to reduce the deficit, and move us forward. And it worked.

Critics on the other side of the aisle, a Republican Senator from Texas, said this was going to create an economic disaster for America. He has a little thing on his finger. If you remember, for 7 years it has created just the opposite: economic prosperity. That was a good decision.

Tough decisions from the Federal Reserve Board regarding interest rates, for example, have kept inflation under control.

We are moving forward. We believe on the Democratic side that we cannot sit back and say election and reelection because of all the good things we did in the past. That is not good enough. If any party deserves election or reelection, it is because they learned the lessons of history and they have a vision of the future.

Our vision tells us the surplus we are generating in our Treasury and pay down the national debt, a debt of almost $6 trillion that cost us taxpayers $1 billion a day in interest payments. That is right, the payroll taxes they are taking out of your paycheck and taking away from businesses and families across America to the tune of $1 billion a day do not educate a kid, they do not buy anything to enhance the security of America. That money is unexclusively to pay interest on old debt.

Think about it. We are paying interest on the debt for things we bought years ago that we have already built and maybe have used. We on the Demo-
crats believe that the fiscally prudent thing to do, the responsible thing to do is to take our surplus and reduce that $6 trillion debt. I want to say to my kids and my grandson: The best legacy I can leave you is less of an American debt so that you do not have to carry my burdens into your generation.

I believe that makes sense, and that is what Vice President Gore has stood for: To reduce America’s national debt and to strengthen Social Security and Medicare as we do that to make sure those two systems are there for years to come.

If we just stop at that point, we would not be doing enough. We have to have vision for this next century and ask, What decisions can we make as leaders of Government in Washington today to create opportunities for tomorrow?

It comes down to the four basic issues already identified by the Demo-
crats and acknowledged by the Repub-
licans.

First, health care in America. It is disgraceful in America that we still have tens of millions of people who have no health insurance. Think about their vulnerability: an accident, an illness, and all the plans they have made for their life just fall apart. They have medical bills they cannot possibly pay. People are in a vulnerable position because we have not addressed health care in America. We believe we need to address health care when it comes to not only coverage of health insurance but prescription drug benefits for the elderly and disabled under Medicare and, most basically to make sure medical decisions are made by doctors and not by insurance companies.

Yesterday, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled in an important
case involving an HMO, a managed care company, in my State of Illinois at the Carle Clinic. A woman called the Carle Clinic in Bloomington, IL, and reported she was having pains in her stomach. They said: We would like to examine you. Why don’t you come in in 8 days?

Before she could go to the clinic her appendix burst, and she went through a terrible situation and a terrible recuperation in the hospital.

She said to tell this plan, as so many other managed care plans, actually rewarded doctors financially if they showed more profit for the company as opposed to providing quality healthcare. The bottom line was making money. The bottom line said let the lady wait at home for 8 days and see if she still complains instead of bringing her into the office for an examination.

She sued them. She said: I thought I could trust you. I thought that was the bottom line. It comes from a health insurance company. The bottom line was profit, and it was made at my expense. I paid for it in a hospital stay.

The Supreme Court said: You cannot do anything about it. Congress passed legislation said that many companies can do that and you cannot sue them. Your right against these companies is extremely limited. That is a Federal decision.

This is a decision that should be changed. That is one Democrats have pushed for on Capitol Hill for years and the Republican leadership has blocked it. These insurance companies are making big dollars. They are big special interest groups. They are big players on the Washington political scene. They do not want anybody changing these rules. That is why they have resisted, and that is why we have done literally nothing in the Senate and the House to deal with these abuses.

Education: Can anyone think of anything in the 21st century more important than education in America? I cannot. We are going to have a debate in the near future on trade. It is a hot issue. There are many who believe globalization and free trade are part of America’s future, part of the future of the world. To resist trade is to resist gravity: It is going to happen.

The question is, How will we respond to it? Many workers are concerned that if there is expanded trade, they might lose their jobs. Companies will take their plants and move them overseas, and folks who have good jobs today will not have them tomorrow. Shouldn’t we as a nation acknowledge that, whether the jobs are lost to trade or technology? Shouldn’t we be putting in place transition training and education so workers do not have to fear this inevitable change in the economy?

We are not hearing any suggestions on this from the Republican side. They do not see the problem as a real role when it comes to education and training. They talk about it being State and local. It has been historically, but we have had Federal leadership that has made a difference on these issues. We believe on the Democratic side we should continue to do that.

I will tell my colleagues about another related issue I know from the best companies in America that the single biggest problem they have today is not estate taxes; it is not a tax burden under the code. The single biggest problem they have today is jobs they cannot fill with skilled workers.

I hear the same everywhere I go. I was in Itasca yesterday with the Chamber of Commerce. That is their concern as well. We have to acknowledge the fact there are good paying jobs unfilled in America because we do not have skilled workers to fill them.

What do we do about it? Wait for the market to create an answer? I hope we will do more. In 1957, when the Russians launched Sputnik and we were afraid we were going to lose the space race, this Congress responded. And said: We will respond as a nation. We will create the National Defense Education Act. We are going to encourage young people to get a college education to be scientists, to be engineers, to compete with the Russians. It was an investment that paid off handsomely. We created an engine for growth in the American economy that not only made certain the private sector had the people they needed but also sent a man to the Moon and so many other achievements unparalleled in the history of the world.

Why are we not doing the same thing today? Why are we not acknowledging we need to make an investment at the Federal level to help pay for college education so kids have a chance to become tomorrow’s scientists and engineers, leaders of the 21st century so we do not need to import computer experts from India and Pakistan?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. L. CHAFER). The Senator’s time has expired.

Mr. DURBIN. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I am going to take 15 minutes of the time set aside for the Senator from Wyoming.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I rise today to address the issue of Social Security. Last week I got up toward the end of our time and did not have a chance to talk about the issue, but I briefly mentioned my strong admiration and support for Gov. George W. Bush’s courageous and bold proposal in offering to the American public an opportunity to meet the Social Security crisis. We did not get a responsible way through investment as a way to try to bridge the gap that now exists in the Social Security system—“the gap” meaning not enough money coming in to pay benefits down the road once the baby boom generation begins to retire.

I have been out for the past 4 years talking about this issue and have talked in front of every reasonable audience. Yesterday I was in Harrisburg, PA, talking to the State AARP about Social Security and the importance of having politicians face up to the issue and explain to the American public how we are going to fix the problem.

The problem is very simple. Right now, there are about 3.3 people working for every retiree on Social Security. Social Security is a pay-as-you-go system. So those 3.3 working people have to pay enough in Social Security tax to pay for the benefits to that 1 retiree.

Just to give you a comparison, back in 1950 we had 17 workers paying into the system for every 1 retiree. That is why, in 1950, we had a payroll tax of 2 percent on the first $3,000 you earned, because there were 17 people paying and you could pay a relatively low rate of taxation to pay for the benefits. Now you pay 12.4 percent of every dollar you earn, up to, I believe it is, $72,000.

So it is a dramatic increase in taxes that has occurred because we went from 17 workers to every 1 retiree to 3.3 workers to every 1 retiree. In the next 20 years, we will go from 3.3 workers to every 1 retiree, to around 2 workers or maybe even a little less than 2 workers to every 1 retiree.

It is pretty obvious what is going to have to happen. We are going to have to make a change in the system because the current flow of revenue from 3.3 workers to support 1 retiree will be dramatically reduced when you only have 2 workers. You cannot keep the current rate of taxation and support that 1 retiree.

So the question is, What do we do about it? Do we wait, knowing it is going to happen? Everybody who is going to be working 20 years from now has been born, and everybody who is going to retire in 20 years from now has been born. So we know what the demographics are going to look like. The question is, What are we going to do about it?

There are three things you can do to fix the Social Security problem and only three things. There are only three things you can do. First, you can do what we have done 20-some times in the past; that is, increase taxes, from what started out as 2 percent on the first $3,000 to now 12.4 percent on up to $70,000 of income. So you increase taxes.

The second thing you can do is reduce benefits. We have done that in the past, too. We raised the retirement age. We adjusted some of the benefit numbers.

The third thing you can do is to raise taxes and cut benefits. According to the Social Security trustees, the actuaries there, we are looking at a payroll tax increase, if we wait 15
or 20 years—which is what some here at the national level, the Vice President, for example, and some on the other side of the aisle have suggested; that if we wait, everything is going to be fine, that there will be no problem for another 30 or 35 years. Just wait. What if we wait? If we wait 20 years to address this problem, we are looking at a payroll tax increase of roughly 40 percent, going from 12.4 to about an 18- or 19-percent payroll tax for the next generation.

So if you are a politician today and you do not plan on being around 20 years from now, I guess the answer of waiting is a pretty good option: Put it on to the next group of politicians and the next generation of people, and let them pay those taxes. They may say: "As for me, I would rather just get elected and not make any tough decisions and not have to tell anybody about what pain is going to be in the future because under my watch there will be no pain at all. That is the message you hear from the White House. That is why, in my opinion, this tax increase is not something we need in America, in my opinion. But that is an option.

The first option is to increase taxes dramatically down the road. The second option is to cut benefits. By the year 2012, or maybe 2014, Social Security taxes coming in will cover about 70 percent of what is needed to be paid out in benefits. So what does that tell you? We will have to cut benefits by about a third; if we do not increase taxes, then we have to cut benefits by a third. I suspect you will not find one vote in the Senate to do that today. And I do not believe you will find any votes in 20 years to do that. So that option is pretty much off the table, I suspect.

So those are the two options that are available, unless you take the third option. This is where Governor Bush has come out. I give him a lot of credit for doing so. The third option is to cut taxes and increase the rate of return on the money that is actually going into the system now to make up the shortfall in the long run. This is not a view that is a partisan viewpoint; this has broad bipartisan support in the Senate. Many on the other side of the aisle believe in personal retirement accounts. Even more Members on the other side of the aisle and the President agree with investment where the Government actually takes the money and invests it in the market. That is why I think Governor Bush has done the right thing, and the Vice President has done the right thing, and the American people are the right people for the Vice President's policies.

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decade of greed of the 1980s, how the rich got richer and the poor didn’t get it. “The 1980s, under Reagan, was the decade of greed.” We don’t hear President Clinton talking about that now. Does anybody ever wonder why he doesn’t talk about it anymore? It is because during the 1990s, the rich got far richer than they did in the 1980s, and the poor didn’t do that much better than they did in the 1980s. In fact, the gap between the rich and the poor widened more in the 1990s than it did in the 1980s. If the 1980s was the decade of greed, the 1990s, under the Clinton-Gore administration, was the decade of supergreed.

Why did that happen? It is pretty obvious why it happened. It happened because those who were wealthy, who owned and invested as the markets went up, as the value of assets went up, their income went up. Their wealth went up. If you are a worker who doesn’t have wealth, doesn’t have savings, doesn’t have investment, then your wealth only goes up by the wage increase you get, which is 3 or 4 percent. So while the NASDAQ goes up 50 percent, the Dow Jones goes up 10, 15, 20 percent or higher, your wages go up here at the bottom 2 or 3 percent, the gap grows.

One-third of all income in this country comes from investment. Yet the average person in America, someone right in the middle, has a total savings of $1,385. Half of America or more is left behind.

What we want to do with personal retirement accounts for Social Security is say to those Americans: Welcome to the American economy; participate in the American dream of growth and ownership of investment. With that, we will not only fix Social Security, but we will begin to do something that is fundamental, which is to bridge the wealth gap in America.

I thank the Chair and yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, will the Chair advise the Senate with regard to the standing order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There are 4 minutes remaining in morning business.

SECURITY BREACH AT LOS ALAMOS

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, America awakened in the last 24 hours to another very distressing disclosure of an alleged breach of security practices at the Los Alamos Laboratory, again relating to what is the greatest threat every hour, every minute of the day to this Nation, that is a from nuclear weapons. We are not here to prejudice any facts at the moment.

From the standing rules of the Senate, rule XXV, I read:

The Committee on the Armed Services has jurisdiction over national security aspects of nuclear energy.

Clearly, this problem falls within our domain. As chairman, in consultation with the ranking member, we will move very swiftly. We will establish a hearing date as soon as we can to develop those facts that can be publicly disclosed and such facts as must remain classified. The Armed Services Committee is going to deal with this issue for over a year. In the authorization last year, we had a hard fought debate on this floor about establishing a new entity within the Department of Energy. Indeed, we did it. It was signed into law, and it is to go.

Our committee also has jurisdiction over the nominees to head this new entity. I refer the Senate to Item 1010 in Nominations, Gen. John H. Gordon, United States Air Force, to be Under Secretary for Nuclear Security, Department of Energy. That was May 24.

I am writing a letter to the majority leader today and, indeed, to the distinguished Democratic leader, asking that this nomination be brought up immediately. There are allegations that certain Senators think that the law that was passed last year has to be changed. That is a matter that can be brought up before the Senate at any time. But do this thing that should sit 1 minute, 1 hour, 1 day longer on the nomination of this outstanding American, who has impeccable credentials, to take over this whole problem of security in the Department of Energy and is waiting to do so. Let us act on this nomination. I am certain the distinguished majority leader, in consultation with the Democratic leader, will move to see that this is done at the earliest opportunity. I hope it is done today.

I will advise the Senate later today with regard to the hearing of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

This is a matter of serious concern. At the hearing, we intend to call Secretary Richardson, General Habiger, who is the Chief of Security Operations, and Mr. Ed Curran, Chief of Counterintelligence. It may or may not be a counterintelligence matter. We don’t know the facts yet. Action is needed by this body, first on the nomination, and then to look into this situation. There is nothing that poses a greater threat to the United States of America, indeed, to our allies, than that from nuclear weapons.

It is ironic. This particular alleged security breach is basically in the same location of the previous incident involving Wen Ho Lee, as I understand it, probably the same floor, same corridor. We have testimony in the record, which I will add to the record, of the Secretary of Energy, who has appeared repeatedly before the committees of the Congress. This incident is clearly beyond Secretary Richardson’s watch; let there be no mistake about that. He has repeatedly advised the Congress that he has put in place such regulations and other measures as to protect the United States, protect this Department from such alleged security breaches it faces this morning.

Mr. President, I am speaking after consultation, of course, with the majority leader’s office and Senators DOMENICI and KYL, who have worked with me on this matter for some 18 months.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now resume consideration of H.R. 4576, which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4576) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Boxer amendment No. 3448, to prohibit the use of funds for the preventative application of dangerous pesticides in areas owned or managed by the Department of Defense that may be used by children.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, it is my understanding that the unanimous consent agreement that we are now operating under in the Senate means that I am next in order to offer an amendment.

Is that true?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is to offer an amendment at 10:40.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, the amendment which I will offer shortly deals with a very unique situation. We certainly control the building of computers in the United States. We are the great superpower. We are also the superpower of computer development. But in spite of that fact, about 60 percent of the computers manufactured in the United States are sold overseas. One hundred percent of the computers manufactured in this great country are sold internally.

The problem is there is now a provision requiring a 180-day review period to sell a computer, meaning that we are slows but surely losing our ability to control the computer market. Why is that?

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter to me from the Information Technology Industry Council which represents generally the technology industry.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:
achieve a strong, bipartisan consensus on working with you and other Senators to leadership in this matter and look forward to effectively controlled.

from our foreign competitors cannot be ef-

30-day waiting period as well in recognition George W. Bush has publicly endorsed a 60-

riod. The House, as mentioned above, en-

tion has recommended a 30-day waiting pe-

period must be shortened. The Administra-

the bipartisan agreement that the waiting

eek was because technology has advanced so

ner such computers in some markets because technology has advanced so rapidly that yesterday's supercomputers had literally become today's personal computers.

It wasn't many years ago that I went to the fifth floor of the Clark County Courthouse in Las Vegas. I took a tour of the fifth floor. On the entire fifth floor of this big building was a big computer that handled all of the processing for Clark County. The temperature had to be perfectly controlled. That floor is now gone. It is used for other things. That same processing of information can now be accomplished with a computer the size of a personal computer.

I was able, fortunately, to work with Congress and obtain a supercomputer for the University of Nevada at Las Vegas. We had a big celebration. At that time, the computer was very large. It was probably the size of two of our munitions list—an act that gives Congress just 30 calendar days to re-

view.

Computer exports are critical to the continued success of the industry and America’s leadership in information technology. Computers today are improved and innovated virtually every quarter. In our view, it does not make sense to have a six-month waiting pe-
riod for products that are being innovated three-month cycles. That rapid innovation is what provides America with her valuable ad-
vantage in technology, both in the market-
place and ultimately for national security purposes—an argument put forth recently in a Defense Science Board report on this very subject.

As a good-faith compromise, ITI and the Computer Coalition for Responsible Exports (CCRE) backed an amendment to the House-passed defense authorization bill that estab-
lished a 60-day waiting period and guaran-
teed that the counting of those days would not be tolled when Congress adjourns sine die. That amendment last month by an overwhelming vote of 415-8.

Further, as you know, the current provi-
sion in law was understandably aimed at protecting the highest performing computers from being exported to countries of particular foreign policy concern. Yet, just last year, a late threshold adjustment coupled with the six-month waiting period led to American companies, Apple and IBM, being effectively denied the ability to sell single-processor personal computers in some markets because technology has advanced so rapidly that yesterday's supercomputers had literally become today's personal computers.

It wasn’t many years ago that I went to the fifth floor of the Clark County Courthouse in Las Vegas. I took a tour of the fifth floor. On the entire fifth floor of this big building was a big computer that handled all of the processing for Clark County. The temperature had to be perfectly controlled. That floor is now gone. It is used for other things. That same processing of information can now be accomplished with a computer the size of a personal computer.

I was able, fortunately, to work with Congress and obtain a supercomputer for the University of Nevada at Las Vegas. We had a big celebration. At that time, the computer was very large. It was probably the size of two of these Senate desks. That supercom-
puter is now 18 years old. A supercom-
puter today is not a big piece of equip-

ment. We are living in the Dark Ages. We have to change the law.

In an effort to compromise, the House established a 60-day waiting pe-
riod. It passed by a vote of 415-8.

We worked very hard to get a bill in the Senate. We have been stymied, quite frankly.

There has been a bipartisan effort by Senator Gramm of Texas, Senator Enzi, Senator Johnson, and I. We worked very hard last year.

The amendment that I am going to offer today is cosponsored by Senator Bennett of Utah, a Republican. This is not a partisan issue. It shouldn’t be. But it is being held up for reasons that are so antiquated. The cold war is over. There is no need to have this legisla-
tion stymied. We are hurting the American manufacturing base.

We are going to get letters from the Chamber of Commerce. Literally all business in America wants this to pass. But in the Senate, two or three people are holding this up and preventing it from moving forward.

As I mentioned above, this amendment has the broad support from the high-tech industry.

I would bet, if we get a chance to vote on this, that 90 Senators will vote for it.

This amendment will shorten the congressional review period for high-performance computers from 180 days to 30 days.

On the Appropriations Committee alone, just to pick out one committee, Senators Bennett, Murray, and Gorton are cosponsors of this legislation introduced in the Senate, and there will probably be more today.

are operating, as I have said, under cold-war-era regulations. If we want to remain the world leader in computers and the high-tech arena, we must make this change immediately. We have spent the past year to try to get an amendment up so we could do this. We started de-
bate on one measure. It was pulled from the floor. The congressional re-
view period is six times longer than the review period for munitions.

If there is a company that wants to sell rockets, tanks, warships, or high-performance aircraft under the foreign military sales program, it requires a 30-day review period. But if you want to sell foreign market software to one person, you have to wait 6 months. In that period of time, American industry could not meet the demand. We are falling behind. Manu-
facturing is already beginning in other places. We don’t have a lock on how to manufacture computers. We are ahead of the world right now.

I repeat that 60 percent of the computers we manufacture in the United States are sold outside the United States. The review period for computers is six times longer than for selling to another country a battleship, a high-performance aircraft, or a rocket.

In February, the President, at the urging of Members of Congress, pro-
posed changes to the controls on high-

performance computers, the so-called MTOPS, but because of the 180-day re-
view period, the changes have yet to be implemented. The U.S. companies are losing foreign market share to many different entities. This is a bipartisan effort, and we should pass it. We are stifling U.S. companies’ growth.

Last week, I had a meeting in my of-

fice with a number of CEOs of big com-

panies. This is their No. 1 agenda item. It is the base of their business. They make computers, and they want to be able to sell them. A strong economy and a strong U.S. military depend on our leadership. U.S. companies have to be given the opportunity to compete worldwide in order to continue to lead the world in technological advances. Our export regulations are the most stringent in the world. We are giving foreign competitors a head start, to say the least.

U.S. industry faces stiff competition as foreign governments allow greater export flexibility, placing America at a greater disadvantage. Many of the foreign competitors have no export controls. The current export control system interferes with legitimate U.S. exports because it doesn’t keep pace with tech-
nology. The MTOPS level of micro-
processors increased fivefold from 1988 to 1999. This is the speed of computers for my base description.

From 1998 to 1999, there has been a fivefold increase. Today’s level will
Mr. STEVENS. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment. There is no doubt in my mind that this amendment would pass overwhelmingly. I hope the managers of this bill will allow this amendment to go forward. It would be too bad if we were stymied, once again, from allowing something that has the overwhelming support of the American people. I hope the managers of the Senate, whether they are in the computer industry or not, have the total support of the computer industry. It also has the support of Members of Congress, as I have indicated. It passed the House of Representatives overwhelmingly. The vote was 415-8. In the Senate, it will get 90 votes. It would be a shame that a point of order, some technicality, would prevent the Senate from passing the amendment. This is a Defense appropriations bill. There could be no finer vehicle to consider this amendment. I hope some technicality does not prevent me from having this voted upon.

Section 1211(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (50 U.S.C. App. 2404 note) is amended—

(1) in the second sentence, by striking "180" and inserting "30"; and

(2) by adding at the end, the following new sentence: "The 30-day reporting requirement shall apply to any changes to the composite theoretical performance level for purposes of subsection (a) proposed by the President on or after January 1, 2000."

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I am constrained to raise a point of order that this amendment contains legislative matter and therefore is in violation of rule XVI.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada (Mr. Reid), for himself and Mr. Bennett, proposes an amendment numbered 3312.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows: At the appropriate place, insert the following new section:

SEC. 1211. ADJUSTMENT OF COMPOSITE THEORETICAL PERFORMANCE.

Section 1211(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (50 U.S.C. App. 2404 note) is amended—

(1) in the second sentence, by striking "180" and inserting "30"; and

(2) by adding at the end, the following new sentence: "The 30-day reporting requirement shall apply to any changes to the composite theoretical performance level for purposes of subsection (a) proposed by the President on or after January 1, 2000."

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I am considering raising a point of order that this amendment contains legislative matter and therefore is in violation of rule XVI.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In the opinion of the Chair, the amendment is legislation on appropriations and is in violation of rule XVI.

Mr. STEVENS. Therefore, the amendment is not in order; is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. STEVENS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. STEVENS. For the information of the Members of the Senate, we have a list now of the amendments that have been reviewed by the Parliamentarian and have an indication of those that violate rule XVI. It is our intention to raise rule XVI for those amendments that are in violation of rule XVI. We do have a list that the staff says we may modify so they are not in violation of rule XVI, which we would then be willing to accept. If the managers are willing to accept the modification, there are other amendments that have been offered that are not in violation of rule XVI that we intend to oppose. For those, I urge Senators to have their staffs discuss those amendments with the staff of Senator Inouye and myself. It is my understanding we are in agreement on the position on these amendments that we find unacceptable, even though they are not in violation of rule XVI.

I do think we can proceed in a very rapid fashion to determine how many votes we will have today if Members will state whether or not they are going to accept our modification. If they accept the modification, we will put them in a managers' package that we will offer around 11:30 as being acceptable under the unanimous consent request we obtained yesterday, to give the managers the right to modify amendments to make them acceptable under rule XVI.

It is my understanding the Senator from California is now going to offer an amendment. Could I inquire of the Senator if she intends to ask for a vote on this amendment?

Mrs. BOXER. Yes, I do.

Mr. STEVENS. We are prepared to accept the amendment of the Senator. Does she still want a vote?

Mrs. BOXER. On the medical privacy?

Mr. STEVENS. Yes.

Mrs. BOXER. I need to think about it for a couple of minutes.

Mr. REID. If the Senator from Alaska will yield?

Mr. STEVENS. I am happy to yield. Mr. REID. We now have 61 amendments, not subject to rule XVI, and 25 Democrat, 36 Republican amendments. We want to make sure the majority understands we will do everything we can to cooperate with the majority. We would like to move this bill along as quickly as possible and get back to the Defense authorization bill at an early time. But I suggest, as I have indicated, there are more Republican amendments than Democratic amendments. We are going to do what we can to do the best we can on this side, spoken to Senator Inouye and he has indicated the two managers would accept a number of these amendments. Throughout the day we will work on these to see what we can do to move this bill along. I hope the same will happen on the Senator's side if we are to complete this legislation.

Mr. STEVENS. I say to my distinguished friend, the Democrat whip, we have reviewed these and there are a series on both sides. It is true there are many on our side that on the Democratic side that we intend to oppose, but the majority of the ones we would oppose are subject to rule XVI.
Mr. REID. None of the 36 are subject to rule XVI. I say to the manager of the bill. Regarding the 36 Republican amendments, the Parliamentarian has preliminarily indicated they are not subject to rule XVI. We, through the efforts of the staffs, working with the Parliamentarian, have some 35 or so amendments that are knocked out because of rule XVI. But we do have 61 remaining, 36 Republican and 25 Democrat.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I regret to say I have a 5-page list and I didn’t have 2 pages in front of me. The Senator is right. We are working on those now, to notify Members on our side that we will oppose the amendments as listed on the basis we do not feel we can accept them because of the provisions of the existing bill and because of the availability of funds.

We will proceed to do just as the Senator has indicated. If Members, however, will accept our modifications—the list of the modifications list? We again repeat, if they accept our modifications, although we oppose the amendments in the present form, we will include them in the managers’ package. We hope to get a reply back. If of course, Members have the right to offer their amendments and request a vote of the Senate. We are indicating, regarding those that we have not put on the acceptable list, we will oppose those amendments.

Mr. REID. We will also try to work with the manager of the bill to make sure we have people available to offer these amendments so there is not a lot of time in quorum calls.

Mr. STEVENS. I yield the floor.

AMENDMENT NO. 3363

(Purpose: To protect the privacy of an individual’s medical records)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senator from California, Mrs. BOXER, is recognized to call the amendment.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I call amendment No. 3363.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

SEC. 2. PRIVACY OF INDIVIDUAL MEDICAL RECORDS.

None of the funds provided in this Act shall be used to transfer, release, disclose, or otherwise make available to any individual or entity outside the Department of Defense for any non-national security or non-law enforcement purposes an individual’s medical records, without the consent of the individual.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I believe anyone who listens to us will agree this issue of privacy of medical records is really moving to the forefront of American public discussion. I think we all believe certain things should be private. Certainly our medical records should be private unless we are very willing to discuss them or have them discussed. I am very pleased Senator STEVENS and Senator INOUYE support this amendment, and having received assurances they will work for it in the conference, I am not going to ask for a recorded vote. But I think it is a breakthrough that the managers have accepted this amendment.

I wish to make a point here about privacy of medical records. The Department of Defense is no better or no worse than any other agency because all the Federal agencies have been going by the rules that were set forth in 1974. I do not know how old you were in 1974, Mr. President, but it was a long time ago. That is when we wrote the rules surrounding privacy, the Privacy Act of 1974, that really govern all the rules of privacy surrounding Federal employees, be they in the military or in the nonmilitary.

A cursory reading of the Privacy Act of 1974 will make your hair stand on end. There are no worse rules in the medical records, but it says that no one can get your record unless you give prior written consent—unless—and here is the part you have to hear:

Unless the records are disclosed within an agency, to the employee who needs it in the performance of the job.

So anyone can get your record if they decide they want to see it as they do a job performance. Then it says an agency can get your record without your approval if it is for a routine use specified in the Federal Register. They can get your record, and listen to this, give it to the Census Bureau with your name attached: BARBARA BOXER, this is my medical record. The Census Bureau needs your record so they can carry out a census survey. Maybe they want to find out which Federal employees had what disease. They can get those records for the census for statistical purposes, but they say the records would not be individually identifiable, so I suppose that is OK.

Listen to this. The National Archives can get your record without your permission if your record has a sufficient historical value. So I say to the Presiding Officer, maybe someone in the National Archives is interested in his dad, the great Senator who preceded him, because they feel his records have sufficient historical value. That is absurd; they could get them if the agency released them.

Then there is a big loophole:

** because of a compelling circumstance affecting the health or safety of an individual.

Imagine, someone decides there is a compelling circumstance to know any Senator’s or any employee’s or any clerk’s disabilities, what medicines they are on. Oh, they can get it if there is a compelling circumstance. That is not defined. Congress can get your record. Congress has the right to get the record of every clerk sitting here, any person in any Federal agency, without their consent. Talk about Big Brother or Big Sistet, as the case may be. They have the right to find out anybody’s record, their medical record. What a stunning revelation this is, to read the 1974 Privacy Act.

How about this one? The General Accounting Office, the GAO, doing a study—and we know we ask them to do many studies—can in fact access the record of any Federal employee with their name attached.

A consumer reporting agency can go ahead and get that information. So here we have the Privacy Act of 1974. I have gone through it. Out of the 12 provisions, the exceptions, only 2 of them make sense. They have to do with criminality, but everything else makes no sense.

I am very pleased Senators STEVENS and INOUYE understand this. I say to my friend from Alaska, under the Privacy Act that applies today, it is not just the military; it is all Federal agencies. I am just doing it here because this bill came out first. The DOD is absolutely no different than any other agency. They are just following the Privacy Act of 1974. It is chilling to see how Congress can get an individual’s medical record with their name attached or how the Census Bureau can get an individual’s medical record with their name attached, without approval.

In our amendment we simply say that, in fact, an individual needs to give permission, unless it is for a national security or law enforcement purpose. Then we say, if you give up your rights in that particular case.

Again, I am pleased; we are breaking fine new ground. We should apply what we are doing here to every agency. I will do that, by the way, on every appropriations bill I can because this is absolutely critical.

I am delighted we are going to have a voice vote on this. I would like to have it accepted. A voice vote will be fine. This is not a complicated issue. The only question the military having peace of mind, knowing their records are secure. I will go away very pleased on this one.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, the Senator from California is correct in regard to the defense operations. I do note the exemption, where necessary, in the interest of national security. Then there is the situation the commander has to know the medical conditions of people whom they might dispatch. That exception makes it acceptable for the Department of Defense.

However, I do not think we are going to proceed with having a piece-by-piece process. Then we say Fine, you give up your rights in that particular case.

Again, I am pleased; we are breaking fine new ground. We should apply what we are doing here to every agency. I will do that, by the way, on every appropriations bill I can because this is absolutely critical.

I am delighted we are going to have a voice vote on this. I would like to have it accepted. A voice vote will be fine. This is not a complicated issue. The only question the military having peace of mind, knowing their records are secure. I will go away very pleased on this one.

I yield the floor.
support that. It becomes legislation on an appropriations bill on other matters, I can say that.

With regard to military records, it is an entirely different circumstance. Military records are part of the Department of Defense operation, and this is a step in the right direction. I am happy to accept the amendment on that basis.

I know of no other agency that has access to the medical records of the individuals who are employed by the agency as this one does. The Department of Defense, and I think the Department of Defense will welcome this guidance. I am pleased to accept it on that basis.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Enzi). The question is on agreeing to amendment No. 3363.

The amendment (No. 3363) was agreed to.

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mrs. BOXER. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I will not offer amendment No. 3309 which was a backup amendment in case I was unsuccessful. I will be offering this when it is appropriate, not when it is inappropriate. I am absolutely delighted. I make the point, this is the first non-anonymously protected medical records. I could not be more pleased. I thank the managers for their support.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, we are awaiting additional amendments. Does the Senator from California intend to offer amendments Nos. 3310 or 3311?

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I do plan to offer amendments Nos. 3310 and 3311, but I need a little more time to get all my ducks in a row on them. I will be back as soon as I can do that.

Mr. STEVENS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 3309
(Purpose: To provide for an additional payment from the surplus to reduce the public debt)

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I have an amendment at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLARD], for himself, Mr. Voinovich, Mr. Grams, and Mr. Enzi, proposes an amendment numbered 3346.

The amendment is as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT
GIFTS TO THE UNITED STATES FOR REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

For deposit of an additional amount into the account established under section 313(b) of title 31, United States Code, to reduce the public debt, $12,200,000,000.

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I thank Senators Voinovich, Grams, and Enzi for agreeing to cosponsor this particular amendment.

As everybody in the Senate knows, I have been working for some time to put a plan before the Senate that would pay down the debt over a period of time. I have always been a strong proponent of paying down the debt. I believe Congress needs to live within its own spending restraints.

In 1961, Congress established within the Department of Treasury the Bureau of the Public Debt. It is an account for citizens to repay the public debt. The surplus relates to the surplus from fiscal year 2000. The surplus projected by the Congressional Budget Office has been projected to be $26.5 billion; that is over and above what was provided for when we passed the budget last year.

There was a rare emergency resolution that provided for some spending, so we have already spent part of the $26.5 billion: $13.4 billion went to reversing the payday delays and moving appropriation spending back into fiscal year 2000. The remainder of the harvest was early on in the year. It took $7.2 billion to do that. We took $5.5 billion for agriculture relief and $1.6 billion for natural disaster relief, Kosovo, and assistance to the Government of Colombia for drug relief. That totals $14.3 billion. That leaves $12.2 billion that has not been obligated that is going to be surplus in this year's budget.

We have another estimate that will be coming in later on in the year. Very likely, there will be an additional $12.2 billion dollars at some point in time over and above the $12.2 billion on which the Senate can make a decision. Basically, what we are asking with this amendment is that the $12.2 billion ought to go towards paying down the public debt. It is based on figures released by the Congressional Budget Office, and it is within the budget resolution that was passed earlier this year. It takes care of emergency spending needs.

I am asking the managers of the Senate to support me in helping to pay down the debt. In recent years, we have had an unprecedented amount of surplus. The surplus has illustrated the importance of showing some fiscal restraint. Actually, the budget resolution we passed earlier, in both the House and the Senate, is an agreement between the House and the Senate to stay within certain spending parameters. This falls within those guidelines. The only enforcement mechanism is our willingness to live by our own rules.

We are saying with this amendment that we ought to live by the agreement that was earlier arranged between the House and the Senate, and passed. And if there is any spending, instead of increasing spending, we ought to be paying down the debt.

The emergency spending is not counted for under the budget caps or the 332(b) allocation. In my view, the spending privilege that we have in the past years has been abused. We have spent more and not worked hard enough to hold down and stay within the caps.

The increased spending may ultimately threaten the Social Security surplus. We have all talked about how important it is to save Social Security. I have been of the view that if you pay down the debt, you can free up resources so that we can work at Social Security reform in future years. Obviously, it is not going to happen this year.

In my view, we cannot, in good conscience, continue to spend when we have such huge obligations that are facing us in future years, particularly in Social Security trust funds. The Congressional Budget Office, again, has scored this as a no-cost transfer.

The amendment appropriates $12.2 billion to an already existing account within the Bureau of Public Debt, which we set up in past years for taxpayers to pay into because this Congress thought it was important to the American taxpayers.

I am saying to the American taxpayer that you can show a commitment to want to pay down the public debt. Members of the Senate and the House need to carry forward with their desire and their commitment and show an equal desire to pay down the public debt. This transfers money away from spending and locks it into debt owed to the public.

New estimates will be coming later on in the year and promise to offer similar opportunities for dedicating more of the fiscal year 2000 money to repay debt owed to the public.

I have an article that was written by Peter B. Sperry of the Heritage Foundation entitled “Making Sure Surplus Revenue Is Used To Reduce The National Debt.” I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

(From the Heritage Foundation Backgrounder, June 13, 2000)

MAKING SURE SURPLUS REVENUE IS USED TO REDUCE THE NATIONAL DEBT

(By Peter B. Sperry)

Although most Americans assume that a federal budget surplus in any year is automatically used to reduce the national debt, or at least the debt held by the public, this actually is not the case. The U.S. Department of the Treasury must implement specific financial accounting procedures if it is to use a cash surplus to pay down the debt held by the public. If these procedures are not followed, or if they proceed slowly, then the surplus revenue just builds up in the Treasury’s operating accounts.

This excess cash could be used in the future to further reduce the debt, but only if it
is protected from other uses in the meantime. Until the excess cash if formally committed to debt repayment, Congress could appropriate it for other purposes. Consequently, surplus funds will automatically reduce the publicly held national debt of $3.54 trillion unless Congress acts now to make sure these funds are automatically for debt reduction and for no other purpose.

There is a parallel to this in household finance, where with a large mortgage, credit card debt, and several student loans receives an unexpected financial windfall, it usually deposits the funds in a checking account in order to avoid the time to consider and to not best to allocate the revenue—which to finance the mortgage, pay off credit cards, or establish a rainy day fund. Meanwhile, the family's debt remains, and will not be reduced until the family formally transfers funds to one or more of its creditors. If the family does not take some action in the interim to wall off the cash, it often ends up fritherring away the money on new purchases, and the debt remains.

The federal government faces a similar situation. Surplus revenues are accumulating in the Treasury Department's operating cash accounts faster than the Bureau of the Public Debt reduction account is reducing the public debt. Consequently, surplus balances in these accounts have reached historic levels, and they are likely to accumulate at the size of the deficits grows. Unless Congress takes formal action to protect these funds, they are available to be used or misused at any time in the appropriations process. Fortunately, the House soon will consider a bill (H.R. 4601) that would protect the budget surplus from being raided by appropriations until prudent decisions can be made to use it.

WHY DEBT REDUCTION NEEDS A BOOST

Thanks to unexpected budget surpluses, the U.S. Department of the Treasury issued less new debt than it redeemed each year. It conducted several "reverse" auctions to buy back old high-interest debt. And it successfully reduced the amount of federal debt held by the public in less than three years by $230 billion. From $7.7 trillion in October 1997 to $3.54 trillion in April 2000. Chart 1 clearly shows that its efforts have been successful and impressive.

[Charts not reproducible in the RECORD.]

Despite this effort, the Treasury still is awash in cash. Examining the Treasury Department's reports over the past two years (see Appendix) reveals that, after accounting for normal seasonal fluctuations, the closing balances of its operating cash accounts have grown dramatically and, more important, the rate at which cash is accumulating in them has accelerated. The linear trend line in Chart 2 shows both the growth in the closing balances in the cash accounts and the projected growth under current conditions. Essentially, if no provisions are made to protect these balances, in August 2002—when the midterm elections—appropriators would have access to almost $60 billion in non-obligated cash.

Unless this projection may be too conservative. Examination of month-to-month changes in the closing balances indicates that the rate of cash accumulation has started to accelerate, which will cause the closing balances to grow even faster. The trend line in chart 3 shows that the amount of positive monthly change in closing cash balances has been increasing for several months. If this trend continues, the surplus will increase by an average of $20 billion per month within two years. The Treasury Department faces extraordinary cash management challenges as it attempts to repay the debt held by the public steadily and without destabilizing financial markets that depend on federal debt instruments as a standard of measurement. By projecting increased cash balances from misuse, Congress could provide the Treasury Department with the flexibility it needs to do its job more effectively.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF DEBT REDUCTION TOOLS

The Treasury Department relies on three basic debt management tools to reduce the debt held by the public in a controlled manner.

Issuing Less Debt

As old debt matures and is redeemed, the Treasury Department issues a slightly smaller amount of new debt in return, thereby reducing the total debt held by the public. This is the federal government's most cost-effective and preferred method of debt reduction. However, it is not a simple process to determine how much new debt should be issued. If the Treasury Department returns too much debt to the financial market, it misses an opportunity to retire additional debt. If it returns too little to the markets, the cost of issuing debt will increase, potentially driving down their yields and disrupting many private-sector retirement plans.

Reverse Auctions

The Treasury Department periodically conducts reverse auctions in which it announces that it will buy a predetermined amount of specific types of debt instruments from the market at the best price for the Treasury. This method quickly reduces debt held by the public, but it can be expensive. Investors holding a T-bill that will be worth $1,000 in 20 years will be paid $997 in reverse auctions for $995.

WHY TIMING AND FLEXIBILITY ARE IMPORTANT

The Treasury Department needs time and flexibility to use debt management tools effectively. It often will need to allow large balances to accumulate in the operating cash accounts while it waits for the opportunity to buy back federal debt instruments at the lowest possible rate. If these balances are unprotected, they may prove irresistible temptations for appropriators with special-interest constituencies.

A prudent Secretary of the Treasury would not risk disrupting financial markets by recklessly reducing the amount of new debt issued each year, but might increase the number and size of reverse auctions to ensure that surplus revenues are used for debt reduction rather than remain available to Congress for other purposes. The taxpayers would, at best, pay more than necessary to retire the federal debt, and they might find that appropriators have spent the surplus before it could be used by Congress.

MAKING DEBT REDUCTION AUTOMATIC

Fortunately, Congress has the opportunity to ensure that the Treasury's large cash balances are not misused in the appropriations process. The U.S. House of Representatives will soon consider H.R. 4601, the Debt Reduction Reconciliation Act of 2000, recently approved by the House Ways and Means Committee. This legislation, sponsored by Representative Ernest Fletcher (R-KY), is designed to give the Treasury Department the flexibility it needs to use debt management tools most effectively. It would protect the on-budget surplus revenues collected during the remainder of fiscal year (FY) 2000 and distribute them in a designated "off budget" Public Debt Reduction Account.

Although the surplus revenues could still cause an increase in cash balances, the cash would be dedicated in the Debt Reduction Account rather than in the Treasury Department's operating cash account. Appropriators would be able to reallocate these funds only by first rescinding the appropriation for debt reduction in legislation that would have to pass both houses of Congress and gain presidential approval. Once surplus revenues are deposited in the Debt Reduction Account, appropriators would have very limited ability to increase spending without creating an on-budget deficit. Congress would not preclude tax reform because it is limited to the current fiscal year and therefore affects only revenues that have already been collected or that will be collected before any tax reform legislation takes effect. Nevertheless, once the Debt Reduction Account is established, Congress could continue to appropriate funds to the account. Consequently, Congress would retain the option to reduce revenues through tax reform and still have a mechanism to prevent unexpected surplus revenues, once collected, from being used for any purpose other than the debt reduction.

H.R. 4601 would give the Treasury flexibility to use its debt reduction tools in the most effective manner. Surplus revenues deposited in the Debt Reduction Account would remain available until expended, but Congress would be able to schedule reverse auctions at the most advantageous times, make funds available to brokers buying back debt on behalf of clients, or use any of the new debt issues—depending on which mechanism, or combination of tools, proves most cost effective.

HOW TO IMPROVE H.R. 4601

Although H.R. 4601 demonstrates a real commitment of members of the House to fiscal discipline, the legislation could be improved. Congress should consider requiring the Treasury to disclose all revenue received from the sale of Special Issue Treasury Bills (which are sold only to the Social Security Trust Fund) in the Debt Reduction Account. This would preclude the possibility of any future raids on the Social Security trust fund.

The Treasury should also consider adding language to H.R. 4601 to automatically appropriate future real (rather than projected) surplus revenues to the Debt Reduction Account. This would allow the Treasury to use flexibility to implement tax reforms while also guaranteeing that surplus revenues, once collected, could be used only for debt reduction.

CONCLUSION

Many Americans assume that if surplus revenues are not used for spending or tax
Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I think Senator VOINOVICH is going to be on the floor shortly. I would like to be briefed on what our time restraints are. How much time do we have on the amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is no time limitation. We have the usual unanimous consent agreement to re-
cess at 12:30 for the policy luncheons.

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio is recognized.

Mr. VOINOVICH. Mr. President, I am pleased to join my colleague, Senator ALLARD, in offering this amendment. It is an important amendment if we are ever going to make a dent in our tremen-
dous national debt.

Like all of my colleagues, I am thrilled that the United States is in the midst of the greatest economic ex-
ansion in the history of our nation. It has provided opportunity and pros-
perity for millions of Americans.

However, even with all of our good fortune, we cannot ignore the tremen-
dous debt that we owe, and we cer-
tainly cannot allow the booming econ-
omy to blind us to this reality.

For nearly a year and a half now, Mr. President—throughout my service in this body—I have made it my mission to remind my colleagues of the size of our national debt. Right now, the debt of the United States of America stands at $5.7 trillion. Right now, it costs us more than $224 billion a year to service that debt—which is more than $900 mil-
lion a day in interest costs alone.

Thirteen cents out of every Federal dollar is paid to interest on the na-
tional debt. At a time when 16 cents goes for national defense, 18 cents goes for nondefense discretionary spending and 53 cents goes for entitlement spending. We currently spend more on

interest to the national debt than we spend on Medicare.

I agree with General Accounting Of-

cice (GAO) Comptroller General David Walker, who, in testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee last year, said:

This generation has a stewardship respon-
sibility to future generations to reduce the debt burden they inherit, to provide a strong foundation for future economic growth, and to ensure that future commitments are both adequate and affordable. Prudence requires making the tough choices today while the economy is healthy and the workforce is rel-
avely large—before we are hit by the baby boom’s demographic tidal wave.

That is a wonderful quote.

We should also listen to other ex-


ers, such as CBO Director Dan Crippen, who, earlier this year, testi-


died before the Senate Budget Com-

mittee that “most economists agree that saving the surpluses, paying down the debt held by the public, is probably
the best thing that we can do relative to the economy.

And then there is Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan, who has testified that "my first priority would be to allow as much of the surplus to flow through into a reduction in debt to the Federal Reserve, an economic point of view, that would be, by far, the best means of employing it."

Logic dictates that the money we are spending for our debt interest payments could be better spent elsewhere, and in my view—as well as the experts' view—the sooner we can pay down that debt, the sooner we will be able to use tax dollars where they are most needed.

In other words, if we pay down the debt and get rid of the interest, we can use that money to reduce taxes or to address some of the priorities that we continue to talk about every day on the floor of the Senate.

That is why I believe our top fiscal priority should be reducing the national debt. It is the best thing we could do with our on-budget surplus. And as I have said a number of times on the Senate floor, if families and businesses use their surplus cash to pay off debt, I am sure our Nation should do the same thing.

If I have big credit card debt, or if I am in business and I owe debt, and I have an opportunity to pay off that debt, most families and most businesses would do the same thing.

It is also interesting to note that if you look at the companies today on the New York stock exchange, the ones whose values have held up are those companies that do not have a substantial amount of debt. I think we know that if families in America were in the same position we are in, they would pay off that debt and get rid of that interest cost.

The amendment that Senator ALLARD and I propose would take the first step in putting us on a course of fiscal responsibility.

According to the latest estimates put forth by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), the United States is projected to achieve an on-budget surplus of $26 billion in fiscal year 2000.

We are talking about fiscal year 2000 money. For my colleagues who want to cut taxes, we are talking about the on-budget surplus for the year 2000. We can't tax money that we don't have. If we want to do anything with it, we want to pay it down the debt. There is no other alternative. We have already set aside $14 billion in the budget resolution to pay for military operations in Kosovo, natural disaster relief in the U.S., Colombia drug eradication assistance, and other supplemental spending.

Under the Allard-Voinovich amendment, the remaining $12 billion on-budget surplus would be applied to debt reduction, not more spending. In addition, when the CBO releases its re-estimates of the FY 2000 on-budget surplus in July, Senator ALLARD and I intend to offer another amendment that will allocate any additional on-budget surpluses to debt reduction.

I remind my colleagues that this money can't be used to reduce taxes. It can only be spent. We want to get it off the table immediately.

Of the $26 billion on-budget surplus that we have today, $22 billion of that is overpayment into Part A of Medicare. This extra money we have is Medicare money that has been paid into the system.

The concern that I have is if we don't pay down the national debt with whatever on-budget surplus we achieve, Washington will spend the money. Ever since the CBO first projected we would have a budget surplus back in 1996, Congress and the administration have looked for every possible way to spend the money.

I remind my colleagues, if you include the supplemental appropriations, fiscal year 2000 discretionary spending will increase by $77 billion, a 4.4 percent increase over fiscal year 1999. When compared to the Consumer Price Index, that is nearly three times the rate of inflation. This is tremendous growth in Government spending. We have to put a lid on spending. We have to put a lid on our spending.

Our amendment strikes a fair balance that allows us to use a portion of the on-budget surplus for debt reduction instead of just spending the entire on-budget surplus for the sake of spending. We have to show discipline and use our on-budget surplus to pay down our debts.

I am proud we have worked in the last couple of years in the Senate to rein in spending. I believe we must use whatever on-budget surplus that we have to pay down the debt. When we reduce the national debt, we send a positive signal to Wall Street and Main Street. Lowering the debt encourages more savings and investment, the kind that fuels productivity and continued economic growth. It also lowers interest rates, which is a real tax reduction. In addition, it ensures we won't return to deficit spending.

If we can't at this time with the economy booming do something about reducing the national debt, we will have missed a golden opportunity. We will have said to the young people of this country: We don't care about your future; we are going to let you pay for those things we weren't willing to pay for or do without during the last number of years.

Mr. ALLARD. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. VOINOVICH. I yield.

Mr. ALLARD. I compliment the Senator from Ohio for his hard work on this particular issue. It is a pleasure to work with the Senator on looking at fair alternatives to pay down the debt. This is important to future Americans. People ask, how will it affect me personally? If you buy a new car, the Government is not competing with you for that money; or if you go to pay for college education, the Government is not competing with you for that money; if you buy a home, the Government is not competing with you for that money. It tends to hold down interest rates. That means it costs less. It costs less to get a college education, costs less to pay for your home, and it costs less to buy a new car.

It is important not only to the security of this country, but to Americans individually.

I thank Senator VOINOVICH from Ohio for his steadfastness in fighting this issue. It has been a pleasure to work with him and the other cosponsors on this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, this bill becomes effective on October 1 of this year. I am pleased to accept the amendment. It will affect the budget surplus that is in effect at that time.

We accept the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 3346) was agreed to.

Mr. STEVENS. I move to reconsider the vote on the amendment. Mr. ALLARD. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. STEVENS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be made available for the Senate to consider.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 3304, AS MODIFIED

(Purpose: To set aside $43,000,000 for research, development, test and evaluation for the extended range conventional air-launched cruise missile program of the Air Force)

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, I call amendment No. 3304 and send a modification to the desk that I believe has been cleared by both sides, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. BOND, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. BREAUX, and Ms. LANDRIEU, pro-poses an amendment numbered 3304, as modified.

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 169 of the substitute, between lines 11 and 12 insert the following:

SEC. 8126. Of the total amount appropriated by this Act for the Air Force for research, development, test and evaluation, up to $43,000,000 may be made available for the extended range conventional air-launched cruise missile program of the Air Force.

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 169 of the substitute, between lines 11 and 12 insert the following:

SEC. 8126. Of the total amount appropriated by this Act for the Air Force for research, development, test and evaluation, up to $43,000,000 may be made available for the extended range conventional air-launched cruise missile program of the Air Force.
Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, this is one of the amendments we have indicated, under the authority we received yesterday, Senator INOUYE and I have modified, and, as modified, we are prepared to agree with the Senator and ask for him to proceed on that basis.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, I thank the chairman for his continuing support for this amendment and his continuing support for our national defense. I also thank my cosponsors, Senators BOND, CONRAD, LANDRIEU, and BREAUX.

This amendment will provide an additional $23 million, bringing the total to $43 million, for the development of an extended-range cruise missile, which is the successor to what is known as the CALCM, the Conventional Air-Launched Cruise Missile.

The Defense authorization bill contains $86.1 million for this project. This amendment increases the appropriation authorized amount. According to the Air Force and their officials, this new total, $43 million, is needed to start this program.

This cruise missile will be launched from the B–52 bomber to accurately strike strategic targets deep inside enemy territory without significant risk to our pilots or our planes. It will provide the Air Force its only air-launched, long-range, all-weather, precision weapon with a range of over 600 miles. I believe this amendment has been approved by both sides, and I thank the chairman and ranking member for their support.

It is important we have this kind of capacity. We have found that our ability to have precision capability for striking the enemy is very important to the maintenance of our own independence and the protection of our own fighting individuals in our Armed Forces. I am grateful for the operation in this respect, and I yield the floor.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I am pleased to rise today to offer with my colleagues from Missouri, Senator ASHCROFT, an amendment which increases the appropriation for a new, more advanced cruise missile for the B–52 from $20 million to $43 million.

As my colleagues are aware, the B–52 is the sole carrier of the Conventional Air Launched Cruise Missile (CALCM). Our nation has relied on the CALCM in all recent conflicts and it has become the weapon of choice for theater commanders. The CALCM offers increased range and accuracy that are superior to any other conventional stand-off munition in service today, including the Navy's Tomahawk.

A year ago, as Operation Allied Force was underway, we had a tremendous problem. The United States had expended more than 200 CALCMs against Iraq and Yugoslavia and we had less than 100 remaining.

I asked the Pentagon what they were going to do about this situation and they recommended that we convert the remaining, ALCMs not needed by the United States Strategic Command for nuclear missions to CALCMs. I was pleased to have the Air Force and the defense committees to secure funding to do just that. Today, the remaining unneeded 322 ALCMs are being converted to CALCMs.

However, conversion will only give us around 400 missiles, and to meet future threats our nation will require around 1,000 of these missiles. In May 1999 I was informed that there was no plan to make up the shortfall.

I went to Senators WARNER and LEVIN, the chairman and ranking member of the Armed Services Committee, and asked them to adopt my amendment requiring the administration to come up with a plan to replace the CALCM. That amendment passed on May 27, 1999, and I was pleased to have my friend from Missouri, Senator ASHCROFT, as an original cosponsor.

The result of the Air Force's study was inclusion in General Ryan's unfiltered list of $86.1 million in fiscal year 2001 and $86.7 million throughout the future years defense plan for research and development and production of more than 600 extended range cruise missiles (ERCMs), also referred to as extended range CALCMs (CALCM–ERs). The ERCM will offer all of the advantages of the CALCM and dramatically extend its range, to beyond 1,000 miles.

I am pleased that both the Senate and House Defense authorization bills fully support General Ryan's request for $86.1 million in Fy01. However, the Senate Defense appropriations bill provides only $20 million and the House defense appropriations bill includes no funding.

Consequently, I am very pleased that the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Senator STEVENS, and the ranking member of the Defense Subcommittee, Senator INOUYE, have agreed to support the amendment that Senator ASHCROFT and I have brought to the floor today. This amendment will increase the ERCM appropriation to $43 million, enough for the Air Force to begin work on this important program during the coming fiscal year.

A quick start to ERCM program will ensure that the B–52 remains relevant and our nation retains the capability to strike with tremendous accuracy at long range in the coming years. I appreciate the cosponsorship of Senators BOND and BREAUX and look forward to continuing to work with Senator ASHCROFT, the Senate's defense committee, and the Air Force to make the ERCM a reality.

I thank the chairman and ranking member again for their support, and yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further debate, the question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 3304), as modified, was agreed to.

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. ASHCROFT. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, section 8118 of H.R. 4576, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes, refers to the National Center for the Preservation of Democracy. What is the rationale and purpose of the National Center for the Preservation of Democracy?

I will do my best to respond to the above questions.

The history of America demonstrates the vision and intent of its Founding Fathers when framing the Constitution. As a living document the Constitution has proven over time its capacity to meet the changing needs of the United States through their experiences, Japanese-Americans have validated all that is possible and all that is right with our constitutional guarantees. The Japanese-American story celebrates the triumphs of American democracy.

The National Center for the Preservation of Democracy will be headquartered in the renovated and transformed Historic Building of the Japanese-American National Museum in Los Angeles. Our building is a National Historic Landmark as designated by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. This space will keep alive and teach about a remarkable history of America with a burst of glory demonstrating the majesty of our government to recognize its errors and make a public apology and some restitution.

The Japanese-American story illuminates the splendor of the United States and the majesty of the Constitution. Since their initial immigration in the late nineteenth century, Japanese-Americans have believed...
strongly in the American dream and have sought to make America their home. Although confronted by prejudice and discrimination, Japanese-Americans have utilized that very democratic process in the spirit intended by the framers of the Constitution. The story of Japanese-Americans is about democracy in action. Like other immigrants, Japanese journeyed to the United States seeking opportunity and dreams of a better life. From the moment they arrived in the late nineteenth century, however, they were confronted with social prejudice and discriminatory laws already in place. The Naturalization Act passed by Congress on March 26, 1790, which restricted naturalization to “free white men,” was unavailable to persons of Japanese ancestry. Designated as “aliens ineligible for citizenship” (the only racialized group so defined until 1924), Japanese immigrants were rendered perpetual aliens, a condition that prevented their full enjoyment of life, liberty and property. Nonetheless, the Issei—Japanese immigrants—courageously maintained their belief in America and moved forward to establish lives in the United States. More than that, through their work and perseverance, Japanese enterprise prospered in the face of indifference.

Without citizenship, Japanese immigrants, who were prohibited from becoming citizens on the basis of race by Congress on March 26, 1790, which prohibited ownership of land by “aliens ineligible for citizenship.” Although denied full participation as Americans, Japanese immigrants consistently sought, through non-violent legal efforts, to undo the intent of discriminatory laws through public campaigns, litigation, and other peaceful strategies. Their hopes in becoming citizens were further hindered, however, when on November 13, 1922 the U.S. Supreme Court ruled on the Ozawa case, which prohibited Japanese immigrants from become naturalized citizens on the basis of race. Moreover, the future of the Japanese in the United States was further restricted when President Calvin Coolidge signed the Immigration Law of 1924, which was based on race and omitted Japanese from the quota system.

When Japan bombed Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, America was stunned and angered. For Japanese Americans, who had been subject to discrimination because of their ancestry, the whole world turned dark. However, as the United States confronted the threat of fascism in Asia and Europe, American democracy itself was put to a challenge and, for Japanese Americans, it was short. Because they “looked like the enemy” and were thought to be a military threat, 120,000 individuals of Japanese ancestry, two-thirds of whom were American born citizens, were excluded from the West Coast, forcibly removed, and incarcerated in concentration camps. These prison camps were at first operated by the Army, and then the War Relocation Authority. This event has become the largest violation of constitutional rights in American history.

For Japanese-American males, the beginning of the war was especially humiliating and painful as the Selective Service Act of 1940, IV–C., enemy aliens. Although they were loyal to the United States, these American born citizens were rendered ineligible to enlist in the armed services. Nonetheless, when the government announced the creation of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, a segregated unit of Japanese-Americans, thousands of young Japanese-American men enthusiastically volunteered to serve. Stigmatized by the classification as enemy aliens, they were eager to prove their loyalty to the United States. Government officials were surprised by the overwhelming response. While family and friends were incarcerated behind barbed wire, the soldiers of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, as well as the Military Intelligence Service, fought and died for the United States and for the preservation of democracy with no guarantee that their civil rights would be restored. These service distinguished in patriotism and love of country.

In 223 days of combat, the 100th Infantry Battalion and 442nd Regimental Combat Team became one of the most decorated units in United States military history. Among the many awards and decorations received by the men of the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team are 20 Congressional Medals of Honor, 354 Silver Star Medals, 33 Distinguished Service Crosses and over 3600 Purple Heart Medals. Their distinguished record includes the rescue of the “Lost Battalion” and participation in the assault that cracked the Gothic Line of Nazi strongholds. Affirming the unending patriotism and love for their country, these soldiers fought two wars, one for democracy overseas and the other for racial discrimination back home in the United States. As President Harry Truman said, “You fought not only the enemy but you fought prejudice—and you have won.” Indeed, these brave and courageous young men believed that their sacrifices would make life better not only for Japanese-Americans but for all Americans. The privileges of democracy that Americans enjoy today are the result of the blood shed by these American heroes. The sacrifices of officers and men of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, the 100th Infantry Battalion, the Military Intelligence Service, and Japanese-Americans who served was a formal apology and provides token restitution to former internees. No one questions that this is a step in the right direction to the claim of acknowledging and apologizing for its mistakes—a point that further illustrates the grand majesty of the United States. More importantly, to demonstrate its commitment of assuring that similar events did not happen, the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 provided funds to educate all Americans about the lessons from the incarceration.

While $50 million was authorized in the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 for educational purposes, the appropriations were significantly reduced because of the lack of funds available to pay the eligible individual claimants. The Civil Liberties Public Education Fund received only $5 million to fulfill its congressional mandate to educate the public about the lessons learned from the incarceration. With limited funding, the education of the exclusion, forced removal, and incarceration of Japanese-Americans during World War II systematically minimised and the government’s commitment to educating the public has yet to be effectively fulfilled. The National Center
for the Preservation of Democracy established in the Historic Building of the Japanese-American National Museum will achieve that objective.

Through their efforts since the late 19th century, Japanese-Americans have secured the rights of all Americans, contributing to the most basic tenets of America’s foundational ideals and promises—of life, liberty, and property. Although clearly denied many of those rights at various times throughout history, Japanese-Americans consistently sought, through non-violent legal efforts, to secure Constitutional guarantees and the promise of the American dream. With that, they have strengthened and enriched the meaning of the American identity—the notion of who is an American—and the rights, privileges, and obligations that comprise the Republic’s very core.

The National Center for the Preservation of Democracy will be assisted by the Japanese-American National Museum in the examination of the rights and freedoms of Americans in the United States through the Japanese-American experience. Because its mission is dedicated to the study, preservation, and interpretation of democratic issues, the National Museum maintains extensive expertise that will enable the National Center for the Preservation of Democracy to:

- Develop and exhibit nationwide programs about the issues of democracy;
- Have ready access to significant collections relating to these issues, especially the legacy of Japanese-American military service, including artifacts of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team and other military units;
- Benefit from the relationships established and maintained by the National Museum, especially with federal institutions and related community organizations; and
- Provide a dynamic visitor experience in a historic building.

The National Center for the Preservation of Democracy will be created as a dedicated space where visitors can learn about the enduring fragility and ultimate success of individual and constitutional rights. The headquarters will be established in a renovated and transformed historic building provided by the Japanese American National Museum.

Some of the historical highlights of the building, which was constructed in 1925, include:

- Served as a hostelry for many returning from camp and had no where to go.
- The National Center for the Preservation of Democracy will provide educational programming that includes exhibitions, media arts presentations, public programs, conferences, and civic dialogue/public forums. The National Center for the Preservation of Democracy will:
  - Present a permanent, audience-focused exhibition addressing American democracy and the Japanese-American experience, including the military service of Japanese-Americans (in World War I, World War II, the Korean war, and the Vietnam war);
  - Maintain and pursue key civil and military materials for a comprehensive collection;
  - Create and establish new opportunities for civil and military research, especially through collaboration with federal institutions such as the National Archives and the Smithsonian Institution to make documents more accessible;
  - Conduct education and public programs examining democracy in action; and
  - Produce educational media arts productions that present and interpret related issues of democracy for broad national and international broadcast and distribution as well as for on-site exhibitions.

I respectfully believe that the National Center for the Preservation of Democracy is most worthy of our support.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

THE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

THE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. President, I believe all of those amendments are before the desk. To the extent they be modified, they have been agreed to by Senator INOUYE and myself pursuant to the unanimous consent agreement last night.

I ask unanimous consent that these amendments be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendments (Nos. 3175, 3284, 3291, 3296, 3301, 3305, 3312, 3314, 3315, 3316, 3321, 3323, 3324, 3325, 3326, 3329, 3331, 3332, 3334, 3335, 3336, 3337, 3338, 3339, 3432, 3434, 3435, 3552, 3557, and 3293, as modified) were agreed to, as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 3175, AS MODIFIED

(Purpose: To provide for the continued design and analysis under the reentry system applications program for the advanced technology vehicle)

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section:

SEC. . Of the funds made available in Title IV of this Act under the heading "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy", up to $2,000,000 may be made available for continued design and analysis under the reentry systems applications program for the advanced technology vehicle.

AMENDMENT NO. 3284, AS MODIFIED

(Purpose: A substitute to amendment No. 3294, offered by Mr. Bingaman that provides for the conversion of certain AGM-65 Maverick missiles)

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section:

Sec. . Of the funds made available in Title III of this Act under the heading "Missile Procurement, Air Force", up to $5,000,000 may be made available for the conversion of 250 Maverick missiles in AGM-65 configurations to Maverick missiles in the AGM-65H and AGM-65K configurations.

AMENDMENT NO. 3288

(Purpose: To increase funding for carrier modifications)

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

Sec. . Of the funds available under the heading "Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army" in Title III of this Act, up to $10,000,000 may be made available for Carrier Modifications.

AMENDMENT NO. 3299

(Purpose: To increase funds for End Item Industrial Preparedness)

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:
SEC. 8126. Of the amount appropriated under title IV of this Act under the heading “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide”, up to $5,000,000 may be made available for the Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program (PE500361D) for technologies for the detection of unexploded ordnance from live-fire activities.

SEC. 8126. Of the total amount appropriated by title II under the heading “Operation and Maintenance, Navy”, up to $3,000,000 may be available only for a Navy benefits center.

SEC. 8126. Of the funds made available in Title IV of this Act under the heading “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide”, up to $5,000,000 may be available for the Navy Information Technology Center.

SEC. 8126. Of the funds made available in Title IV of this Act under the heading “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide”, up to $4,500,000 may be made available for the Forwarding Surface Ship & Submarine HM&E Advanced Technology (PE605508N) for continuing development by the Navy of the AC synchronous high-temperature super-conductor electric motor.

SEC. 8126. Of the funds provided in Title II under the heading “Operation and Maintenance, Navy”, up to $1,000,000 may be made available for the Public Service Initiative.

SEC. 8126. Of the funds provided in Title II under the heading “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide”, up to $3,000,000 may be available for the Navy Information Technology Center.

SEC. 8126. Of the funds made available in Title IV of this Act under the heading “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide”, up to $7,000,000 may be available for the Surface Ship & Submarine HM&E Advanced Technology (PE605508N) for continuing development by the Navy of the AC synchronous high-temperature super-conductor electric motor.

SEC. 8126. Of the funds provided in Title II under the heading “Operation and Maintenance, Navy”, up to $1,000,000 may be available for the Public Service Initiative.

SEC. 8126. Of the funds provided in Title II under the heading “Operation and Maintenance, Navy”, up to $1,000,000 may be available for the Public Service Initiative.

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SEC. 8126. Of the funds provided in Title II under the heading “Operation and Maintenance, Navy”, up to $1,000,000 may be available for the Public Service Initiative.
(Purpose: To make available $5,000,000 for research, development, test, and evaluation for the Navy for continuation of the Computer Processor Upgrade Program (CPUP)).

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section:

**AMENDMENT NO. 3312**

(Purpose: To provide, with an offset, funds for the Acquisition of Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams (WMD-CST) and for additional equipment for the Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team program.)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

**AMENDMENT NO. 3313, AS MODIFIED**

(Purpose: To provide additional funds for WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION CIVIL SUPPORT TEAM PROGRAM (CPUP).)

**AMENDMENT NO. 3314, AS MODIFIED**

(Purpose: To provide support for the Bosque Redondo Memorial)

**AMENDMENT NO. 3315, AS MODIFIED**

(Purpose: To provide funds for a live-fire side-by-side test of the air-to-air Starstreak and Stinger missiles)

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section:

On page 109 of the substitute, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

**AMENDMENT NO. 3316, AS MODIFIED**

(Purpose: To make available, with an offset, $5,000,000 for research, development, test, and evaluation Defense-Wide for Explosives Demilitarization Technology (PE650310D) for research into ammunition risk analysis capabilities)

On page 109, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

**AMENDMENT NO. 3317**

(Purpose: To provide additional funds for the Acquisition of Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams (WMD-CST) and for additional equipment for the Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team program.)

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section:

**AMENDMENT NO. 3318**

(Purpose: To set aside for the XSS–10 micro-missile technology program $12,000,000 of the amount appropriated for RD&E, Air Force)

On page 109 of the substitute, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

**AMENDMENT NO. 3319, AS MODIFIED**

(Purpose: To provide for a demonstration project for the development of a chemical agent warning network to benefit the chemical incident response force of the Marine Corps.)

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section:

**AMENDMENT NO. 3320**

(Purpose: To make available an additional $92,530,000 for C–5 aircraft modernization)

On page 109, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

**AMENDMENT NO. 3321**

(Purpose: To provide for a demonstration of the defense of airborne early warning concepts)

On page 109, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

**AMENDMENT NO. 3322, AS MODIFIED**

(Purpose: To make available, with an offset, $5,000,000 for research, development, test, and evaluation Defense-Wide for Explosives Demilitarization Technology (PE650310D) for research into ammunition risk analysis capabilities)

On page 109, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

**AMENDMENT NO. 3323**

(Purpose: To increase by $2,000,000 the amount available for Military Personnel Research (PE61103D); and to offset that increase by reducing the amount available for the AFCC engineering and installation program (PE650123D) by $2,000,000)

On page 110 of the substituted original text, or at the appropriate place, insert the following:

**AMENDMENT NO. 3324, AS MODIFIED**

(Purpose: To provide support for the Bosque Redondo Memorial)

On page 109, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

**AMENDMENT NO. 3325**

(Purpose: To provide additional funds for the Acquisition of Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams (WMD-CST) program.)

**AMENDMENT NO. 3326, AS MODIFIED**

(Purpose: To provide additional funds for the Acquisition of Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams (WMD-CST) program.)

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section:

**AMENDMENT NO. 3327**

(Purpose: To increase by $2,000,000 the amount available for Military Personnel Research (PE61103D); and to offset that increase by reducing the amount available for the AFCC engineering and installation program (PE650123D) by $2,000,000)

On page 110 of the substituted original text, or at the appropriate place, insert the following:

**AMENDMENT NO. 3328, AS MODIFIED**

(Purpose: To make available an additional $21,000,000 for the Information Technology Center and the Human Resource Enterprise Strategy)

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section:

**AMENDMENT NO. 3329**

(Purpose: To make available, with an offset, $300,000 for research, development, test, and evaluation Defense-Wide for Generic Logistics Research and Development Technology Demonstrations (PE650312S) for air logistics technology)

On page 109, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

**AMENDMENT NO. 3330, AS MODIFIED**

(Purpose: To make available, with an offset, $5,000,000 for research, development, test, and evaluation Defense-Wide for Explosives Demilitarization Technology (PE650310D) for research into ammunition risk analysis capabilities)

On page 109, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

**AMENDMENT NO. 3331**

(Purpose: To provide, with an offset, funds for the Acquisition of Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams (WMD-CST) and for additional equipment for the Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team program.)

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section:

**AMENDMENT NO. 3332**

(Purpose: To provide for a demonstration of the defense of airborne early warning concepts)

On page 109, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

**AMENDMENT NO. 3333**

(Purpose: To set aside for the XSS–10 micro-missile technology program $12,000,000 of the amount appropriated for RD&E, Air Force)

On page 109 of the substitute, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

**AMENDMENT NO. 3334**

(Purpose: To increase by $2,000,000 the amount available for Military Personnel Research (PE61103D); and to offset that increase by reducing the amount available for the AFCC engineering and installation program (PE650123D) by $2,000,000)

On page 110 of the substituted original text, or at the appropriate place, insert the following:

**AMENDMENT NO. 3335, AS MODIFIED**

(Purpose: To provide support for the Bosque Redondo Memorial)

On page 109, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

**AMENDMENT NO. 3336, AS MODIFIED**

(Purpose: To provide additional funds for the Acquisition of Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams (WMD-CST) program.)

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section:

**AMENDMENT NO. 3337**

(Purpose: To provide for a demonstration of the defense of airborne early warning concepts)

On page 109, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

**AMENDMENT NO. 3338**

(Purpose: To provide support for the Bosque Redondo Memorial)

On page 109, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

**AMENDMENT NO. 3339**

(Purpose: To provide support for the Bosque Redondo Memorial)

On page 109, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

**AMENDMENT NO. 3340**

(Purpose: To provide support for the Bosque Redondo Memorial)

On page 109, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

**AMENDMENT NO. 3341**

(Purpose: To provide support for the Bosque Redondo Memorial)

On page 109, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

**AMENDMENT NO. 3342**

(Purpose: To provide support for the Bosque Redondo Memorial)

On page 109, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

**AMENDMENT NO. 3343**

(Purpose: To provide support for the Bosque Redondo Memorial)
luncheons. We expect to have additional items to present to the Senate upon our return.

I again call attention of Members to the report of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SPECTER) on the amendments to the DOD guidelines. Mr. SPECTER has been unable to be here to ask that the Chair rule that rule XVI applies to those amendments, and that they be declared out of order.

RECESS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, pursuant to the previous order, I ask that we stand in recess.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will stand in recess until the hour of 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12:39 p.m., recessed until 2:16 p.m.; whereupon, the Senate reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. ISHOPE).

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001—Continued

AMENDMENT NO. 3308

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I believe the pending business is the Boxer amendment, with 4 minutes equally divided.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Four minutes equally divided.

Mr. STEVENS. Senator Boxer.

Mr. President, I want to thank the chairman for his graciousness. I urge my colleagues to vote affirmatively on this. I hope we can get a very overwhelming vote.

My amendment simply protects children at the Department of Defense housing or playgrounds, day-care facilities, schools, from poisonous and toxic materials. It is consistent with the DOD guidelines. Frankly, it seems to me we should all support it. Basically, the guidelines say they will stay away from these poisons when they do routine spraying.

We ought to codify this because there is a little bit of ambiguity. I am very proud of the Department of Defense in so many areas that deal with children. For example, child care centers at the Department of Defense are the best in the world, truly, and certainly are a model for so many other child care centers in our country. However, it did take some horrible mistakes before that was straightened out. We don't want to have a horrible mistake, a mistaken spraying. We want to make sure it is done right.

I am very pleased that the EPA is supporting this amendment. They helped with it. We spoke a number of times with Colonel Driggers who said he believed this was, in fact, consistent with the DOD written guidelines. It could be that they would rather not have us do this. I think it would be good for this Senate to go on record stating that for routine spraying against pests in these areas, let's use the less toxic materials. If there is an emergency, an outbreak of something horrible such as encephalitis, we make room for that. We certainly have a clear exception in emergency situations. We are talking about routine situations.

We have seen Administrator Brown-er, with bipartisan support, ban some of the very harsh pesticides. I think we can work very well together in a bipartisan way to stop the routine spraying of these dangerous toxins.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, last evening I did offer to accept this amendment. It does have some problems, and in conference we will try to work out those problems.

I do believe that the use of pesticides approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency should be assured so that military children and those on military bases can have the same protections, protecting the food supplies of the commissaries and populated facilities on a military base. I think the preparation of homes, for instance, because they are occupied certainly requires the type of spraying approved by the EPA.

We will make certain there is full protection for those in the military. As I understand it, this is an amendment that is designed to prevent the use of the pesticides that would not be subject to approval by the EPA. I intend to support the amendment.

I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment. The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SPECTER) is necessary absent.

Mr. REID. I announce that the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 84, nays 14, as follows:

[Roll Call Vote No. 124 Leg.]

YEAS—84

Abraham
Ashcroft
Baucus
Bayh
Bennett
Biden
Bingaman
Boxer
Breaux
Brownback
Bunning
Burns
Byrd
Campbell
Chafee, L.
Clisland
Cooper
Collins
Conrad
Cupp
Craig
Crapo
Daschle
DeWine
Dodd
Domenici

Dorgan
Durbin
Edwards
Feingold
Feinstein
Fitzgerald
Frist
Gorton
Graham
Grassley
Gregg
Harkin
Hatch
Helms
Hollings
Hutchinson
Inouye
Johnson
Kennedy
Kerrey
Kerry
Kyl
Landrieu
Leahy
Levin
Lieberman

Lincoln
Lott
Logan
Mack
McCain
McConnell
Mikulski
Moynihan
Murrill
Murray

Not Voting—2

Rockefeller
Specter

The amendment (No. 3308) was agreed to.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Mrs. BOXER. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, we are amend-ing the offering of other amendments on the Defense appropriations bill. There is no order, as I understand it, agreed upon between the leaders for another amendment to be offered at this time. So for any Senator who has another amendment to offer, I think it is a good time to come and offer the amendment. We can have a debate on it.

The leadership has announced—at least the Republican leader has announced he wants to complete action on this bill tonight. To do that, we are going to have to make progress with the amendments. There are several pending amendments on both sides. So we urge Senators to come and cooperate with the managers of the bill so we can dispose of this legislation by the end of this session tonight.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. I say to my friend, we have done a pretty good job on our side of the aisle. We literally only have a handful of amendments left. I think you should spend more time urging Members on your side of the aisle. We only have one amendment that is going to take any amount of time. The Senator offering that amendment has been tied up in hearings all day and has been unavailable.

Senator Boxer has offered three amendments. She has said she will be back in an hour to offer her last one. As I say, we have just a few amendments. So I think if you can get rid of a lot on your side, we might be able to make some more progress. We are literally down to maybe seven or eight amendments on our side.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I thank the Senator for his explanation and his cooperation with the managers in the handling of the bill. We are equal opportunity expediters here. We want to expedite action on both sides of the aisle. I am sure the Senator understands that.

Now we are working hard to try to get Senators to come to the floor now to continue the presentation of amendments, if they have them, on the bill.

In the meantime, Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.
Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 3366, AS MODIFIED

(Purpose: To reduce the total amount provided by $922,000,000 in order to provide $922,000,000 for grants under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965)

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I send a modified amendment to the desk, and I ask unanimous consent I be allowed to modify amendment 3366.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WELLSTONE] proposes an amendment numbered 3366, as modified.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 109 of the substituted original text, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

SEC. 8126. The total amount appropriated by title III for procurement is hereby reduced by $1,000,000,000 in order to provide $922,000,000 for grants under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

(b) There is hereby appropriated for the Department of Education for the fiscal year ending on September 30, 2001, $922,000,000 to enable the Secretary of Education to award grants under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6311 et seq.).

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, this Defense appropriations bill before us is a $3 billion increase over the administration's request. It is almost $2 billion more than we appropriated last year. Although for the past 2 years we have been focused on the readiness crisis—important focus—the largest increase this year is not for personnel or operations or maintenance but for the procurement of weapons. This bill increases the amount of money for procurement of weapons almost 11 percent over last year. Let me just remind my colleagues that at the end of the cold war, a somewhat different era, this appropriations altogether is 2.5 times the military budgets of Russia and China and the six countries deemed to be the greatest threats to our national security.

At a time when others recognize that the potential military threats to national security have declined dramatically, we have not, at a time when others want to put more emphasis on not just military readiness, which we must have, but other diplomatic solutions, multilateral efforts, we have not.

What I am doing in this amendment altogether is calling for a transfer across the board from this additional money for procurement, the 11-percent increase, which I agree, that is $3 billion above what the President himself requested. I am saying we ought to take about $922 million, not quite $1 billion—I am trying to keep this amendment consistent with budgetary rules—and transfer that to education for kids. It is not a lot of money, but it would make a huge difference. Part of what I am talking about is basically a transfer of a little less than $1 billion from the Department of Defense to the Department of Education, specifically focused on the title I program.

By transferring to title I this $1 billion, which ends up to be about $922 million after taking into account the costs of this reduction, this amendment is one step toward restoring some Federal funding for education that I think is very consistent with the definition of national security.

I define national security as, for sure, military readiness. But I also define national security as the security of our local communities. That includes making sure we do the very best by our children. That includes making sure that we as a nation do everything we can to ensure that every child can live up to their full potential of equal opportunity for every child.

This amendment is all about our priorities. I look at the budget and I see a mismatch between some of our national ideals and goals in the speeches we give about our priorities and our actual spending priorities. The Senate committee reported out an education bill that would increase overall appropriations for education by $4.65 billion from fiscal year 2000 to fiscal year 2001. But the Department of Defense appropriations bill increased spending by $20 billion—Education, $4.65 billion; Department of Defense, $20 billion.

We lead the world in our spending on defense, which is fine, but at the same time, we rank tenth in the world when it comes to education spending. Over the past 20 years, the Department of Education share of the Federal budget has shrunk from 2.5 to 2 percent. During this period, the Federal share of education dollars has shrunk from 12 cents to 7 cents on the dollar. This is not the direction in which we need to be moving.

People we represent in our States are saying on the floor of the Senate and in our States that the most important thing we can do to improve education is to give good teachers the tools they need to do their work.

We have been talking about the digital divide. We have to be careful not to think that in this country, those school districts, those wealthy communities, can be wired; they have access to the best technology. Those students who are in the lowest-income families, in those lowest-income districts with less property wealth, they do not have access to this kind of technology. Title I money is used for that. Mr. President, 97 percent of the money schools use title I money to support after-school activities.

We have been through this debate. You can go to any neighborhood. I do
not think, I say to Senator HARKIN, it is just in the cities. I think it also applies to the smaller towns and rural communities. You can talk to the religious community; You can talk to the law enforcement community; You can talk to parents; You can talk to teachers; You can talk to youth workers; You can talk to support staff; You can talk to youth workers: They will all say: We need to have some positive programs and activity and support for kids after school, especially when many of them go home and both parents have no one there to help. Ninety percent of these schools use title I funds to support family, literacy and summer school programs, and 68 percent use title I funds to support preschool programs. Title I has shown some strong success, despite its underfunding. I point out to my colleagues that this amendment is a matter of priorities.

Again, there is an 11-percent increase in procurement, $3 billion more in this budget than the administration even asked. I am not talking about readiness programs. I am talking about a different world in which we live. When are we going to reorder some of our priorities and put just a little bit more of our money to help they need, can be so important in making sure their parents become literate so they can help them read at home, can be so important for after-school programs, can be so important in trying to make sure that when these kids come to kindergarten they are ready to learn—right now we fund the title I program at a 30-percent level. That is to say, over 70 percent of the kids who could benefit do not benefit because there is not enough money in the budget. We need to make sure that when these kids come to kindergarten they are ready to learn—right now we fund the title I program at a 30-percent level. That is to say, over 70 percent of the kids who could benefit do not benefit because there is not enough money in the budget. We need to make sure that when these kids come to kindergarten they are ready to learn—right now we fund the title I program at a 30-percent level.

Yesterday I was in New York City. I went to a school, P.S. 30, in the Mott Haven community in the south Bronx, one of the poorest communities in the United States of America. I went there because I have such great respect for the work of Jon Kozol. Jon Kozol wrote the book full of hope. It is about three children and the Conscience of a Nation.” Now he has written another book, “Ordinary Resurrections.” It is a book full of hope. It is about three children and it is about this special school. The principal’s name is Miss Rosa, Aida Rosa, who came from Puerto Rico 3 years ago. Her friends keep telling her to retire, but this woman will not give up on these children.

When one visits such a school, part of the trip is trying to figure out why it is. It is indignation swelling inside, which is why I am here.

It is inspiring that Miss Rosa will not give up on these kids. I say to my colleagues, not one child in the classes I visited was white. Not one child I met comes from a family with an income over $10,000 a year. There are families in America—maybe some of our families—who spend that much on one vacation. These children come from families with an income of $10,000 a year. They are Latino Latina. They are African American. They are poor. About 30 percent of these children suffer from asthma. One can see the pumps they carry because they have these asthma attacks. Thirty to 35 percent of these children suffer from asthma. It is no wonder. There is an incubator a block away. The air is so polluted. This happens in a lot of poor communities.

Miss Rosa does not give up on these children. The teachers do not give up on these children, and Jonathan Kozol does not give up on these children. My point is it is inspiring, but these children could do much better if we would get the resources to the schools.

In my state of Minnesota, it is the same thing with Jackson Elementary School in St. Paul. I can think of elementary schools, junior high schools, and high schools I have visited. I visit a school every 2 weeks in my State. Over and over what these teachers say and what these principals say is: We are doing our best. Do not give up on these children. Do not give up on these children. It does not work. We make sure when these children come to school they know they are loved. We hold them to high standards and expect them to do well. Never give up on them. Make sure that teachers are free to teach, and make sure we have an environment that emphasizes education and does not sell one child short.

We sell these children short. I do not understand our priorities. I do not understand why our commitment to education is such a small percentage of our Federal budget.

I do not understand how we can take a program such as the title I program—where we so importantly support children and could make such a positive difference in their lives, would get more resources to some of these schools and some of these men and women who are teachers and principals could be famous for the way they do—and fund it at a 30-percent or 35-percent level. I do not think it does any harm to who we are or what we are about as a nation to take less than $1 billion out of the procurement budget across the board and put it into the title I program.

We ourselves, as I said, in the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee, voted to double the amount of money for title I. Yet we barely added any additional money to this critically important program.

The Nation’s poorest schools are dramatically underfunded, they are dramatically understaffed, and they are dramatically under resourced. Title I helps get some of those resources to these communities. If title I was fully funded, Minnesota would receive about $160 million more to educate needy students and almost 240,000 more students could be served. I am on the floor of the Senate to fight for these children in my State. Whatever the final vote is, if I can speak for a program that could make a difference in the lives of 240,000 more students in the State of Minnesota who are loved, and then I am going to do so, whether there is 1 vote for this amendment or whether there are 100 votes for this amendment.

I do not understand our priorities. We are not happened to our national vow of equal opportunity for every child? How can we be talking today about how we are going to have tests and we are going to hold everybody accountable, but we do not make sure these children have the opportunity to do well on these tests?

Why are we not investing in the achievement and the future of all the
children in our country? It is heart-breaking to visit these schools. It is in-spiring but, at the same time, I come back to the Senate and say to myself: What can I do? When I visit these schools and meet these kids in any given day, I say to the parents of the teachers, to Miss Rosa, and others in the Mott Haven community in south Bronx, New York City: In the State of Minnesota—they did not believe it—in the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, we have many children who are not speaking our language. The majority of our students are not white, Caucasian. In any given class, kids come from homes where different languages are spoken. Four or five different languages are spoken in the homes from which these kids come. There are some 90 different languages and dialects that are spoken in children’s homes in Minneapolis and 70 in St. Paul. These children are also disproportionately low income, and they need the additional support if they are going to make it. It would seem to me we ought to make sure of that.

I am heavily influenced by the work of Jonathan Kozol. I love Jonathan’s work over the years. He said something in his book that I am going to say on the floor of the Senate in my own words because I do this all the time. I will come to the floor of the Senate, and I will say: Come on, less than $1 billion to the title I program, which is so underfunding in all of our States and, I say to my colleague from Montana, the rural communities. I must talk a little bit about not talking about greater Minnesota or rural America. We do not have the funding. Every teacher and every educational assistant and every principal and every parent who cares about education in these communities will tell you they do not have the funding and that we should do better.

But here is my point today. I could come out here on the floor and say: We need this money for title I. If, if we make the investment in these children, who are, by definition, low-income children, then we will save money later on because fewer of them will drop out of school—and that is true—and we will save money because fewer of them will turn to alcohol and drugs—and that is true—and we will save money because they will be more economically successful and more productive—and that is true—and we will save money by making a little more money in the title I program because fewer of these children will wind up dropping out of school and ending up in prison—and that is true. But you want to know something. We ought to spend this additional money, $1 billion less than $1 billion. In title I for another reason: Many of these children are little children; They are under 4 feet tall, and we should be nice to them. We should care about them. We should get some resources into these schools. It is in our interest. We should do it because it is the right thing to do. That is why we should do this.

Forget all the arguments about investment and how it will help our economy. I came out here earlier and said: We should consider this in a national security framework. No, I scratch everything I said, though keeping it in the Pentagon budget. Title I program. We should transfer this small amount of money from this Pentagon budget to the title I program because we should care about these children. We should care about them. We should be nice to them. We should save money because they are disproportionately low income, and they need the additional support if they are going to make it. It would seem to me we ought to make sure of that.

I am heavily influenced by the work of Jonathan Kozol. I love Jonathan’s work over the years. He said something in his book that I am going to say on the floor of the Senate in my own words because I do this all the time. I will come to the floor of the Senate, and I will say: Come on, less than $1 billion to the title I program, which is so underfunding in all of our States and, I say to my colleague from Montana, the rural communities. I must talk a little bit about not talking about greater Minnesota or rural America. We do not have the funding. Every teacher and every educational assistant and every principal and every parent who cares about education in these communities will tell you they do not have the funding and that we should do better.

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In particular, the unfinished agenda is poor children in America. It is incredible, but we have some 14 million poor children in our country today with its booming economy. Many of them, disproportionately, are of color. Many of them are in our inner cities. Some children live in our suburbs, and some are in our rural areas. Many of the parents of these children didn’t have the money to put them into the best developmental child care. They didn’t have the great prekindergarten teachers. Some children did. And their parents—a single parent or both parents—are both working long hours. They don’t have the money. They can’t spend $10,000, $12,000, $14,000 a year for great child care. They come to kindergarten behind. They have not had some of the benefits that come from a family where your parents have more of an education and a much higher income. But you want to know something. I saw it yesterday in P.S. 30. I saw it yesterday in Mott Haven community. It is incredible, some of the difficult conditions in which children not only survive but flourish. Why don’t we just give them a little more? I really believe this is an important amendment. I want to again summarize for my colleagues a little bit of what I am trying to say. Again, please remember that it is one thing to talk about education. The big increase was in procurement. Less than a $1 billion cut in procurement is hardly anything when it comes to the Pentagon budget. This appropriations bill is $3 billion more than the administration’s budget request.

This year, the education bill has an overall appropriation for education of $4.65 billion—an increase. At the same time, the Pentagon budget goes up $20 billion. I say to all of my colleagues, I think this is an important amendment. All of us know of the title I program. All of us know the difference it can make in children’s lives. All of us say we care about greater Minnesota or rural America. We do not have the funding. They believe in the American dream, even though they never say it that way. By the time they are in high school, most of it is gone. I think we ought to be doing better. I think these children ought to figure into our priorities. We all know the title I program is vastly underfunded. It is an embarrassment. Can’t we at least put another $922 million in this next year? Can’t we do a little bit better by these children? Mr. President, for now, I yield the floor.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SENSENIGH): The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators BOXER and HARKIN be added as cosponsors of my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WELLSTONE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WELLSTONE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.
The years and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I have a parliamentary inquiry. If Senator STEVENS wishes to make a motion to table, that would still be in order; is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. I thank the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa makes a motion.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending amendment be set aside temporarily so I may offer my amendment.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Reserving the right to object, I didn’t hear the request.

Mr. HARKIN. I ask unanimous consent that the pending amendment be set aside so I might offer another amendment.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I object. I would like to work with the Senator, but I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Iowa maintains the floor.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, is the pending amendment the Wellstone amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that it be set aside and I call up my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Iowa is recognized.

AMENDMENT NO. 3355

(Purpose: To limit the use of funds for purchase and modification of Army High Mobility Trailers, and for modification of High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles to tow trailers before the Secretary of the Army has determined that, with respect to the towing of trailers, the vehicles have been thoroughly tested as a system, satisfy the applicable specifications, and are not damaged by the towing of the trailers, and perform the intended functions satisfactorily.)

(b) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated or expended for the modification of Army High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles to tow trailers before the Secretary of the Army has determined that, with respect to the towing of trailers, the vehicles have been thoroughly tested as a system, satisfy the applicable specifications, and are not damaged by the towing of the trailers, and perform the intended functions satisfactorily.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 109 of the substituted original text, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

Sec. 8126. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated or expended for the purchase or modification of high mobility trailers for the Army before the Secretary of the Army has determined that the trailers have been thoroughly tested as a system with the High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles that tow the trailers, satisfy the applicable specifications, are safe and do not damage the vehicles that tow the trailers, and perform the intended functions satisfactorily.

For the next several minutes, I would like to tell the story of the Army trailers and why this amendment basically just says we ought to test them to make sure they work before we buy them.

You would think this would be common sense. But 6,550 trailers that the Army has purchased for more than $50 million are sitting in storage right now. That is right. 6,550 trailers are now in storage because the Army never bothered to make sure they worked. The fact is that this amendment, which I think is necessary, says a lot about how waste and abuse continues to thrive at the Pentagon. I get nervous thinking about how some of the money gets thrown away. Let’s go through the story of the trailers.

Most of what I am about to relate is in a GAO report, which I requested last year, which was agreed upon in the contract, the Army ended up getting 6,700 trailers for $57 million—$6 million more for 900 fewer trailers.

In the contract that the Army negotiated, there was an escape clause which provided that during the fourth and fifth years, if the Army didn’t want any more trailers, all they had to do was pay $1 million in liquidated damages and they would be out of the contract. Did the Army pay the $1 million and get out of the old contract? No. They renegotiated the contract and extended it another year. Not only that but the Army also agreed to pay the increased costs of the contractor and agreed also to increase the profit margin of the contractor in spite of the poor performance of these trailers. The net result was a 57-percent increase in the cost of the trailers. Instead of getting the 7,083 trailers listed in the contract, which was agreed upon in the contract, the Army ended up getting 6,700 trailers for $57 million—$6 million more for 900 fewer trailers.

That is not the end of it. From there, the story continues downhill.

In 1997, the Army modified the truck crossmembers—the one that was cracking all the time, and the bumpers—so the trucks could pull the trailers. But as they were modifying the truck, the trailer drawbar broke. They discovered that the drawbar design had no margin of safety; it bent every time the humvee went over a bump. Nonetheless, since the Army had already accepted the design, the Army figured it was their own problem and they let the contractor off the hook.

The Army continued to accept more of these trailers that they couldn’t use. They didn’t use them. So the contractor kept making them and the Army kept accepting them; and they just put them in storage.

In 1998, they tested the trailers a third time with a new steel drawbar.
But now they found that the new, stiffer drawbar damaged the brakes on the trailers and again damaged the trucks.

In 1999, they made more modifications and tested the trailers a fourth time. Again, the trailers didn’t work. Meanwhile, the units still don’t have the trailers they needed for more than a decade.

Now, the Army thinks they finally have the solution. They will use the steel drawbar on the trailers. They will install a more durable brake actuator on the trailers, and they will modify the trucks with reinforcement for this towing pintle. But they haven’t even tested these modifications yet. So they don’t even know if they will work.

Furthermore, their “conservative cost estimate” for the modification is $22 million.

Let’s add it up. We were going to pay $50 million. We have already paid $57 million. Now we are going to pay $22 million for that. That would pay to modify only 6,700 trucks, one for each of the trailers.

I can only assume that the Army does not want to dedicate a truck for each trailer. That means the Army will have to modify all 19,564 trucks that are in the units. The $22 million they pay only is for 6,700 trucks. But they are going to need another 13,000 trucks modified.

So are we looking at another $44 million, maybe another $50 million on top of it? I don’t think we will still have one truck to each trailer. That would be foolish. I don’t think we are through with the price increases yet. Somewhere down the line, the Army says, they will need another 18,412 high mobility trailers on top of the 6,700 they already have.

This is a story of mismanagement, a story of misprocurement, a story of whacky contracts, a story of piling one mistake upon another, a story of letting contractors off the hook, all at the expense of taxpayers and the expense of readiness and mobility for our troops in the field.

My amendment simply requires that before we dump more money down this rathole, before we modify the trailers and trucks or buy more trailers, we test them. We test the final product to see if it will meet the requirements for the all-terrain vehicles that are pulling them. We should make sure that they work, that they are safe, that they don’t damage the truck, and that they can perform their intended mission.

I don’t know when the end is in sight. We have already spent $57 million. They want another $22 million. That is $79 million. If they are going to modify all the trucks, we are probably looking at another $44 million on top of that, and they say they want 18,000 more of them. I don’t know if there is an end in sight. Whether $57 million or $79 million or $100 million, that may not in a $300 billion budget for defense seem to be a lot but it is a lot of money to me. It is a lot of money to the taxpayers in my home State of Iowa.

I am afraid it is a symptom of a larger problem. If we cannot design a simple trailer that works, and test it adequately, how can we expect to build an advanced fighter plane that works or a missile defense that will hit a bullet with a bullet? Furthermore, the units still don’t have the trailers they need for more than a decade.

We never seem to learn our lesson. Today we are buying 10 F-22 fighter planes, the most advanced and most expensive in the world, even though they haven’t been fully tested and have shown problems in the tests that have been done. We are talking about spending $1 billion a year for national missile defense, even though it has had only two flight tests—one lucky strike and a near-miss—and has never been tested against countermeasures that it would surely face.

If we are going to spend all this money, the public should at least demand weapons that work. My amendment would set that demand in writing for the trailers. I am not getting into the finer points of missile defense. I am only talking about simple trailers, so that never again will we pay three times for trailers—once to buy them, again to store them, and a third time to try to make them work right.

Now is the time to talk about the trailer problem. I have been involved in this for some time. I think it is indicative of a larger problem. We should make sure we test all of our systems, make sure they work and are safe, and meet the requirements we need before we shell our taxpayers’ dollars to buy them.

AMENDMENT NO. 3355 WITHDRAW

Mr. HARKIN. Having said that, I understand there is a rule XVI point of order against my amendment, so I withdraw my amendment.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 3355) was withdrawn.

AMENDMENT NO. 3360, AS MODIFIED

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Parliamentary inquiry: Are we now back to the Wellstone amendment numbered 3360?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Parliamentary inquiry: Are we now back to the Wellstone amendment numbered 3360?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I rise to speak against the Wellstone amendment.

I think it would be the height of irresponsible and improper to reduce this defense budget by $1 billion, for any purpose. Obviously, for the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, which has not yet been reauthorized, there will be billions spent—correctly so—for the improvement of the education of our children. To withdraw the funds from the Department of Defense and put money into a bill that has not yet been reauthorized, I think would be shirking our responsibility to support our troops in the field and make sure they have the equipment to do the job we are asking them to do.

Whether it be the missile defense system, the F-22, the F-16, the ships that we need so badly, or whether it is a quality-of-life issue, we are trying to increase the pay levels and the quality of housing for our military. We are trying to provide the health care that is deserved for the people in the service and for their families.

Where are we going to make the $1 billion? Which part of our military budget that is already underfunded would we withdraw? I think it is very important we continue to finish this bill, that we allocate the resources necessary to stop the flight from our military that we see occurring as we speak. We are having a very hard time retaining the good people who are serving in the military. They are leaving the military. They are leaving the military for a variety of reasons, some of which we can do something about: pay, types of housing, health care, and making sure they have the training and the equipment they need to do the job we are asking them to do. We need to make sure we don’t drain our best people.

Second, I think it is very important we let potential recruits know we are going to take very seriously these quality-of-life issues. That is exactly what this bill, the underlying appropriation for the Department of Defense, is designed to do.

I object to any reduction of the Department of Defense bill to reallocate resources to other areas that have already had their budgets approved by the Appropriations Committee.

We have allocated money for the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. We have allocated money for all of the other agencies to be able to do their jobs. We need to set up a firewall in defense. We need to say we are going to put the money into defense to keep our security in this country.

If we start adopting amendments such as the Wellstone amendment that start taking money out of defense and allocating it to some other cause, I think we would be walking away from our responsibility to strengthen our national defense. When we are 6,000 below the congressionally mandated troop strength level, as we are today, I think it is most certainly the responsibility of Congress to say, why do we have 6,000 fewer troops than we have allocated to do the job of keeping the security of the United States? I think we need to determine what we need to address that cause and we need to correct the problem. The way we do it is to make sure we are fully funding the equipment, the training, and the quality-of-life issues for our military personnel. We are asking them to do a mighty tough job. We need to give them the tools to do it.

I am very fortunate to be able to visit so many of our troops around the world. I am very privileged to be on the Appropriations Defense Subcommittee and, before that, on the Armed Services Committee. I have visited our troops in Saudi Arabia, Italy, Bosnia, Kosovo, Germany, and as well as, of course,
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throughout the United States of America. It lifts your heart to go to a base or to an outpost and talk to our military personnel. They are dedicated. They believe in our country. They believe in what they are doing. They are out there and they are going to do the job to the best of their ability.

In the 7 years that I have been in the Senate and have made it a point to visit our troops wherever they may have been, I have never yet met one who did not inspire me, who did not make me believe that the security of our country was being handled by these young people and these generals and these admirals. They are dedicated and they are doing a terrific job. But it is the responsibility of Congress, it is the responsibility of the Senate, it is the responsibility of this body to make sure every one of those young men and women out in the field, who are patrolling as we speak, who are walking along the lines between Kosovo and the former Yugoslavia, who are in Bosnia trying to keep Bosnia in a peaceful condition, who are in the deserts of Saudi Arabia right now, or in Kuwait, trying to keep some stability in the Middle East, get the support and the equipment and the training they need to do the job.

If we start voting for amendments that take $1 billion out of an already short defense budget and start allocating that to other programs—worthy programs, but we have already set the spending limits for those programs—we would be shirking our responsibility to support those who are supporting us. That is why I oppose the Wellstone amendment and why I hope this Senate will take the responsible action and reject any effort to take $1 billion out of the funds for the defense budget. It has emergency money in it to replenish the coffers where we have taken from the basic defense budget to fund the peacekeeping missions in Bosnia and Kosovo. It is essential that we get on with our responsibility and reject the Wellstone amendment.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I understand the Senator from California has an amendment. Senator HARKIN is joining her. I would like to see if we can get a time agreement on this amendment. I ask unanimous consent the time be limited to not more than 45 minutes on each side. Is that agreeable?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. STEVENS. I thank the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I am wondering if the manager of the bill would be kind enough to notify the Senate when there will be some votes. We have about an hour and a half now on this amendment, if all time is used, and there then will be two votes; is that correct? I think that is what the leaders are talking about.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, the Senator is correct. I do not anticipate using the full amount of time on our side. I understand there has been one binary vote they are there. I hope to have the votes occur somewhere around 6 o’clock.

Mr. REID. Then after that, it is my understanding the bill is in the process of being able to be wound up?

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, we still have the procedure to follow to apply rule XVI to the amendments that have not been withdrawn. We are compiling that list now. As soon as this amendment is finished, we will do that. That is the way it should understand. I am sure, that some Senators may wish to appeal that or deal with it in some way. I hope not. We hope to conclude the rule XVI procedure and then vote at 6 o’clock.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

AMENDMENT NO. 3311

(Purpose: To strike Section 8114 regarding Operational Support Aircraft Leasing Authority)

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I call up my amendment. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from California [Mrs. Boxer] proposes an amendment numbered 3311.

The amendment is as follows:

Strike section 8114.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I thank the manager of the bill had a few amendments. I think this one is not one they support. They have been very supportive of my others. I am very proud that the Senator from Iowa, Mr. HARKIN, has once again teamed up with me. We have been the team on this particular subject for awhile.

When I was in the House of Representatives, I served on the Armed Services Committee. It was a great honor to do so. There is nothing more important than our national security. What I found was that we were wasting millions of dollars. I thought we had cured some of those problems. For awhile I really didn’t bring these issues before the body because I was convinced we were moving in the right direction. Suddenly, I am afraid, we see a reversal.

For example, in this bill, the military asked us for $3 billion less than the committee actually voted out. This particular bill that is before us is $3 billion more than the Defense Department requested. Why would we do that? Why would we not go along with what they say they need, and why would we pad this particular area, our national defense? And why do I say that? Because if we look through the bill, we will find instances of waste.

We understand why this bill is padded when we particularly look at one area that Senator HARKIN and I joined forces on last year because of this area of operational support aircraft. These are aircraft used for travel by the upper echelons of the military. What do we do with our amendment is strike the section that allows nine of these operational support aircraft to be leased. In these Gulfstreams which are used by the Air Force to lease six operational support aircraft. Senator HARKIN and I lost that fight. I thought we made a valiant effort, but we are back for this reason: A lot has happened since Senator HARKIN and I brought this matter before the body.

First, we know the Air Force plans to lease the most luxurious jets there are, despite the fact we had people here telling us they weren’t going to lease these big, beautiful jets; they were going to go smaller.

Let’s take a look at the Gulfstream. It is pretty slick. We are told if one were to buy this, it costs $50 million a copy—luxurious travel. The Air Force has leased six. The Air Force took the same language they had in the appropriations bill last year and leased six of these.

Let’s take a look at the interior of this plane. Senator HARKIN has a little different view. This plane is used by billionaires. This plane is used by the top echelon of wealthy people in this country. We wonder why this bill has been padded with $3 billion. I think it is to do things such as this that, with all due respect, were not spelled out in this bill.

If I were to read—I don’t have time because I have agreed to a tight time limit—the language, all one would know about it is, it is the same as was put in the Air Force. But they couldn’t find anywhere listed a Gulfstream. Yet last year we were told, at this very same time in the debate, that the Air Force was not going to go for these Gulfstreams: “There is nothing in this language that says that.” Yet that is, in fact, what they did.

We were right last year, and it is costing taxpayers a fortune to lease these jets. Let me say, it is cheaper to buy them than to lease them.

I ask unanimous consent to print in the Record a New York Times article that discusses the fact that it is actually cheaper to lease these jets than to buy them.
An urgent request from the Air Force is buried in the multibillion-dollar emergency bills that will finance NATO’s air war in Yugoslavia. 

Smallbombs? P-16 fighters? 

Not exactly. The Air Force wants to lease Gulfstream executive business jets to ferry four-star generals around the world. The cost could run to half a billion dollars over a decade. 

The Air Force is asking for top-of-the-line Gulfstream V’s to replace the Boeing 707’s, some as much as 30 years old, that transport nine of the nation’s top military commanders. 

The Gulfstreams can fly eight passengers nonstop for 7,500 miles, wrapping them in sweet silence and comfort, the company says. 

The Air Force already has two Gulfstream V’s for the very highest Government officials. Moguls from the movies and Microsoft fly them. Why not the military’s most powerful commanders, men like Gen. Wesley Clark, who is running NATO’s air war? 

So the Pentagon and the Senate Appropriations Committee chairman, Sen. Ted Stevens, R-Alaska, worked out a deal that would let the Air Force lease six Gulfstreams for the military’s nine unified and regional commanders-in-chief, Congressional staff members said. 

Those in the Air Force and in Congress who support the request—none of whom would be quoted by name—say leasing could be cheaper than owning. The 707’s, for example, were proven wrong. We said they would do it, and they will leased these top of the line jets. 

So the Air Force wants to lease Gulfstream V’s to replace the Boeing 707’s, some as much as 30 years old, that transport nine of the nation’s top military commanders. 

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The new fleet would give the commanders “the capability to travel within the full length of their theaters or to Washington, D.C., without an en route stopover,” the Air Force said in a “fact sheet” submitted to Congress two weeks ago to underscore the commanders’ needs. 

Only one of the nine commanders-in-chief, or Cincs, General Clark, is based overseas. The others work in Virginia, Illinois, Colorado, Texas, Hawaii and Florida, where three of them have headquarters. But with the United States playing the role of the world’s sole superpower, their responsibilities are global, the Pentagon says.

The Air Force noted that the Gulfstream V is “the single aircraft most capable of performing the Cinc support role, at significantly reduced costs.” 

One new Gulfstream was included in this year’s Pentagon budget. But the Gulfstream V can carry only a small contingent. So the Air Force might also consider two Gulfstreams and four specially equipped 737-700’s, which carry at least 126 passengers in their commercial configuration.

The Senate’s emergency spending bill includes a measure aiding Central American hurricane victims, which is where the leasing argument originated. The measure goes to conference on Tuesday with the $13 billion measure passed by the House last week. 

The Gulfstream measure includes only the legal authority to sign a lease—no money. It does not mention the money at all. 

But the leasing deal, if carried out, could cost between $350 and $500 million over 10 years, according to Air Force documents and Congressional staff members.

It would actually cost less to buy each of the nine commanders his own Gulfstream V—$333 million. But that might be a harder sell, said a Congressional staff member working on the Senate’s still evolving emergency bill. 

“You don’t want to look like you’re buying the Cincs executive jets,” he said.

Mrs. BOXER. First of all, we are not buying them. We are leasing them, and that costs money. If we were to buy these nine, it would cost a half a billion dollars. I am embarrassed to say it. That amount of money could put 5,000 police on the streets. We said they should draw a clear line in the sand. That amount of money could double the number of children we have in after-school. That amount of money could take care of a lot of veterans’ health care. 

The other plane that is in the same category is called Bombardier. It is made in Quebec. I don’t have a photo of it. It is just as luxurious, just as expensive. It goes for about the same. I say to my friends who want to make sure our generals have what they need: Why do we have to go to the top of the line? 

If the answer comes back that we are not necessarily doing that and we are not spelling it out, then why not prescribe how much is the top of the line? Two things have happened that are important since this debate last year.

No. 1, those who said the Air Force would never buy the top of the line were proven wrong. We said they would do it, and they will leased these top of the line jets. 

No. 2, Senator HARKIN, Congressman DeFAZIO, and I wrote to the General Accounting Office. Because we respect our friends who said these operational support aircraft would be necessary, we said to the GAO, which is our investigative arm, Will you do a study? They did. Guess what they titled this study? The title of this study comes back: “Operational Support Airlift Requirements are not Sufficiently Justified.” 

Let me reiterate some of the paragrap and the bear tree about why we should strike the entire category. Last year, we were told they needed the aircraft. Here is the GAO report, the investigatory arm of Congress, coming back saying we do not need any more right now because we don’t know what we have. I will share the quotes from that study. 

Second, the Air Force proved they were going to go to the top of the line. This is the same exact language. After all, I guess if the Air Force has it, the managers say to my friends who want to make sure our generals have what they need: Why do we have to go to the top of the line? 

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Second, the Air Force proved they were going to go to the top of the line. This is the same exact language. After all, I guess if the Air Force has it, the Army needs it, the Marines, and the Navy, then we are going to allow them to have the same latitude. 

Mr. President, how much time do I have remaining? 

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SMITH of Oregon). The Senator from California has 45 minutes. 

Mrs. BOXER. Will the Presiding Officer let me know when I have used 20 minutes? 

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes. Mrs. BOXER. I thank the Chair.

I want to share with my colleagues the results of this GAO study.
June 13, 2000

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There is no reason given in any of the documentation in the Department of Defense as to why they need this aircraft. There is no rationale. The GAO has studied this. They are nonpartisan. They are the investigative arm of Congress. They have come back and told us they have no basis on which to procure these aircraft, yet we are going blindly ahead, it seems to me, and providing this open-ended language, which will result, I predict to you, in nine more of these aircraft, and they could be the most luxurious in the world.

We already know that the Defense Department has 144 jets in its fleet of operational support aircraft. This includes 71 Learjets, 13 Gulfstreams, the one Gulfstream V, and 17 Cessna Citations.

We know the GAO has studied all of this, and they are saying to us: Time out. What is the rush?

When I take a look at these luxury jets, I can only say this: We know there are cheaper luxury jets that would have to make just one stop—I have a photo of that—just one stop. This plane is about $18 million compared to $50 million, which would have to make one stop to refuel.

I have said to my friends that it is a beautiful plane. It is a comfortable plane. For a general to stop and stretch his or her legs, as the case may be, and fill up the tank once on the way to a meeting in peacetime—last week.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield right there?

Mrs. BOXER. I would be happy to yield.

Mr. STEVENS. Will the Senator put that photograph back up.

Mrs. BOXER. Certainly. I will finish my sentence, and then I will yield. Then I am happy to yield. I have to finish my thought.

Mr. STEVENS. The Senator yielded to me.

Mrs. BOXER. This is a smaller aircraft. We were hoping that the Air Force was going to look at this. But they came back with the Gulfstreams.

I yield for a question.

Mr. STEVENS. If I am correct, that is a UC-35 that the Senator put up there, and that is what we are going to lease. That is exactly what this provision covers, the UC-35s.

Mrs. BOXER. This is not a UC-35. This is not.

Mr. STEVENS. What is it?

Mrs. BOXER. That is a Citation X.

The point I am making is there is nothing in the language, I say to my dear friend, that suggests exactly what plane they are going to use. There is nothing in this language. Last year, under the same language, the Air Force leased the Gulfstream. That is the point we are making. We are not limiting them to this.

I have to say that I know we are in a surplus situation. But we have a lot of needs. We have military personnel who are not living in adequate housing. We know that Senator McCain has taken the lead in trying to get our people off food stamps. We have an unfunded priority of veterans' health.

I think what Senator Harkin and I are simply saying is this: It is unnecessary to have this many planes when we know how to cut and how to save. I refer to an unbiased report that says, "Operational Support Airlift requirements are not sufficiently justified." Why would we run off and buy more when we don't know what we have? We have been saying when we put this language we could wind up with top-of-the-line jets.

Mr. President, I reserve the remainder of my time and yield 20 minutes to the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I thank the Senator for Boxer for yielding me this time.

I am proud to be a cosponsor of her amendment. We have worked hard on this over the last couple of years to try to bring sense and rationality to this overwhelming requirement of luxury jets for the military.

I was going to ask my friend from California if we might engage in a little colloquy to let our fellow Senators know where we are coming from. It is not the intention of the Senator from California, nor mine, to say that there should be no smaller corporate-type jets within the Department of Defense. We are not trying to say "none." We are not trying to cut them out. There are 364 support aircraft in the inventory right now.

I ask the Senator, is it, the intention of the Senator to do away with all these types of jets?

Mrs. BOXER. Not at all.

As my friends know, we don't even really know how the jets they have now are meeting our needs in a situation such as during wartime, which is the directive that they have to go by. The DOD has to rationalize and tell us, under their own directive, how their support meets the needs in wartime.

Clearly in this report it is stated there is no rationale for what they have now, let alone what they have to have.

Furthermore, we are saying that if they got these nine additional planes, which we don't even know if they need, under this language they would be able to buy the fanciest jets in the world, despite the fact that Senator Stevens doesn't think they will.

The Senator of Alaska wasn't positive that the Air Force was going to lease the six Gulfstreams last year, yet they did. It is the same language.

Mr. HARKIN. What happened to the six airplanes last year that we fought against? Have they started leasing those airplanes yet?

Mrs. BOXER. They put out an RFP. The only two companies that qualified for the RFP happened to be the two companies that made a $50 million luxury jet.

The Air Force is moving forward and doing exactly what we said they were going to do.

Mr. HARKIN. If the Senator is correct, the request for proposal that delineated the requirements, the GAO said there is no real basis for those requirements. They just plucked them out of thin air. They devised, if I am not mistaken, an RFP to get the jets they wanted. Under this language there is no basis for the RFP requirement.

That is what I read in the GAO report. For example, I say to the Senator from California, in the GAO study on page 7, "One military officer in the study said the assumption of four flights a day yielded a requirement deemed to be too high and that using an assumption of two flights a day yielded a requirement deemed to be too low." So it came out at three.

Listen to this: "Operational support airlift requirements are significantly affected by this single assumption of how many flights a day you have. For example, our review of support aircraft found that 55 fewer aircraft were required when assumptions of two flights a day were used rather than three for overseas theaters."

Again, the GAO is saying there is no real rational basis for this. They say four is deemed too much, two is deemed too little. So, voila, they decided on three. But again, there is no rational basis for why they needed three flights a day.

We didn't have this study last year. This study just came out in April of this year. Last year, we offered the amendment that dealt with six aircraft, and our worst fears were realized. They put out an RFP, limited to the most luxurious jets. So we requested the study.

In light of the fact that we have the GAO study that basically says we have no basis on which to procure these aircraft, now we will lease nine aircraft.

Let's get this straight. Last year, we did not have the GAO study. Our amendment was defeated. The bill said they could lease up to six aircraft. This year, we have the GAO study that says there is no basis for the requests, but now nine are requested this year.

Please, someone tell me what kind of sense this makes.

Again, I have been a pilot all my life. I enjoy flying. I know airplanes pretty darned well. We are not trying to say that commanders in the field, theater commanders, don't need long-range airplanes. They do. What I am saying is they should be flying a plane that makes sense. It is sort of a game of, I am a general and guess what. I have a great big fancy jet to ferry me around. Well, Admiral Smith over here looks at General Jones and says, hey, he's got a big old jet that flies him around. How come I don't have one? And the general in the Marine Corps says, well, I have to have one, too. I am as high ranking as that other general or admiral. And the Air Force general says, I have to have one, too.

That is an example. There is a lot of this game involved here. I don't mind some perks for our military officers. They don't get paid a lot of money. They do a
great job of defending our country. We call upon them in wartime and they lay down their lives. If you are just honest about it, this is a perk, a perquisite.

But how much of a perk? Do they really need a Gulfstream V that can carry up to 19 passengers so they can put four or five people on board and travel in luxury? No, they don’t need that. CINC PAC operates out of Hawaii and needs a longer range plane to go from Hawaii to Guam, Okinawa, or Korea. I understand that. But commanders in the United States don’t need those. They can land at any airport in the United States and get refueled. They don’t need those longer range planes. You may need one for Europe. Already in the inventory we have 13 Gulfstream III’s that have a 3,500-mile nautical range. Now the Gulfstream V has a 5,500-mile nautical range.

We already have one of those in inventory. I don’t know where it is. I don’t know who operates it. But we already have one. We have 13 Gulfstream III’s with a 3,500-mile nautical range. That is not too shabby. And a Gulfstream III is a very luxurious plane. I can assure you. The GAO says it can carry up to 26 passengers, but that is maximum loading. Actually, a Gulfstream III would probably carry about 10 or 12 people at most on any flight. They already have 13 of them. Is that enough? We don’t even know. The GAO says we don’t even know if that is enough.

I am not saying we do not need some of these planes. But I think we need a really thorough study of these inventories, to justify the requirements. The GAO said:

The Department of Defense has not clearly explained the basis for their key assumptions. The GAO is using to justify the requirements or identified the assumptions that should be updated in each succeeding year.

What does it mean? The Pentagon has no clue about how many planes they need; no clue.

Mrs. BOXER. Will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. HARKIN. Let me just finish this. The GAO found there is no justification for how many times a day airports are connected. There is no criterion for why some airports are key airports and others are not. There is no consideration of how large different planes need to be. Nobody could even tell the GAO whether the requirement for 85 aircraft in the continental United States had been considered in the 1998 review or who was supposed to look at it in the current review. So how do they come up with their assumptions? Here is what GAO said. I will repeat it:

One military officer said using an assumption of four flights a day yielded a requirement deemed to be too high, using an assumption of two yielded a requirement deemed to be too low by the commanders in chief.

What does that mean? They cooked the books. That is all they are doing, they are cooking the books. They are saying I would like to have this Gulfstream V, so write it up so that I need it. That is all that is happening.

I am glad to yield to my colleague.

Mrs. BOXER. I wanted to make sure my friend was aware we have a copy of the RFP done by the Air Force. I ask unanimous consent this document be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The requirements are always couched in terms of wartime necessity. We are not at war. It doesn’t look as if there is anything bubbling up on the horizon that is going to be a major war for the United States in the next couple of years. So we have time to do an assessment to find out what our requirements really are. Does Admiral or General so-and-so really need a Gulfstream V? We don’t know that. Maybe they could get by with a C-21.

I want to be perfectly honest. I have used these aircraft. As Senators, sometimes we travel to remote areas of the world. Because of time requirements and when we have to go, we have to utilize these aircraft. Last year, Senator Reid and I utilized a C-21. We flew commercially to Jakarta, Indonesia, and then we flew a C-21 from Jakarta to East Timor. There were no commercial flights we could take over there at that time. Then we had to fly back. Then I went in a few days later to Okinawa, Shanghai and then we flew from Okinawa to Jakarta, Indonesia.

The requirements for these aircraft are always couched in terms of wartime necessity. That is not the case. We do not have time or need for this. It’s too expensive. They are cooking the books. They are cooking the books.

Mrs. BOXER. Hundreds of millions of dollars more, according to the New York Times.

Mr. HARKIN. That is if we lease them rather than buying. So we are compounding it, adding insult to injury. The taxpayers are getting socked for airplanes the military doesn’t really need, and then they are leasing them, which means we are paying even more money for airplanes we do not even need. Again, you would think with all the money that is available, this is what they would say: Wait, we don’t need these nine. Let’s wait until we see what the requirements really are.

The requirements for these aircraft are always couched in terms of wartime necessity. That is not the case. We do not have time or need for this. It’s too expensive. They are cooking the books. They are cooking the books.
was room for about five passengers on that and we were loaded. Flying those long distances, we would have to land and refuel, and get up and go, land and refuel.

I am saying, if that is good enough for a corporation executive, then can’t a general do that? I didn’t say I have to have a Gulfstream V with all the luxury and the bathroom and a chef on board and a glass of champagne—no, we don’t need all that stuff. I just need basic transportation to get me from point A to point B.

Yet I come back to the United States and look around, and I see nice luxury jets being used by generals and admirals, people flying around the United States in these luxury aircraft. I wonder, do they really need to travel that way? Why don’t they fly in a C-21? It is cheaper. We have a lot of them. Lord knows, we have a lot of C-21s. We have probably 71 of them. They are cheap. They are efficient. They are fast. They are not very comfortable, but they serve the purpose.

So I just say what we have here is a game of one-upmanship. General so-and-so has a nice plane. Admiral so-and-so wants one, too. Another general wants one.

Again, I say to my friend from Alaska, I am not saying we don’t need a number of these aircraft. Some of them we do. Some of them have to be larger for longer flights, as in the Pacific, maybe the European theater. But we do not need them here in the continental United States, and that is what we are getting stung with.

We ought to come to our senses. This is waste, pure and simple. I do not even mind, as I said earlier, a little perk of the office for the generals, if they have to get in a plane and fly someplace. But they don’t need this kind of perk. A C-21 is fine enough to fly around the continental United States for any general or admiral for any member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. And a Gulfstream III is more than adequate for any Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, or any admiral or general to fly from here to Europe.

I would say to the Senator from Alaska, a Gulfstream III can fly from here, land in Gander, land in Iceland, it can refuel, or it can land over in Shannon, Ireland, and refuel and make any city in Europe with one-stop refueling—one stop. They do not need the Gulfstream V. Corporate executives fly all the time from the United States to Europe in Gulfstream IIs. They don’t need Gulfstream Vs.

Of course, some of the bigger corporations, may have a Gulfstream V, but that is the private sector. If they want to do that, that is fine. We are talking about public servants here. Generals and admirals are no more or less public servants than the Senator from Hawaii, Iowa, Alaska, or California. They do not need to be mollycoddled. They do not need to be babied and pampered like some corporate executive.

If a corporate executive wants to be babied and pampered, that is up to their board of directors and their stockholders. The American people are the stockholders of the Department of Defense. I do not believe our constituents want to spend their hard-earned tax dollars and say our general or admiral can fly around in a Gulfstream V in luxurious comfort while we have troops on food stamps and while we are trying to raise the pay of those on the bottom.

So I say let’s take a little time here. Let’s take a breather. They do not need to lease the nine aircraft right now.

Let’s take a look at the GAO report. Let’s give the Department of Defense 1 year to come back, and let’s see their justification.

I ask the Senator from California again for that justification for the RFPs that just went out:

Aircraft should be able to fly no-wind range of 5,000 nautical miles.

Why?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator’s time has expired.

Mr. HARKIN. Why?

Mrs. BOXER. How much time remains on our side?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seven minutes.

Mrs. BOXER. Why?

The GAO report says, as the Senator from California said, there is no justification for it. They plucked the number out of thin air. They cooked the books, and I do not like it.

Mrs. BOXER. Will my friend yield on his remaining time he has? I thank my friend for joining me. This is someone who knows what it is to fly military aircraft. I could not have a better partner on this amendment than Tom Harkin.

I want to close this particular portion, and then we will have a few minutes left to respond to the criticism that I am sure will now be leveled at us from some very astute people.

Here is the point: Last year when we got in this fight, they told us: Oh, no, they were not going to go out and get these Gulfstream V. We thought they were nothing in this language precluded it. They went out with an RFP. We were right: Luxury planes, $50 million a copy if you were to buy it.

Secondly, we said OK to our friends, you don’t believe us; we will have a GAO report, the nonpartisan arm of Congress. That is what they do, they investigate. Guess what they said. “Operational support aircraft requirements are not sufficiently justifi-
These are pilot programs to lease aircraft, instead of replacing them, to determine what the maintenance costs will be, what will the cost to the Government be if we pursue a leasing program, which most major businesses do now, instead of buying them and think it will be cost effective. But above all, this is a program to determine the cost, whether there is a choice for us, instead of buying replacements, to lease these aircraft. Until we put pilot programs in place, we will not know whether this is a multiyear pilot program. There is a multiyear pilot program. There is no expanded program as has been reported. I think this is the rational thing to do. I have seen a lot of straw people, but you get on the www.gulfstream.com all you want and look at the beautiful airplanes. They are not what we are talking about. We have not bought any of those either. We have not bought planes such as those they will see advertised for commercial purposes. We bought them for military purposes. They are stripped down, and they are used as airborne command centers. The ones we leased last year are functional now. I invite my colleagues to take a ride on one and look at them.

As a practical matter, right now, I yield to a friend.

Mrs. BOXER. Will my friend yield for a question?

Mr. STEVENS. No, you wouldn't yield to me. I am not going to yield.

Mrs. BOXER. Yielded to my friend, Mr. STEVENS. You didn't yield to me.

Mrs. BOXER. I did certainly yield to you.

Mr. STEVENS. No, you didn't.

Mrs. BOXER. I did; I did.

Mr. STEVENS. On your time. If you want to spend your time, I am happy to use it. Mr. President, on her time I yield to her.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska has the floor.

Mr. STEVENS. I yield on your time.

Mrs. BOXER. Fine. I yielded to you on my friend's. I yield to my friend, Mr. STEVENS. If my friend wants to change the language, that is great, but the language is the same. The Air Force took that language and is buying luxury jets, and besides which the GAO says do not get any more because they do not even know what they have they are so disorganized over there when it comes to the operational airlift.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, the language is exactly the same; the Senator from Kansas has the floor.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I thank the chair for allowing the yield. The Senator from Iowa has the floor.

Mr. STEVENS. I yield to my good friend.

I yield 10 minutes to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I thank the chair for allowing the yield. The Senator from Iowa has the floor.

Mr. ROBERTS. I yield to my good friend.

I do not think that is the issue. The issue is whether or not we will lease nine. And they would go three to the Army, three to the Navy, and certainly three to the U.S. Marine Corps. They are on the unfunded list.

One way to do this amendment is successful, they will not be left and they will not replace, as the distinguished chairman has pointed out, aging aircraft, C-12s. I think, over the long term, this will provide a greater test to see, under a cost-benefit standard, as to whether this is in our interests of the taxpayer, as we provide this aircraft.

Mr. HARKIN. Will the Senator yield? Mr. ROBERTS. I don't have time. I will see at the end, if I can ask for more time, and I would be delighted to yield to my good friend.

In war, this fleet—I am talking about operational support airlift aircraft—is maintained and ready to provide the commander quick transportation and to remote locations.

The distinguished Senator from Iowa said—if I can find my notes—that we are not at war. Well, we are not at war. Some people in Kosovo might challenge that. But we are involved in 141 nations. We have U.S. troops in 141 nations. Fifty-five percent of all the nations in the world have U.S. troops stationed in those countries. The operational airlift capacity that is provided by these nine UC-35s aircraft is absolutely vital on those missions.

What am I talking about? Joe Ralston is the new Supreme Allied Commander. He took the place of Wesley Clark. The first obligation, as he told me in a courtesy call, is to pay as many courtesy visits as he can to his counterparts in Russia. How is he going to get there?

What happens if something breaks out in Kosovo? How does he get there? Now, he is not at war but in terms of our obligations and in terms of our military being stretched and stressed and hollow, it seems to me we ought to be very careful when we talk about operational support airlift aircraft.

Let me give you another example.

I have a congressional fellow in my office. He is an F-15 pilot. I know one case where his aircraft, in support of Operation Southern Watch—that is to prevent drugs from coming into this country—had to divert due to a massive fuel leak. Again, in regards to this operational support airlift aircraft, basically what happened, it was dispatched with maintenance crews and the very critical parts to fix the aircraft very quickly and return it to mission ready status.

That is what these aircraft are used for. As a matter of fact, I have here a statement that only 5 percent of these aircraft, in terms of missions, were even used by generals.

Here it is: In fiscal year 1999, less than 5 percent of the operational support missions were for generals or admirals. What does the 95 percent do?
The operational support airlift mission does provide—as determined by the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Army, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps—efficient and effective transportation of commanders, key staff personnel, couriers, critical spare parts, and equipment in support of both peacetime and wartime operations.

These missions, according to the people who fly them, are typically unpredictable, high priority, and require very short notice in regards to the airlift of the people, the cargo, and the mail. These lifters are normally in support of contingency deployments—goodness knows, we have those today in 141 nations—not compatible with commercial transportation or larger aircraft.

The critical delays in the transportation of senior leaders, key staff personnel, urgently needed parts, supplies, and software could ultimately impact unit effectiveness and combat readiness.

I want to say, in closing, that my distinguished friend from Iowa referred to a so-called—I know he was not being specific in regards to the Marine Corps—‘General Smith’ in the Marine Corps who would look around to other generals who might have a Gulfstream or a 727 or a Learjet, or whatever, and say: Gee whiz, I would like to have that. And he would say: President, I am talking about ‘General Jim Jones.’ And this is the statement that worried me because it is very similar to the statements that have been made on the floor by the proponents of this amendment. The response was:

The Pentagon already has enough aircraft to taxi Generals and Admirals around the world. In fact, they have more than 300 executive airlift, including more than 100 jets suitable to transport high-ranking officers.

I asked the Commandant, I asked: What about this statement, Mr. Commandant? I am talking about ‘General Jim Jones.’ And this is the statement that worried me because it is very similar to the statements that have been made on the floor by the proponents of this amendment. The response was:

The 3 UC-35s are for Active Marine Corps forces, not the Navy.

The Marine Corps does not provide executive airlift.

Let me repeat that: The United States Marine Corps, according to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, does not provide executive airlift.

[The Marine Corps has] a small fleet (24) of Operational Support Airlift aircraft that are tied directly to a Joint Staff validated war-time requirement.

They do not support Marine Forces deployed (around the world).

The need to replace—

And this is what the chairman of the committee was trying to point out—aging/obsolete CT-39G aircraft has been accelerated by the transfer of 2 of the Marine Corps 3 remaining CT-39s to the Navy.

We do not even have the obsolete aircraft. That is nothing new for the Marine Corps. We do not even have that.

I continue with the answer in regards to that statement that has been stated by the Commandant:

The increased performance and short field capability of the UC-35 will ensure OSA support to forward deployed Marine Corps forces remains viable well into the 21st century.

Again, I am quoting from the Commandant:

The Marine Corps has placed 3 UC-35s on the Commandant’s FY00 APN Unfunded Priority List in order to accelerate delivery to the West Coast and Okinawa to support Marine forces.

[These] Missions are typically unpredictable, high priority, and require very short notice airlift of people, cargo, and mail. These lifts are normally in support of contingency deployments not compatible with commercial transportation, common user airlift, or other organic airlift.

That is a long way from being mollycoddled or thinking that you must have a perk aircraft because some other admiral or general might have a perk aircraft.

I agree with the Senators from Iowa and California, we must make sure that the Department of Defense, as is indicated by their response, adheres to the GAO report, without question.

Nobody wants to soak the taxpayer for any kind of a special fleet.

That is not what this does. This amendment would strike nine unfunded priority requests by the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps. I will put that on the end of my remarks and hope people will pay attention to the people who have that responsibility.

I hope my colleagues will oppose the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Hawaii is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, I am not a pilot. However, I believe that in this body I spend more time on aircraft than other Members.

My home is in Hawaii. Whenever I leave the city of Washington to return home, I must prepare myself for 11 hours and 15 minutes of flight time. In that sense, I believe I am an experienced person when it comes to flying. However, in my case, because of the uncertainty of the schedule in the Senate, we cannot make reservations 3 or 4 months ahead of time. I have had a reservation for this Friday, but I just canceled that, and I think we are going to be handling appropriations measures. As a result, if something should come about making it possible for me to fly back to Hawaii this Friday, I may be able to get a flight, leaving or arriving at some strange hour, economy class, with which I would not be familiar. But at the end of the trip, I usually can get home to my apartment and spend an evening of rest.

The men who fly these planes have special responsibilities. When they get on a flight to get to a fancy hotel as soon as they land, they are expected to go to a meeting at that point. The least we can provide our commanders is some rest and some comfort before they get into some big business.

Secondly, these are not just any old aircraft. They have to be specially equipped. In wartime and in peacetime, these planes are instruments of power. They make command decisions on these flights. They are expected to be in contact with the men and women under their command at all times. We are fortunate. In a 24-hour-to-8 employees. We get to work about 8 o’clock and we leave work about 8. A military commander is like a police officer. He is on duty 24 hours a day. These aircraft must be equipped to be able to provide support for his 24-hour-a-day responsibility.

Yes, we do have 71 Learjets in the inventory at this time. That is a large fleet, 71 Learjets. But they are getting prepped to think we have 71 for the assignments. Within 5 years, about 45 are going to be retired. Within 10 years, we will find that all of these will be gone.

We have 707s. I don’t know how many of my colleagues have been flying on 707s recently, but they are considered pretty old, 35 years old. Whether we like it or not, we will have to retire these aircraft. Yes, we have C-22s, the 727s. They are 25 years old. They can’t last forever. They are going to be retired pretty soon.

A third consideration: This provision in our bill does not specify the name of the aircraft. We do this deliberately because we don’t want to favor one company over another. We do not favor the G-5 that we are favoring one company, the Grumman, or if we put in something else, we are going to favor another company. That is not our wish.

We want this to undergo a competitive process and find an airplane that can meet our needs. We are going to be favoring one company, over another. If we put in the G-5, that would mean that we would like it or not, we will have to retire these aircraft.

We want to see a competitive process. We do not want to favor one company or another. We do not want to favor one country over another.

I continue with the answer in regards to that requirement by this amendment.

Overall, there is another consideration. We have been speaking of admirals and generals. Much of the time you will find that these aircraft are being used by our cabinet people. Just 2 days ago, the Secretary of State went to Syria, to Damascus, to attend the funeral of President Assad. She did not go on Pan American or TWA. She went on a military aircraft. I would hope that we Americans would want our Secretary of State to travel in an aircraft worthy of her position. We can easily say United Airlines is good enough for me, why is it not good enough for general secretary? Well, she is going home for vacation, he should take United Airlines or Delta, whatever airlines he wants to take. But these aircraft are not being used for personal purposes. They are being used for military purposes. I hope we will understand this. I hope when the vote is called, we will vote against this.

I would support my colleagues from Iowa and California if at any time thought these aircraft were perks. These planes are not perks, but for people who are willing to command troops and stand in harm’s way in my behalf and in behalf of the people of the United States,
I say a G–5 is good for them. If we get something better than that, so be it. Nothing is too good for them.

I hope my colleagues will support the leadership and managers of this measure and vote against this amendment.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, how much time do I have?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska has 23 minutes remaining, and the Senator from California has 4 minutes.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I will yield to the Senator from California 2 minutes and apologize. She did recognize me for a four-line comment.

I yield myself what time I use to make this statement: The issue has been raised about large aircraft. That is a different issue. We have gone back and checked what this issue is. This is support aircraft. The Air Force told us today they will have to add $900 million to the budget to maintain and upgrade the existing support aircraft for the mission. Replacing these smaller aircraft to replace them will cost $525 million over the next 10 years. If our pilot program works, these aircraft in what we call the CINC Support Pilot Program will save $275 million. I think that makes sense. It makes sense to try it for the UC–35s, and I hope the Senate will support that.

I reserve the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I thank my friend from Alaska for giving me a little bit of time. I began to doubt my own memory, but I am glad that he agreed that I did, in fact, yield to him. Of course, I have tremendous respect for him, but I don’t agree with him on this particular issue.

I want to address what one of my closest friends in the Senate, Senator INOUYE, said. He said: I don’t want to see our generals and people who put their lives on the line for their country flying around in a commercial jet.

I totally understand that. I didn’t disagree with him on that. I say to my friend from Hawaii that I personally don’t want the generals traveling around via United or TWA.

That is not what this is about. I want to make sure we have the appropriate number of operational support aircraft in the fleet. We know—because the GAO took a long time investigating—that in fact the joint staff has not maintained records documenting its previous required reviews. So it is not possible to determine whether some options for reducing requirements were examined.

I say to my friend from Hawaii that the issue isn’t that we shouldn’t have operational support aircraft. Of course, we have to and we must. But why on Earth do we go ahead in this appropriation bill with language identical to that which we saw last year which resulted in going out with a proposal for six of the most expensive luxury jets? We now have the same language for nine jets. There is no limit on language that the Navy or the Army can come back with. That is why we need a structure in place of only saying it would be financially responsible.

I am one of the people who, years ago when I was in the House, found—I forget how much it was—I think it was an $11,000 coffeepot, something like that, and the expensive wrenches and spare parts the military was using. Every time I got up on the floor of the House I was truly lectured: You don’t know what you are saying. There is no backup for this. Eventually they believed me right. They were not going out for competitive bids for these spare parts.

I question no one in this Senate in terms of their wanting the best defense we can have. But I don’t think we get the least expense when we waste dollars.

I am suggesting that the language in this appropriation bill, believe it or not, doesn’t have a cap. Am I right on that point? It has no cap. It has no dollar figure. It only caps the number of aircraft to nine. But if they do what the Air Force did—Senator STEVENS says they won’t, and perhaps they won’t—but if they did do what the Air Force said, it would be almost one-half billion dollars.

Our amendment says strike that language. Let’s have more of a review. Let’s not waste money.

We weren’t born yesterday. We know people love to travel in luxury. There is not one person listening to this debate who would not have the legs, as we call it, to go the distance and not have to stop and burn more fuel as they land and take off. I am also a pilot. Every time you let down and land and take off again, you use more fuel than if you fly straight through. These planes are designed to save us money by having the legs, as we call it, to go the distance and not have to stop and burn more fuel as they land and take off.

Does the Senator wish any more time?

Mr. President, I yield the remainder of my time. I serve notice that I intend to move to table the amendment of the Senator from California.

Mrs. BOXER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Yeas and Nays were ordered.

Mrs. BOXER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who asks for the yeas and nays?

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, the operational support airlift requirements have decreased from 520 in 1995 to 364 today. We are reducing the number of these aircraft. Now we are starting a pilot project of leasing them to see if we can save even more money. But we must go through the concept of replacing these aging aircraft.

By the way, one last comment as a pilot: People say: Well, they can land and take off, and they can land and take off, and they can land and take off. I am also a pilot. Every time you let down and land and take off again, you use more fuel than if you fly straight through. These planes are designed to save us money by having the legs, as we call it, to go the distance and not have to stop and burn more fuel as they land and take off.

Does the Senator wish any more time?

Mr. President, I yield the remainder of my time. I serve notice that I intend to move to table the amendment of the Senator from California.

Mrs. BOXER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Yeas and Nays were ordered.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I need to find out whether it is proper for us to go ahead and have this vote now. We had intended to complete the Wellstone amendment. Does it meet with the approval of both sides to proceed with this amendment now? I want to make a statement before we have the rollcall.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays have been asked for.

Mr. STEVENS. I agree with the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second. The yeas and nays were ordered.
Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, following this vote, I ask unanimous consent that there be 4 minutes equally divided on the Wellstone amendment so the Senator can explain his amendment and we can respond.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. STEVENS. Following that, it is my intention to move to go to third reading and have final passage on this bill. I serve notice on all those involved that we wish to keep a managers’ package following the vote on this amendment before taking up the Wellstone amendment. If there is no further objection, after the Wellstone amendment, we will go to third reading and have final passage immediately after that.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be no further second-degree amendments to any amendment on this bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the motion to lay on the table amendment No. 3311. On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SPECTER) and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. DOMENICI) are necessarily absent.

Mr. REID. I announce that the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER) is necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 65, nays 32, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 125 Leg.]

YEAS—65

Akaka  East  Logan
Allard  Fitzgerald  Mack
Ashcroft  Frist  McCain
Bennet  Graham  McConnell
Biden  Grassley  Moynihan
Bingaman  Greg  Murkowski
Bono  Hatch  Nickles
Breid  Hulse  Reed
Brownback  Helms  Roberts
Bunning  Hollings  Roth
Burns  Hutchinson  Santorum
Campbell  Hutchison  Shelby
Chafee, L.  Inhofe  Smith (OK)
Cleland  Inouye  Smith (NH)
Cozchran  Jeffords  Smith (OR)
Collins  Kerry  Snow
Coverdell  Kerry  Stevens
Craig  Ky  Thomas
Crappo  Landrieu  Thompson
Daeschle  Leahy  Thurmond
DeWine  Lieberman  Voinovich
Dodd  Leahy  Warner

NAYS—32

Abraham  Feinstein  Mikulski
Baucus  Graham  Murray
Bayh  Grams  Reid
Bender  Grassley  Robb
Bryan  Harkin  Sarbanes
Byrd  Johnson  Schumer
Conrad  Kennedy  Sessions
Dorgan  Kohl  Torricelli
Durbin  Lautenberg  Wollstone
Edwards  Lieberman  Wyden

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. INOUYE. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senator BURNSEN be added to the Baucus amendment No. 3372 as an original cosponsor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senator MCCAIN be added as an original cosponsor to amendment No. 3373.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.


Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I send to the desk the second managers’ package with the amendments that have been agreed to on both sides, as modified. I ask unanimous consent that these amendments be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. STEVENS. I ask unanimous consent that the amendments be agreed to en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate on the amendments?

Without objection, the amendments are agreed to en bloc.

The amendments (Nos. 3177, As Modified, 3178, As Modified, 3282, As Modified, 3283, As Modified, 3285, As Modified, 3294, As Modified, 3295, As Modified, 3297, As Modified, 3313, As Modified, 3333, As Modified, 3360, As Modified, 3361, As Modified, 3362, As Modified, 3363, As Modified, 3364, As Modified, 3365, As Modified, 3366, As Modified, 3367, and 3377) were agreed to en bloc. As Modified, 3376, and 3377) were agreed to en bloc.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. INOUYE. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments be agreed to en bloc.

Mr. REID. I announce that the Senator from Maine (Mr. Extremely important)

AMENDMENT NO. 3178, AS MODIFIED

(Purpose: To set aside $7,000,000 for the procurement of the integrated bridge system for special warfare rigid inflatable boats under the Special Operations Forces Combatant Craft Systems program)

On page 109 of the substitute original text, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

SEC. 8126. Of the funds appropriated in title III under the heading ‘‘PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE’’, up to $7,000,000 may be made available for the procurement of the integrated bridge system for special warfare rigid inflatable boats under the Special Operations Forces Combatant Craft Systems program.

AMENDMENT NO. 3282, AS MODIFIED

(Purpose: To state the sense of the Senate regarding the payment by the Secretary of the Air Force of $92,974.66 to the New Jersey Forest Fire Service as reimbursement for costs incurred in fighting a fire resulting from a training exercise at Warren Grove Testing Range, New Jersey)

On page 109, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

SEC. 8126. (a) Sense of Senate.—It is the sense of the Senate that the Secretary of the Air Force should, using funds specified in subsection (b), pay the New Jersey Forest Fire Service the sum of $92,974.66 to reimburse the New Jersey Forest Fire Service for costs incurred in containing and extinguishing a fire in the Bass River State Forest and Wharton State Forest, New Jersey, in May 1999, which fire was caused by an errant bomb from an Air National Guard unit during a training exercise at Warren Grove Testing Range, New Jersey.

(b) Source of Funds.—Funds for the payment referred to in subsection (a) should be derived from amounts appropriated by title II of this Act under the heading ‘‘OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD’’.

AMENDMENT NO. 3285, AS MODIFIED

(Purpose: To set aside $18,900,000 to meet certain unfunded requirements for MH-60 aircraft of the United States Special Operations Command)

On page 109 of the substitute original text, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

SEC. 8126. Of the funds appropriated in title III under the heading ‘‘PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE’’, up to $18,900,000 may be made available for MH-60 aircraft for the United States Special Operations Command as follows: up to $12,900,000 for the procurement of probes for aerial refueling of 22 MH-60L aircraft, and up to $6,000,000 for the procurement and integration of internal auxiliary fuel tanks for 30 MH-60 aircraft.

AMENDMENT NO. 3287, AS MODIFIED

(Purpose: To provide for the conveyance of an Emergency One Cyclone II Custom pump truck to the Umatilla Indian Tribe, the current lessee)

Under the heading CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE insert before the period the following: ‘‘Provided further, That the amount available under Operation and maintenance shall also be available for the conveyance, without consideration of the Emergency One Cyclone II Custom Pump truck subject to Army Loan DAAM01-98-L-0001 to the Umatilla Indian Tribe, the current lessee’’.

AMENDMENT NO. 3290, AS MODIFIED

At the appropriate place in the bill, add the following new section:

The amendment (No. 3311) was rejected.
"SEC. 8126. (a) Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Failure to operate and standardize the current Tethered Aerostat Radar System (TARS) sites along the Southwest border of the United States and the Gulf of Mexico will result in a degradation of the counterdrug capability of the United States.

(2) Most of the illicit drugs consumed in the United States enter the United States through the Southwest border, the Gulf of Mexico, and Florida.

(3) The Tethered Aerostat Radar System is a critical component of the counterdrug mission of the United States relating to the detection and apprehension of drug smugglers and drug traffickers.

(4) Preservation of the current Tethered Aerostat Radar System network compels drug traffickers to transport illicit narcotics into the United States by more risky and hazardous routes.

(b) Of the funds appropriated in title VI under the heading "Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense," up to $30,000,000 may be made available to Drug Enforcement Policy Support (DEP&S) for purposes of maintaining operations of the current Tethered Aerostat Radar System (TARS) sites and completing the standardization of such sites located along the Southwest border of the United States and in the States bordering the Gulf of Mexico.

AMENDMENT NO. 3345

(Purpose: To set aside funds for maintaining the industrial mobilization capacity at the McAlester Army Ammunition Activity, Oklahoma)

On page 109 of the substituted original text, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

SEC. 8126. Of the amount appropriated by title II under the heading "Operation and Maintenance, Army", for Industrial Mobilization Capacity, $56,500,000 plus in addition to amounts made available to address unutilized plant capacity in order to offset the effects of low utilization of plant capacity on overhead charges at the Arsenals.

AMENDMENT NO. 333, AS MODIFIED

(Purpose: To make available up to $3,000,000 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense-Wide for Logistics Research and Development Technology Demonstration (PE0603712S) for a Silicon-Based Nanostuctures program)

On page 109, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

SEC. 8126. Of the amount appropriated under title IV under the heading "Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force", up to $3,000,000 may be made available under Advanced Technology for the LaserSpark countermeasures program.

AMENDMENT NO. 335, AS MODIFIED

(Purpose: To make available up to $30,000,000 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense-Wide for directed energy technologies, weapons, and systems)

On page 109, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

SEC. 8126. Of the amount appropriated under title IV under the heading "Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-Wide" for directed energy technologies, weapons, and systems, up to $30,000,000 may be made available for a Silicon-Based Nanostuctures program.

AMENDMENT NO. 1593, AS MODIFIED

(Purpose: To make available $3,000,000 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense-Wide for the Air Force for certain analyses of the restart of the production line for the U-2 aircraft)

On page 109, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

SEC. 8126. Of the amount appropriated under title III under the heading "Other Procurement, Air Force", $3,000,000 shall be made available for an analysis of the costs associated with and the activities necessary in order to reestablish the production line for the U-2 aircraft, at the rate of 2 aircraft per year, as quickly as is feasible.

AMENDMENT NO. 333, AS MODIFIED

(Purpose: To make available up to $3 million available to analyze the cost and feasibility of restarting the production line for the U-2 aircraft at a production rate of two aircraft per year.)

SEC. 8126. Of the amount appropriated under title IV under the heading "Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force", up to $5,000,000 may be made available for a Silicon-Based Nanostuctures program.

AMENDMENT NO. 4392, AS MODIFIED

(Purpose: To make available $5,000,000 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense-Wide for Logistics Research and Development Technology Demonstration (PE0603712S) for a Silicon-Based Nanostuctures program)

On page 109, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

SEC. 8126. Of the amount appropriated under title IV under the heading "Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force", up to $5,000,000 may be made available under Advanced Technology for the LaserSpark countermeasures program.

AMENDMENT NO. 332, AS MODIFIED

(Purpose: To make available $3,000,000 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense-Wide for Logistics Research and Development Technology Demonstration (PE0603712S) for a Silicon-Based Nanostuctures program)

On page 109, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

SEC. 8126. Of the amount appropriated under title IV under the heading "Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force", $3,000,000 shall be made available for an analysis of the costs associated with and the activities necessary in order to reestablish the production line for the U-2 aircraft, at the rate of 2 aircraft per year, as quickly as is feasible.

AMENDMENT NO. 332, AS MODIFIED

(Purpose: To make available $5,000,000 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense-Wide for Logistics Research and Development Technology Demonstration (PE0603712S) for a Silicon-Based Nanostuctures program)

On page 109, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

SEC. 8126. Of the amount appropriated under title IV under the heading "Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force", up to $5,000,000 may be made available for a Silicon-Based Nanostuctures program.

AMENDMENT NO. 332, AS MODIFIED

(Purpose: To make available $5,000,000 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense-Wide for directed energy technologies, weapons, and systems)

On page 109, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

SEC. 8126. Of the amount appropriated under title IV under the heading "Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force", up to $5,000,000 may be made available for a Silicon-Based Nanostuctures program.

AMENDMENT NO. 332, AS MODIFIED

(Purpose: To make available $5,000,000 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense-Wide for Logistics Research and Development Technology Demonstration (PE0603712S) for a Silicon-Based Nanostuctures program)

On page 109, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

SEC. 8126. Of the amount appropriated under title IV under the heading "Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force", up to $5,000,000 may be made available for a Silicon-Based Nanostuctures program.

AMENDMENT NO. 332, AS MODIFIED

(Purpose: To make available $5,000,000 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense-Wide for Logistics Research and Development Technology Demonstration (PE0603712S) for a Silicon-Based Nanostuctures program)

On page 109, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

SEC. 8126. Of the amount appropriated under title IV under the heading "Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force", $3,000,000 shall be made available for an analysis of the costs associated with and the activities necessary in order to reestablish the production line for the U-2 aircraft, at the rate of 2 aircraft per year, as quickly as is feasible.

AMENDMENT NO. 332, AS MODIFIED

(Purpose: To make available $5,000,000 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense-Wide for Logistics Research and Development Technology Demonstration (PE0603712S) for a Silicon-Based Nanostuctures program)

On page 109, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

SEC. 8126. Of the amount appropriated under title IV under the heading "Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force", up to $5,000,000 may be made available for a Silicon-Based Nanostuctures program.

AMENDMENT NO. 332, AS MODIFIED

(Purpose: To make available $5,000,000 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense-Wide for Logistics Research and Development Technology Demonstration (PE0603712S) for a Silicon-Based Nanostuctures program)

On page 109, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

SEC. 8126. Of the amount appropriated under title IV under the heading "Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force", $3,000,000 shall be made available for an analysis of the costs associated with and the activities necessary in order to reestablish the production line for the U-2 aircraft, at the rate of 2 aircraft per year, as quickly as is feasible.

AMENDMENT NO. 332, AS MODIFIED

(Purpose: To make available $5,000,000 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense-Wide for Logistics Research and Development Technology Demonstration (PE0603712S) for a Silicon-Based Nanostuctures program)

On page 109, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

SEC. 8126. Of the amount appropriated under title IV under the heading "Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force", up to $5,000,000 may be made available for a Silicon-Based Nanostuctures program.

AMENDMENT NO. 332, AS MODIFIED

(Purpose: To make available $5,000,000 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense-Wide for Logistics Research and Development Technology Demonstration (PE0603712S) for a Silicon-Based Nanostuctures program)

On page 109, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

SEC. 8126. Of the amount appropriated under title IV under the heading "Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force", up to $5,000,000 may be made available for a Silicon-Based Nanostuctures program.

AMENDMENT NO. 332, AS MODIFIED

(Purpose: To make available $5,000,000 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense-Wide for Logistics Research and Development Technology Demonstration (PE0603712S) for a Silicon-Based Nanostuctures program)

On page 109, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

SEC. 8126. Of the amount appropriated under title IV under the heading "Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force", up to $5,000,000 may be made available for a Silicon-Based Nanostuctures program.
AMENDMENT NO. 3347, AS MODIFIED
(Purpose: To provide $5,000,000 to support a tropical remote sensing radar)

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

Sect. 8126. Section 8093 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2000 (Public Law 106–79; 113 Stat. 1253) is amended by striking subsection (d), relating to a prohibition on the use of Department of Defense funds for the procurement of a nuclear-capable shipyard crane from a foreign source.

On page 109, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

SEC. 8126. Section 8093 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2000 (Public Law 106–79; 113 Stat. 1253) is amended by striking subsection (d), relating to a prohibition on the use of Department of Defense funds for the procurement of a nuclear-capable shipyard crane from a foreign source.

AMENDMENT NO. 3359, AS MODIFIED
(Purpose: To repeal the prohibition on use of Department of Defense funds for the procurement of a nuclear-capable shipyard crane from a foreign source)

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section:

SEC. 8126. Of the total amount appropriated by title IV under the heading “Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation” for the Navy technical information presentation system, $5,200,000 may be available for the digitization of FA–18 aircraft technical manuals.

AMENDMENT NO. 3372, AS MODIFIED
(Purpose: To set aside for preparation and training for the digitization of FA–18 aircraft technical manuals, $5,200,000 of the amounts appropriated for the Navy for RDT&E for the Navy technical information presentation system)

On page 109 of the substituted original text, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

SEC. 8126. Of the total amount appropriated by title IV under the heading “Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation” for the Navy technical information presentation system, $5,200,000 may be available for the digitization of FA–18 aircraft technical manuals.

AMENDMENT NO. 3376
(Purpose: To add funding to the Title II, Defense-wide, Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, for the Virtual Worlds Initiative)

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

Sect. 8126. Of the funds available in Title II under the heading “Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation” (Defense-Wide) under the heading “PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY/MARINE CORPS,” up to $5,000,000 may be made available for ROCKETS, ALL TYPE, 83mm HEDP.

AMENDMENT NO. 3377
(Purpose: To add funding to the Procurement of Ammunition, Marine Corps for procurement of ROCKETS, ALL TYPE, 83mm HEDP)

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

Sect. 8126. Of the funds available in Title III under the heading “PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY/MARINE CORPS,” up to $5,000,000 may be made available for ROCKETS, ALL TYPE, 83mm HEDP.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote. Mr. INOUYE. I move to lay that motion on the table. The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be 4 minutes equally divided on the Wellstone amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, parliamentary inquiry: Can I go to third reading now?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is an order for 4 minutes of debate on the Wellstone amendment, followed by a vote on the Wellstone amendment. Mr. STEVENS. Following that, I will move to go to third reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time on the Wellstone amendment?

Mr. WELLSTONE. The Senator from Minnesota. Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, this is a $230 billion budget altogether. This amendment takes $1 billion from procurement, not from readiness. This takes $1 billion. This overall budget is $3 billion more than the President requested. It puts the money into the title I program.

This is a matter of priorities. This is a program that helps poor children in America, never mind that it helps them do better in school, never mind that it helps them graduate, never mind that it helps them contribute to our economy, never mind that it leads to less high school dropout, never mind it leads to less children winding up incarcerated and in prison.

Vote for this because most of these children are under 4 feet tall and they are all beautiful and they deserve our support.

The title I program is funded right now at a 35-percent level. This is a matter of priorities.

People in the country believe we should do better by these children. We should do better by these children. It is $1 billion out of all the procurement—$7 billion—that goes to children in title I. I hope Senators will vote for this. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, this is a strange circumstance. The Senator’s amendment, really, would be subject to a point of order if we had already raised the caps. We have not raised the caps, so this is not the time to make a point of order. But it is the time to point out that the Senator’s amendment would move money from defense into education, and it would violate the principle of the wall that we put up between defense and nondefense.

I do hope that the Senate will support the committee in voting to table, and I do move to table this amendment and ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator yield back his time?

Mr. STEVENS. I do.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Minnesota yield back his time?

Mr. WELLSTONE. I yield back my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The question occurs on agreeing to the motion to table Wellstone amendment No. 3366, as modified. Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, this is a 10-minute vote; is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I remind the body, this is a 10-minute vote. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll. Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SPECTER) is necessarily absent. Mr. REID. I announce that the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCHECKER) is necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 83, nays 15, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 126 Leg.]
amendment we left out of the managers' package. I would like to present it at this time. It is amendment No. 3176, as modified.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

The amendment (No. 3176), as modified, was agreed to as follows:

On page 109, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

Sec. 128. Of the amounts appropriated in title IV under the heading "RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE", up to $5,000,000 may be made available for the procurement of units of the ALGL/STRIKER to facilitate early fielding of the ALGL/STRIKER to special operations forces.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. BIDEN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate, I was just asked why we didn't raise rule XVI to the amendments that were on the list. Although they were introduced, they were not called up. So the point of order has not been raised because they were not called up. I now ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. STEVENS. I now ask for third reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment of the amendments and third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read a third time.

NAVAL ACADEMY BOARD OF VISITORS

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, at the Naval Academy Board of Visitors meeting this week I learned that the Naval Academy proposed to use funds generated by the Visitor's Center to repay a long-term government loan. I believe that these funds would be better utilized by the Midshipmen Welfare Fund that supports extra-curricular activities not covered by appropriated funds. Knowing of the strong leadership of the chairman and the Senator from Hawaii and support of our Service Academies, I inquire as to whether they would be willing to review this repayment program in conference, and if the facts merit, work to eliminate this requirement.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I want to assure the Senator that I will work with him and the other interested members to ensure that this matter is addressed in our conference in a manner that will provide a favorable resolution for the Academy.

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, I join with my chairman and will work to favorably resolve this item in conference.

C-5 AVIONICS MODERNIZATION PROGRAM

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, first, I want to thank the Chairman for taking the time to discuss an issue that is very important to my colleagues, myself, and national security—the modernization of our strategic airlift fleet.

In this year's Defense Appropriations report, there is a restriction on using procurement funds for avionics upgrades of the C-5As. The Report also appears to restrict the High Pressure Turbine Replacements, I do not believe that was the Committee's intent. Mr. STEVENS. That is correct. The Committee does not believe this report language limits replacing C-5 High Pressure Turbines. Those replacements should occur to the entire C-5 fleet based on Defense Department requirements.

Mr. BIDEN. I understand, however, that the Committee is concerned about the Avionics Modernization Program (AMP) for the C-5. As just to clarify, there are two models of C-5s in the Air Force: the one aircraft supported this program for the C-5 fleet (126 airplanes), additional spares and support equipment will be necessary with increased unit costs.

This is one of the reasons that the Senate Committee on Armed Services specifically requested that the Secretary of the Air Force proceed to test AMP upgrades on both A and B models in its Fiscal Year 2001 Defense Authorization Report and that both defense committees on the House of Representatives support this program for the entire C-5 fleet.

Mr. STEVENS. The Committee is aware of the new standards, but is concerned that the Air Force is not investing in the proper mix of modernization and new aircraft to meet our strategic airlift needs.

We are still waiting to receive the long overdue Mobility Requirements Study. Without it, clearly our strategic airlift needs will be for the foreseeable future. In addition, once that requirement is clear, we will get the Air Force Analysis of Alternatives for Outsized/Oversized Aircraft that will provide a clear understanding of what mix of aircraft will most efficiently and effectively meet the operational requirements of the military.

When I, as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Shelton, testified before our Committee, he expressed reservations about making further investments in the C-5 fleet.

Mr. BIDEN. I share the Senator's concern that we have still not received MRS '05 and the AoA. However, my conversations with the Air Force lead me to believe that both A and B model planes are expected to be flown by the Air Force for 20 to 40 years to come, whether in Active-duty, Reserve, or Guard units.

While I know that no one in the Senate cares more about the safety of our military personnel than my colleague from Alaska, I believe that some increased risk will be incurred by aircrews flying planes that have not had AMP upgrades. AMP also includes the installation of important safety features like Traffic Alert and Collision Avoidance System and an enhanced all weather navigational system, the Terrain Awareness and Warning System. Some of these systems were mandated by Congress after the tragic death of Secretary Ron Brown.

Mr. STEVENS. The Senator is correct, I do not believe that the Committee’s language endangers any of our aircrews. Instead, it is a delaying mechanism to prevent investing in alternative funding before the planes before they will be flying for the next 20 years. If, in fact, these studies suggest that, then we will take another look at the needs of the A-models.

Mr. BIDEN. I appreciate that commitment by my colleague. I would also like to clarify with the Senator from Alaska that he supports proceeding with AMP for the B-models.

Mr. STEVENS. The Senator is correct.

Mr. BIDEN. In that case, I think it important to consider the difficulty of proceeding with upgrading the C-5Bs without A models available to do regular missions to Europe where the compliance issues could become a problem.

In addition, if I am correct about the continued use of the C-5As for decades to come, then not proceeding with the AMP for the A models will create a set of other problems.

First, efficient use of aircrew members and crew interflow will be prevented because of the dissimilarities that would exist between A and B model avionics and navigation systems. This is particularly problematic when additional aircrew members are needed to meet Major Theater War requirements.

Second, by attempting to maintain two separate avionics and navigation systems within the fleet, we will C-5 fleet (126 airplanes), additional spares and support equipment will be necessary with increased unit costs.

Already, the C-5 has been particularly hard-hit by the lack of necessary parts. This is likely to exacerbate that problem.

Last, the language will also create changes in the existing contracts for these on-going programs. Until we know for sure what MRS '05 and the AoA will say, creating this new difficulty does not make sense.

Mr. STEVENS. Again I say to the Senator that I think Chairman
Shelton’s testimony was very persuasive. He urged against using our scarce airlift resources on the A-model upgrades. However, my friend makes a good point that changing the program at this point, before we receive MRS ‘95 and the premature decision to proceed with them, may be premature. I want to re-examine this issue when we go into the Conference with the House.

Mr. BIDEN. I thank the Senator for taking another look at this critical issue. I agree with him on the need to get the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Air Force to submit their overdue studies.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I would like to follow-up on what my colleague from Delaware has just mentioned.

First and foremost, I would like to thank the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee for accepting my amendment No. 3352, which was co-sponsored by the Senate Armed Services Committee for accepting my amendment restoring full funding ($92.5 million) for Research, Development, Test and Evaluation funds for C-5 modernization programs, including the C-5 Reliability Enhancement and Re-engining Program. This amendment, in addition to the Committee recommendation of $95.4 million requested by the Pentagon in procurement funds for C-5 modernization programs, will allow the current C-5 Galaxy modernization program to continue for the upcoming Fiscal Year.

I would like to point out the only question that we are discussing now is which C-5 Galaxies will be modernized. I would like to thank the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee for clarifying the committee’s position on the C-5 High Pressure Turbine modernization. I also thank the Chairman for agreeing to consider allowing the expenditure of procurement funds for the Avionics Modernization Program (AMP) on the C-5A models.

Just yesterday, I was at Dover Air Force Base, home to 26 C-5Bs and 10 C-5As. Each year, the community leaders, base leadership, and the Delaware congressional delegation meet to discuss issues important to the Air Base. During a presentation by Colonel S. Taco Gilbert III, the commander of the 436th Airlift Wing at Dover, he mentioned the importance of this program for safely and efficiently operating the Galaxy.

The AMP will allow the C-5 to operate safely, effectively and more reliably, both on the battlefield and Collision Avoidance System (TCAS) and the Terrain Awareness and Warning System are important safety measures for the crews flying our C-5s. Bringing the C-5 into compliance with the Global Air Traffic Management standards will allow the C-5 to use advantageous flight paths and reduce fuel consumption and other costs. Finally, the new equipment will increase the reliability rates for the C-5 Galaxy and allow off-the-shelf replacements for hard to replace parts.

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, my three colleagues have discussed in great detail the issues surrounding the C-5A modernization efforts. I understand the Chairman’s concern with modernizing the C-5A and believe that we must take a serious look at how it fits into our nation’s airlift requirements—something the Armed Services Committee has done in the past. At the same time, I believe it is important for us to keep our options open and slowing C-5A modernization efforts now might prove costly in the future, for the very reasons given by the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. STEVENS. I am pleased that the Chairman is willing to re-examine this issue in conference. I am also thankful to the junior Senator from Delaware for his leadership on this issue. I thank the Chair.

Ms. COLLINS. I would like to take a moment to discuss with the distinguished Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations the potential needs of the Army National Guard and the Special Forces Groups, in particular the Special Forces Groups, for a short take-off and landing, fixed wing aircraft to meet their training and mission requirements. Special Forces units, in particular, require such aircraft to get in and out of ‘‘short spots’’ and other situations and areas where no landing field exists.

Mr. STEVENS. I appreciate the distinguished Senator from Maine addressing the utility of a multi-function short take-off and landing aircraft for the Army National Guard and the Special Forces Groups.

Ms. COLLINS. I am concerned that the Special Forces Groups and the Army National Guard do not have sufficient aircraft available to meet their needs. In fact, I have been informed that, between October of 1998 and September of 1999, the 10th and 20th Special Forces Groups could not support 23 missions because of the lack of available aircraft. As such, I would ask that the Army National Guard and the Special Forces Groups assess their needs for a short take-off and landing fixed wing aircraft and, in particular, the C-212 STOL, fixed wing aircraft. I ask further that the Army National Guard and the Special Forces Groups report to Congress on the results of their assessments within six months so that we can determine whether funds should be appropriated in fiscal year 2002 for the purchase of such aircraft. Do you support such an assessment and report to Congress?

Mr. STEVENS. I do and will be interested in personally reviewing the reports in advance of the fiscal year 2002 appropriations cycle. I thank my colleague for her dedication and commitment to the armed forces.

Ms. COLLINS. I thank the distinguished Chairman for his continued support for our nation’s national defense.

TITLE III: SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I seek recognition with the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the senior Senator from Alaska to discuss a very important matter to our national security. Both the House and Senate versions of the FY2001 National Defense Authorization bill contain provisions that supported the President’s budget authorization of $1.51 billion for Navy procurement of two LPD-17 amphibious ships in FY2001.

The LPD-17 program is a critical ship for the modernization of the Navy’s amphibious force. It will carry more than 700 Marines and the equipment and means for them to get ashore and perform their mission—whether that mission is combat related, peacekeeping or in response to crisis throughout the world. It is a Commandant of the Marine Corps, before the Senate Armed Services Committee that ‘‘there are no underutilized amphibious ships,’’ and the testimony by Lieutenant General Rhodes before the House Armed Services Committee where he stated that ‘‘the operational flexibility and forward presence our Amphibious Ready Groups represent will be significantly enhanced with the FY03 delivery of the first of 12 LPD-17 amphibious ships.’’ He further stated, ‘‘these ships will overcome amphibious lift shortfalls.’’

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I would like to join my colleague, the senior Senator from Maine, in recognizing the critical need for these ships.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I appreciate my colleague from Alaska’s support for the LPD-17 program, and would like to take a few minutes to discuss with the distinguished chairman the critical need for these ships.

Mr. STEVENS. I have always been a supporter of the LPD-17 program and the Committee very much appreciates the need for the lift capacity of this ship. In fact, it is my understanding that the Secretary of the Navy and the Marine Corps have stated that such amphibious ships will be the functional replacement for four classes of older amphibious ships. And in 2008, when the last LPD-17 class ship is scheduled to join the fleet, the amphibious force will consist of 36 ships or 12 three-ship Amphibious Ready Groups (ARGs) consisting of one LHA or LHD, one LPD and one LSD.

Ms. SNOWE. Thank you. Mr. Chairman, for making that point. As I discussed during the debate on the fiscal year 2001 Defense Authorization bill, the Armed Services Committee is working hard to come to terms with the force levels necessary for the modernization of the amphibious force.
to accomplish the many missions our Navy and Marine Corps are called on to accomplish.

The increase to war fighting capability that LPD–17 brings is critical to our naval force’s future success. The LPD–17 recognizes the equipment, such as the Advanced Amphibious Assault Vehicle (AAA), the Landing Craft Air Cushioned Vehicle (LCAC) and the vertical lift MV-22, and the remarkable communications, integrated computer technology and quality of life improvements are the qualities of the ship that the Marine Corps and Navy need to support the National Strategy and the Marine Corps’ doctrine of Operational Maneuver From The Sea.

Mr. STEVENS. I thank the Senator from Maine for her work to establish and hold the necessary shipbuilding rate for the nation’s defense. I also recognize that the sustained investment of $10 to $12 billion in the shipbuilding account is necessary to maintain a minimum shipbuilding rate of 8.7 ships per year.

Specifically, in regard to the LPD–17 program, the committee recognizes that the Navy has never employed such a rigorous approach for a new class of ships—wherein the goal is to have 95 percent of the design work completed before construction begins, rather than much lower levels in previous designs. This is an important fact, because it means that the engineering work will lead to efficient construction of these ships, and set the standard for the next generation ship designs.

Ms. SNOWE. As always I am impressed by the chairman’s knowledge and his grasp of the issues. We have worked closely over the past few weeks to determine how the Navy and industry stand in regard to their progress with this new ship class, and I appreciate that we are in agreement as to the value and need for this critical ship. I look forward to our continued work together in support of this program.

Mr. STEVENS. I thank my colleague for her dedication to this issue. During our trip to the shipyard in her state to examine new facilities and to meet with company officials first hand, I was impressed with the level of leadership, innovation, workmanship and coordination. I am also encouraged by information forthcoming from the Navy and industry regarding their progress in resolving possible LPD–17 program management issues. It is my intent that should additional funding become available, it will be applied to the uninterrupted construction of these necessary ships.

Ms. SNOWE. Again, I thank the chairman for his forthrightness, his knowledge and his desire to keep American strong. I would also like to commend him for his continued dedicated efforts to our men and women in uniform and the efforts he has undertaken in this most important appropriations bill to provide them with the compensation, tools and equipment they need to maintain America’s pre-eminence in the world.

SUSTAINABLE GREEN MANUFACTURING

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise in support of the Sustainable Green Manufacturing Initiative. This is an important effort to help the Army reduce pollution in its key manufacturing processes by introducing clean technologies and techniques onto production lines. Partners in this initiative include the Naval Research and Development and Engineering Center at Picatinny Arsenal, the National Defense Center for Environmental Excellence, The New Jersey Institute of Technology, and the Physical Science Laboratory of New Mexico State University.

Mr. President, the objectives of this initiative include the promotion of sound environmental principles in design, manufacturing and fielding of Army products; the reduction of Army costs throughout the product life-cycle by efficient use of resources; the development of sound and environmentally benign manufacturing practices; the use of the latest quality science and technology and applying these practices, methods and materials to the acquisition process. The House provides $7 million for this program in its Appropriations Bill and I urge the distinguished Chairman and Ranking Member Senator STEVENS and Senator INOUYE to work during conference to provide this level of funding for this important program.

Mr. STEVENS. Let me assure my colleague from New Jersey that I am aware of this important effort and I will do what I can in conference to ensure that the Sustainable Green program receives funding in FY2001.

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, I want to tell my friend from New Jersey that I will work with my chairman in conference to ensure funding for this important program.

CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I rise today to bring the Senate’s attention to an important initiative called the Configuration Management Information System. CMIS was developed in an effort to provide the Department of Defense with a standard system that addresses the configuration structure and management requirements of complex military weapon systems, to include their hardware and software. Originally developed in 1990 to support Military Sealift Command’s configuration management requirements, the CMIS architecture was identified as the best CM database structure across all DOD. System Command for deployment into the operational environment.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, again, I thank the chairman, and I look forward to working with him on this project.

DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I want to commend the chairman, the senior Senator from Alaska, and the ranking minority, the senior Senator from Hawaii, for their long and effective leadership in evolving the Defense Health Program. The Senate bill added nearly $700 million to the President’s request, funding the total Defense Health Program at $12.1 billion for FY01. And, of great importance to me and many other members of the Committee has once again committed the Department of Defense’s medical science capabilities to the management of
of a major cancer research program, extending to breast, prostate, cervical, lung, and other cancers. There is over $330 million in this bill dedicated to cancer-related research.

I would like to bring to the attention of the distinguished chairman and the ranking minority member an important area of cancer research—the investigation of genealogical and genetic databases that can uncover medical precursors in humans. My state of Utah has a history of genealogical research that is known to the millions of Americans who routinely visit the family history websites that originate from Utah. But millions of Americans are also potentially benefitting from a lesser known program. This program is currently developing a genealogical database that will help identify and predict genetic structures associated with the development and, hopefully, prevention of cancer.

Mr. President, I wish to make you aware of the Utah Population Database which if a very promising development in the area of genealogical research related. This data is housed at the University of Utah where scientists are learning to use this unique comprehensive genealogical set of data to help predict, detect, treat, and prevent cancer. I am therefore asking the distinguished chairman and the ranking minority member to support the continued development and use of the Utah Population Database by increasing the University of Utah’s program for genealogical cancer research in the coming fiscal year by an additional $12.5 million.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I thank the senior Senator from Utah for his kind remarks. The ranking member and I remain fully committed to continuing DOD participation in the national cancer research program. I want to assure the Senator that National Cancer Institute-designated comprehensive cancer centers, like the Huntsman Cancer Institute of Utah, are an important part of cancer research and a necessary element to the DOD effort. I find the Senator’s request entirely reasonable and intend to assist this anticancer effort.

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, I, too, commend the Senator from Utah for his continuing support of this committee’s effort to expand and improve cancer research. This is an important topic in my state of Hawaii, where the Cancer Institute at the University of Hawaii has been long committed to finding treatments for the many varieties of cancer common not only to Hawaii but to the rest of the nation. I strongly support the commitment to continue DOD funding to the request made by the Senator from Utah.

NAVY INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY CENTER

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I rise today to express my thanks for the manager’s package that provides an additional $3 million for the Navy O&K and RDT&E funding for the Navy Information Technology Center (ITC) in New Orleans.

This additional funding represents an important portion of the request made by myself and the senior Senator from Louisiana, Senator Breaux. The Appropriations Committee’s action ensures that the Navy and Defense-wide Human Research Enterprise Strategy Program will continue. The Navy’s Information Technology Center in New Orleans.

This funding provides for the further consolidation of Navy active duty and reserve personnel legacy information systems. Only by doing so can we make deployment decisions, fulfill combat mission requirements, and improve readiness.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I thank the chairman, and our ranking member, the senior Senator from Hawaii, for recognizing the importance of this effort. I look forward to working with them in future years to provide for its continued success.

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Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, I thank the chairman, and our ranking member, the senior Senator from Hawaii, for recognizing the importance of this effort. I look forward to working with them in future years to provide for its continued success.

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Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I thank the chairman, and our ranking member, the senior Senator from Hawaii, for recognizing the importance of this effort. I look forward to working with them in future years to provide for its continued success.
Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, Senator LAUTENBERG's point is well taken regarding research and development effort for nonlinear acoustic landmine detection research. I worked with Senator LAUTENBERG and Senator INOUYE on getting the effort started last year. Although this year's allocation prevented us from providing the necessary funding during the committee consideration, I am committed to working in conference towards the goal of an additional $3 million for the Stevens Institute effort for FY 2001. This could be an important breakthrough that can save lives, both among our service men and women and civilian populations. I yield to Senator INOUYE for his thoughts on the initiative.

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, last year I was pleased to work with Senator LAUTENBERG and Senator STEVENS to provide the startup funds for research and development effort for nonlinear acoustic landmine detection research, which is being done at Stevens Institute of Technology in New Jersey. This work promises to dramatically improve mine detection, and in so doing prevent serious injury and save lives. I am committed to working with Senator LAUTENBERG and Chairman STEVENS towards the goal of a $3 million increase for the Stevens Institute effort during conference with the House.

Mr. REID. Mr. Chairman, I am very concerned about the deferral of funds that would have been used to procure two LPD 17 class ships in fiscal year 2001. As chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, what is the nature of your commitment to this program? Mr. STEVENS. Let me state at the outset, unequivocally, that I fully and unequivocally support the LPD 17 program, a program for which the distinguished junior Senator from Maine has been an effective advocate. As I stated in my opening remarks to this bill, I am committed to seeing the program progress and get delivery to the Navy of no fewer than the required twelve ships. The recommendation the committee has made and the language in bill is intended to stabilize the design of the program fiscal year 2001. It does not reflect a lessening of our commitment to the program itself, in its entirety.

I agree with my dear friend and colleague that the LPD 17 is a critical program for the Navy and Marine Corps. It continues to provide our marines essential transport to troubled areas around the world.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. Chairman, shipbuilders in my home State and others have stressed the criticality of the LPD 17 Program to their workforce over the next six to eight years as they strive to transition successfully between maturing programs and the construction of the next generation of ships. I am concerned that the delay in the LPD 17 schedule may, in fact, affect the rates and costs of the various Navy shipbuilding programs and cause workers to lose their jobs. How have you addressed these concerns in this bill?

Mr. STEVENS. My friend has raised excellent points. I have been briefed on these technical and programmatic concerns and have discussed them with representatives of the Department of the Navy and the industry teams. They have both presented their projected impacts of the appropriations provision and mark on the program. However, the recommendation of the committee is that the program stays on track with a stable design. This bill provides some $200 million in order to ensure that there will be no interruption in work at the affected shipyards.

Ms. COLLINS. I thank the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the provision of the FY 2001 Defense appropriations bill that defers full funding for two LPD 17 class vessels. The Landing Platform Dock (LPD) 17, San Antonio class, is the latest-generation amphibious transport ship for the United States Navy. This ship shoulders the critical mission of transporting marines, helicopters, and air-cushioned landing craft to trouble spots around the world. Moreover, the LPD 17 is a model of acquisition reform.

Mr. Chairman, I am very concerned about the deferral of funds that would have been used to procure two LPD 17 class ships in fiscal year 2001. As chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, what is the nature of your commitment to this program?
leadership and for his steadfast support for our nation’s national defense.

HURRICANE FLOYD

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, during the past week, there has been a great deal of misinformation emanating from the ivory towers of liberal newspaper editors. It is my considered opinion that North Carolina has been specified by the federal government to receive more than $2 billion in federal aid.

There are some politicians who are feeding the editors false and misleading information while they themselves know better. They complain about politics, even though their actions clearly suggest they themselves are practicing politics in its very worst form. I am dismayed that much of the false and unfair criticism has focused on some distinguished Senate colleagues, who have done far more for North Carolina’s flood victims than the political finger-pointers.

One in particular who has done much for North Carolina is the distinguished Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Mr. STEVENS, who has been deeply and consistently concerned with the plight of the flood victims. Since the day Hurricane Floyd struck North Carolina, nobody has shown more concern or been willing to help than Ted Stevens. He has stood with us every step of the way, and I shall never forget his friendship and his compassion.

And if I may impose Senator Stevens one more time, may I engage him in a colloquy to set the record straight? First, is it not correct that the Senate, under the leadership of the Appropriations Committee, directed more than $800 million in federal aid to go to North Carolina, not long after the flood hit Eastern North Carolina?

Mr. STEVENS. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HELMS. Is it not correct that this 1999’s aid package of more than $800 million was in addition to nearly $1 billion of federal disaster aid directed to North Carolina through established federal disaster programs?

Mr. STEVENS. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HELMS. Is it not correct that the Senate, under only one dissenting vote, approved, in October 1999, $31 million in payments to farmers, but the House refused to follow the Senate’s action because North Carolina tobacco farmers would benefit?

Mr. STEVENS. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HELMS. Is it not correct that the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, along with the Majority Leader, Mr. LOTT, have made clear that they intend to include additional emergency natural disaster aid— including the aforementioned $81 million for farmers—in the Military Construction Conference Report?

Mr. STEVENS. The Senator is correct. That is our intention.

Mr. HELMS. Is it not correct that the Military Construction bill is likely to be the first appropriations bill to reach the President’s desk for signature?

Mr. STEVENS. The Senator is correct. That appears to be a likely outcome.

Mr. HELMS. I thank the Chairman. He is always candid, always helpful, and an outstanding Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee. I am genuinely grateful for his concern for the flood victims of North Carolina.

Mr. STEVENS. I appreciate the comments of the senior Senator from North Carolina. He has been diligent in reminding us of the plight facing the flood victims of North Carolina, and I appreciate his strong interest in making sure that additional aid is forthcoming as quickly as possible.

Mr. KOHL. Mr. President, I just wanted to briefly comment on this year’s Defense bill, and my decision to support it was based on the floor and was forced to oppose the bill after the Budget Committee engaged in some accounting hijinks in order to squeeze an extra $7 billion into the Defense budget. Even though the Congressional Budget Office estimated that the Defense bill would exceed the Budget Resolution, the Budget Committee used an accounting gimmick to get around the rules. Budget gimmicks do more damage than just allowing the Congress to engage in irresponsible spending. Gimmicks delude the American people, and destroy their faith in the process.

Last year we crowed loudly about the savings in the Budget Resolution, and then quietly added extra money back into the budget all year long. One of the biggest offenders was the Defense Appropriations bill.

This year, however, things are different. While I did not support the Budget Resolution, at least this year the Defense bill is abiding by the level set out in the Resolution. At least this year we are being honest about how much will be spent on Defense. There are no gimmicks, no smoke and mirrors. I applaud Chairman Stevenson and Senator Inouye for their efforts this year to stay within their budget allocation. It was not easy, it never is, but they were successful.

The bill before us is still three billion dollars above the President’s request, but I reluctantly support the bill. It is a more responsible bill than years past. Not only do we strengthen our commitment to our soldiers and their family through improvements in the housing allowance and a 3.7 percent pay increase, but we also face up to our overseas commitments. For the first time in many years, the Defense have included funding, roughly $4.2 billion, for our operations in Iraq and Bosnia. Next year we will not be called on to furnish emergency funding for an operation that is not a surprise, not unplanned, and while dangerous, it is not an emergency. I am pleased that we are including these funds in the bill.

Like all my colleagues, I am very concerned about the defense buildup on our defense and where we spend it. I believe that the greatest assets funded in the Defense budget are our people, and that we need to do more to let them know how much their country values them. This bill moves in that direction, and it does that in an honest and aboveboard manner.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I rise once again to address the issue of wasteful spending in appropriations measures, in this case the bill funding the Department of Defense. A careful review of this bill reveals that the obvious deleterious implications of pork-barrel spending on our national defense continue to be ignored by Congress. I find it absolutely unconscionable that I have had to fight so hard to secure $6 million per year to eliminate the food stamp Army while the defense appropriations bill before us today includes over $4 billion in wasteful, unnecessary spending that was not included in the President’s budget. And most instances, is not reflected in the ever-expanding unfunded requirements lists.

In point of fact, it would appear from this bill that there is no sense of priorities at all when it comes to spending the taxpayers money. With the armed forces stretched thin as a result of 15 years of declining budgets while deployments have expanded exponen-

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In point of fact, it would appear from this bill that there is no sense of priorities at all when it comes to spending the taxpayers money. With the armed forces stretched thin as a result of 15 years of declining budgets while deployments have expanded exponentially, how can we stand before the public with a collective straight face when we pass a budget funding those very same armed forces that include language “urging” the Secretary of Defense “to take steps to increase the Department’s use of cranberry products in the diet of on-base personnel and troops in the field.” These words, the language goes on to say, “should prioritize cranberry products with high cranberry content such as fresh cranberries, cranberry sauces and jellies, and concentrate and juice with over 25 percent cranberry content.”

Mr. President, what heretofore shall be referred to as “the cranberry incident” must be an attempt at humor on someone’s part. When I read through a defense spending bill, I see hundreds of millions of dollars for such programs and activities as the development of a small aortic catheter, marijuana eradication inside the United States, and the recovery of Civil War vessels on the bottom of Lake Champlain. I see every single year money earmarked for the Brown Tree Snake. I see a list of unrequested programs added to the budget that includes such items as the Alaska Federal Health Care Network, the Hawaii Federal Health Care Network, the Pacific Islands Health Care Network Program, the Pacific Missile Range Facility, Fort Wainwright utilidors, and Fort Greely runway repairs. Was the $300
appropriations bill. Combine what that unrequested programs in the defense cannot help but suffer for our projects in the budget request and on been increasingly reflected in the certain degree, has merely been pushed invasive and damaging pork-barrel projects in the funding shortfalls and concluded that a total of $19 million had to be in the fiscal year 2001 budget for this purpose. And whether $9.5 million should be earmarked for the West Virginia National Guard is, of course, open to question.

Mr. President, I voted against the defense authorization bill in committee because of my frustration at that measure’s failure to include vital quality of life care for our duty—initiatives that were thankfully accepted when the bill moved to the Floor. And that bill included less than the companion appropriations bill does in unneeded and wasteful spending. I dislike the annual earmark of defense projects included in the authorization bill as much as the ones in the appropriations measure, and the authorizers similarly demonstate an absence of fiscal restraint in throwing money at chem-bio detectors and the $4.1 billion in the authorization bill for the Magdalena Ridge Observatory is every bit as deserving of skepticism as the money in the appropriations bill for the aforementioned Maui program, but, on the whole, the authorizers adhered more closely to the unfunded requirements lists than did the appropriators, who seem to have missed the idea.

Mention should also be made of the growing corruption of the integrity of the system. Of the $4.35 billion. These resources will help the Department of Defense will now have the information Initiative, and provides a $1 billion increase of $1.74 billion over the budget request. The Ballistic Missile Defense System/Multi-Mission Advanced Tactical Terminal capability. Both of these projects will strengthen our missile defense capabilities. The Theater High Energy Laser anti-missile program, successfully tested last week at White Sands also received an additional $15 million. Finally, the Airborne Laser program’s budget was fully restored with an increase of $92 million. ABL is the Air Force’s flagship program in directed energy weapons systems. Keeping this missile defense potential on track is vital to our demonstration of the role lasers can play in future defense capabilities.

The Committee also recognized the active and reserve Army’s need for lighter, more mobile command and control vehicles. Therefore, the bill funds a $63 million increase to the Warfighter Information Network program to produce these communications shelters; Laguna Industries manufactures these shelters.

The bill includes many other New Mexico defense priorities. An additional $16 million will be provided for the Information Operations Warfare and Vulnerability Assessment work of the Army Research Laboratory at White Sands. The Committee also provided $10 million for the Magdalena Ridge Observatory and $53 million to combat the threat of terrorism with radio frequency weapons.

With the help of my colleagues new technological foundation of our armed forces. The Committee also provided for items that will ensure that New Mexico based defense installations and programs remain robust. I would like to briefly highlight some of the items that received funding in the appropriations bill.

Of the increase in Operation and Maintenance funding provided by the committee an additional $5.1 million is included to maintain laser upgrade of the Theater Air Command and Control Simulation Facility. This is the largest warfighter-in-the-loop air defense simulation system in operation and proudly operated by the 58th Special Operations Wing at Kirtland Air Force Base. Another $8 million will upgrade the MH–53J helicopter simulator to include Interactive Defensive Avionics Program/Multi-Mission Advanced Tactical Terminal capability. Both of these projects will strengthen and support our Air Force’s readiness and capabilities.

American dominance relies heavily on our technological superiority. The Committee recognizes this and, therefore, supported substantial increases to our defense spending above the President’s request. Of this, an additional $24.4 million will go to the High Energy Laser Systems Test Facility at White Sands Missile Range to support advanced weapons development initiatives and for initiatives for solid state laser technology. The Theater High Energy Laser anti-missile program, successfully tested last week at White Sands also received an additional $15 million. Finally, the Airborne Laser program’s budget was fully restored with an increase of $92 million. ABL is the Air Force’s flagship program in directed energy weapons systems. Keeping this missile defense potential on track is vital to our demonstration of the role lasers can play in future defense capabilities.

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With the help of my colleagues new technology has a strong foothold in New Mexico and I thank them for supporting us in our endeavors. There are more hurdles ahead of us but each step takes us closer to our ultimate goal of being a major source of support to the
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military technological transformation in the 21st century. I believe this bill demonstrates the balance required to best fund our armed forces. Again, I am pleased by the hard work of my colleagues on this Committee, and offer my admiration for the hard work of Chairman STEVENS and Senator INOUYE in achieving an appropriate spending package for our military men and women.

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, shortly before Memorial Day, an excellent analytical piece was printed in the Washington Post under the headline For Pentagon, Asia Moving. I am afraid that not many of my colleagues had an opportunity to read that piece, because they were preparing to go home to visit their constituents over the Memorial Day recess. I would like to draw their attention to this thoughtful analysis of events—events that will shape American Defense policies for the next several decades.

In essence, the article suggests that, of necessity, the focus of American defense planning, our strategy and tactics—everything—will have to shift from Europe to Asia. Current events in Korea, the rise of China as a modern military power, the spread of nuclear weapons to South-Asia, all of these dictate a re-examination of our defense policies. We must attend to how we train and where we may someday fight.

To me, the article suggests the importance of Hawaii to our Nation’s defense posture in the twenty-first century. The article notes that, to many Americans, Hawaii appears to be well out in the Pacific, but it is another 5,000 miles from there to Shanghai. “All told, it is about twice as far from San Diego to China, as it is from Chicago to Europe.”

We need to think about what this means. As U.S. economic interests in Asia come to dominate our economy, and our military interests in Asia come to dominate our military policies, the vast distances involved and the need to be able to strike distant targets swiftly and with precision. The Air Force will need more long-range bombers and refueling aircraft. I have long advocated the acquisition of more B-2 bombers. The war in Kosovo showed that they could strike at long range and with precision. The Post article suggests to me that we may at some time need them in Asia and that we had better be prepared by making those investments soon.

Similarly, the Navy will have to put more of its resources into the Pacific. Already the Navy has placed a larger percentage of its fleet in the Pacific. Surely, this will be followed by decisions to forward position carriers and other elements of carrier task forces. I believe Pearl Harbor will become even more important to the Navy. I know the people of Hawaii are prepared to welcome additional ships.

The Army, too, is faced with the need to be able to respond quickly to deter future threats in Asia. We need to look to more joint training exercises and even the possibility of keeping some of our forces in Korea after peace takes hold on the Peninsula.

Mr. President, I commend this May 26, 2000 Washington Post article to my colleagues. I am hopeful that it will be reprinted in full in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Post, May 26, 2000]

FOR PENTAGON, ASIA MOVING
(By Thomas E. Ricks)

When Pentagon officials first sat down last year to update the core planning document of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, they listed China as a potential future adversary, a momentous change from the last decade of the Cold War.

But when the final version of the document, titled “Joint Vision 2020,” is released next week, it will be far more discreet. Rather than explicitly pointing at China, it simply will warn of the possible rise of an unidentified “peer competitor.”

The Joint Chiefs’ wrestling with how to think about China—and how open to be about that effort—captures in a nutshell the U.S. military’s extraordinary shift from its traditional focus on Europe. Caustically but steadily, the Pentagon is looking at Asia as the most likely arena for future military conflict, or at least tension.

This new orientation is reflected in many small but significant changes: more attack submarines assigned to the Pacific, more games and exercises centered on Asia, more diplomacy aimed at reconfiguring the U.S. military presence in the area.

It is a trend that carries huge implications for the shape of the armed services. It also carries huge stakes for U.S. foreign policy. Some specialists warn that as the United States thinks about a rising China, it ought to remember the mistakes Britain made in dealing with Germany in the years before World War I.

The new U.S. military interest in Asia also reverses a Cold War trend under which the Pentagon once planned by the year 2000 to have just “a minimal military presence” in Japan, recalls retired Army Gen. Robert W. Rice, a former U.S. commander in South Korea.

Two possibilities are driving this new focus. One is a chance of peace in Korea; the second is the risk of unstable relationships with China.

Although much of the current discussion in Washington is about a possible military threat from North Korea, for military planners the real question lies further ahead: Who to do after a Korean rapprochement? In the view of many, the Pentagon’s economic and ideological struggle with North Korea, and all that really remains is to negotiate terms for peace.

According to Department of Defense official, William S. Cohen’s first question to policy officials when he became Defense Secretary in 1997 was: How can we change the assumption that U.S. troops will be withdrawn after peace comes to the Korean peninsula? Next month’s first-ever summit between the leaders of North and South Korea puts a sharp new twist in the longer run, many American policymakers expect China to emerge sooner or later as a great power with significant influence over the半岛. Along with a spate of belligerent statements about Taiwan from Chinese officials this spring, helped focus the attention of top policymakers on China’s possible military ambitions. “The Chinese saber-rattling has gotten people’s attention, there is no question on that,” said Abram Shulsky, a China expert at the Rand Corp.

THE BUZZWORD IS CHINA

Between tensions over Taiwan and this week’s vote to normalize trade relations with China, “as a sort of wartime buzzword,” observed Dov S. Zakheim, a former Pentagon official who is an adviser to Republican presidential candidate George W. Bush.

To be sure, large parts of the U.S. military remain “Eurocentric,” especially much of the Army. The shift is being felt most among policymakers and military planners—that is, officials charged with thinking about the future—and least among front-line units. Nor is it a change that the Pentagon is proclaiming from the rooftops. Defense Department officials see little value in being explicit about the shift in U.S. attention, from Europe to Asia, even to old allies in Europe and antagonize China.

Even so, military experts point to changes on a variety of fronts. For example, over the last several years, there has been an unannounced shift in the Navy’s deployment of attack submarines, which in the post-Cold War world, have become intelligence assets—to intercept communications, monitor ship movements and clandestinely insert commandos—and also as front-line platforms for launching Tomahawk missiles against Iraq, Serbia and other targets. Just a few years ago, the Navy kept 60 percent of its attack boats in the Atlantic. Now, says a senior Navy submariner, it has shifted to a 50-50 split between the Atlantic and Pacific fleets, and before long the Pacific may get the majority.

But so far the focus on Asia is mostly conceptual, not physical. It is now a common assumption among national security thinkers that the area from Baghdad to Tokyo will be the main location of U.S. military competition for the next several decades. “The focus of great power competition is likely to shift from Europe to Asia,” said Andrew Krepinevich, director of the Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments, a small but influential Washington think tank. “Japan today, China tomorrow,” the under-secretary of defense for policy, added that, “the center of gravity of the world economy has shifted to Asia, and U.S. interests flow with that.”

When Marine Gen. Anthony Zinni, one of the most thoughtful senior officers in the Pentagon, met with the Senate Armed Services Committee earlier this spring, he commented off-handedly that America’s “long-standing Europe-centric focus” probably would shift in coming decades as policymakers “pay more attention to the Pacific Rim, and especially to China.” This is partly because of trade and economics, he indicated, and partly because of the changing demographics of the U.S. population. (California is enormously important in U.S. domestic politics, explains one Asia expert at the Pentagon, and Asian Americans are increasingly influential in that state’s elections, which can make or break presidential candidates.)

10 years ago, says Maj. Gen. Robert H. Scales Jr., commandant of the Army War College, roughly 90 percent of U.S. military thinking about future warfare centered on head-on clashes in Europe. “Today,” he said, “it’s probably 50-50, or even more” tilted toward warfare using characteristic Asian tactics such as deception and attrition.

WAR GAMING

The U.S. military’s favorite way of testing its assumptions and ideas is to run a war gaming simulation.
game. Increasingly, the major games played by the Pentagon—for example, the U.S. military game in the Persian Gulf—is an attempt to control the region, and it has been winning over the last eight years. The Pentagon has been able to put together a series of games that are kind of self-contained and self-sufficient. And what may be the biggest question of all: Will the United States and China avoid military confrontation? All in all, estimates are that about two-thirds of the forward-looking games staged by the Pentagon over the last eight years have taken place partly or wholly in Asia. Last year, the Air Force's biggest annual war game looked at the Mideast and Korea. This summer's game, "Global Engagement 4," is to be played over more than a week at Ramstein Air Base in Germany, and the planners say it will be the biggest event of its kind in Europe. Where the generals are... TWIN EFFORTS The new attention to Asia also is reflected in two long-running, military-diplomatic efforts. The first is a drive to renegotiate the U.S. military presence in northeast Asia. This is aimed only at convincing everybody that American forces will be welcome in South Korea and Japan if the North Korean threat disappears. To that end, the U.S. military is trying to make local residents feel more secure. It is building military bases with bowling alleys and Burger Kings that are off-limits to the locals. U.S. forces will conduct frequent joint exercises to train Americans and Filipinos in everything from disaster relief to full-scale combat. The key, he said, isn't permanent bases but occasional access to facilities and the ability to work with local troops. Likewise, the United States has broadened its military contacts with Australia, putting some 10,000 troops into the Queensland region a year ago for joint exercises. And this year, for the first time, Singapore's military is participating in "Cobra Gold," the annual U.S.-Thai exercises also is widening a new pier specifically to meet the docking requirements of a nuclear-powered U.S. aircraft carrier. The U.S. military even has dispatched a ship into Vietnam, with the Chinese government becoming the first defense secretary since Melvin R. Laird to visit that nation.

The implications of this change already are stirring concern in Europe. In the March issue of Proceedings, the professional journal of the U.S. Naval Institute, an Italian navy officer, fretted about the American focus on the Pacific and about "dangerous gaps" emerging in the U.S. military presence in Europe. WHERE THE GENERALS ARE If the U.S. military firmly concludes that its major missions are likely to take place in Asia, it may have to overhaul the way it is organized, equipped and led. "Most U.S. military assets are in Europe, where there are no foreseeable conflicts threatening vital U.S. interests," said "Asia 2025," a Pentagon study conducted last summer. "The threats are in Asia," it warned.

This study, recently read by Cohen, pointedly said that "significant military planning re-

nings heavily focused on Europe," that there are four times as many generals and admirals assigned to Europe as to Asia, and that about 85 percent of military officers studying foreign languages are still learning European tongues.

"Since I've been here, we've tried to put more emphasis on our position in the Pacific," Cohen said in an interview as he flew home from his most recent trip to Asia. This isn't, he added, because he thinks Europe is more important, but because recognizing that the economic potential in Asia is enormous—especially, he said, if the United States is willing to help maintain stability in the region.

"TYRANNY OF DISTANCE"

"I think that, however reluctantly, we are beginning to face up to the fact that we are about to receive a 50 percent discount on our strategic studies at Johns Hopkins University."

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balance by making Germany's arsenal strategically irrelevant. Chinese officials have said they believe the U.S. plan for missile defense is aimed at negating their relatively small force of about 20 intercontinental ballistic missiles.

If the United States actually builds a workable antimissile system, former national security advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski predicts, "the effect of that would be immediately felt by the Chinese nuclear forces and [would] presumably precipitate a buildup. That would provoke India to beef up its own nuclear forces, a move that would threaten Pakistan. A Chinese buildup also could make Japan feel that it needed to build its own nuclear weapons. And Indian officials already are quietly telling Pentagon officials that the rise of China will make them seek to outsource certain civilian functions to private contractors. Since 1990, the United States has entered into a trust relationship with Native Americans. True treaties, the highest law of our land by the native people of America, have been the basis upon which the United States can build up its military.

Indeed, Cohen is already making the point that operating in Asia is expensive. He said it is clear that America will have to maintain "forward" forces in Asia. And that, he argued, will require a bigger defense budget. "There's a price to pay for what we're doing," he said. "We're going to have to face in the coming years, are we willing to pay up?"

SECTION 804

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, may I engage in a colloquy with my good friend and colleague, the senior Senator from Hawaii? As Senator INOUYE knows, the Manager's amendment currently before the Senate includes an amendment to section 804. That section addresses the procedures that must be followed by Department of Defense agencies which seek to outsource certain civilian functions to private contractors. Since 1990, this provision has been included in the Defense appropriations bills for each of the last ten years. Throughout that time, section 804 has provided for certain exceptions to the procedures, including an exception when the private contractor is a Native American-owned entity. This exception has been included as a consequence of the Federal policy of Indian self-determination and the promotion of economic self-sufficiency for the native people of America.

The exception for a private contractor that is a Native American-owned entity is an exercise of the authority that has been vested in the Congress by the U.S. Constitution in Article I, Section 8, Clause 3, often referred to as the Indian Commerce Clause. As the senior Senator from Hawaii and chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs knows, this is by no means the only Federal legislation that recognizes the special status of Native Americans in commercial transactions with the Federal Government which is based upon the trust relationship the United States has with its indigenous, aboriginal people. There are, in fact, numerous examples of provisions of Federal law that seem to protect the unique political and legal status that the aboriginal, indigenous, native people of America have under our Constitution since the founding of this nation. It is a valid exercise of Congress' constitutional authority, perhaps the most significant of which is the United State Supreme Court's 1974 ruling in Morton versus Mancari. It has come to my attention that a lawsuit has been filed challenging the Native American exception in section 804 as a racially-based preference that is unconstitutional. That challenge is simply inconsistent with the well-established body of Federal Indian law recognizing such laws as a valid exercise of Congress' constitutional authority. The exception for a private contractor is a Native American-owned entity. This is by no means the only Federal legislation that recognizes the special conditions for the native people of America is the basis upon which the Congress can constitutionally enact legislation that is designed to address the special conditions of Native Americans. In exchange for the cession of over 500 million acres of land by the native people of America, the United States has entered into a trust relationship with Native Americans. Treaties, the highest law of our land, were originally the primary instrument for the expression of this relationship. Today, Federal laws like section 804, are the means by which the United States carries out its trust responsibilities and the Federal policy of self-determination and economic self-sufficiency.

I thank my Chairman for presenting this clarifying amendment which I believe is fully consistent with the original purpose and intent of section 804.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass? The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SPECTER) is necessarily absent.

Mr. REID. I announce that the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 95, nays 3, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 127 Leg.]

YEAS—95

Abraham
Akaka
Allard
Ashcroft
Baucus
Bayh
Bennett
Biden
Bingaman
Breaux
Brownback
Brown
Bunning
Burns
Byrd
Campbell
Chafee, L.
Chiles
Cochran
Collins
Conrad
Coverdell
Craig
Dahle
DeWine
Dodd
Durbin
Edwards
Enzi
Gannett
Gingrich
Graham
Gramm
Graham
Harkin
Hatch
So the bill (H.R. 4576), as amended, was passed.

(The bill will be printed in a future edition of the RECORD.)

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate agree to reconsider the vote.

Mr. INOUYE. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate insist on its position on this bill with the House and that the Chair be authorized to appoint conferees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BROWNBACK) appointed Mr. STEVENS, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. BOND, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. GREGG, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. BYRD, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LUTZENBERGER, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. DORGAN, and Mr. DURBIN conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. STEVENS, Mr. President, I believe that we completed action on this bill in almost record time.

I want to personally thank Steven Cortese, majority staff director, and Charles Houy, minority staff director, for their very intense work, and their respective staffs. Since last Friday we have been working to try to eliminate some problems in this bill. Without question, they are responsible for the speed and dispatch with which we have been able to handle this bill.

There are many amendments we are now taking to conference that may be subject to later modification. We will do our very best to defend the Senate position as represented by the vote that has just been taken in the Senate. I thank my distinguished friend and colleague from Hawaii for his usual cooperation. Without it, passage of this bill would have been impossible.

I yield the floor.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

VICE President of the United States. Mr. REED. Mr. President, it has been nearly 14 months since the Columbine tragedy, and over a year since the Senate passed common sense gun safety legislation as part of the Juvenile Justice bill, and still the Republican majority in Congress refuses to act on sensible gun legislation.

Since Columbine, thousands of Americans have been killed by gunfire. Until Congress acts, Democrats in the Senate will read the names of some of those who lost their lives to violence in the last year, and we will continue to do so every day that the Senate is in session.

In the name of those who died, we will continue this fight.

Following are the names of a few Americans who were killed by gunfire one year ago, on June 13, 1999:

Robert Ayala, 21, Chicago, IL.
Timothy Croft, 39, Detroit, MI.
Warner Freeman, 21, Philadelphia, PA.
James Harley, 40, Baltimore, MD.
Rico Perry, 27, Charlotte, NC.
Wesley Rodenas, 19, San Bernardino, CA.
Thoyce Sanders, 45, Dallas, TX.
Mario Taylor, 23, Chicago, IL.
Renardo Williams, TX.
Unidentified male, 49, Portland, OR.
Mark Pierce, 36, Providence, RI.
Mr. Pierce was killed in a late-night drive-by shooting after a confrontation between one of his friends and two young men, one 18 and one 21, at a marina on the Providence River waterfront. After an initial scuffle, the two young men departed and returned within an hour in a car. One of them opened fire with a handgun, killing Pierce. It’s another example of a quarrel that, in another time in America, might have resulted in a bloody nose and a bruised ego, but instead took the life of Mark Pierce.

And, Mr. President, the gun violence continues every day across America. Three weeks ago, a 15-year-old girl in Providence, who was a key witness for the prosecution in an upcoming murder trial, was shot with a handgun at point blank range in her front yard on a Sunday evening. She died the next day. She was to testify in the trial of a 19-year-old charged with shooting to death a 17-year-old last August.

Just this past Friday, in Providence, Rhode Island, two college students were carjacked at gunpoint, robbed, taken to a nearby golf course, and shot execution style with a .40 caliber semi-automatic handgun. The handgun was stolen from the car of a freelance photographer while he shopped at a local convenience store in February. This case makes a strong argument against concealed carry laws and other liberal gun laws that encourage citizens to bring their handguns out of their homes and into the streets of our cities.

It has never been more important than at this time to pass commonsense gun safety legislation to keep firearms out of the hands of children and convicted felons.

We should do so without further delay. I yield the floor.

REMEMBERING THE ISRAELI MISSING IN ACTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in remembering the Israeli soldiers captured by the Syrians during the 1982 Israeli war with Lebanon.


Since that terrible day in 1982, the Israeli and United States Governments have been working to obtain any possible information about the fate of these missing soldiers, joining with the offices of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the United Nations, and other international bodies. According to the Geneva Convention, the area in Lebanon where the soldiers first disappeared was continually controlled by Syria, therefore deeming it responsible for the treatment and condition of the captured soldiers. To this day, despite the promises made by the Syrian Government and by the PLO, very little information has been forthcoming about the condition of Zachary Baumel, Zvi Feldman, and Yehudah Katz.

June 11 marks the anniversary of the day these soldiers were reported missing in action. Eighteen pain-filled years have passed since their families have seen their sons, and still the Syrian Government has not revealed their whereabouts.

One of these missing soldiers, Zachary Baumel, is an American citizen from Brooklyn, NY. An ardent
basketball fan, Zachary began his studies at the Hebrew School in Boro Park. In 1979, he moved to Israel with other family members and continued his education at Yeshivat Hesder, where religious studies are integrated with army service. When the war with Lebanon began, Zachary was completing his military service and was looking forward to attending Hebrew University, where he had been accepted to study psychology. But fate decreed otherwise, and on June 11, 1982, he disappeared with Zvi Feldman and Yehudah Katz.

Zachary’s parents Yonah and Miriam Baumbel have been relentless in their pursuit of information about Zachary and his compatriots. I have worked closely with the Baumbels, as well as the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, the American Coalition for Missing Israeli Soldiers, and the MIA Task Force of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations. These groups have been at the forefront of their pursuit of justice. I want to recognize their good work and ask my colleagues to join me in supporting their efforts. For eighteen years, these families have been without their children. Answers are long overdue.

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL LES BROWNEE, USA (RET.)

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, today the United States Army came to the U.S. Capitol to honor one of its most distinguished retired officers. Colonel Les Brownee is currently serving as Staff Director of the Senate Armed Services Committee, having previously served as a staffer on the Senate Committee on the Armed Services in his office. He is known and respected throughout our nation’s military and defense industry. This award—for his lifetime of extraordinary leadership in uniform and with the Senate—is well deserved.

I ask that the citation by the Vice Chief of Staff of the Army, General Jack Keane, and the citation be printed in the RECORD of the U.S. Senate which Colonel Brownee has served for sixteen years. His record of public service stands for all.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SPEECH DELIVERED BY GENERAL JACK KEANE

June 13, 2000

Senator WARNER, Senator THURMOND, Distinguished guests, friends and fellow soldiers. Thank you all for being here today to help us honor a true American patriot. Originally, Major General LeMoyne, the Commander of the Infantry Center, was going to present this award during the Infantry Conference at Fort Benning; right there in building number four in the shadow of Iron Mike—a symbol that is so familiar to infantrymen. Unfortunately, scheduling conflicts would not allow that to happen.

The citation that we will present to Les in just a few moments reads that the Order of Saint Maurice is presented for “distinguished contribution to, and loyal support of the Infantry, and demonstrating gallant devotion to the principle of selfless service.” No one fits that description better than Les Brownee.

Les Brownee is a paratrooper who understands all types of infantry. He served as a platoon leader in the 101st Airborne Division, a Company Commander in the 173rd Airborne Brigade, and he commanded a mechanized Battalion in the 3rd Infantry Division in Germany. Despite his distinguished combat record, the thing that his friends who served with him will tell you that he is most proud is that, in January of 1965, he was named the distinguished honor graduate of his Ranger class. This prestigious honor is determined by peer and instructor evaluations and is awarded to the soldier who exhibits extraordinary leadership ability.

Les Brownie faced that test, twice in Vietnam. A decorated Hero who has twice been awarded the Silver Star—our Nation’s third highest award for valor. He also has three Bronze Star Medals, and the Purple Heart Medal for wounds received in combat. Leading soldiers in combat is the most challenging and demanding of an officer who ever face... it tests the character of a commander... it forces him to bare his soul and face his own human frailties like no other experience.

Les Brownee faced that test, twice in Vietnam, and it has shaped the character of his service ever since. It is where he learned about the bonds that form between soldiers and between soldiers and their leaders; it is where he learned that service to others is more important than service to self.

He is a paratrooper who understands all types of infantry.
WARTIME VIOLATION OF ITALIAN-AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, today I wish to speak about a little known, but very dark chapter in American history. While many are familiar with the deplorable treatment of Japanese-Americans and others of Japanese ancestry living in the United States during World War II, there is far less discussion and understanding of what Italian-Americans were forced to endure during that period.

Italian-Americans refer to what happened as "The Second Secret," or "A Secret Story." Beginning before the war and until after Italy's surrender in 1943, Italian-Americans and those of Italian decent living in the United States were made suspects simply because of their country of origin. Like Japanese-Americans, they were subjected to all manner of civil rights violations including curfews, warrantless searches, summary arrests, exclusions, relocations and even internment.

The United States must accept responsibility for its grievous treatment of Italian-Americans during World War II. To this end, Senator TORRICEILLI has introduced S. 1909, the Wartime Violation of Italian-American Civil Liberties Act, a bill to require the Justice Department to make a full accounting of the injustices suffered by Italian-Americans during World War II. After the Justice Department completes its report, the President would formally acknowledge these injustices.

I am pleased to cosponsor this overdue legislation. Although it may be painful to revisit and admit to the mistakes made during this time, I hope my colleagues will agree that it is the necessary and right thing to do.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Monday, June 12, 2000, the Federal debt stood at $5,648,173,825,800.99 (Five trillion, six hundred seventy-three million, eight hundred eighty-eight million) which reflects a debt in-
celebrate today. A wise man once said, "It is amazing how many people who work very hard are damn lucky." While hard work may often go unrecognized, it will undoubtedly further one's career. Both integrity and honesty are essential to achieving honor. Likewise, both honor and character are essential to achieving power and strength.

My second and final wish is that we may each be humble.

Two of the simplest words in the English language are too often forgotten. Thank you. At a time also appropriate to offer thanks. None of us have walked this journey alone. Whether it's your parents who offered financial support, the coach who served as a father figure, the mentor who spent the extra time, the unknown person was created the scholarship you received, the friends who offered unending support, or the organizations which provided the opportunity for personal growth. When someone says "congratulations" we should each respond with "Thank You," thanking those who have allowed us to achieve our goals.

Thank You.

HONORING MOKAN KIDS NETWORK

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, I stand before you today to recognize the accomplishments of the MoKan Kids Network and to congratulate it for winning the 21st Century Award from the Public Broadcasting System.

The 21st Century Award is given to public television stations that demonstrate extraordinary involvement in long-range planning, collaboration with others, experimentation with new technologies or the creation of new services for underserved communities. The MoKan Kids Network, a service of Kansas City Public Television, Smoky Hills Public Television, and 350 Missouri and Kansas school districts, has helped move classroom instruction into the 21st century. The MoKan Kids Network provides instructional television, online networking and professional development and teacher training for 30,000 teachers in Missouri and Kansas. The network offers teachers more than 700 hours of educational video materials for classroom use and provides teachers with Internet access and curriculum-based web browsing capabilities. MoKan also makes available to teachers special training through its National Teacher Training Institutes, online conferences, and hands-on training in computer labs. MoKan's generous resources have allowed teachers to offer an enriched learning experience to 350,000 elementary and secondary students in Missouri and Kansas.

Mr. President, please join me in congratulating the MoKan Kids Network for being honored with the 21st Century Award. We thank MoKan for its fruitful efforts supporting educational broadcasting, and we hope its example will influence others around the country to establish similar programs.

RETIREMENT OF DEE LEVIN FROM THE FBI

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I would like to pay tribute today to Special Agent Donald (Dee) Levin on his retirement from the Federal Bureau of Investigation after 29 years of service. In 1967, shortly after graduating from the University of Minnesota, Dee joined the Marine Corps, where he served in Vietnam. Dee began his career with the FBI in 1971, starting at the Minneapolis and Detroit offices before moving to Minnesota in 1980. Since then, he has worked in the Minneapolis field office as the technical coordinator.

The FBI is a worldwide leader in crime investigation and crime solving. The respect commanded by the FBI is due in large part to the individual agents, like Dee, who serve with honor and integrity in their duty to make the United States a safer place to live.

Dee will be very busy in his retirement. As new grandparents, Dee and his wife Judy look forward to spending time with their family and remaining active in their church, Galilee Lutheran.

I admire Dee's dedication to the FBI and on behalf of all Minnesotans, I thank him for his service.

DAIRY OF DISTINCTION AWARD

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, it gives me great pleasure to pay tribute to the 99 Vermont Farms that have been recognized by the Northeast Dairy Farms Beautification Program and received the Dairy of Distinctions Award.

The Dairy of Distinctions Awards are given in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Vermont. The award was originally designed to help boost confidence in the quality of the milk, thereby increasing the milk sales. This is the fifth year that the honor has been bestowed on Vermont.

The criteria each farm must meet in order to receive this award are extremely stringent. According to the Vermont Department of Agriculture, Food, and Markets, the farms must include: clean and attractively finished buildings; neat landscaping, ditches, roads, and lanes; and well-maintained fences. Also taken into account are the conditions of other aspects of the farm operations such as cleanliness of animals, the barnyard, feed areas and manure management. This is a great feat considering that the average farm in Vermont is 217 acres.

Vermont is fortunate to have so many citizens who hold such pride in the presentation of their farms. I offer my congratulations to all of the farms that received the Dairy of Distinction Award, and may they be a shining example to all of the farms in Vermont.

The winners are:

ADISON COUNTY
Ernest, Earl, and Eugene Audet, Earl, Alan, and Edward Bessette, Herman and Gretta Buzeman, Paul Bolduc, Eric Clifford, Jeffery and Margaret Broders, John and Rusty Fournes, Gerardies Glosiga, Dean Jackson, Peter James, Gerrit and Hank Nop, Thomas Pyle, Richard and Jodie Roorda, Tom and Forbes, Jeanne, and Shari Roorda, Mary Kay and Dennis Wood.

CALDONIA COUNTY
William and Edith Butler, Paul and Rosemary Ginge, David and Mary Rainey, Bruce and Catherine Roy, Rebo and Lori Webster, Mary Kay and Dennis Wood.

CURRIMUNDO COUNTY
June, Charles, and Mark Bean; David and Kate Cadarette; David and Kim Conant; Claude and Gail Lapierre; Donald Maynard; Larry and Julie Reynolds.

ESSEX COUNTY
Hans and Erika Baumann; James Fay; K. Dean and Claudette Hook; William F. and Ursula S. Johnson; Louis and Nancy Lamoureux; Bernard Routhier; Stephen and Carla Russo.

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Kristen Ballard; Robert A. Beaulieu; Scott Bessette; Germaine Bourdeau; Robert E. Brooks; Richard and Andrew Broutille; Ricky Dee and Alan Chagnon; Poursier Family; Wayne and Nancy Fiske; Gary and Olive Gilmont; Patrick Hayes; Paul and Karen Langelier; Robert, David and Sandra Manning; Ronald Marshall; Jacques and Mariel Parent; Philip and Suzanne Parent; Robert and Linda Parent; John Carman and Everett Shanoy; Paul and Linda Stanley; Garry and Eileen Trudell; David Williams.

BRAND ISLE COUNTY
Joyce B. Ladd; Louis E. Sr. and Anna S. Martell; Andrew and Ellen Paradise; Roger and Clair Rainville.

GRAND ISLE COUNTY
Frederick B. Boyden; Russell Lannphear.

ORANGE COUNTY
Katherine Burgess; Karen Galayda and Tom Gilbert; Herbert and Beverly Hodge; Alan Howe; Robert and Anne Howe; Linwood Jr. and Gordon Huntington; Paul and Martha Kieffer; Larry and Sue Land; Bob Sald; David P. and Louise B. Silloway; Scott and Fred Smith Steve; Lynn and Alice Wakefield.

OILRANS COUNTY
Robert and Michelle Columbia; Paul and Nancy Daniels; Bryan and Susan Davis; Andrew and Kathy DuLaBrure; Robert Judd; Roger and Deborah Meunier; Richard and Helen Morin.

RUTLAND COUNTY
Martha Hayward; Neal and Julanne Sharrow; Holly Young.

WASHINGTON COUNTY
David and Susan Childs; Austin C. Cleaves; Eduardo and Kendall Crompton; Stuart and Margaret Osha; Douglas H. and Sharon A. Turner.

WINDHAM COUNTY
R. Edward Hamilton; Steve and Terry Morse; Alan Smith; Leon and Linda and Roy and Vanessa; Robert Wheeler.

WINDSOR COUNTY
Robert and Elizabeth Kennett Robert A.; and Gail J. Ketchum; James Lewis; Amy M. Richardson.

THE 60TH BIRTHDAY OF MR. ROBERT GILLETTE

Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, on June 16th, 2000, a very dear friend of mine, Mr. Robert Gillette, will celebrate his 60th birthday. I rise today to commemorate this occasion, and to honor a wonderful man who has worked extremely hard to improve living conditions for seniors throughout the State of Michigan.

Mr. Gillette is the president of American House, an organization that owns...
and operates 24 housing facilities for seniors in the metropolitan Detroit area. American House strives to be the most outstanding affordable senior housing organization in the State of Michigan, and to provide all seniors, regardless of their income, with quality service. The organization is founded on the principle that individuals are entitled to living with dignity and with freedom as they enjoy the later years of their lives.

Recently, I have had the privilege of working with Mr. Gillette on an issue that is of utmost importance to the seniors of Michigan—affordable senior housing. At certain American House locations, a program has been developed which utilizes two assistance programs available to seniors. A Michigan State Housing Development Authority tax credit provides qualified applicants with a tax credit and rent subsidies, based on income limitations. In addition, the federally funded Medicaid Waiver Program, which has been in effect since the early 1990’s, assists qualified applicants in paying for housework, meals, and personalized care services in a home environment.

Mr. President, taking advantage of these two government subsidy programs has the potential to narrow the gap in housing prospects that exist between low, middle, and high-income seniors. It will provide many seniors, who otherwise would be forced to move into publicly-funded nursing homes, with the ability to remain in assisted living programs like that which American House offers. It is a wonderful program with enormous potential.

Combining these programs to assist seniors was the idea of Bob Gillette. This is the kind of work that he does every day. He is always thinking about how to make the lives of people around him better. His enthusiasm for his job and his genuine interest in the people around him make others want to help him.

Anyone who knows Bob will tell you that he is a wonderful person. I consider it a privilege to have him as a friend. He is truly a remarkable man. On behalf of the entire United States Senate, I wish Bob Gillette a happy 60th birthday, and best of luck in the future.

tribute to the telephone pioneers of america

Mr. L. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I want to take a moment to pay tribute to the Telephone Pioneers of America. This tremendous volunteer organization has provided 40 years of volunteer labor service to the repair of talking-book machines for the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped of the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. Since 1960, the Pioneers have volunteered over $7 million worth of volunteer labor and have repaired nearly 2 million machines. More than a half-million blind and physically disabled individuals benefit from this outstanding volunteer repair service. In Rhode Island alone, Pioneers have volunteered 27,186 hours and repaired 17,146 machines since 1986.

The Pioneers are a good-will organization of millions of people. This international organization is led by President Irene Chavira of U.S. West, Senior Vice President, Harold Burlingame of AT&T, and Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer James Gadd of Bell South. The organization is further supported by the generous cooperation of people who make up the association, headquarters advisory board, and sponsoring companies.

Concerning the talking-book program itself, there are 1,500 Pioneer men and women who work on talking-book repair. They consist of volunteer personnel from AT&T, Bell Atlantic, Bell South, Lucent Technologies, Southwestern Bell Corporation, SBC, Communications, Inc., and U.S. West. They receive no pay for their volunteer work. They are provided funding for travel to training and for recognition events. They are provided funding for travel to training and for recognition events.

The talking-book machines provided by the National Library Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped provide testing equipment and parts for necessary repairs. The Pioneers under Pioneer President and Vice Presidents are also ably assisted by regional coordinators.

Through the generosity of the sponsoring companies, talking-book repair Pioneers are provided facilities in which they repair and test the equipment. Furthermore, they are provided funding for tools, while the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped provides testing equipment and parts for necessary repairs. The Pioneers under Pioneer President and Vice Presidents are also ably assisted by regional coordinators.

For nearly 30 years, Jeff MacNelly entertained and informed us with his unique blend of humor and political insight. He died young, but left his mark—literally and figuratively—on the entire world.

recognition of mark lamping

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Mark Lamping, President of the St. Louis Cardinals. Today, the St. Louis Catholic Youth Council presented its Annual Achievement Award for the year 2000 to Mr. Lamping. His tenure as head of the Cardinals has seen a 1996 Central Division championship, a return to postseason play for the first time since 1987, and a complete renovation of Busch Stadium. In 1999, his dedication as President enabled the Cardinals to receive the honor of Major League Baseball Fan Friend of the Year Award. Mr. Lamping was appointed Commissioner of the Continental Basketball Association. While in this position, Mr. Lamping managed the company’s TV and radio sports marketing activities for all Anheuser-Busch beer brands, including sponsorship agreements with the Olympics, World Cup, the National Hockey League, and the NFL. Mr. Lamping has never forgotten the importance of education and continues to support educational causes through the St. Louis Catholic Youth Council. He is a true example of what it means to be a good sport and to give back to the community.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. President, readers of the Chicago Tribune and newspapers across America suffered a great loss last Thursday when legendary political cartoonist Jeff MacNelly lost his battle with lymphoma. He was 52.

Jeff MacNelly was one of the giants of modern political commentary. In this era of multi-media communications, round-the-clock news, and ubiquitous political punditry, Jeff offered a fresh and witty perspective on local and national affairs.

It has been said that a picture is worth a thousand words. But Jeff MacNelly was a master, and his words were worth more. No matter what the issue, he would find something to laugh at the same time. That was his gift.

Born in New York City in 1947, Jeff MacNelly knew he was meant to draw. He left college during his senior year in 1969 to pursue a career as a political cartoonist, and accepted a job with a weekly newspaper in Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Jeff won his first Pulitzer Prize in 1972 at age 24, and more followed in 1978 and 1985. His legendary comic strip “Shoe,” which he continued for the rest of his life, was born in 1977. By the time Jeff passed away last week, “Shoe” was syndicated in over 120 newspapers. Jeff briefly decided to retire his pen in 1981, but, missing the excitement of politics and the daily news business, was lured back into action in 1982 by the Chicago Tribune. He worked at the Tribune until his death.

For nearly 30 years, Jeff MacNelly entertained and informed us with his unique blend of humor and political insight. He died young, but left his mark—literally and figuratively—on the entire world.
Hockey League, the National Football League, the National Basketball Association, and all other major professional sports.

Mr. Lamping’s accomplishments are not limited to the realm of sports; he also gained experience in the corporate world. In 1981, Mr. Lamping joined the Anheuser-Busch family and began his work as a financial analyst within the company’s corporate planning division. He then moved on to serve as the District Manager in Southern Illinois and Central Missouri, in addition to these responsibilities. Mr. Lamping served as the Senior Brand Manager for New Products and the Director of Sales Operations.

Mr. Lamping has also added a number of civic and charitable activities to his resume, including the St. Louis Sports Commission Board of Directors, the St. Louis University Business School Board of Directors, and the SSM Health Care Central Regional Board. He has served on the Board of Directors for the Roman Catholic Orphan Board, the Boone Valley Classic Foundation, the St. Louis Cardinals Community Fund, as well as Chairperson of the Make-A-Wish Foundation Central Iowa. He has served on the Board of Directors for the Boone Valley Classic and the Boone Valley Classic Golf Invitational. In 1997, 1998, and 1999, Chairman of the Old Newsboys Day for Children’s Charities, and as the Chairperson for 1999 St. Louis papal visit.

In 1998, Mr. Lamping received the Man of the Year honor from the St. Louis Chapter of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Resources. That same year he received the James O’Flynn Award from St. Patrick’s Center in recognition of his hard work to help fight homelessness in the St. Louis area. Also, Mr. Lamping was recently inducted into the Vianney High School Hall of Fame.

The holder of a bachelor’s degree in accounting from Rockhurst College of Kansas City and a master’s degree in business administration from St. Louis University, Mr. Lamping is husband to Cheryl and father to three children—Brian, Lauren, and Timothy.

St. Louis is lucky to count as a resident a man so dedicated to his native community. It is my honor and pleasure to congratulate Mr. Mark Lamping on his outstanding success as a Missouri citizen and as this year’s recipient of the Catholic Youth Council’s Annual Achievement Award.

BEST HARVEST’ BAKERY

- Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I rise to recognize a significant minority enterprise in my home state of Kansas. The company is Best Harvest Bakery, and its founders are two highly capable and energetic African-American businessmen, Bob Beavers, Jr. and Ed Honesty. Best Harvest is supplying ham- burger buns to 560 McDonald’s restaurants throughout the Midwest and will introduce a new type of soft roll to the U.S. military. As minority suppliers to McDonald’s, Bob and Ed join a growing force that last year provided over $3 billion in goods and services to the system. Bob and Ed got their start as McDon-ald’s employees and rose through the ranks to senior positions. Bob started as a meal and grew to a position as a front-line manager on McDonald’s board of directors. Ed joined the company right out of law school and became managing counsel for the Great Lakes Region. Last year, the two left their secure positions to become independent entrepreneurs and supply Bob and Ed chose to locate in Kansas City, Kansas because, as they said, it is “the heart of the bread basket.” I along with many others in my home state welcome them and Best Harvest’s contribution to our thriving economy.

Mr. PRESIDENT, I ask that this article on Bob Beavers and Ed Honesty, published in the April 2000, issue of Franchise Times, be placed in the RECORD, and I encourage my colleagues to read it. In the two out-standing African-Americans and their evolving relationship with McDonald’s, which has again demonstrated its commitment to diversity.

(From the Franchise Times, Apr. 2000)

FORMER EXES SWITCH TO SUPPLY SIDE

LEAVING CORPORATE

Part of the reason Honesty was able to join Beavers in the endeavor with a minimum amount of trepidation was that they were able to get McDonald’s “‘blessing’ before leaping. Both knew that being a supplier to McDonald’s was a win-win deal.

Robert M. Beavers Jr. Started as a part-time McDonald’s worker earning $1 an hour. At his girlfriend’s suggestion, he took the job during his junior year at George Washington University, because it was close to where she lived. He became an intricate part of the franchisee’s business and when it was sold, corporate asked him to come to Oak Brook. In his 36-year career with McDon-ald’s, he climbed the ladder to a senior vice president position and was responsible for bringing hundreds of minority franchisees into the system. He was also the first Afri- can American on the hamburger giant’s board of directors.

Edward Honesty Jr. joined McDonald’s right out of law school and worked his way up to managing counsel for the Great Lakes Region, helped start the Business Counsel Program and was a frequent attendee and participant on the Bar Association’s Forum on Franchising and the International Franchise Association’s Legal Symposium.

So why would two men who were at the top of their game decide to give up their expensive accounts and their impressive titles to become suppliers?

In one word—entrepreneurship. It was because of their contacts at McDon-ald’s and the fact that they knew the system so well, they were able to put together a deal where everyone could rise to the top.

“We look at the McDonald’s system as a three-legged stool,” Beavers said. Each leg—corporate, franchisees and suppliers—are necessary to the system on its feet. “No one has been all three,” Beavers said. Until now.

Beavers is part of an investment group, including Berkshire Partners, that purchased a majority interest in Fresh Start Bakeries from the Campbell Soup Company in 1999. Fresh Start’s 14 bakeries worldwide supply 24 percent of McDon-ald’s bread basket. The U.S. is 4 percent of the Latin America restaurants and 14 percent of those in Europe. Beavers will serve as a director of Fresh Start. In addition, Beavers and Honesty’s breads are the most widely used in the Kansas City bakery and formed a joint venture with Fresh Start. Honesty is president and chief operating officer and Beavers is chairman and CEO.

They chose buns because it’s a core product that McDonald’s uses in large quantities, and the Kansas City location because it’s in “the heart of the bread basket” and close to the McDonald’s restaurants they supply.

While McDonald’s will always be their No. 1 client, they are also exploring ways to prove to be a lucrative one now that they’ve got the military specs down pat. They’re also looking into doing private labeling for super-markets, Beavers said.

Honesty wants to ensure down the road is that the bakery remains a minority venture, Honesty said. Beavers welcomes
the opportunity to bring two of his four grown children into the company. And even though they’ve left their corporate jobs, they still consider themselves a part of McDonald’s extended family. A very important leg on that three-legged stool that keeps McDonald’s centered.

“We’ve got a passion for McDonald’s,” Honesty said.

THE RUN PART OF THE BUSINESS

Name: Best Harvest Bakeries
Location: Kansas City, Kansas
Production capacity: 3,000 dozen buns an hour, 17 million dozen buns, or soft rolls, a year
Shifts: Five days a week for three shifts
Size: 32,000 square feet
Employees: about 40
Customers: 560 McDonald’s restaurants, the U.S. Military, which just awarded Best Harvest a contract to make a bun that serves as rations during military “war games” (all the oxygen is taken out of the package so the bun stays fresh for three years).

Goal: “To become the premier supplier of grain-based products having outstanding quality in a service environment that exceeds our customers’ expectations while ensuring that our customers receive unsurpassed value from our relationship.”

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States and certain nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

REPORT ENTITLED “THE WEKIVA RIVER ROCK SPRING RUN AND SEMINOLE CREEK—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 113

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

To the Congress of the United States:

I take pleasure in transmitting the enclosed report for the Wekiva River and several tributaries in Florida. The report and my recommendations are in response to the provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, Public Law 90-542, as amended. The Wekiva study was authorized by Public Law 104-311.

The National Park Service conducted the study with assistance from the Wekiva River Basin Working Group, a committee established by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection to represent a broad spectrum of environmental and developmental interests. The study found that 45.5 miles of river are eligible for the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (the “System”) based on free-flowing character, good water quality, and “outstandingly remarkable” scenic, recreational, fish and wildlife, and historic/cultural values.

Almost all the land adjacent to the eligible rivers is in public ownership and managed by State and county governments for conservation purposes. The exception to this pattern is the 3.9-mile-long Seminole Creek that is in private ownership. The public land managers strongly support designation while the landowner opposes designation of his land. Therefore, I recommend that the 41.6 miles of river abutted by public lands and as described in the enclosed report be designated a component of the System. Seminole Creek could be added if the adjacent landowner should change his mind or if this land is ever purchased by an individual or conservation agency who does not object. The tributary is not centrally located in the area proposed for designation.

I further recommend that legislation designating the Wekiva and eligible tributaries specify that on-the-ground management responsibilities remain with the existing land manager and not the Secretary of the Department of the Interior. This is in accordance with expressed State wishes and is logical. Responsibilities of the Secretary should be limited to working with State and local partners in developing a comprehensive river management plan, providing technical assistance, and reviewing effects of water resource development proposals in accordance with section 7 of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

We look forward to working with the Congress to designate this worthy addition to the National Wild and Scenic River System.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON


MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:25 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:


H.R. 4387. An act to provide that the School Governance Charter Amendment Act of 2000 shall take effect upon the date such Act is ratified by the voters of the District of Columbia.


The message also announced that the House disagrees to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4425) making appropriations for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

That the following Members be the managers of the conference on the part of the House:

For consideration of the House bill, and amendment A of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Mr. HOBSON, Mr. PORTER, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. WALSH, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. ADERHOLT, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. GOODE, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. OLIVER, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. BOYD, Mr. DICKS, and Mr. OBEY.

For consideration of division B of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. REGULA, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. SKEMPTON, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. OBEY, Mr. MURTHA, Ms. PELOSI, and Ms. KAPTUR.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and second times by unanimous consent; and referred as indicated:

H.R. 3995. An act to establish procedures governing the responsibilities of court-appointed receivers who administer departments, offices, and agencies of the District of Columbia government; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.


EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC–9198. A communication from the Chairman of the National Science Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the Inspector General for the period October 1, 1999 through March 31, 2000; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–9199. A communication from the Chairman of the Federal Housing Finance Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the Inspector General for the period October 1, 1999 through March 31, 2000; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–9200. A communication from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the Inspector General for the period October 1, 1999 through March 31, 2000; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–9201. A communication from the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the Inspector General for the period October 1, 1999 through March 31, 2000; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–9202. A communication from the Corporation For National Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the Inspector General for the period October 1, 1999 through March 31, 2000; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–9203. A communication from the Chairman of the Board of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the Inspector General for the period October 1, 1999 through.
March 31, 2000; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–9204. A communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the Inspector General for the period October 1, 1999 through March 31, 2000; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–9205. A communication from the Administrator of the General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the Inspector General for the period October 1, 1999 through March 31, 2000; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–9206. A communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the Inspector General for the period October 1, 1999 through March 31, 2000; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–9207. A communication from the Chairwoman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the Inspector General for the period October 1, 1999 through March 31, 2000; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–9208. A communication from the Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the Inspector General for the period October 1, 1999 through March 31, 2000; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–9209. A communication from the Chairwoman and Chief Executive Officer of the Farm Credit Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the Inspector General for the period October 1, 1999 through March 31, 2000; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

S. 2714. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a higher purchase price limitation applicable to mortgage subsidy bonds based on median family income; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BAYH (for himself, Mr. DOMINGUEZ, Mr. BREAUX, and Mr. ASHcroft),

S. 2714. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a higher purchase price limitation applicable to mortgage subsidy bonds based on median family income; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BAYH:

S. 2715. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to ballistic identification of handguns; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAMPBELL:

S. 2716. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Transportation from requiring the operator of the Federal Motor Carrier Administration from taking action to finalize, implement, or enforce a rule relating to the hours of service of drivers for motor carriers; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. SCHUMER:

S. 2717. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to gradually increase the estate tax deduction for family-owned business interests; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SMITH:

S. 2718. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide incentives to introduce new technologies to reduce energy consumption in buildings; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself, Mr. HATCH, and Mr. INOUYE):

S. 2718. A bill to provide for business development and trade promotion for Native Americans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire:

S. 2719. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that amounts paid in connection with disaster assistance to individuals that are incurred for the purpose of repaying loans that are made under such assistance shall be excluded from gross income; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SCHUMER:

S. 2720. An original bill making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Appropriations; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. THOMAS (for himself, Mr. SHEELBY, Mr. REID, Mr. BREAUX, and Mr. CONRAD):

S. 2721. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for events designed to promote the importance of home ownership; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. AKAKA (for himself and Mr. MURKOWSKI):

S. 2722. A bill to authorize the award of the Medal of Honor to Edward W. Freeman, James K. Okubo, and Andrew J. Smith; considered and passed.

By Mr. INHOFE:

S. 2723. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to provide for programs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. JEFFORDS:

S. 2724. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out an assessment of State and local governments' compliance with requirements under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LAUTENBERG, and Mr. JEFFORDS):

S. 2725. A bill to provide for a system of sanctuaries for chimpanzees that have been designated as being no longer needed in research conducted or supported by the Public Health Service or the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. LINCOLN (for herself, Mr. HATCH, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. JEFFORDS, and Mr. BREAUX):

S. 2725. A bill to provide for a system of sanctuaries for chimpanzees that have been designated as being no longer needed in research conducted or supported by the Public Health Service or the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LAUTENBERG, and Mr. JEFFORDS):

S. 2726. A bill to provide for a system of sanctuaries for chimpanzees that have been designated as being no longer needed in research conducted or supported by the Public Health Service or the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. OKUBO, and Andrew J. Smith; considered and passed.

By Mr. INHOFE:

S. 2727. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to provide for programs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. JEFFORDS:

S. 2728. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out an assessment of State and local governments' compliance with requirements under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LAUTENBERG, and Mr. JEFFORDS):

S. 2726. A bill to provide for a system of sanctuaries for chimpanzees that have been designated as being no longer needed in research conducted or supported by the Public Health Service or the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. OKUBO, and Andrew J. Smith; considered and passed.

By Mr. INHOFE:

S. 2727. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to provide for programs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. JEFFORDS:

S. 2728. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out an assessment of State and local governments' compliance with requirements under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LAUTENBERG, and Mr. JEFFORDS):

S. 2726. A bill to provide for a system of sanctuaries for chimpanzees that have been designated as being no longer needed in research conducted or supported by the Public Health Service or the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.
threshold for homeowners to qualify for an MRB loan has stayed the same. The HOME Act reduces the administrative burden on the Internal Revenue Service and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. It will allow state and local housing finance agencies to use a multiple of income limits, which are readily available and updated annually. Relying on already established MRB income requirements is a natural fit because families generally purchase homes within their income range.

The Mortgage Revenue Bond program is a state administered program that works. The HOME Act will continue to expand the MRB’s track record and success.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of this legislation be printed in full in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2714

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

SECTION 1. INCREASE IN PURCHASE PRICE LIMITATION FOR MORTGAGE SUBSIDY BONDS BASED ON MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME.

(a) In General.—Paragraph (1) of section 148(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to purchase price requirement) is amended to read as follows:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—An issue meets the requirements of this subsection only if the acquisition cost of each residence the owner-financing of which is provided under the issue does not exceed the greater of—

“(A) 90 percent of the average area purchase price applicable to the residence, or

“(B) 3.5 times the applicable median family income (as defined in subsection (f)(4)).”.

(b) Effective Date.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to obligations issued after the date of the enactment of this Act.

By Mr. TORRICELLI:

S. 2715. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to ballistic identification of handguns; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ECONOMICS ACT OF 2000

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the “Ballistics Fingerprints Act of 2000” which will help reduce gun violence in our communities. Despite recent progress in reducing gun violence, the number of people killed or injured each year in this country remains too high. Each year more than 32,000 Americans are killed by gunfire. This means that each day, almost 90 Americans are killed or injured by gunfire. These grim statistics require all of us to do more to further reduce gun violence.

History has shown that coordinated law enforcement strategies involving the federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies are the most effective tools in reducing gun violence. This includes targeting the illegal shipment of firearms and implementing strategies to keep guns out of the hands of criminals. It also includes using advanced technologies, such as computer ballistics imaging, to assist law enforcement in investigating and identifying violent criminals.

Like fingerprints, the barrel of a firearm leaves distinguishing marks on a bullet and cartridge case and no two firearms leave the same marks. Computer ballistics imaging technology allows these distinguishing marks or characteristics to be maintained in a database and be rapidly compared with evidence from a crime scene for possible matches. The ATF and FBI have been using this technology since 1993 to help state and local crime laboratories across the country track gun-related crimes and recently these agencies entered into an agreement to create one unified system. In 1999 alone, a total of 2,026 matches were made with this unified system which represents the linkage of at least 4,052 firearm related crimes.

The “Ballistic Fingerprints Act” would take this innovative approach to crime fighting one step further by creating a national registry of ballistic fingerprints. Under this legislation, every gun manufacturer will be required to obtain the ballistic fingerprints or identifying characteristics for every gun manufactured prior to distribution so that guns used in the commission of a crime can be easily traced and identified. The bill also requires the Department of Treasury to inspect this information and create a national registry of ballistic fingerprints. With the help of this information, police will be better able to locate and identify the guns used in criminal activity and to prosecute the criminals who use these guns.

The saturation of guns in American communities and the frequency of gun related violence calls upon all of us to do more to combat gun related violence. Common sense tells us that one way to further reduce gun violence is to identify the guns used in committing these crimes so that the criminals who use these can be brought to justice. Regardless of where one stands on gun control, we all should be able to unite behind this simple but highly effective crime fighting tool. I look forward to working with my colleagues to see this legislation enacted into law.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full text of the legislation appear in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2716

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE. This Act may be cited as the “Ballistic Fingerprints Act of 2000”.

SEC. 3. HANDGUN BALLISTIC IDENTIFICATION.

(a) In General.—Section 923 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(m) Handgun Ballistic Identification.—

“(1) Definitions.—In this subsection—

“(A) the term ‘projectile’ means the part of handgun ammunition that is, by means of an explosion, expelled through the barrel of a handgun; and

“(B) the term ‘shell casing’ means the part of handgun ammunition that contains the primer and propellant powder to discharge the projectile.

“(2) INCLUSION OF HANDGUN IDENTIFIERS IN MANUFACTURER SHIPMENTS.—A licensed manufacturer shall include a separate sealed container inside the container in which a handgun is shipped or transported to a licensed dealer—

“(A) a projectile discharged from that handgun;

“(B) a shell casing of a projectile discharged from that handgun; and

“(C) any information that identifies the handgun, projectile, or shell casing, as may be required by the Secretary by regulation.

“(3) REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO DEALERS.—A licensed dealer shall—

“(A) on receipt of a handgun from a licensed manufacturer, notify the Secretary regarding whether the manufacturer complied with the requirements of paragraph (2); and

“(B) upon the sale, lease, or transfer of a handgun shipped or transported in accordance with paragraph (2), notify the Secretary the sealed container included in the container with the handgun pursuant to that paragraph.

“(4) DUTIES OF SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall establish and maintain a computer database of all information identifying each projectile, shell casing, and other information included in a sealed container transferred to the Secretary under paragraph (3).”.

(b) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall promulgate final regulations to carry out the amendment made by subsection (a).

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date on which the Secretary of the Treasury promulgates final regulations under subsection (b).

By Mr. CAMPBELL:

S. 2716. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Transportation and the Administrator of the Federal Motor Carrier Administration from taking action to promulgate, implement, or enforce a rule relating to the hours of service of drivers for motor carriers; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

MOTOR CARRIER FAIRNESS ACT OF 2000

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I am introducing the Motor Carrier Fairness Act of 2000. This legislation would prohibit the Secretary of Transportation and Administrator of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration from taking action to finalize, implement, or enforce a rule relating to the hours of service of drivers for motor carriers.

Trucking is the backbone of the U.S. economy. The industry transports approximately 80 percent of the nation’s freight, and well over 70 percent of the goods that enter the United States depend solely on trucking to deliver their goods. The hours of service are arguably the single most important rule
governing how trucking companies and truck drivers operate. However, the Department’s proposed rules fail to consider the impact of the proposal on the nation’s economy as well as the drivers.

The fundamental change in hours is a shift from an 18 hour, to a 24-hour clock. Under DOT’s proposed rules, a driver’s basic workday would be 12 hours on, 12 hours off with mandatory two consecutive days off. I was amazed to find out how by imposing these changes and increasing the number of off-duty hours DOT creates the need for a 50 percent increase in the number of refrigerated and dry van trucks. This in turn translates into an additional 180,000 drivers and trucks on already crowded roads, just to keep the current economy moving. I know, from speaking to freight carriers in my home state of Colorado, that the job market is already short approximately 80,000 drivers, and these trucking companies are encountering substantial problems finding the necessary number of drivers for their operations.

There are many reasons why this bill is necessary. For example DOT’s proposals would:

Reduce driver’s salaries since they are paid per mile. By reducing the overall working time from 15 to 12 hours, salaries will also decrease. A 12-hour day will not allow drivers to take advantage of income opportunities that fluctuating freight volumes provide. Furthermore, as an article in the Denver Post reported today, the mandatory weekend time off could result in thousands of dollars of lost income per year for drivers.

Overcrowded rest stops. There are an estimated 187,000 parking stalls in truck stops around the country and the 2.5 to 3 million Class 8 trucks, and the result is overcrowded rest stops. Most drivers will be forced to use public rest stops or even highway ramps to comply with the proposed rules. In fact the DOT held a field hearing yesterday at the Jefferson County Fairgrounds in Colorado. Truckers there specifically warned of the re-emergence of thieves, scam artists, and prostitutes who linger around truck stops, preying on resting truckers. These rules would inevitably crowd the highways with more trucks. Since waiting time at loading docks is considered “on-duty” hours, refrigerated carriers will need 70 percent more trucks in order to meet delivery times and dry-freight haulers another 50 percent. This means that 600,000 to 700,000 more trucks will be needed in order to keep with the current delivery pace. In another example from the aforementioned article, a mozzarella cheese maker in Denver will have to add 23 new truck tractors in order to compensate for the down time of drivers forced to idle because of these new rules. I would like to add that this proposal claims to reduce the number of highway fatalities, but as we can see the need to add more trucks to our roads will only increase the possibility of highway accidents occurring. The number of truck related accidents has actually decreased 34 percent in the last 10 years, so we should not allow the DOT to reverse this trend through its proposed rule.

Another area of concern regards the issue of the “electronic onboard recorders” that will track the drivers hours. The cost of equipping Type I and II long haul trucks with these devices is most certainly going to be passed on for the consumer. These devices, at approximately $1,000 apiece, could put some smaller hauling companies out of business.

Mr. President, I have been and still am a trucker. In fact, I just renewed my commercial drivers license last year. I understand first hand the concerns that most workers in this industry have with the proposed regulations. The trucking industry provides millions of Americans with on-time delivery, and is dependent on this. I believe that these proposed rules have not taken the impact of this aspect into consideration.

The cost of DOT’s plan is not limited to the trucking industry as a whole, but will have an impact on our nation’s supply chain which consequentially will have a ripple effect on the rest of our economy, not to mention American jobs. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to join in support of this legislation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2716

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Motor Carrier Fairness Act of 2000”.

SEC. 2. PROHIBITION OF ACTION TO FINALIZE, IMPLEMENT, OR ENFORCE RULE ON HOURS OF SERVICE OF DRIVERS.

Neither the Secretary of Transportation nor the Administrator of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration may take any action to finalize, implement, or enforce the proposed rule entitled “Hours of Service of Drivers” published by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration in the Federal Register on May 2, 2001 (66 Fed. Reg. 25539), and issued under authority delegated to the Administrator under section 113 of title 49, United States Code.

By Mr. THOMAS:

S. 2721. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore the deduction for lobbying expenses in connection with States’ legislation; to the Committee on Finance.

GRASSROOTS ADVOCACY TAX

• Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, today I introduce legislation, along with my colleagues Senators SHELBY, BREAUX, CONRAD and REID to make it easier for citizens to participate in the decision-making process in their state capitols. Current tax law denies main street businesses the ability to deduct legitimate expenses incurred while advocating their positions at the state level of government. This legislation will remove both the financial and administrative penalties imposed by this "grassroots advocacy tax." As part of the Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, Congress approved a proposal recommended by President Clinton to deny the deductibility of expenses incurred to lobby on legislative issues. As passed, this bill created an "advocacy tax" by denying a business tax deduction for expenses incurred to address legislation at both the state and federal levels. Expenses incurred regarding the legislative actions of local governments, however, are exempt from this tax.

When the deductibility for lobbying expenses was partially repealed in 1993, the debate centered on activities at the federal level. The fact that lobbying at the federal level is prohibited indicates that the original authors of this proposal did not intend to cover all lobbying activities. Although lobbying at the state level was not part of the debate, it was included in the final version of the bill that was approved by Congress. This grassroots advocacy tax is an unwarranted intrusion of the federal government on the activity of state governments. We should not make it harder for Americans to participate in the decision-making process in their state capitols.

At the state level, there is more active outside participation in the legislative process. This is partly because state legislatures have smaller staffs and meet less frequently than the U.S. Congress. In most states, the job of state legislator is part-time. In addition, many governors appoint “Blue Ribbon Commissions” and other advisory groups to recommend legislative solutions and penalties associated with this tax discourage and penalize participation in the legislative process by businesses in all fifty states. This is especially true for the many state trade associations, most of whom are small operations not equipped to comply with the pages and pages of confusing federal regulations implementing this law. Compliance is both time consuming and costly. It results from the legitimate and necessary work and services they perform for their members, who are primarily small businesses that depend on these associations to look after their interests.

This bill is very simple. It restores the deductibility of business expenses incurred for activities to deal with legislation at the state level, and gives them the same treatment that exists for federal level issues. The result will be more vigorous advocacy at the local level. This change will help ensure that the voices of citizen advocates and main street businesses will
be heard in their state capitals. It is good legislation and it should be enacted into law.

By Mr. JEFFORDS:
S. 2724. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Army to carry out an assessment of State, municipal, and private dams in the State of Vermont and to make appropriate modifications to the dams; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

VERMONT DAM LEGISLATION
- Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I rise today to speak of a pressing problem that affects not only the streams and rivers of Vermont, but the land and people who live and work along their winding routes. Vermont is home to over 2,000 dams of all sizes that clog Vermont's 5,000 river miles. Many of these dams were built in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, when industries were located along rivers to utilize running machinery, dispose of waste, and transport raw materials and goods. Currently, most of these dams no longer serve any commercial purpose and sit in disrepair, posing a significant safety threat and fundamentally altering the surrounding environment.

There are 150 dams in Vermont listed as either "high" or "significant" hazard, meaning that the failure of one of these dams presents a real threat to human life, property, and the environment. A Vermont newspaper highlighted the extreme danger if one of these dams were to fail by describing the 80 feet high wall water that would crash down the valley if the Waterbury dam were to fail. Such a structural failure would mean that 22 square miles would be flooded, and a 15 foot high wall of water would hit the city of Burlington.

A disaster of this scope would be caused by the breakage of only a few dams across the state, but serious and extensive damage could also be caused by many smaller, similarly weak dams. Not only could damage occur due to failure, but many of the dams pose a significant threat to people using rivers for recreational purposes. Some dams contain broken concrete, protruding metal, rotted timber cribbing and other hazards that threaten fishermen, boaters and swimmers with a serious threat of injury or death.

Not only are people and property at risk, but significant harm is being inflicted on the environment. Dams alter the basic characteristics of the rivers in which they are constructed and directly affect the features that comprise a riverine habitat. Non-functioning dams unnecessarily block wildlife, including fish that are attempting to migrate to spawn.

The Vermont Dam Remediation and Restoration Program allows the Army Corps of Engineers to enter into partnership with State, municipal, and private dam owners to assess and modify dams. The expertise and resources of the Corps would provide the much needed assistance to dam owners who would otherwise be unable to properly assess and modify dangerous, structurally unsound, or environmentally harmful dams. I urge my colleagues to join me in addressing this critical problem and quickly pass this much needed authorizing legislation.

By Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire
- Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, today I rise along with Senators DURBIN, KERRY, LAUTENBERG, and Mr. JEFFORDS.

S. 2725. A bill to provide for a system of sanctuaries for chimpanzees that have been designated as being no longer needed in research or supported by the Public Health Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

CHIMPANZEE HEALTH IMPROVEMENT, MAINTENANCE AND PROTECTION ACT
- Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, today I rise along with Senators DURBIN, KERRY, LAUTENBERG, and JEFFORDS to introduce the Chimpanzee Health Improvement, Maintenance and Protection (C.H.I.M.P.) Act. This legislation will create a nonprofit sanctuary system for housing chimpanzees that federal researchers have decided are no longer needed for their research. Our bill, establishes a public/private matching fund which will provide for the permanent retirement of these animals. This is a wonderful opportunity for the Senate to support the sanctuary concept which is backed by many distinguished scientists, including Dr. Jane Goodall and humane people across the country. Mr. President, in the wild, the chimpanzee is an endangered species. We are fortunate that we have an opportunity now to provide decent, humane care for a species which is, sadly, on the decline in its natural habitat.

At this point in time we have a tremendous surplus of research chimpanzees in the United States. It began in the 1980s, when the so-called AIDS epidemic first appeared. Researchers in Federal agencies created breeding colonies of chimpanzees in five regional chimp centers. The hope was that chimpanzees, because of their genetic similarity to humans, would be a good model for various AIDS vaccine experiments. Scientists discovered, however, that although the chimpanzees proved to be carriers of the virus, that once it was injected into them, the chimps do not develop AIDS.

For this reason, many researchers are, in their own words, getting out of the chimp business. The chimpanzee does not serve as a model for how the disease progresses in humans and the researchers want to divest themselves of these intelligent animals. The problem is that there is really no place for the chimpanzees to go. Many of the chimps will live to be 50 years old! It is estimated that several hundred of the approximately 1,500 chimpanzees currently in labs are ready to be sent to sanctuaries, but that we lack the sanctuary space to house them.

In a sanctuary the chimps can be put in small groups rather than living in isolation as many do in labs. Small social groups enable the chimps to recover from research more quickly both physically and mentally, and it is far more cost-effective than housing them in the present laboratory system. We should remember that taxpayers are currently footing the bill for what is basically the "warehousing" of these animals in expensive and inhumane labs.

I have based many of the features of the C.H.I.M.P. bill on a report entitled "Chimpanzees in Research: Strategies for Their Ethical Care, Management, and Use," that was published in 1997 by the National Research Council. In this study of research chimps, the well-respected National Academy of Sciences (NAS) reported that there may be approximately 500 chimpanzees that are no longer needed in research. The NAS recommended that NIH initiate a breeding moratorium for at least 5 years, that surplus chimps be placed in sanctuaries rather than be euthanized, and that animal protection organizations, along with scientists, have input into the standards of care and the operation of the sanctuaries.


I want to again point out that our bill does not interfere with any ongoing medical experiments involving chimps. The bill allows for the retirement of chimps only after the researchers themselves have decided that a chimp is no longer useful in research. This is the humane, ethical, and fiscally responsible way to handle the question of what to do with a surplus of intelligent animals who have contributed to the knowledge of science and the health and well-being of humanity. This really should be a nonpartisan issue and I am proud to ask for the support of all my Senate colleagues.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS
S. 312

At the request of Mr. McCAIN, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. EDWARDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 312, a bill to require certain entities that operate homeless shelters to identify and provide certain counseling to homeless veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 345

At the request of Mr. ALLARD, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 345, a bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to permit state-permitted interstate movement of live birds, for the purpose of fighting, to States in which animal fighting is lawful.
At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUYE), the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MUKULSKI), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. KERREY) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. SARABANES) were added as cosponsors of S. 779, a bill to provide that no Federal income tax shall be imposed on amounts received by Holocaust victims or their heirs.

At the request of Mr. CONRAD, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. FITZGERALD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 879, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a shorter recovery period for the depreciation of certain lease hold improvements.

At the request of Mr. ROBERTS, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mr. GORTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1155, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for uniform food safety warning notification requirements, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. STEVENS, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. EDWARDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1159, a bill to provide grants and contracts to local educational agencies to initiate, expand, and improve physical education programs for all kindergarten through 12th grade students.

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1191, a bill to provide on telephone and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for facilitating the importation into the United States of certain drugs that have been approved by the Food and Drug Administration, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1250, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to ensure a continuum of health care for veterans, to require pilot programs relating to long-term health care for veterans, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CONRAD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1333, a bill to expand homeownership in the United States.

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLARD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1438, a bill to establish the National Law Enforcement Museum on Federal land in the District of Columbia.

At the request of Mr. MACK, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SANTORUM) and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. GRAMS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1459, a bill to amend title XVII of the Social Security Act to protect the right of a medicare beneficiary enrolled in a Medicare+Choice plan to receive services at a skilled nursing facility selected by that individual.

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1795, a bill to require that before issuing an order, the President shall cite the authority for the order, conduct a cost benefit analysis, provide for public comment, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SANTORUM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1874, a bill to improve academic and social outcomes for youth and reduce both juvenile crime and the risk that youth will become involved in delinquent or destructive activities conducted by law enforcement personnel during non-school hours.

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1900, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit to holders of qualified bonds issued by Amtrak, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1909, a bill to provide for the preparation of a Governmental report detailing injustices suffered by Italian Americans during World War II, and a formal acknowledgement of such injustices by the President.

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. EDWARDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2003, a bill to restore health care coverage to retired members of the uniformed services.

At the request of Mr. McCAIN, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. EDWARDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2013, a bill to restore health care equity for medicare-eligible uniformed services retirees, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. HUTCHISON, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2018, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to revise the update factor used in making payments to FFS hospitals under the medicare program.

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2181, a bill to amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act to provide full funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and to provide dedicated funding for other conservation programs, including coastal stewardship, wildlife habitat protection, State and local park and open space preservation, historic preservation, forestry conservation programs, and youth conservation corps; and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2274, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide families and disabled children with the opportunity to purchase coverage under the medicaid program for such children.

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2277, a bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and the Federal Home Loan Bank Act to provide for the payment of Financing Corporation interest obligations from balances in the deposit insurance funds in excess of an established ratio and, after such obligations are satisfied, to provide for rebates to insured depository institutions of such excess reserves.

At the request of Mr. EDWARDS, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ROBB) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2293, supra.

At the request of Mr. ROTH, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2330, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise tax on telephones and other communications services.

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2407, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act with respect to the record of admission for permanent residence in the case of certain aliens.

At the request of Mr. JEFFORDS, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN) and the Senator from Washington (Mr. GORTON) were added as cosponsors of S. 2520, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and cosmetic Act to allow for the importation of certain covered products, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA), the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN), the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BREAUx) were added as cosponsors of S. 2688, a bill to amend titles IV and XX of the Social Security Act to restore funding for the Social Services Block Grant, to restore
the ability of the States to transfer up to 10 percent of TANF funds to carry out activities under such block grant, and to require an annual report on such activities by the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

S. 2597
At the request of Mr. Gorton, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Wyden) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2597, a bill to clarify that environmental protection, safety, and health provisions continue to apply to the functions of the National Nuclear Security Administration to the same extent as those provisions applied to those functions before transfer to the Administration.

S. 2608
At the request of Mr. Grassley, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. Conrad) and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Robb) were added as cosponsors of S. 2608, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the treatment of certain expenses of rural letter carriers.

S. 2609
At the request of Mr. Campbell, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2609, a bill to amend the Native American Languages Act to provide for the support of Native American Language Survival Schools, and for other purposes.

S. 2668
At the request of Mr. Reed, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2668, a joint resolution commemorating the 225th Birthday of the United States Army.

S. Res. 319
At the request of Mr. Brownback, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Lott) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 319, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the Senate should participate in and support activities to provide decent homes for the people of the United States, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3177
At the request of Ms. Collins, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. Snowe) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3177 proposed to H.R. 4576, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3377
At the request of Ms. Collins, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. Harkin) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3377 proposed to H.R. 4576, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3282
At the request of Mr. Reid, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. Bennett) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3282 proposed to H.R. 4576, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3292
At the request of Mr. Reid, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. Bennett) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3292 proposed to H.R. 4576, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3311
At the request of Mrs. Boxer, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. Harkin) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3311 proposed to H.R. 4576, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3324
At the request of Ms. Snowe, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. Collins) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3324 proposed to H.R. 4576, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3325
At the request of Ms. Snowe, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. Collins) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3325 proposed to H.R. 4576, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3346
At the request of Ms. Snowe, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. Collins) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3346 proposed to H.R. 4576, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3352
At the request of Mr. Biden, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3352 proposed to H.R. 4576, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3372
At the request of Mr. Stevens, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. Burns) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3372 proposed to H.R. 4576, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 322—ENCOURAGING AND PROMOTING FULLER INVOLVEMENT OF FATHERS IN THEIR CHILDREN’S LIVES AND DESIGNATING JUNE 18, 2000, AS “RESPONSIBLE FATHER’S DAY”

Mr. BAYH (for himself, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Abraham, Mr. Akaka, Mr. Ashcroft, Mr. Bingaman, Mr. Bond, Mr. Breaux, Mr. Brownback, Mr. L. Chafee, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Graham, Mr. Gramm, Mr. Gregg, Mr. Inhofe, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Kerrey, Ms. Landrieu, Mr. Lieberman, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Smith of New Hampshire, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Thurmond, and Mr. Voinovich) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. Res. 322
Whereas 40 percent of children who live in households without a father have not visited their father in at least 1 year and 50 percent of such children have never visited their father’s home;
Whereas approximately 80 percent of all children born in the United States spend at least ½ of their childhood in a family without a father figure;
Whereas nearly 20 percent of children in grades 6 through 12 report that they do not have adults in their lives that model positive behaviors;”;
Whereas many of the United States leading experts on family and child development agree that it is in the best interest of both children and the United States to encourage more two-parent, father-involved families to form and endure; Whereas it is important to promote responsible fatherhood and encourage loving and healthy relationships between parents and their children in order to increase the chance that children will have two caring parents to help them grow up healthy and secure and not to—
(1) denigrate the standing or parenting efforts of single mothers, whose efforts are herculean;

S.5032 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE June 13, 2000
Whereas Congress has begun to take notice of the ALGL/STRIKER to special operations and to facilitate early fielding of the advanced technology vehicle.

Whereas the number of children living with only one parent increased from just over 5,000,000 in 1960, to 17,000,000 in 1999, and between 1981 and 1991 the percentage of children living with only 1 parent increased from 19 percent to 25 percent.

Whereas millions of single mothers in the United States are heroically struggling to raise their children in safe, loving environments;

Whereas responsible fatherhood should always recognize and promote values of non-violence;

Whereas child support is an important means by which a parent can take financial responsibility for a child and emotional support is an important means by which a parent can take social responsibility for a child;

Whereas children learn by example, community programs that help mold young men and boys can take social responsibility for a child;

Whereas the Federal Government spends billions of dollars to address these social ills and very little to address the causes of such social ills;

Whereas violent criminals are overwhelmingly males who grew up without fathers;

Whereas the number of children living with their father increased from just over 5,000,000 in 1960, to 17,000,000 in 1999, and between 1981 and 1991 the percentage of children living with only 1 parent increased from 19 percent to 25 percent.

Whereas between 20 percent and 30 percent of families in poverty are headed by women who have suffered domestic violence during the past year and between 40 percent and 60 percent of women with children who receive welfare were abused at some time in their life;

Whereas millions of single mothers in the United States are heroically struggling to raise their children in safe, loving environments;

Whereas responsible fatherhood should always recognize and promote values of non-violence;

WHEREAS violent criminals are overwhelmingly males who grew up without fathers;

WHEREAS the number of children living with only mother increased from just over 5,000,000 in 1960, to 17,000,000 in 1999, and between 1981 and 1991 the percentage of children living with only 1 parent increased from 19 percent to 25 percent.

WHEREAS between 20 percent and 30 percent of families in poverty are headed by women who have suffered domestic violence during the past year and between 40 percent and 60 percent of women with children who receive welfare were abused at some time in their life;

WHEREAS millions of single mothers in the United States are heroically struggling to raise their children in safe, loving environments;

WHEREAS responsible fatherhood should always recognize and promote values of non-violence;

WHEREAS social responsibility for children can take many forms and promote a variety of values.

WHEREAS the development of their children, and to express their love and support for their children; and

WHEREAS the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe "National Responsible Father's Day" with appropriate ceremonies and activities.
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR AGRICULTURE BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES AND RENTAL PAYMENTS (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For payment of space rental and related costs pursuant to Public Law 92–312, including amounts for grants and contracts pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Agricultural Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225), of which not to exceed $10,000 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109; and not to exceed $2,000,000 may be used for farmers’ bulletins.

OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS

For necessary expenses for the purpose of establishing or operating facilities, buildings, $122,747,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That in the event an agency within the Department should require modification of space needs, the Secretary of Agriculture may transfer a share of that agency’s appropriation made available by this Act to this appropriation, or may transfer a share of this appropriation to another appropriation, but such transfers shall not exceed 5 percent of the funds made available for space rental and related costs to or from this account.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For salaries and expenses of the Office of the Inspector General, including employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225), and not to exceed $115,000 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109: Provided further, That appropriations hereunder shall be available for the operation and maintenance of all facilities and the purchase of not to exceed $150,000 shall be available for employment pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3109; and including not to exceed $125,000 for hazardous materials management.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Department of Agriculture, to comply with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. 9601, et seq., and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. 6901, et seq., $15,700,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That appropriations and funds available herein to the Department for Hazardous Materials Management may be transferred to any agency of the Department for its use in meeting all requirements pursuant to the above Acts on Federal and non-Federal lands.

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Research, Education, and Economics to administer the laws enacted by the Congress for the Economic Research Service, the National Agricultural Statistics Service, the Agricultural Research Service, and the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, $556,000.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICE

For necessary expenses of the National Agricultural Statistics Service in conducting statistical reporting and service work, including crop and livestock estimates, statistical coordination and improvements, marketing service, and distribution (not otherwise provided for); home economics or nutrition and consumer use including the acquisition, preservation, and dissemination of information; and for acquisition of lands by donation, exchange, or purchase at a nominal cost of not to exceed $1,200,000, and land exchanges where the lands exchanged shall be of equal value or shall be equalized by a payment of money to the grantor which shall not exceed 20 percent of the fair market value of the land or interests transferred out of Federal ownership, $871,593,000: Provided, That appropriations hereunder shall be available for the operation and maintenance of all facilities and the purchase of not to exceed $150,000 shall be available for employment pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3109: Provided further, That appropriations hereunder shall be available for the operation and maintenance of all facilities and the purchase of not to exceed $150,000 shall be available for employment pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3109.

For necessary expenses to enable the Agricultural Research Service to perform agricultural research and demonstration relating to nutrition, utilization, and distribution (not otherwise provided for); home economics or nutrition and consumer use including the acquisition, preservation, and dissemination of information; and for acquisition of lands by donation, exchange, or purchase at a nominal cost of not to exceed $1,200,000, and land exchanges where the lands exchanged shall be of equal value or shall be equalized by a payment of money to the grantor which shall not exceed 20 percent of the fair market value of the land or interests transferred out of Federal ownership, $95,836,000: Provided, That appropriations hereunder shall be available for the operation and maintenance of all facilities and the purchase of not to exceed $150,000 shall be available for employment pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3109.
may be received from any State, other political subdivision, organization, or individual for the purpose of establishing any research facility of the Agricultural Research Service, as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 3152(b)(6), to remain available until expended; $62,207,000 for special grants for agricultural research, for facilities, and for other expenses, including $180,545,000 to carry into effect the provisions of the Hatch Act (7 U.S.C. 3318), to remain available until expended; $5,109,000 for the support of animal health and disease programs (7 U.S.C. 3318); $750,000 for supplemental and alternative funding (7 U.S.C. 3318); $681,000 for research grants (7 U.S.C. 3318), to remain available until expended; $1,000,000 for the 1997 rural development centers (7 U.S.C. 301 note), to remain available until expended; $3,000,000 for higher education graduate fellowship grants (7 U.S.C. 3152(b)(6)), to remain available until expended (7 U.S.C. 2258b); $1,350,000 for higher education fellowship grants (7 U.S.C. 3152(b)(1)); $1,000,000 for a higher education multicultural scholars program (7 U.S.C. 3152(b)(4)); $3,000,000 for research grants (7 U.S.C. 3318), to remain available until expended (7 U.S.C. 2258b); $3,500,000 for an education grants program for Hispanic-serving Institutions (7 U.S.C. 3241); $3,000,000 for a program of noncompetitive grants, to be awarded on an equal basis, to Alaska Native-serving and Native Hawaiian-serving Institutions to carry out higher education programs (7 U.S.C. 3242); $1,000,000 for a secondary agriculture education program and 2-year post-secondary education (7 U.S.C. 3152(b)); $4,000,000 for aquaculture grants (7 U.S.C. 3322); $3,000,000 for other appropriate research and education (7 U.S.C. 5811); $9,500,000 for a program of capacity building grants (7 U.S.C. 3152(b)(4)) to colleges eligible to receive the Act of August 30, 1980 (7 U.S.C. 321-328 and 32B), including Tuskegee University, to remain available until expended (7 U.S.C. 2258b); $1,552,000 for payments to the 93 Institutions pursuant to section 534(a)(1) of Public Law 103-382; and $18,402,000 for necessary expenses of Research and Education Activities, of which not to exceed $500,000 shall be available for travel for training or for attending conferences, and the expenses of the employees of the agency, and such fees shall be credited to the fund, and such fees shall be exempt from the regulations of the Department of Agriculture. Of the total amount available under this heading in fiscal year 2001, $87,000,000 shall be derived from user fees deposited in the Agri-cultural Food and Drug Administration Antimicrobial and Pesticide Inspection User Fee Account.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES
For plans, construction, repair, preventive maintenance, environmental support, improvement, and extension, including the purchase of fixed equipment or facilities, as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 2250, and acquisition of...
For necessary expenses to carry on services related to consumer protection, agricultural distribution, export promotion, and regulatory programs, as authorized by law, and for administration and coordination of payments to States, including field operating expenses, except for: (1) transfers to the Federal Farm Service Agency, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Rural Electric Administration, the Rural Housing Service, the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, the Forest Service, and the Office of the Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services, $599,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Not to exceed $12,668,000 (from fees collected) shall be obligated during the current fiscal year for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225), and not to exceed $90,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109, $49,606,000 for the Construction Account for the design and development of wholesale and farmer market facilities for the major metropolitan areas of the country: Provided, That this appropriation shall be available pursuant to law (7 U.S.C. 2250) for the alteration and repair of buildings and improvements, but the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed 10 percent of the current replacement value of the building: Provided further, That $363,000 may be transferred to the Rural Refunds, Inspection and Grading of Farm Products fund account for the cost of the National Organic Production Program and that such funds shall not be made available for expenditure.

Fees may be collected for the cost of standardization activities, as established by regulation pursuant to law (31 U.S.C. 9701).

For necessary salaries and expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Food Safety to administer the laws enacted by the Congress for the Food Safety and Inspection Service, $460,000.

For necessary expenses for carrying out services authorized by the Federal Meat Inspection Act, the Poultry Products Inspection Act, and the Egg Products Inspection Act, $678,011,000, of which no less than $758,544,000 shall be available for Federal food inspection; and in addition, $1,000,000 may be credited to a fund collected for the cost of laboratory accreditation as authorized by section 1017 of Public Law 102–237: Provided, That this appropriation shall be available for field employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225), and not to exceed $75,000 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109; Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available for field inspection pursuant to law (7 U.S.C. 2250) for the alteration and repair of buildings and improvements, but the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed 10 percent of the current replacement value of the building.

Funds available under section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612c), shall be used only for commodity program expenses, as authorized by the Act, and other operating expenses, except for: (1) transfers to the Department of Commerce as authorized by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of August 8, 1933; (2) transfers otherwise provided in this Act; and (3) not more than $13,438,000 for formulation and administration of marketing agreements and orders pursuant to the Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1937 and the Agricultural Act of 1961.

For necessary salaries and expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services to administer the laws enacted by Congress for the Farm Service Agency, the Foreign Agricultural Service, the Risk Management Agency, and the Commodity Credit Corporation, $389,000.

For necessary expenses for carrying out the administration and implementation of programs authorized by the Farm Service Agency, $828,385,000: Provided, That the Secretary is authorized to use the services, facilities, and authorities (but not the funds) of the Commodity Credit Corporation to make program payments for all programs administered by the Agency: Provided further, That other funds made available to the Agency under section 327 of the Agricultural Act of 1946, including field employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225), and not to exceed $25,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109, $27,260,000, for the current fiscal year: Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available pursuant to law (7 U.S.C. 2250) for the alteration and repair of buildings and improvements, but the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed 10 percent of the current replacement value of the building.

STATE MEDIATION GRANTS

For grants pursuant to section 502(b) of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1987 (7 U.S.C. 5101–5106), $3,000,000.

Dairy Indemnity Program (Including Transfers of Funds)

For necessary expenses involved in making indemnity payments to dairy farmers for milk or cows producing such milk and manufactured dairy products have been directed to remove their milk or dairy products from commercial markets because of: (1) the presence of products of nuclear radiation or fallout if such contamination is not due to the fault of the farmer; or (2) residuals or toxic substances not included under the first sentence of the Act of August 13, 1968 (7 U.S.C. 450j), if such chemicals or toxic substances were not used in a manner contrary to applicable regulations or labeling instructions provided at the time of use and the contamination is not due to the fault of the farmer, $500,000, to remain available until expended (7 U.S.C. 2209b): Provided, That none of the funds contained in this Act shall be used to make indemnity payments to any farmer whose milk was removed from commercial markets as a result of the farmer's willful failure to follow procedures prescribed by the Federal Government: Provided further, That this appropriation shall be transferred to the Commodity Credit Corporation: Provided further, That the Secretary is authorized to utilize the services, facilities, and authorities of the Commodity Credit Corporation for the purpose of making dairy indemnity disbursements.

Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund Program Account (Including Transfers of Funds)

For gross obligations for the principal amount of direct and guaranteed loans as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 1928–1929, to be available from funds in the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund, as follows: farm ownership loans, $559,373,000, of which $431,373,000 shall be for guaranteed loans; operating loans, $2,397,842,000, of which $1,697,842,000 shall be for subsidized guaranteed loans; and $700,000 shall be for subsidized guaranteed loans; Indian tribe land acquisition loans as authorized by 25 U.S.C. 488, $1,028,000; for emergency loans to meet the needs resulting from natural disasters; and for boll weevil eradication program loans as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 1989, $1,350,000.

For the cost of direct and guaranteed loans, and the cost of modifying loans as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as farm ownership loans, $15,986,000, of which $2,200,000 shall be for guaranteed loans; operating loans, $84,680,000, of which $23,260,000 shall be for subsidized guaranteed loans; and $16,320,000 shall be for subsidized guaranteed loans; Indian tribe land acquisition loans as authorized by 25 U.S.C. 488, $1,028,000; for emergency loans to meet the needs resulting from natural disasters; and for boll weevil eradication program loans as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 1989, $1,350,000.

For the cost of direct and guaranteed loans, and the cost of modifying loans as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as farm ownership loans, $15,986,000, of which $2,200,000 shall be for guaranteed loans; operating loans, $84,680,000, of which $23,260,000 shall be for subsidized guaranteed loans; and $16,320,000 shall be for subsidized guaranteed loans; Indian tribe land acquisition loans as authorized by 25 U.S.C. 488, $1,028,000; for emergency loans to meet the needs resulting from natural disasters; and for boll weevil eradication program loans as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 1989, $1,350,000.

For the cost of direct and guaranteed loans, and the cost of modifying loans as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as farm ownership loans, $15,986,000, of which $2,200,000 shall be for guaranteed loans; operating loans, $84,680,000, of which $23,260,000 shall be for subsidized guaranteed loans; and $16,320,000 shall be for subsidized guaranteed loans; Indian tribe land acquisition loans as authorized by 25 U.S.C. 488, $1,028,000; for emergency loans to meet the needs resulting from natural disasters; and for boll weevil eradication program loans as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 1989, $1,350,000.
For administrative and operating expenses, as authorized by the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 8893), $63,597,000: Provided, That not to exceed $700 shall be expended for official reception and representation expenses, as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 1506(1).

CORPORATIONS

The following corporations and agencies are hereby authorized to make expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make contracts without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act as may be necessary in carrying out the programs and projects set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for such corporation or agency, except as hereinafter provided.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION FUND

For payments as authorized by section 516 of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, such sums as may be necessary, to remain available until expended (7 U.S.C. 2209b).

COMMUNITY CREDIT CORPORATION FUND

For fiscal year 2001, such sums as may be necessary to reimburse the Community Credit Corporation for net realized losses sustained, but not previously reimbursed, pursuant to section 2 of the Act of August 17, 1961 (15 U.S.C. 713a–11).

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

For fiscal year 2001, the Community Credit Corporation shall not expend more than $5,000,000 for site investigation and cleanup expenses, and operations and maintenance expenses to comply with the requirement of section 107(g) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. 9607(g), and section 9011 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. 6961.

TITLE II

CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

Office of the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment

For necessary salaries and expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment to administer the laws enacted by the Congress for the Forest Service and the National Resources Conservation Service, $711,000.

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 590a–f), including preparation of conservation plans and establishment of measures to conserve soil and water (including farm irrigation and land drainage and such special projects as the program of soil and water conservation and soil and water improvement as may be necessary to prevent floods and the siltation of reservoirs and to control agricultural related pollutants); operation of conservation plant material centers; classification and mapping of soil; dissemination of information; acquisition of lands, water, and interests therein for use in the plant materials program; and operations without regard to fiscal year limitations on the appropriation available pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1948 (7 U.S.C. 2250), to be available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109: Provided, That not to exceed $100,000 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109.

WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses to carry out preventive features and measures, as limited to research, engineering operations, methods of cultivation, the growing of vegetation, reclamation of land, reclamation of land and interests therein for use in the plant materials program, and for activities of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act approved August 4, 1954 (16 U.S.C. 1001–1007), $70,705,000: Provided, That this appropriation shall be available for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225), and not to exceed $25,000 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109: Provided further, That the Federally Recognized Native American Tribes, including grants for drinking and waste disposal systems pursuant to Section 306C of such Act; provided further, That the amount appropriated in this account, $24,000,000 shall be for rural community programs described in sections 301(e)(1) of such Act; and of which $63,369,000 shall be for the rural utilities programs described in sections 301(e)(2), 303(e)(2), and 306D of such Act; and of which $61,899,000 shall be for the rural business and Native American tribal intermediary organizations and for the Federally Recognized Native American Tribes, to remain available until expended, as authorized by the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 2009f), $749,284,000, to remain available until expended, of which $33,225,000 shall be for rural community programs described in 381E(d)(1) of such Act; of which $63,369,000 shall be for the rural utilities programs described in 381E(d)(2), 303(e)(2), and 306D of such Act; of which $61,899,000 shall be for the rural business and Native American tribal intermediary organizations and for the Federally Recognized Native American Tribes, to remain available until expended, as authorized by the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 2009f), $749,284,000, to remain available until expended, of which $33,225,000 shall be for rural community programs described in 381E(d)(1) of such Act; of which $63,369,000 shall be for the rural utilities programs described in 381E(d)(2), 303(e)(2), and 306D of such Act; of which $61,899,000 shall be for the rural business and Native American tribal intermediary organizations and for the Federally Recognized Native American Tribes, to remain available until expended, as authorized by the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 2009f), $749,284,000, to remain available until expended, of which $33,225,000 shall be for rural community programs described in 381E(d)(1) of such Act; of which $63,369,000 shall be for the rural utilities programs described in 381E(d)(2), 303(e)(2), and 306D of such Act; of which $61,899,000 shall be for the rural business and Native American tribal intermediary organizations and for the Federally Recognized Native American Tribes, to remain available until expended, as authorized by the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 2009f), $749,284,000, to remain available until expended, of which $33,225,000 shall be for rural community programs described in 381E(d)(1) of such Act; of which $63,369,000 shall be for the rural utilities programs described in 381E(d)(2), 303(e)(2), and 306D of such Act; of which $61,899,000 shall be for the rural business and Native American tribal intermediary organizations and for the Federally Recognized Native American Tribes, to remain available until expended, as authorized by the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 2009f), $749,284,000, to remain available until expended, of which $33,225,000 shall be for rural community programs described in 381E(d)(1) of such Act; of which $63,369,000 shall be for the rural utilities programs described in 381E(d)(2), 303(e)(2), and 306D of such Act; of which $61,899,000 shall be for the rural business and Native American tribal intermediary organizations and for the Federally Recognized Native American Tribes, to remain available until expended, as authorized by the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 2009f), $749,284,000, to remain available until expended, of which $33,225,000 shall be for rural community programs described in 381E(d)(1) of such Act; of which $63,369,000 shall be for the rural utilities programs described in 381E(d)(2), 303(e)(2), and 306D of such Act; of which $61,899,000 shall be for the rural business and Native American tribal intermediary organizations and for the Federally Recognized Native American Tribes, to remain available until expended, as authorized by the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 2009f), $749,284,000, to remain available until expended, of which $33,225,000 shall be for rural community programs described in 381E(d)(1) of such Act; of which $63,369,000 shall be for the rural utilities programs described in 381E(d)(2), 303(e)(2), and 306D of such Act; of which $61,899,000 shall be for the rural business and Native American tribal intermediary organizations and for the Federally Recognized Native American Tribes, to remain available until expended, as authorized by the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 2009f), $749,284,000, to remain available until expended, of which $33,225,000 shall be for rural community programs described in 381E(d)(1) of such Act; of which $63,369,000 shall be for the rural utilities programs described in 381E(d)(2), 303(e)(2), and 306D of such Act; of which $61,899,000 shall be for the rural business and Native American tribal intermediary organizations and for the Federally Recognized Native American Tribes, to remain available until expended, as authorized by the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 2009f), $749,284,000, to remain available until expended, of which $33,225,000 shall be for rural community programs described in 381E(d)(1) of such Act; of which $63,369,000 shall be for the rural utilities programs described in 381E(d)(2), 303(e)(2), and 306D of such Act; of which $61,899,000 shall be for the rural business and Native American tribal intermediary organizations and for the Federally Recognized Native American American tribal intermediary organizations and for the Federally Recognized Native American
be made available for a grant to a qualified national organization to provide technical assistance for rural transportation in order to promote economic development; and $2,000,000 shall be for grants to Mississippi Delta Region counties: Provided further, That of the amount appropriated for rural utility programs, not to exceed $20,000,000 shall be for the disposal of emergency systems that will benefit the Colónias along the United States/Mexico borders, including grants pursuant to section 386C of such Act; not to exceed $20,000,000 shall be for water and waste disposal systems for rural and native villages in Alaska pursuant to section 306D of such Act, with up to one percent available to administer for the purpose of making the funds available to improve interagency coordination; not to exceed $16,215,000 shall be for technical assistance grants for rural waste systems programs described in section 381E(d)(3) of such Act; and not to exceed $9,500,000 shall be for contracting with qualified national organizations for a circuit rider program to provide technical assistance, including technical assistance, compensation for construction and repair, supervisory and technical personnel, and equipment as defined in section 3812(d)(3) of such Act.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of administering Rural Development programs and activities under the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act of 1949, section 201 of the Food Security Act of 1985, the Cooperative Marketing Act of 1926 for activities related to marketing aspects of cooperatives, including economic research findings, and for the Rural Business-Cooperative Service, RURAL HOUSING SERVICE

RURAL HOUSING INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For gross obligations for the principal amount of direct and guaranteed loans as authorized by title V of the Housing Act of 1949, not to exceed: $4,300,000,000 for loans to section 502 borrowers; $150,000,000 for disbursement of the Rural Housing Service salaries and expenses accounts; $19,476,000 for credit sales of acquired property, of which up to $1,250,000 may be for multi-family credit sales; and $5,000,000 for section 523 self-help housing land development loans.

For the principal amount of direct and guaranteed loans, including the cost of modifying loans, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as follows: section 502 loans, $38,256,000; section 504 housing repair loans, $11,481,000; section 538 multi-family housing guaranteed loans, $2,250,000; section 539 family housing guaranteed loans, $56,326,000; multi-family credit sales of acquired property, $613,000; and reasonable loan loss reserves for section 523 self-help projects, $270,000.

For rental assistance agreements entered into or renewed pursuant to the authority under section 521(a)(2) or agreements entered into or renewed pursuant to section 706(a) of the Organic Act of Guam and section 521(b)(1)(A) of the Housing Act of 1949, $270,000.

For grants and contracts pursuant to section 520(b)(1)(A) of the Housing Act of 1949, not to exceed $5,000,000 shall be for a housing demonstration program for agriculture, aquaculture, and seafood processor workers: Provided further, That the total amount appropriated, $5,000,000 shall be available during fiscal year 2001, for authorized empowerment zones and enterprise communities and communities designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones.

For rental assistance agreements entered into or renewed pursuant to the authority under section 521(a)(2) or agreements entered into or renewed pursuant to section 706(a) of the Organic Act of Guam and section 521(b)(1)(A) of the Housing Act of 1949, $270,000.

RURAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE GRANTS

For grants and contracts for very low-income housing repair, supervisory and technical assistance, compensation for construction defects, and rural housing preservation made by the Rural Housing Service, as authorized by section 508(a) of the Housing Act of 1949, not to exceed: $4,300,000,000 for loans to section 502 borrowers; $150,000,000 for disbursement of the Rural Housing Service salaries and expenses accounts; $19,476,000 for credit sales of acquired property, of which up to $1,250,000 may be for multi-family credit sales; and $5,000,000 for section 523 self-help housing land development loans.

For the principal amount of direct and guaranteed loans, including the cost of modifying loans, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as follows: section 502 loans, $38,256,000; section 504 housing repair loans, $11,481,000; section 538 multi-family housing guaranteed loans, $2,250,000; section 539 family housing guaranteed loans, $56,326,000; multi-family credit sales of acquired property, $613,000; and section 523 self-help housing land development loans, $270,000.

For the principal amount of direct and guaranteed loans programs, $499,233,000, which shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for “Rural Development, Salaries and Expenses”.

RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

For rental assistance agreements entered into or renewed pursuant to the authority under section 521(a)(2) or agreements entered into or renewed pursuant to section 706(a) of the Organic Act of Guam and section 521(b)(1)(A) of the Housing Act of 1949, $270,000.

MUTUAL AND SELF-Help HOUSING GRANTS

For grants and contracts pursuant to section 520(b)(1)(A) of the Housing Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1490c), $34,000,000, to remain available until expended (7 U.S.C. 2209b): Provided, That of the total amount appropriated, $1,000,000 shall be available through June 30, 2001, for authorized empowerment zones and enterprise communities and communities designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones.

For the principal amount of direct and guaranteed loans, as authorized under section 313 of the Rural Electrification Act, for the purpose of promoting rural economic development and job creation, $150,000,000.

For the principal amount of direct loans, including the cost of modifying loans as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, $3,911,000.

For the principal amount of direct loans, as authorized under section 313 of the Rural Electrification Act, for the purpose of promoting rural economic development and job creation, $150,000,000.

For the principal amount of direct loans, including the cost of modifying loans as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, $3,911,000.

For the principal amount of direct loans, as authorized under section 313 of the Rural Electrification Act, for the purpose of promoting rural economic development and job creation, $150,000,000.

For the principal amount of direct loans, including the cost of modifying loans as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, $3,911,000.

For the principal amount of direct loans, as authorized under section 313 of the Rural Electrification Act, for the purpose of promoting rural economic development and job creation, $150,000,000.
For the cost, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, including the cost of modifying loans, of direct and guaranteed loans authorized by the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 933 and 936), as follows: cost of direct loans, $19,871,000; and cost of mortgage rate loans, $30,563,000: Provided, That notwithstanding section 305(d)(2) of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, borrower interest rates may exceed 7 percent per year.

In addition, for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, $34,716,000, which shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "Rural Development, Salaries and Expenses".

RURAL TELEPHONE BANK PROGRAM ACCOUNT (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The Rural Telephone Bank is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available to such corporation, for certain administrative and management expenses in carrying out its authorized programs. During fiscal year 2001 and within the resources and authority available, gross obligations for the principal amount of avails shall be $175,968,000.

For the cost, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, including the cost of modifying loans, of direct loans authorized by the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 935), $2,590,000.

In addition, for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the loan programs, $3,000,000, which shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "Rural Development, Salaries and Expenses".

DISTANCE LEARNING AND TELEMEDICINE PROGRAM

For the cost of direct loans and grants, as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 950aa et seq., $27,000,000, to remain available until expended, to be available for loans and grants for developing and implementing distance learning services in rural areas, of which $2,000,000 may be available for a pilot program to finance broadband transmission and local dial-up Internet access services that meet the definition of "rural area" contained in section 203(b) of the Rural Electrification Act (7 U.S.C. 923(b)): Provided, That the cost of direct loans authorized by this heading, up to $6,000,000 shall be for school breakfast pilot projects, including the evaluation required under section 18(e) of the National School Lunch Act: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this heading, $600,000 shall be for a School Breakfast Program startup grant pilot program for the State of Wisconsin: Provided further, That none of the funds made available for independent verification of school food service claims.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR LOW-INCOME NEEDY FAMILIES (WIC)

For necessary expenses to carry out the special supplemental nutrition program as authorized by section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786), $4,052,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2002: Provided, That none of the funds made available under this heading shall be used for studies and evaluations: Provided further, That none of the total amount available, the Secretary shall obligate $15,000,000 for the farmers' market nutrition program within 45 days of the enactment of this Act, and an additional $5,000,000 for the farmers' market nutrition program from any funds not needed to maintain current caseload levels: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 17(b)(10)(B), no less than $6,500,000 of which shall be used for the development of electronic benefit transfer: Provided further, That none of the funds in this Act shall be available to pay administrative expenses of WIC clinics except those that have an announced policy of prohibiting smoking within the space used to carry out the program: Provided further, That none of the funds provided in this account shall be available for the payment of rents or utilities for the first 10 months of the current fiscal year: Provided further, That none of the funds provided shall be available for activities that are not fully reimbursed by other Federal Government departments or agencies unless authorized by section 17 of such Act.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry out the Food Stamp Act (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.), $21,221,200,000, to remain available until expended, to be placed in reserve for use only in such amounts and at such times as may become necessary to carry out program operations: Provided, That none of the funds made available under this heading shall be used for studies and evaluations: Provided further, That none of the funds provided shall be available for activities that are not fully reimbursed by other Federal Government departments or agencies unless authorized by section 16 of the Food Stamp Act: Provided further, That this appropriation shall be subject to any work registration or workfare requirements as may be required by law: Provided further, That none of the funds made available for Employment and Training under this heading shall remain available until expended, as authorized by section 16(b)(1), and transferred: COMMODITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry out the commodity supplemental food program as authorized by section 2(a) of the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 (7 U.S.C. 612c note); and the Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983, $140,300,000, to remain available through September 30, 2002: Provided, That none of these funds shall be available to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for commodities donated to the program.

FOOD DONATIONS PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses to carry out section 4(a) of the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973; special assistance for the nuclear affected islands as authorized by section 103(h)(2) of the Compacts of Free Association Act of 1985, as amended; and section 311 of the Older Americans Act of 1965, $41,981,000, to remain available through September 30, 2002.

FOOD PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

For necessary administrative expenses of the domestic food programs funded under this section, $21,807,000: Provided, That none of the funds made available for this purpose shall be available only for simplifying procedures, reducing overhead costs, tightening regulations, improving food stamp benefit delivery, and improving the efficiency of verification, and prosecution of fraud and other violations of law and of which not less than $1,500,000 shall be available to improve integrity of the Food Stamp Nutrition programs: Provided, That this appropriation shall be available for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2226) and to exceed $150,000 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109.

FOREIGN AID AND RELATED PROGRAMS

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

For necessary expenses of the Foreign Agricultural Service, including carrying out title VI of the Agricultural Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1719 et seq.); and for activities abroad, and for enabling the Secretary to coordinate and integrate activities of the Department in connection with foreign agricultural work, including not to exceed $158,000 for representation allowances and for expenses pursuant to section 8 of the Act approved August 3, 1986 (7 U.S.C. 1766), $1,035,000.

For necessary expenses of the Service to utilize advances of funds, or reimburse this appropriation for expenditures made on behalf of Federal agencies, public and private organizations and institutions under agreements executed pursuant to the agricultural food production assistance programs (7 U.S.C. 1737) and the foreign assistance programs of the United States Agency for International Development.

None of the funds in the foregoing paragraph shall be available to promote the sale or export of tobacco or tobacco products.

PUBLIC LAW 88 TITLE I PROGRAM ACCOUNT (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For the cost, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of agreements under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, and the Food For Progress Act of 1985, including the cost of modifying credit arrangements under said Acts, $114,186,000, to remain available until expended.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the credit program of title I, Public Law 83–480, and the Food For Progress Act of 1985, to the extent funds appropriated for programs under the Compact of Free Association Act of 1983; Public Law 83–480 are utilized, $1,850,000, of which $1,035,000 may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "Foreign Agricultural Service, Salaries and Expenses"; and of which $815,000 may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "Farm Service Agency, Salaries and Expenses".

PUBLIC LAW 89 TITLE I OCEAN FREIGHT DIFFERENTIAL GRANTS (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For expenses during the current fiscal year, not otherwise recoverable, and unreimbursed prior years' costs, including interest covered prior years' costs, including interest covered prior years' costs, including interest covered prior years' costs, under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954,
$20,322,000, to remain available until expended, for ocean freight differential costs for the shipment of agricultural commodities under title I of said Act: Provided, That funds authorized by section 111 of the Bipartisan Agreement and for title I ocean freight differential may be used interchangeably between the two accounts with prior notice to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

PUBLIC LAW 89 TITLES II AND III GRANTS

For expenses during the current fiscal year, not otherwise recoverable, and unrecovered from prior years, including interest thereon, under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, $837,000,000, to remain available until expended:

- For commodities supplied in connection with disposition abroad under title II of said Act.
- For the shipment of agricultural commodities; $20,322,000, to remain available until expended, for commodities supplied in connection with disposition abroad under title II of said Act.

COMMERCY CREDIT CORPORATION EXPORT LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For administrative expenses to carry out the Commodity Credit Corporation’s export guarantee program, GSM 102 and GSM 103, $5,820,000, to cover common overhead expenses and supplies, including interest thereon, under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, $837,000,000, to remain available until expended:

- For commodity credit charges on fixed equipment or facilities of or used by the Foreign Agricultural Service, where not otherwise provided, $31,359,000, to remain available until expended:
- For the purchase, in addition to those currently authorized, of fixed equipment or facilities of or used by the Foreign Agricultural Service, where not otherwise provided, $31,359,000, to remain available until expended:

TITHE VI

RELATED AGENCIES AND FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

DEPARTMENT ON HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Food and Drug Administration, including hire and purchase of passenger motor vehicles, of which 385 shall be available for the hire of passenger motor vehicles; the rental of space (to include multiple year leases) in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; and not to exceed $25,000 for official representation and representation expenses.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Not to exceed 1 percent of total administrative expenses as permitted by section 111 of the Agricultural Credit Act, 1964.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

COMMERCY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), including the purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; the rental of space (to include multiple year leases) in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; and not to exceed $25,000 for official reception and representation expenses.

TITHE VII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 701. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law, appropriations and authorizations made for the Department of Agriculture for fiscal year 2001 shall be subject to the fiscal year 2001 limitation: Provided further. That none of these funds shall be used to pay indirect costs charged against competitive agricultural research, education, or extension grant awards issued by the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service that exceed 19 percent of total Federal funds provided under each award: Provided, That notwithstanding section 1462 of the National Agricultural Research, Education, and Extension Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3310), funds provided by this Act for grants awarded competitively by the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service shall be available to pay full allowable indirect costs for each grant awarded under section 9 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638).

SEC. 711. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, all loan levels provided in this Act shall be considered estimates, not limits.

SEC. 712. Appropriations to the Department of Agriculture for the cost of direct and
guaranteed loans made available in fiscal year 2001 shall remain available until expended to cover obligations made in fiscal year 2001 for the following accounts: the Rural Telephone Bank program account; the Rural Electrification and telecommunications loans program account; the Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program account; the Rural Economic Development loan program account; and the rural economic development loans program account.

Section 717. Notwithstanding chapter 83 of title 31, United States Code, marketing services of the Agricultural Marketing Service; Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service; and the food safety activities of the Food Safety and Inspection Service may use cooperative agreements to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel to carry out educational programs or special studies to improve the safety of the Nation’s food supply.

Section 718. No employee of the Department of Agriculture shall be punished or subjected to an employment security law for more than 30 days unless the individual for whom the employee is employed is fully reimbursed by that individual’s employing agency or office for the salary and expenses of the employee for the period of assignment.

Section 719. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Agriculture shall be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel who carry out the transfer or obligation of fiscal year 2001 funds under the provisions of section 401 of the Food and Drug Administration Reorganization Act of 1994 (7 U.S.C. 7321).

Section 720. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act shall be used to carry out any commodity purchase program that would prohibit eligibility or participation by farmer-owned cooperatives.

Section 721. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act shall be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel who carry out an environmental inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 471).

Section 722. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to acquire new information technology systems or significant upgrades, as determined by the Office of the Chief Information Officer and the concurrence of the Executive Information Technology Investment Review Board: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to transfer to the Office of the Chief Information Officer without the prior approval of the Committee on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

Section 723. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to carry out the provisions of section 410 of the Food, Agriculture and Rural Development Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 2204f).

Section 724. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to: (1) carry out the provisions of section 201(c) of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990; or (2) carry out the provisions of section 201(d)(2) of the Food, Agriculture and Rural Development Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 2204f).

Section 725. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act shall be used to carry out the provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3839aa et seq.) in Michigan or any similar office within the State of Michigan.

Section 726. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act shall be used to carry out the provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3839aa et seq.) in excess of $174,000,000.

Section 727. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be used to reduce the Detroit, Michigan, Food and Drug Administration District Office by more than 10 percent of the full-time equivalent staffing level of July 31, 1999; or to carry out negotiations to the station, or Similarly be used to terminate, relocate, or downsize field laboratories in the State of Michigan.

Section 728. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be used to carry out the provisions of the Food, Agriculture and Rural Development Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 2204f).

Section 729. None of the funds appropriated by this Act or any other Act may be used to: (1) carry out the provisions of section 201(c) of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990; or (2) carry out the provisions of section 201(d)(2) of the Food, Agriculture and Rural Development Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 2204f).
the United States Department of Agriculture without the prior approval of the Committee on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

S. 732. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or any other Act or any other Appropriations Act, for the implementation of a Support Services Bureau or similar organization.

S. 736. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or any other Act may be used to relocate any agency or component of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1999 (Public Law 105–277): Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

S. 720. That the amount appropriated for States under the Rural Community Advancement Program for fiscal year 2000 carried out under the Rural Community Development Initiative Act of 1999 (Public Law 105–277): Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

S. 721. That the amount appropriated for the Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1932(a)(1)), and grants provided under paragraphs (1) and (19), respectively, of section 306(a) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1922(a)) and assistance provided under programs carried out by the Rural Utilities Service, the maximum income level for the loans, grants, and assistance shall be 150 percent of the average income level in nonmetropolitan areas of the State; (3) in the case of a business and industry guaranteed loan made under section 318a(d) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1922(a)), the maximum income level for the loans, grants, and assistance shall be 150 percent of the income level in nonmetropolitan areas of the State; (4) in the case of assistance provided under the Rural Community Development Initiative Act of 1999 (Public Law 105–277) and the Rural Utilities Service, the maximum income level for the loans, grants, and assistance shall be 150 percent of the average income level in the United States Department of Agriculture under the Rural Community Facilities Grant Program for rural communities with extremely high energy costs, subject to authorization: Provided, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent an official budget request for $30,000,000, that includes designation of the amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

RURAL COMMUNITY ADVANCEMENT PROGRAM

For an additional amount for the Rural Community Advancement Program, $30,000,000 to provide grants pursuant to the Rural Community Facilities Grant Program for areas of extreme unemployment or economic distress which have received an emergency designation: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

STANDARD BUDGET AND FUNDING PROCEDURE

For an additional amount for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation Fund, up to $13,000,000, to provide premium discounts to purchasers of crop insurance reinsured by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (disaster risk protection coverage), as authorized under section 1102(g)(2) of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, Interior, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (Public Law 105–277): Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

BUDGET AND FUNDING PROCEDURE

For an additional amount for the Farm Service Agency, $39,000,000, to provide grants pursuant to the Rural Utility Service Grant Program for rural communities with extremely high energy costs, subject to authorization: Provided, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent an official budget request for $30,000,000, that includes designation of the amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.
Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of such Act.

SEC. 1102. The paragraph under the heading “Livestock Indemnity Program” in chapter 1, title I, of the Farmers Home Administration Act (7 U.S.C. 1981) is amended—

(a) by striking paragraphs 100 and 101 (section 100(a)(5) of Public Law 106–78) in an amount equal to thirty-five percent of the reduction in market value of milk production in 2000, as defined by the President, based on price estimates as of the date of enactment of this Act, from the previous five-year average: Provided, That the Secretary shall make a determination as to whether a dairy producer is considered a new producer for purposes of section 1005 of Public Law 105–18, the term “dairy producer” includes any dairy producer who received the entire amount necessary to carry out this section shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for the entire amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of such Act.

SEC. 1103. The issuance of regulations by the Secretary of Agriculture to implement section 104 of H.R. 3425 of the 106th Congress, as enacted by section 1000(a)(5) of Public Law 106–113 (113 Stat. 1536) shall be made without regard to—

(1) the notice and comment provisions of section 553 of title 5 United States Code; and

(2) the Statement of the Policy of the Secretary of Agriculture effective July 24, 1971 (36 Fed. Reg. 13804) relating to notice of proposed rulemaking; and

(3) chapter 35 of title 44 United States Code.

SEC. 1104. With respect to any 1999 crop year loan made by the Commodity Credit Corporation to a cooperative marketing association established under the laws of North Carolina, and to any person or entity in North Carolina obtaining a 1999 crop upland cotton marketing assistance loan, the Corporation shall make an additional loan in an amount necessary to carry out this section shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for the entire amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of such Act.

The Corporation may use the funds, facilities and authorities of the Commodity Credit Corporation to administer and make payments to: (a) compensate growers whose crops could not be sold due to Mexican fruit fly quarantines in California and Sinaloa and San Luis counties in Mexico; (b) compensate growers in relation to the Secretary’s “Declaration of Extraordinary Emergency” on March 2, 2000, regarding the plum pox virus; (c) compensate growers for losses due to Pierce’s disease; (d) compensate growers for losses incurred due to infestations of grasshoppers and mormon crickets; and (e) compensate commercial producers for losses due to citrus canker: Provided further, That the entire amount necessary to carry out this section shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for the entire amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of such Act.

SEC. 1106. The Secretary shall use the funds, facilities and authorities of the Commodity Credit Corporation to make and administer supplemental payments to dairy producers who received the entire amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of such Act.

Sec. 1107. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Agriculture may use the funds, facilities and authorities of the Commodity Credit Corporation to make and administer payments to: (a) compensate growers whose crops could not be sold due to Mexican fruit fly quarantines in California and Sinaloa and San Luis counties in Mexico; (b) compensate growers in relation to the Secretary’s “Declaration of Extraordinary Emergency” on March 2, 2000, regarding the plum pox virus; (c) compensate growers for losses due to Pierce’s disease; (d) compensate growers for losses incurred due to infestations of grasshoppers and mormon crickets; and (e) compensate commercial producers for losses due to citrus canker: Provided further, That the entire amount necessary to carry out this section shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for the entire amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of such Act.

SEC. 1108. (a) Section 141 of the Agricultural Market Transition Act (7 U.S.C. 7251) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(4), by striking “and inserting “through 2001”; and

(2) in subsection (h), by striking “2000” each place it appears and inserting “2001”; and

(3) in Section 142(b) of the Agricultural Market Transition Act (7 U.S.C. 7252(e)) is amended by striking “2001” and inserting “2002”.

The entire amount necessary to carry out this section shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for the entire amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of such Act.

SEC. 1109. The Secretary of Agriculture shall implement the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 with respect to such quantity: Provided further, That no more than $31,000,000 of the funds of the Corpora- tion shall be available for carryout of this section: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent an official budget request for $31,000,000, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of such Act.

SEC. 1105. Hereafter, for the purposes of the Livestock Indemnity Program authorized in Public Law 105–18, the term “livestock” shall include the term “livestock” under section 104 of Public Law 106–31.
by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of such Act.

Sect. 1109. The Secretary shall use the funds, facilities and authorities of the Commodity Credit Corporation in an amount equal to $450,000,000 to make and administer payments for livestock losses using the criteria set out in the 1999 Livestock Assistance Program (except for application of the national percentage reduction factor) to producers for 2000 losses in a county which were caused by drought. Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

Flood control, Mississippi River and Tributaries; Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee

For an additional amount for emergency repairs and dredging due to the effects of drought and other conditions, $10,000,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be available only to the extent an official budget request for the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL

For an additional amount for emergency repairs and dredging due to storm damages, $35,000,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be available only to the extent an official budget request for the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

For an additional amount necessary to carry out the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, as amended, $11,000,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be available only to the extent an official budget request for the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

CHAPTER 3

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of Lands and Resources", $172,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which $18,000,000 shall be used for the improvement of grasshopper and Mormon Crick infestations on lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management; $45,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which $35,000,000 shall be used to carry out the provisions of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to carry out a study to assess the distribution and habitat of the Atlantic salmon; $3,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which $1,000,000 shall be made available to the State of Maine to fund on-the-ground projects to carry out the Atlantic salmon conservation plan; $3,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which $2,000,000 shall be made available to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to carry out a study to assess the distribution and habitat of the Atlantic salmon; $1,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which $500,000 shall be made available to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to carry out a study to assess the distribution and habitat of the Atlantic salmon; $1,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which $300,000 shall be made available to the Boise, Idaho field office for the purpose of carrying out the pur- poses associated with such preparation, and of which $800,000 shall be made available to the State of Idaho to fund habitat enhancement, maintenance, or restoration projects consistent with such plans, programs, or agreements.

For an additional amount for "Resource Management", $5,000,000, to remain available until expended, which amount shall be made available to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to carry out a competitively awarded grant program for local, or regional projects in the State of Idaho, to fund on-the-ground projects to further Atlantic salmon conservation or restoration efforts in coordination with the State of Maine and the Maine Atlantic Salmon Conservation Plan, including projects to (1) assist in land acquisition and conservation easements to benefit Atlantic salmon; (2) develop, test, and implement water use management measures to minimize any adverse effects on salmon habitat; and (3) develop and phase in enhanced aquaculture technologies to minimize adverse effects on Atlantic salmon: Provided, That, of the amounts appropriated under this paragraph, $2,000,000 shall be made available to the Atlantic Salmon Commission for salmon restoration and conservation activities, including installing and upgrading weirs and fish collection facilities, conducting risk assessments, fish marking, and salmonid studies and testing, and developing and phasing in enhanced aquaculture cages to minimize escape of Atlantic salmon, and $500,000 shall be made available to the University of Idaho College of Natural Sciences to conduct a study of Atlantic salmon: Provided further, That the amounts appropriated under this paragraph shall not be available to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 7379(b)(1)): Provided further, That the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation shall give special consideration to proposals that include matching contributions (whether in currency, services, or property) made by private persons or organizations or states or local agencies, if such matching contributions are available: Provided further, That funds made available under this paragraph shall be provided to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation not later than 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act: Provided further, That the
entire amount made available under this heading is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement under section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

CONSTRUCTION
For an additional amount for “Construction”, $5,300,000, to remain available until expended, to repair or replace visitor facilities, visitor services, interpretive nature walks, equipment, roads, bridges, and water control structures damaged by natural disasters and conduct critical habitat restoration directly necessary for the recovery of the portions of the Yakama Nation’s Signal Peak Road that have the most severe damage: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That $3,500,000 shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request that includes designation of the entire amount as an emergency as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CONSTRUCTION
For an additional amount for “Construction”, $5,300,000, to remain available until expended, to repair or replace visitor facilities, visitor services, interpretive nature walks, equipment, roads, bridges, and water control structures damaged by natural disasters: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That $1,000,000 shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request that includes designation of the entire amount as an emergency as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH
For an additional amount for “Surveys, Investigations, and Research”, $1,800,000, to remain available until expended, to repair or replace stream monitoring equipment and associated facilities damaged by natural disasters: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT
REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY
For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act, Public Law 95–87, as amended, $9,621,000, to remain available until expended, of which $6,222,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That $5,500,000 shall be available only to the extent an official budget request that includes designation of the entire amount as an emergency as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS
For an additional amount for “Operation of Indian Programs”, $1,159,000, to remain available until expended to repair or replace the portions of the Yakama Nation’s Signal Peak Road that have the most severe damage: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount provided shall be available only to the extent an official budget request that includes designation of the entire amount as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM
For an additional amount for “National Forest System” for emergency expenses resulting from damages from wind storms, $5,768,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined by such Act, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT
For an additional amount for “Wildland Fire Management” for emergency expenses resulting from damages from wind storms, $1,620,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent an official budget request for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined by such Act, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

RECONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE
For an additional amount for “Reconstruction and Maintenance” for emergency expenses resulting from damages from wind storms, $1,570,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent an official budget request for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined by such Act, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION
PROGRAM MANAGEMENT
For an additional amount for “Program Management”, $15,000,000 to be available through September 30, 2001: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount provided shall be available only to the extent an official budget request that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL
FIRE SAFETY
For an additional amount for expenses for fire safety, $17,480,000, to remain available until expended, of which shall be for “Capitol Buildings and Grounds—Capitol Buildings—Salaries and Expenses”; $2,314,000 for...
shall be for "Senate Office Buildings"; $4,213,000 shall be for "House Office Buildings"; $3,000 shall be for "Capitol Power Plant"; $25,000 shall be for "Botanic Garden—Botanical Gardens"; and $3,885,000 shall be for "Architect of the Capitol—Library Buildings and Grounds—Structural and Mechanical Care"; Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

S.Rc. 1501. (a) Section 201 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1993 (40 U.S.C. 216c note) is amended by striking "$14,500,000" which place it and inserting "$14,500,000".

(b) Section 201 of such Act is amended—

(1) by inserting "(a)" before "Pursuant"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(b) The Architect of the Capitol is authorized to solicit, receive, accept, and hold amounts under section 370(b)(2) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1989 (40 U.S.C. 216c(a)(2)) in excess of the $14,500,000 authorized under subsection (a), but such amounts shall not be expended by the Architect without approval in appropriation Acts as required under section 307(b)(3) of such Act (40 U.S.C. 216c(b))."

S.Rc. 1502. TRADE DEFICIT REVISION COMMISSION

(a) ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED.—Section 127(d)(2) of division A of the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999 (Public Law 105-277; 19 U.S.C. 2213 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(i) by inserting "the merchandise trade and current account balances on the national security of the United States, including in particular an assessment of the significance to national security of persistent and substantial bilateral trade deficits and the need of a fully integrated national security, trade, and industrial base trade-impact adjustment policy.";"

(b) DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION OF FINAL REPORT.—Section 127(e)(1) of division A of the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999 (Public Law 105-277; 19 U.S.C. 2213 note) is amended by striking "12 months" and inserting "15 months".

CHAPTER 6

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

RELATED AGENCIES

National Transportation Safety Board

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount, $24,739,000, for enforcement of existing gun laws, $93,751,900, to remain available until expended, and that the entire amount in this section is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided, That the total amount available under this section is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined by such Act, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses" for enforcement of existing gun laws, $93,751,900, to remain available until expended, and that the entire amount in this section is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined by such Act, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

For an additional amount, $24,739,000, for emergency expenditures, for the investigation of the Egypt Air 990 and Alaska Air 261 accidents, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such funds shall be available for wages and recovery services, technical support, testing, and wreckage mock-up: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount, $34,900,000 for the Secretary of the Treasury to establish and operate an in-service firearms training facility for the U.S. Customs Service and other agencies, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Secretary is authorized to designate a lead agency to oversee the planning and operation of the facility and to conduct training: Provided further, That the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service shall be responsible for the in-service firearms training facility: Provided further, That the total amount available under this section is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That such properties are located in a 100-year floodplain: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined by such Act, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

POLICY AND OPERATIONS

For an additional amount, $3,300,000 to remain available until expended for the Salt Lake 2002 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games doping control program.

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

HOMESTYLE INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM

For an additional amount for the HOME investment partnerships program, as authorized under title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (Public Law 101-625), as amended, $25,000,000: Provided, That these funds shall be provided to states with designated disaster areas caused by Hurricane Floyd for the purpose of providing temporary assistance in obtaining rental assistance and for the construction of affordable replacement rental housing for very low-income families displaced by flooding caused by Hurricane Floyd: Provided fur- ther, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided fur- ther, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER 8

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

HOMESTYLE INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM

For an additional amount for the HOME investment partnerships program, as authorized under title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (Public Law 101-625), as amended, $25,000,000: Provided, That these funds shall be provided to states with designated disaster areas caused by Hurricane Floyd for the purpose of providing temporary assistance in obtaining rental assistance and for the construction of affordable replacement rental housing for very low-income families displaced by flooding caused by Hurricane Floyd: Provided fur- ther, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS TITLE

S.Rc. 1901. For an additional amount for "Health Resources and Services Administration, Health Resources and Services", $3,500,000, for the Service Hospital in Libby, Montana, for construction and renovation of health care and other facilities and an additional amount for the "Emergency Requirement-Disaster Relief" for the purchase of repetitive loss properties which are principal residences which have been made uninhabitable by floods in areas which were declared federal disasters in fiscal year 1999 and 2000: Provided, That such properties are located in a 100-
designed the entire amounts of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to Congress.

SEC. 2002. For an additional amount for “Operations, Research, and Facilities”, for emergency fisheries disaster relief pursuant to section 312(a) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, as amended, for the Pribilof Island and East Aleutian area of the Bering Sea, $10,000,000 to remain available until expended: Provided, That in implementing this section, notwithstanding section 312(a)(3), the Secretary immediately makes available as a direct payment $2,000,000 to the States of Alaska, Washington, and Oregon for distribution of emergency aid to individuals with family incomes below 185 percent of the federal poverty level who have suffered a direct negative impact from the fisheries resource disaster and $5,000,000 for Berger Seo ecosystem research including $1,000,000 for the State of Alaska to develop a cooperative research plan to restore the crab fishery: Provided further, That the Secretary declares a fisheries future pursuant to section 312(a) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent an official budget request that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to Congress.

SEC. 2003. For an additional amount for the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department, $4,485,000 for the reimbursement of $1,000,000 for the State of Alaska to develop a cooperative research plan to restore the crab fishery: Provided further, That the Secretary declares a fisheries future pursuant to section 312(a) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent an official budget request that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to Congress.

SEC. 2010. For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses”, $380,000 to administer public works grants for communities affected by hurricanes and other natural disasters.

SEC. 2011. For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses”, $35,000,000 for public works grants for communities affected by hurricanes and other natural disasters.

SEC. 2012. For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses”, $35,000,000 for public works grants for communities affected by hurricanes and other natural disasters.

SEC. 2013. For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses”, $30,000,000 for public works grants for communities affected by hurricanes and other natural disasters.

SEC. 2014. For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses”, $30,000,000 for public works grants for communities affected by hurricanes and other natural disasters.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RADIATION EXPOSURE COMPENSATION

PAYMENT TO RADIATION EXPOSURE COMPENSATION TRUST FUND

For an additional amount for “Payment to Radiation Exposure Compensation Trust Fund”, $7,396,000.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for “Economic Development Assistance Programs”, $8,000,000 for public works grants for communities affected by hurricanes and other natural disasters.

SEC. 2103. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Natural Resources Conservation Service shall provide financial and technical assistance to the Long Park Dam in Utah from funds available for the Emergency Watershed Program, not to exceed $14,500,000.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON HOLOCAUST ASSETS IN THE UNITED STATES

For an additional amount for the “Presidential Advisory Commission on Holocaust Assets in the United States”, $1,000,000, to remain available until March 31, 2001, for the direct funding of the activities of the Commission: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the President as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount provided shall be available only to the extent an official budget request that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for “Payments to States for Foster Care and Adoption Assistance” for payments for fiscal year 2000, $35,000,000.

ADMINISTRATION ON AGING

AGING SERVICES PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for “Aging Services Programs”, $2,000,000 for mandatory grants to States for services under the Older Americans Act of 1965 (as amended) in the District of Columbia.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

SEC. 2401. Section 201 of the Public Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2001 (as enacted into law by section 100(a)(4) of Public Law 106–113) is amended by inserting “and, in addition, not to exceed $750,000 may be collected by the National Mine Health and Safety Academy” and inserting “and, in addition, not to exceed $750,000 may be collected by the National Mine Health and Safety Academy”.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

For an additional amount for “Training and Employment Services”, $40,000,000, to be available for obligation for the period April 1, 2000, through June 30, 2001, to be distributed by the Secretary of Labor to States for youth activities in the local areas containing the 50 cities with the largest populations, as determined by the latest available Census data, in accordance with the formula criteria for allocations to local areas contained in section 128(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Workforce Investment Act: Provided, That the amounts distributed to the States shall be distributed within each State to the designated local areas without regard to section 127(a) and (b)(1) and section 128(a) of such Act.

MINERAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for “Mineral Safety and Health Administration”, $7,608,000, to be available until expended.

CHAPTER 3

ENERGY PROGRAMS

URANIUM ENRICHMENT DECOMMISSIONING AND DECOMMISSIONING FUND

For an additional amount for “Uranium enrichment decontamination and decommissioning fund”, $59,000,000, to be derived from the Fund, to remain available until expended.

CHARTER 4

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

Training and Employment Services

For an additional amount for “Training and Employment Services”, $40,000,000, to be available for obligation for the period April 1, 2000, through June 30, 2001, to be distributed by the Secretary of Labor to States for youth activities in the local areas containing the 50 cities with the largest populations, as determined by the latest available Census data, in accordance with the formula criteria for allocations to local areas contained in section 128(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Workforce Investment Act: Provided, That the amounts distributed to the States shall be distributed within each State to the designated local areas without regard to section 127(a) and (b)(1) and section 128(a) of such Act.

MINERAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for “Mineral Safety and Health Administration”, $7,608,000, to be available until expended.

CHAPTER 3

ENERGY PROGRAMS

URANIUM ENRICHMENT DECOMMISSIONING AND DECOMMISSIONING FUND

For an additional amount for “Uranium enrichment decontamination and decommissioning fund”, $59,000,000, to be derived from the Fund, to remain available until expended.

CHAPTER 4

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

Training and Employment Services

For an additional amount for “Training and Employment Services”, $40,000,000, to be available for obligation for the period April 1, 2000, through June 30, 2001, to be distributed by the Secretary of Labor to States for youth activities in the local areas containing the 50 cities with the largest populations, as determined by the latest available Census data, in accordance with the formula criteria for allocations to local areas contained in section 128(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Workforce Investment Act: Provided, That the amounts distributed to the States shall be distributed within each State to the designated local areas without regard to section 127(a) and (b)(1) and section 128(a) of such Act.

MINERAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for “Mineral Safety and Health Administration”, $7,608,000, to be available until expended.

CHAPTER 3

ENERGY PROGRAMS

URANIUM ENRICHMENT DECOMMISSIONING AND DECOMMISSIONING FUND

For an additional amount for “Uranium enrichment decontamination and decommissioning fund”, $59,000,000, to be derived from the Fund, to remain available until expended.

CHAPTER 4

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

Training and Employment Services

For an additional amount for “Training and Employment Services”, $40,000,000, to be available for obligation for the period April 1, 2000, through June 30, 2001, to be distributed by the Secretary of Labor to States for youth activities in the local areas containing the 50 cities with the largest populations, as determined by the latest available Census data, in accordance with the formula criteria for allocations to local areas contained in section 128(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Workforce Investment Act: Provided, That the amounts distributed to the States shall be distributed within each State to the designated local areas without regard to section 127(a) and (b)(1) and section 128(a) of such Act.

MINERAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for “Mineral Safety and Health Administration”, $7,608,000, to be available until expended.
Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (as enacted into law by section 1000(a)(4) of Public Law 106–113) is repealed.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION—HIGHER EDUCATION

Funds appropriated under this heading in Public Law 105–78 to carry out title X–E of the Higher Education Act shall be available for obligation by the states through September 30, 2001.

(1) by striking “North Babylon Community Youth Services for an educational program” and inserting “Town of Babylon Youth Bureau for an educational program”;

(2) in subparagraph (G), by striking “struck”, and inserting “struck”, and inserting “struck”, and inserting “struck”, and inserting “struck”, and inserting “struck”;

(3) by striking “to promote participation among youth in the United States democratic process” and inserting “to expand access to and improve advanced education”;


EDUCATION RESEARCH, STATISTICS, AND IMPROVEMENT

The matter under this heading in the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (as enacted into law by section 1000(a)(4) of Public Law 106–113) is amended—

(1) by striking “$900,000” and inserting “$9,000,000”;

(2) by striking “$1,500,000” and inserting “$15,000,000”; and


(4) by striking “for fiscal years 2000” and inserting in lieu thereof “fiscal years 2001”.

CHAPTER 5—DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS (AIRPORT AND AIRWAYS TRUST FUND) (TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for “Operations”, $77,000,000, of which $50,400,000 shall be derived by transfer from the unobligated balance of the $26,600,000 of funds transferred from the Department of Transportation for year 2000 conversion of Federal Information Technology Systems and related expenses pursuant to Public Law 105–277, to be available until September 30, 2001.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 2501. Under the heading “Discretionary Grants” in Public Law 106–68, “$4,000,000 for the Salt Lake City regional commuter system project,” is amended to read “$4,000,000 for the transit and other transportation-related portions of the Salt Lake City regional commuter system and Gateway Intermodal Terminal.”

SEC. 2502. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commandant shall transfer $8,000,000 identified in the conference report accompanying Public Law 106–69 for “Unalaska, AK—pier” to the City of Unalaska, Alaska, for the construction of a municipal pier and other harbor improvements: Provided, That the City of Unalaska enter into an agreement with the United States to accommodate Coast Guard operations at Unalaska, Alaska.

SEC. 2503. From amounts previously made available in Public Law 106–69 (Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000) for “Research, Engineering, and Development”, $600,000 shall be available only for testing the potential for ultra-wideband technologies to interfere, with global positioning system receivers by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA): Provided, That each grant awarded under this heading be certified by the Secretary as necessary to meet the needs of the homeless in the community in which the grant is made and that the financial accounts of each grantee are determined to meet all applicable accounting requirements.

CHAPTER 6—DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

HOMELESS ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Amounts made available under this heading in title II of Public Law 106–74 shall first be used to fund all existing rental contracts under the supportive housing program (as authorized under subtitle C of title IV of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended), for persons eligible for rental assistance with respect to the Salt Lake City Region.”

SEC. 2504. For an additional amount for “Housing Assistance Grants”, $77,000,000, of which $50,400,000 shall be derived by transfer from the unobligated balance of the $26,600,000 of funds transferred from the Department of Transportation for year 2000 conversion of Federal Information Technology Systems and related expenses pursuant to Public Law 105–277, to be available until September 30, 2001.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 2505. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Transportation may hereafter use Federal Highway Administration Emergency Relief funds as authorized under title II of the Federal Aid Highway Act (42 U.S.C. 1305) to reconstruct the roadway for the portion of the roadway that are currently impounding water within a closed basin lake greater than fifty thousand acres: Provided, That the structures on which the roadways are to be be constructed to apply applicable United States Army Corps of Engineers design standards.

Housing Programs

FHFA—GENERAL AND SPECIAL RISK PROGRAM

ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for “FHA General and Special Risk Program account” for the Federal Housing Finance Agency, as authorized by sections 206(a) and 206(b)(1) of the Federal National Mortgage Association Act of 1992, $9,000,000, to remain available until expended.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Operating expenses for Independent Review.

2000

Of the amounts made available under this heading in Public Law 106–74, the $20,000,000 provided for the Office of the Inspector General is rescinded. For an additional amount for “Office of the Inspector General”, $20,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2001: Provided, That these funds...
shall be made available under the same terms and conditions as authorized for the funds under this heading in Public Law 106–74.

### NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

**HUMAN SPACE FLIGHT**

For an additional amount for “Human Space Flight” to provide for urgent upgrades to the space shuttle fleet, $25,806,000, to remain available until September 30, 2001.

**MISSION SUPPORT**

For an additional amount for “Mission Support” to provide for needed augmentation of personnel, $25,100,000, to remain available until September 30, 2001.

### NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

For an additional amount for “Education and human resources”, $1,000,000.

### GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

Sec. 2601. Title V, Subtitle C, section 538 of Public Law 106–74, is amended by striking “during any period that the assisted family continues residing in the same project in which the family was residing on the date of the eligibility event for the project, if” and inserting “at the time of the determination that the assisted family may elect to remain in the same project in which the family was residing on the date of the eligibility event for the project, and if the right for judicial review of any decision concerning the finding of special need has been certified as such by the Office of Personnel Management.”

Sec. 2602. None of the funds appropriated under this Act or any other Act may be used by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to hire any staff for the replacement of any position that is designated or was formerly designated as an external community builder position within the Department of Housing and Urban Development: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated under this Act or any other Act shall be used to hire any staff above a GS–12 grade level until the Secretary has submitted an employment staffing plan to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that reflects the staffing and capacity needs of the Department: Provided further, That the Secretary may hire a GS–12 grade level finding of special need and that the finding of special need has been certified as such by the Office of Personnel Management.

Sec. 2603. None of the funds appropriated under this Act or any other Act may be used by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to prohibit or debar any entity (and the individuals comprising that entity) that is responsible for convening and managing a continuum of care process (convener) in a community for purposes of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act participating in that capacity unless the Secretary has published in the Federal Register a description of all circumstances that would prohibit or debar a convener from administering a continuum of care process and the procedures for a prohibition or debarment: Provided, That these procedures shall include a requirement that a convener shall be provided with timely notice of a proposed prohibition or debarment, an identification of the circumstances that would result in the prohibition or debarment, an opportunity to respond to or remedy these circumstances, and the right for judicial review of any decision of the Secretary that results in a prohibition or debarment.

Sec. 2604. Section 175 of Public Law 106–113 is amended by striking out “as a grant for Special Olympics Olympic Winter games to develop the Ben Boeke Arena and Hilltop Ski Area,” and insert in lieu thereof the following: “to the Organizing Committee for the 2002 Special Olympic World Winter games to be used in support of related activities in Alaska,” as added by SEC. 2605. Of the amount made available under the fourth redesignated paragraph under “Community Planning and Development—Community Development Block Grants” in title II of the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, Public Law 106–74 (106 Stat. 1062) for neighborhood initiatives for specified grants, the $500,000 to be made available (pursuant to the related provisions of the joint explanatory statement in the conference report to accompany such Act (House Report No. 106–378, 106th Congress, 1st session)) to the City of Yankton, South Dakota, for the restoration of the downtown area and the development of the Fox Run Industrial Park shall, notwithstanding such a prohibition or debarment, be made available to such city for activities to facilitate economic development, including infrastructure improvements.

Sec. 2605. (a) TECHNICAL REVISION TO PUBLIC LAW 106–74.—Title II of Public Law 106–74 is amended—

1. (1) under the heading “Urban Empowerment Zones”, by striking “$3,666,666” and inserting “$3,666,666”;

2. (2) under the heading “Community Development Block Grants” under the fourth redesignated paragraph, by striking “$23,000,000” and inserting “$22,750,000”.

(b) TECHNICAL REVISION TO PUBLIC LAW 106–113.—Section 224(a) of Appendix B of Public Law 106–113 is amended—

1. (1) by striking “seventh” and inserting “sixth”;

2. (2) by striking “$2,000,000” and inserting “$250,000,000”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATES.—The amendments made by—

1. subsection (a) shall be construed to have taken effect on October 20, 1999; and

2. subsection (b) shall be construed to have taken effect on November 29, 1999.

### SEC. 2606.

**SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

**OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER**

Of the amounts made available under this heading for the Civil Division, $2,000,000 are rescinded.

**ASSET FORFEITURE FUND**

Of the unobligated balances available under this heading for the Civil Division, $1,147,000 are rescinded.

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

Of the unobligated balances available under this heading for the Information Sharing Initiative, $15,000,000 are rescinded.

**ENFORCEMENT AND BORDER AFFAIRS**

**STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE**

Of the unobligated balances available under this heading for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, $82,399,000 are rescinded.

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

**UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION**

Of the unobligated balances available under this heading for the Civil Division, $2,000,000 are rescinded.

**LEGAL ACTIVITIES**

**SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES**

Of the unobligated balances available under this heading, $1,147,000 are rescinded.

**CITIZENSHIP AND BENEFITS, IMMIGRATION SUPPORT AND PROGRAM DIRECTION**

**ENFORCEMENT AND BORDER AFFAIRS**

Of the unobligated balances available under this heading for Washington headquarters operations, including all unobligated balances available for the Office of the Chief of the Border Patrol, $5,000,000 are rescinded.

**VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAMS**

Of the unobligated balances available under this heading for Washington headquarters operations, $5,000,000 are rescinded.

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES**

Of the unobligated balances available under this heading for the Advanced Technology Program, $1,500,000 are rescinded.
Chapter 8

General Provisions—This Title

Sec. 201. For purposes of Section 201 of the Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act, commonly known as the Hatch-Waxman Act (35 U.S.C. 156), a patent which claims an elemental biologic used in manufacturing a product shall be eligible for a patent term extension under the same terms and conditions as other patents eligible under such Section, except that: (1) under 35 U.S.C. 156(a)(4), the product manufactured using such element rather than such elemental biologic, shall have been subject to a regulatory review period before its commercial marketing or use; and (2) an application for a patent term extension shall be submitted within the sixty-day period beginning on the date of enactment of this section or within the sixty-day period beginning on the date the patent becomes eligible for extension under this section. For purposes of this section, the term “elemental biologic” means a genetically engineered cell, or method of making thereof, used in manufacturing five or more new drugs, antibiotic drugs, or human biological products, each subject to a regulatory review period before commercial marketing or use and each receiving permission under the provision of law under which the applicable regulatory review period for commercial marketing or use. To be eligible to apply for a patent extension under this section, the owner of record of a patent claiming an elemental biologic must identify the organization as defined by section 201 of title 35; (2) not itself commercially sell the product, and have made reasonable efforts to promote utilization of the product in commercial markets by licensing, on a non-exclusive, royalty free or reasonable royalty basis, rights to make, use, offer to sell, or sell the invention or any royalties with the inventor, and after payment of expenses (including payments to inventors) incidental to administration of inventions, invest the royalties or income earned from the invention in scientific research or education. This section shall apply to any patent not yet expired at the time of enactment of this section and to any patent issued thereafter. A timely applicant shall be entitled to a decision by the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks granting or denying the application prior to such expiration of the patent, or if the Commissioner cannot render such decision prior to such expiration, under section 156(e)(2), Title 35 United States Code, prior to expiration of the patent. Sec. 202. At the end of the first paragraph under the heading “Health and Atmospheric Administration, Operations, Research, and Facilities” in title II of H.R. 3421 of the 106th Congress as enacted by section 100(a)(1) of Public Law 106-113, add the following: “Provided further, That the vessel RAINIER shall use Ketchikan, Alaska as its home port.” Sec. 203. Notwithstanding any other provision of law Section 109 of the Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act 1985, Public Law 102-517 (28 U.S.C. 509 note) is repealed. Sec. 204. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, not later than one hundred eighty days after the date of enactment of this Act the Department of Justice shall transfer to the Attorney General of the United States $13,500,000 to remain available until expended, shall be available for the creation of a new site for the National Domestic Preparedness Office outside of FBI Headquarters and the implementation of the ‘Blueprint’ with regard to the National Domestic Preparedness Office”. Sec. 205. Of the funds made available in fiscal year 2000 for the Department of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (as contained in Public Law 106-113) is amended in the paragraph entitled “Federal Bureau of Investigation, Salaries and Expenses” by inserting after the first proviso: “Provided further, That of the amount made available under this provision, $5,000,000 shall be used to reimburse the City of Seattle and other Washington state jurisdictions for security costs incurred in hosting the Third World Trade Organization Ministerial Conference.”. Sec. 206. The discretionary funds appropriated to the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program in fiscal year 2000, $1,000,000 shall be transferred to the Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth In Sentencing Incentive Grant Program to cover the restruction costs of the Hoona Spirit Camp, as authorized under section 109(a)(2) of the 1994 Act. Sec. 207. That in addition to amounts made available under this heading, $3,000,000 shall be available for the creation of a new site for the National Domestic Preparedness Office outside of FBI Headquarters and the implementation of the ‘Blueprint’ with regard to the National Domestic Preparedness Office”. Sec. 208. Of the funds made available in fiscal year 2000 for the Department of Commerce, $1,000,000 shall be derived from the account entitled “General Administration” and $500,000 from the account entitled “Office of the Inspector General”. Sec. 209. That of the amount made available for the Commission on Online Child Protection as established under Title XII of Public Law 106-125, and extended by subsequent law. Title III

General Provisions—This Division

Sec. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein. Sec. 302. Notwithstanding the provisions of 18 U.S.C. 125(a), 3013, 3014, 3015, and 3016, none of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to restructure, reorganize, abole, transfer, consolidate, or otherwise alter or modify, the organizational or management oversight structure; existing delegations; or functions or activities, applicable to the Armored Car Salaries and Expenses. Sec. 303. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds provided in this or...
any other Act may be used to further reallocate Central Arizona Project water or to prepare an Environmental Assessment, Environmental Impact Statement, or Record of Decision to reallocate the Central Arizona Project water until further act of Congress authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to make allocations and establish contracts for delivery of Central Arizona Project water.

SEC. 3104. Funds appropriated in this Act or any of the Transfer Act may not be paid to or expended on behalf of the United States or a contractor or subcontractor of the United States for posting a bond or fulfilling any other financial responsibility requirement relating to closure or post-closure care and monitoring of the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant. The State of New Mexico or any other entity against which the United States or a contractor or subcontractor of the United States, in this or any subsequent fiscal year, a requirement to post bond or any other financial responsibility requirement relating to closure or post-closure care and monitoring of the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant. Any financial responsibility requirement relating to closure or post-closure care and monitoring of the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant on the date of enactment of this section may not be enforced against the United States or its contractors or subcontractors.

SEC. 3105. None of the funds made available under this Act or any other Act shall be used by the Secretary of the Interior, or by the Secretary of the Interior under subsection (a)(2), to designate, not earlier than 60 days after providing notice of a designation to the Secretary of the Interior under subsection (a)(2), an additional tract of land adjacent to the inadequate tract.

SEC. 3106. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Indian Health Service is authorized to make allocations of law, the Indian Health Service is authorized to make allocations to the Secretary of the Interior for the operation, maintenance, and construction of the clinic for the community of King Cove, Alaska authorized under section 4006(b)(1) of the Food and Medicine for the World Act.

TITLE IV—FOOD AND MEDICINE FOR THE WORLD ACT

SEC. 4001. SHORT TITLE. This title may be cited as the ‘‘Food and Medicine for the World Act’’.

SEC. 4002. DEFINITIONS. In this title:

(A) any program or activity to provide food or medical aid to any foreign country or foreign entity that is imposed by the United States for reasons of foreign policy or national security,

(B) any program or activity to provide substantially equivalent measures.

The term ‘‘unilateral medical sanction’’ means any provision, limitation, or condition on imports, exports, or the provision of assistance consisting of, medicine or a medical device with respect to a foreign country or foreign entity that is imposed by the United States for reasons of foreign policy or national security, except in a case in which the United States imposes the measure pursuant to a multilateral regime and the other member countries of that regime have agreed to impose substantially equivalent measures.

SEC. 4003. RESTRICTION.

(a) NEW SANCTIONS.—Except as provided in sections 4004 and 4005 and notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President may not impose a unilateral agricultural sanction or unilateral medical sanction against a foreign country or foreign entity, unless—

(1) not later than 60 days before the date on which the President proposes to impose the President submits a report to Congress that—

(A) describes the activity proposed to be prohibited, restricted, or limited that is subject to the proposal, and

(B) describes the actions by the foreign country or foreign entity that justify the sanction; and

(2) the measure is enacted into law a joint resolution stating the approval of Congress for the report submitted under paragraph (1).

(b) EXISTING SANCTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), the President shall not apply any unilateral agricultural sanction or unilateral medical sanction that is in effect as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) EXEMPTIONS.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to a unilateral agricultural sanction or unilateral medical sanction imposed—

(3) JOINT RESOLUTION.—The term “joint resolution” means—

(A) a resolution introduced within 10 session days after the date of the first report of the President under section 4003(a)(1) is received by Congress, the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: ‘‘That the President has violated the provisions of the Food and Medicine for the World Act, transmitted on the date that is 60 days after the date of the first report of the President under section 4003(a)(1) of the Food and Medicine for the World Act, transmitted on the date...’’ with the blank completed with the appropriate date; and

(B) in the case of section 4006(b)(1), only a joint resolution introduced within 10 session days after the date the President, in which the President proposes an agricultural program with respect to a foreign country or foreign entity that is imposed by the United States for reasons of foreign policy or national security in a case in which the United States imposes the measure pursuant to a multilateral regime and the other member countries of that regime have agreed to impose substantially equivalent measures.

TITLES V—FOOD AND MEDICINE FOR THE WORLD ACT

SEC. 5001. USE OF FUNDS. The funds made available under this Act shall be used to the extent possible to support the food and medical aid programs of the United States, in this or any subsequent fiscal year, to provide food or medical aid to any foreign country or foreign entity that is imposed by the United States for reasons of foreign policy or national security, except in a case in which the United States imposes the measure pursuant to a multilateral regime and the other member countries of that regime have agreed to impose substantially equivalent measures.
SEC. 4007. STATE SPONSORS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.

Section 4003 shall not affect any authority or requirement to impose (or continue to impose) a sanction referred to in section 4003—

(1) against a foreign country or foreign entity—

(a) pursuant to a declaration of war against the country or entity;

(b) pursuant to specific statutory authorization for the use of the Armed Forces of the United States against the country or entity;

(c) against which the Armed Forces of the United States are involved in hostilities; or

(D) where imminent involvement by the Armed Forces of the United States in hostilities against the country or entity is clearly indicated by the circumstances; or

(2) to the extent that the sanction would prohibit, restrict, or otherwise condition the provision or use of any agricultural commodity, medicine, or medical device that is—

(A) controlled on the United States Munitions List established under section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778);

(B) controlled on any control list established under the Export Administration Act of 1979 or any successor statute (50 U.S.C. App. 2401 et seq.); or

(C) used to facilitate the development or production of a chemical or biological weapon or of nuclear weapon material;

SEC. 4006. COUNTRIES SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.

Notwithstanding section 4003 and except as provided in section 4007, the prohibitions in effect on or after the date of the enactment of this Act under section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371) shall only be made—

(1) not later than 60 days before the date of enactment of this Act, this title takes effect on the date of enactment of this Act,

(a) I N GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), this title takes effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) C ONSIDERATION.—As consideration for the conveyance under subsection (a), the City shall reimburse the Secretary such amounts (as determined by the Secretary) equal to the costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out the provisions of this section—

(1) to maintain, design, survey, environmental assessment and compliance, supervision and inspection of construction, severing and rezoning utility systems, and other prudent and necessary actions, prior to the conveyance authorized by subsection (a).

(c) CONDITION OF CONVEYANCE.—The right of the Secretary of the Navy to retain such easements, rights of way, and other interests in the property conveyed and to impose such restrictions on the property conveyed as are necessary to ensure the effective security, maintenance, and operations of the Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, and to protect human health and the environment.

(d) DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the property authorized to be conveyed under subsection (a) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary of the Navy.

SEC. 4008. CONGRESSIONAL EXPEDITED PROCEDURES.

Consideration of a joint resolution relating to a report required under section 4006(a)(1) or 4006(c) shall be subject to expedited procedures as determined by the House of Representatives and as determined by the Senate.

SEC. 4009. EFFECTIVE DATE.

(a) I N GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), this title takes effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) EXISTING SANCTIONS.—In the case of any unilateral agricultural sanction or unilateral medical sanction that is in effect as of the date of enactment of this Act, the title takes effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) DESCRIPTION OF THE SAME.—This Division may be cited as the ‘‘Fiscal Year 2000 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Natural Disasters Assistance’’.

This Act may be cited as the ‘‘Fiscal Year 2000 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Natural Disasters Assistance’’.

This Act may be cited as the ‘‘Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001’’.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZA-

TION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001

EDWARDS AMENDMENT NO. 3375

Mr. EDWARDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 2549) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2001 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. REGARDING LAND CONVEYANCE, MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA.

(a) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the Navy may convey to the city of Jacksonville, North Carolina (City), all right, title and interest of the United States in and to real property, including improvements thereon, and currently leased to Norfolk Southern Corporation (NSC), consisting of approximately 50 acres, known as the railroad right-of-way, lying within the City between Highway 21 and Highway 17, at the Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, for the purpose of permitting the City to develop the parcel for initial use as a bike/green way trail.

(b) CONSIDERATION.—As consideration for the conveyance under subsection (a), the City shall reimburse the Secretary such amounts (as determined by the Secretary) equal to the costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out the provisions of this section—

(1) to maintain, design, survey, environmental assessment and compliance, supervision and inspection of construction, severing and rezoning utility systems, and other prudent and necessary actions, prior to the conveyance authorized by subsection (a).

(d) DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the property authorized to be conveyed under subsection (a) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary of the Navy.

SEC. ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary of the Navy may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the conveyance under subsection (a) as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS 2001

LOTT (AND COCHRAN) AMENDMENT NO. 3376

Mr. STEVENS (for Mr. Lott (for himself and Mr. Cochran)) proposed an amendment to the bill, H.R. 4576, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

SEC. Of the funds available in Title II under the heading ‘‘RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION’’ (DEFENSE-
Mr. STEVENS for Mr. LOTT) proposed an amendment to the bill, H.R. 4576, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

WHEREAS Valley Forge, New Orleans, Mexico City, Guam, Batan, Normandy, Pusan, the Ia Drang Valley, Grenada, Panama, and Kuwait are but a few of the places where soldiers of the United States Army have demonstrated by their extraordinary dedication to the task of winning and sacrifice in the service of the Nation and its Army; whereas the motto of ‘Duty, Honor, Country’ is the creed by which the American soldier lives and serves; whereas the United States Army today is the world’s most capable and respected ground force; whereas future Army forces are being prepared to conduct quick, decisive, highly sophisticated operations anywhere, anytime; and whereas no matter what the cause, location, or magnitude of future conflicts, the Nation can rely on its Army to produce well-trained, well-led, and highly motivated soldiers to carry out the missions entrusted to them: Now, therefore, be it

AMENDMENT NO. 3380
Amend the title so as to read: ‘A Joint Resolution recognizing the 225th birthday of the United States Army’.

THE NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001
BINGAMAN AMENDMENT NO. 3381
(ordered to lie on the table.)
Mr. BINGAMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill, S. 2549, supra; as follows:

SEC. 132. CONVERSION OF AGM-65 MAVERICK MISSILES.
(a) Increase in amount.—The amount authorized to be appropriated by section 103(3) for procurement of missiles for the Air Force is hereby increased by $25,000,000.
(b) Availability of amount.—(1) Of the amount authorized to be appropriated by section 103(3), as increased by subsection (a), $5,000,000 shall be available for In-Service Missile Modifications for the purpose of the conversion of Maverick missiles in the AGM-65B and AGM-65G configurations to Maverick missiles in the AGM-65H and AGM-65K configurations.

(2) The amount available under paragraph (1) for the purpose specified in that paragraph is in addition to any other amounts available under this Act for that purpose.

(c) Offset.—The amount authorized to be appropriated by section 103(1) for procurement of AGM-65B and AGM-65G configurations shall be reduced by $5,000,000, with the amount of the reduction applicable to amounts available under that section for ALE-50 Code Decays.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS
Committee on Indian Affairs

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Committee on Indian Affairs will meet on Wednesday, June 14, 2000 at 2:30 p.m. in room 485 of the Russell Senate Building to mark up the following:

S. 1586, Indian Land Consolidation Act Amendments;
S. 2351, Shiwits Band of the Palate Indian Tribe of Utah Water Rights Settlement Act;
S. Res. 277, Commemorating the 30th Anniversary of the Policy of Indian Self-Determination;
S. 2508, the Colorado Ute Indian Water Rights Settlement Act Amendments of 2000; and

The hearing will take place on Friday, July 7, 2000, at 10:00 a.m. at the Myles Reit Performing Arts Center, 720 Conifer Drive, Grand Rapids, Minnesota.

The purpose of this hearing is to conduct oversight on the July 4, 1999, blow-down in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area and other national forest lands.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. Those who wish to submit written statements should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510. For further information, please call Mark Rey (202) 224–6170.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a joint oversight hearing has been scheduled before the Select Committee on Intelligence and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will take place on Wednesday, June 14 at 10:15 a.m. in Room SH-216 of the Hart Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on the Loss of National Security Information at the Los Alamos National Laboratory.

For further information, please call Howard Useem at 202-224-6567 or Trici Heninger at (202) 224–7875.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on Tuesday, June 13, 2000, at 10 a.m. on online profiling and privacy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Committee on Environment and Public Works

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Environment and Public Works be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 13, at 9:30 a.m. to receive testimony from James V. Aidala, nominated by the President to be Assistant

 wartime budget up to $2,000,000 may be made available to the Special Reconnaissance Capabilities (SRC) Program for the Virtual Worlds Initiative in PE 0304210BB.

LOTT AMENDMENT NO. 3377
Mr. STEVENS (for Mr. LOTT) proposed an amendment to the bill, H.R. 4576, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

Section 2. Of the funds available in Title III under the heading ‘PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY/MARINE CORPS, up to $5,000,000 may be made available for ROCKETS, ALL TYPE, 83mm HEDP.

COMMEMORATING THE 225TH BIRTHDAY OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY
THURMOND AMENDMENT NOS. 3378–3380
Mr. ENZI (for Mr. THURMOND) proposed three amendments to the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 3378) commemorating the 225th birthday of the United States Army; as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 3378
Strike all after the resolved clause and insert the following:

That Congress, recognizing the historic significance of the 225th anniversary of the United States Army:

(1) expresses the appreciation of the people of the United States to the Army and the soldiers who have served in it for 225 years of dedicated service;
(2) honors the valor, commitment, and sacrifice of American soldiers who have displayed throughout the history of the Army; and
(3) calls upon the President to issue a proclamation—

(A) recognizing the 225th birthday of the United States Army and the dedicated service of the soldiers who have served in the Army; and

(B) calling upon the people of the United States to observe the 225th anniversary with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

AMENDMENT NO. 3379
Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas on June 14, 1775, the Second Continental Congress, representing the citizens of 13 American colonies, authorized the establishment of the Continental Army;

Whereas the collective expression of the pursuit of personal freedom that caused the authorization and organization of the United States Army led to the adoption of the Declaration of Independence and the codification of the new Nation’s basic principles and values in the Constitution;

Whereas for the past 225 years, the Army’s central mission has been to fight and win the Nation’s wars;

Whereas whatever the mission, the Nation turns to its Army for decisive victory;

Whereas the 172 battle streamers carried on the Army flag are testament to the valor, commitment, and sacrifice of the brave soldiers who have served the Nation in the Army;

Whereas Valley Forge, New Orleans, Mexico City, Guam, Batan, Normandy, Pusan, the Ia Drang Valley, Grenada, Panama, and Kuwait are but a few of the places where soldiers of the United States Army have demonstrated by their extraordinary dedication and respect for the Nation and its Army; whereas the motto of ‘Duty, Honor, Country’ is the creed by which the American soldier lives and serves; whereas the United States Army today is the world’s most capable and respected ground force; whereas future Army forces are being prepared to conduct quick, decisive, highly sophisticated operations anywhere, anytime; and whereas no matter what the cause, location, or magnitude of future conflicts, the Nation can rely on its Army to produce well-trained, well-led, and highly motivated soldiers to carry out the missions entrusted to them: Now, therefore, be it

AMENDMENT NO. 3380
Amend the title so as to read: ‘A Joint Resolution recognizing the 225th birthday of the United States Army.’
Administrator for Toxic Substances, Environmental Protection Agency; Arthur C. Campbell, nominated to be Assistant Secretary for Economic Development, the Department of Commerce; and Ella Wong-Rusinko, nominated to be Alternate Federal Co-Chair of the Appalachian Commission.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR AND PENSIONS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions be authorized to meet for a hearing on Drug Safety and Pricing during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 13, 2000, at 10:00 a.m. in SD226.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 13, 2000 at 10:00 a.m. to hold a hearing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SECURITIES AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Securities and Financial Institutions be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 13, 2000, to conduct a joint hearing on “Merchant Banking Regulations, consistent with the policy of self-determination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Roger Brown, a member of my staff, be allowed on the floor during the debate on this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Sarah Donnar and Jennifer Loesch of my office have access to the floor during the consideration of this bill today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, on behalf of Senator COLLINS, I ask unanimous consent that Kristine Fauser, who currently works in Senator Collins’ office, be granted the privilege of the floor during the consideration of the Defense appropriations bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Bob Morgan, a fellow on Senator Edwards’ staff, be granted the privilege of the floor during the pendency of the DOD appropriations bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NATIVE AMERICAN ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAM CONSOLIDATION ACT OF 2000

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 585, which is S. 1507.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1507) to authorize the integration and consolidation of alcohol and substance programs and services provided by Indian tribes and the federal government, and for other purposes: (emphasis in original)

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE. This Act may be cited as the “Native American Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program Consolidation Act of 2000”.

SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE. The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to enable Indian tribes to consolidate and integrate alcohol and other substance abuse prevention, diagnosis and treatment programs, and mental health and related programs, to provide unified and more effective and efficient services to Native Americans afflicted with alcohol and other substance abuse problems; and

(2) to recognize that Indian tribes can best determine the goals and methods for establishing and implementing prevention, diagnosis and treatment programs for their communities, consistent with the policy of self-determination.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS. (a) IN GENERAL.—In this Act:

(1) FEDERAL AGENCY.—The term “Federal agency” has the same meaning given the term in section 551(1) of title 5, United States Code.

(2) INDIAN.—The term “Indian” shall have the meaning given such term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Edu- cation Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450d).

(3) INDIAN TRIBE.—The terms “Indian tribe” and “tribe” shall have the meaning given the term “Indian Tribe” (as defined in the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450f)) and shall include entities as provided for in subsection (b)(2).

(b) SECRETARY.—Except where otherwise provided, the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(1) SUBSTANCE ABUSE.—The term “substance abuse” includes the illegal use or abuse of a drug, the abuse of an inhalant, or the abuse of tobacco or related products.

(2) INDIAN TRIBE.—(b) IN GENERAL.—In any case in which an Indian tribe has authorized another Indian tribe, an inter-tribal consortium, or a tribal organization to plan for or carry out programs, services, functions, or activities the tribe was eligible for the receipt of funds under a statute or administrative formula for the purposes of prevention, diagnosis or treatment of alcohol and other substance abuse problems and disorders, or mental health problems or disorders, or any program designed to enhance the ability to treat, diagnose or prevent alcohol and other substance abuse and related problems and disorders, or mental health problems or disorders, or any program designed to enhance the ability to treat, diagnose or prevent alcohol and other substance abuse and related problems and disorders, or mental health problems or disorders, or any program designed to enhance the ability to treat, diagnose or prevent alcohol and other substance abuse and related problems and disorders, or mental health problems or disorders, or any program designed to enhance the ability to treat, diagnose or prevent alcohol and other substance abuse and related problems and disorders, or mental health problems or disorders, or mental health problems or disorders.

SEC. 4. PLAN REQUIREMENTS. For a plan to be acceptable under section 4, the plan shall—

(1) identify the programs to be integrated;

(2) be consistent with the purposes of this Act in authorizing the services to be integrated into the project;

(3) describe a comprehensive strategy that identifies the full range of existing and potential alcohol and substance abuse and mental health treatment and prevention programs available on and near the tribe’s service area;

(4) describe the services which are to be integrated and delivered and the results expected under the plan;
SEC. 7. PLAN REVIEW.

(a) CONSULTATION.—Upon receipt of a plan from an Indian tribe under section 4, the Secretary shall consult with the Secretary of Education, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the United States Attorney General, and the Secretary of Transportation to enter into an interdepartmental memorandum of agreement providing for the implementation of the plan authorized under this Act.

(b) LEAD AGENCY.—The lead agency under this Act shall be the Indian Health Service.

SEC. 8. PLAN APPROVAL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the receipt of a plan from an Indian tribe under section 4, the Secretary shall inform the tribe, in writing, of the Secretary's approval or disapproval of the plan, including any request for a written statement of reasons from a lead agency to fulfill the responsibilities for the intergovernmental transfer of program involved which are specifically applicable to Indian programs.

(b) D ISAPPROVAL.—If a plan is disapproved under subsection (a), the Secretary shall inform the tribal government, in writing, of the reasons for the disapproval and shall give the tribe an opportunity to amend its plan or to petition the Secretary to reconsider such disapproval, including reconsidering the disapproval of any waiver requested by the Indian tribe.

SEC. 9. FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITIES.

(a) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE.

(1) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Education, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the United States Attorney General, and the Secretary of Transportation shall enter into an interdepartmental memorandum of agreement providing for the implementation of the plans authorized under this Act.

(b) AGENCY.—The lead agency under this Act shall be the Indian Health Service.

(c) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The responsibilities of the lead agency under this Act shall include:

(A) The development of a single reporting format related to the plan for the individual project which shall be used by a tribe to report on the activities carried out under the plan;

(B) The development of a single reporting format related to the projected expenditures for the individual plan which shall be used by a tribe to report the expenditures under the plan; and

(C) The development of a single system of Federal oversight for the plan, which shall be implemented by the lead agency.

(b) ADMINISTRATION OF FUNDS AND OVERAGE.—All administrative costs under a plan under this Act may be commingled, and participating Indian tribes shall be entitled to the full amount of such costs (under each program or department's regulations), and no overage shall be carried forward to the audit purposes so long as the overhead is used for the purposes provided for under this Act.

SEC. 10. NO REDUCTION IN AMOUNTS.

In no case shall the amount of Federal funds available to a participating tribe involved in any project be reduced as a result of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 11. INTERAGENCY FUND TRANSFERS AUTHORIZED.

The Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the United States Attorney General, or the Secretary of Transportation, as appropriate, is authorized to take such action as may be necessary to provide for the interagency transfer of funds otherwise available to a tribe in order to further the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 12. ADMINISTRATION OF FUNDS AND OVERAGE.

(a) ADMINISTRATION OF FUNDS.—Program funds shall be administered under this Act in such a manner as to allow for a determination that funds from specific programs (or an amount equal to the amount utilized by the program) are available to a participating tribe involved in any project as the Secretary, in accordance with the applicable provisions of chapter 75 of title 31, United States Code (the Single Audit Act of 1984).

(b) F INAL REPORT.—Not later than 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives on the implementation of the program authorized under this Act.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. 

AMENDMENTS Nos. 3378, 3379, and 3380 EN BLOC

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendments by number.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Wyoming (Mr. Enzi), for Mr. Thurmond, proposes amendments numbered 3378, 3379 and 3380, en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendments are agreed to.

The amendments (Nos. 3378, No. 3379, and No. 3380), en bloc, were agreed to, as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 3378

Strike all after the resolved clause and insert the following:

That Congress, recognizing the historic significance of the 225th anniversary of the United States Army—

(1) expresses the appreciation of the people of the United States to the Army and the soldiers who have served in it for 225 years of dedicated service;

(2) honors the valor, commitment, and sacrifice that American soldiers have displayed throughout the history of the Army; and

(3) calls upon the President to issue a proclamation—

(A) recognizing the 225th birthday of the United States Army and the dedicated service of the soldiers who have served in the Army; and

(B) calling upon the people of the United States to observe that anniversary with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

AMENDMENT NO. 3379

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas on June 14, 1775, the Second Continental Congress, representing the citizens of 13 American colonies, authorized the establishment of the Continental Army;

Whereas the collective expression of the pursuit of personal freedom that caused the authorization and organization of the United States Army led to the adoption of the Declaration of Independence and the codification of the new Nation’s basic principles and values in the Constitution;

Whereas for the past 225 years, the Army’s central mission has been to fight and win the Nation’s wars;

Whereas whatever the mission, the Nation turns to its Army for decisive victory;

Whereas the 172 battle streamers carried on the Army flag are testament to the valor, commitment, and sacrifice of the brave soldiers who have served the Nation in the Army;

Whereas Valley Forge, New Orleans, Mexico City, Gettysburg, Verdun, Bataan, Normandy, Pusan, the Ia Drang Valley, Grenada, Panama, and Kuwait are but a few of the places where soldiers of the United States Army have won extraordinary distinction and respect for the Nation and its Army;

Whereas the motto of ‘Duty, Honor, Country’ is the creed by which the American soldier lives and serves;

Whereas the United States Army today is the world’s most capable and respected ground force;

Whereas future Army forces are being prepared to conduct quick, decisive, highly sophisticated operations anywhere, anytime; and

Whereas no matter what the cause, location, or magnitude of future conflicts, the Nation can rely on its Army to produce well-trained, well-led, and highly motivated soldiers to carry out the missions entrusted to them: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that Congress recognizes the historic significance of the 225th anniversary of the United States Army—

(1) expresses the appreciation of the people of the United States to the Army and the soldiers who have served in it for 225 years of dedicated service;

(2) honors the valor, commitment, and sacrifice that American soldiers have displayed throughout the history of the Army; and

(3) calls upon the President to issue a proclamation—

(A) recognizing the 225th birthday of the United States Army and the dedicated service of the soldiers who have served in the Army; and

(B) calling upon the people of the United States to observe that anniversary with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

AMENDMENT NO. 3380

Amend the title so as to read: “A Joint Resolution recognizing the 225th birthday of the United States Army.”

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 46), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The joint resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S.J. Res. 46

Whereas on June 14, 1775, the Second Continental Congress, representing the citizens of 13 American colonies, authorized the establishment of the Continental Army;

Whereas the collective expression of the pursuit of personal freedom that caused the authorization and organization of the United States Army led to the adoption of the Declaration of Independence and the codification of the new Nation’s basic principles and values in the Constitution;

Whereas for the past 225 years, the Army’s central mission has been to fight and win the Nation’s wars;

Whereas whatever the mission, the Nation turns to its Army for decisive victory;

Whereas the 172 battle streamers carried on the Army flag are testament to the valor, commitment, and sacrifice of the brave soldiers who have served the Nation in the Army;

Whereas Valley Forge, New Orleans, Mexico City, Gettysburg, Verdun, Bataan, Normandy, Pusan, the Ia Drang Valley, Grenada, Panama, and Kuwait are but a few of the places where soldiers of the United States Army have won extraordinary distinction and respect for the Nation and its Army;

Whereas the motto of ‘Duty, Honor, Country’ is the creed by which the American soldier lives and serves;

Whereas the United States Army today is the world’s most capable and respected ground force;

Whereas future Army forces are being prepared to conduct quick, decisive, highly sophisticated operations anywhere, anytime; and

Whereas no matter what the cause, location, or magnitude of future conflicts, the Nation can rely on its Army to produce well-trained, well-led, and highly motivated soldiers to carry out the missions entrusted to them: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that Congress recognizes the historic significance of the 225th anniversary of the United States Army—

(1) expresses the appreciation of the people of the United States to the Army and the soldiers who have served in it for 225 years of dedicated service;

(2) honors the valor, commitment, and sacrifice that American soldiers have displayed throughout the history of the Army; and

(3) calls upon the President to issue a proclamation—

(A) recognizing the 225th birthday of the United States Army and the dedicated service of the soldiers who have served in the Army; and

(B) calling upon the people of the United States to observe that anniversary with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

NOMINATION OF JOHN A. GORDON

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, could I interrupt the proceedings here momentarily and get the attention of the distinguished Democratic leader and the ranking member of the Armed Services Committee?

Early this morning, I say to the distinguished minority leader, on the subject of General Gordon, we talked and I talked to the majority leader. I think there is a consensus that tomorrow morning at some point his nomination can be voted upon.

Could we, at the conclusion of this day, before it is finished, at least represent that?

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, in response to the senior Senator from Virginia, let me say we have no objection to moving to the nomination, with the understanding that at a date no later than a date that we could mutually agree to, we deal with the accompanying nomination.

I think that understanding has now been made, and I believe we can proceed to the first piece of this with that understanding.

Mr. WARNER. I thank our distinguished leader.

Mr. LEVIN. If the Senator will yield on that point, General Gordon has very strong support on both sides of the aisle. He is a Presidential nominee who has gotten a very positive response from just about everybody I know. I think the people look forward to voting on this nomination as early as possible tomorrow morning.

Again, I think there is an effort being made to set a deadline for another vote on a nominee to the same Department, someone who has been waiting for a long time.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield for another moment, Madelyn Creedon has been on the calendar since April 13, and General Gordon has been on the calendar since May 24.

We have no objection to moving to General Gordon first, even though he was just reported out a couple of weeks ago, and Mrs. Creedon has been now on the calendar for almost 2 months, with some understanding that we can move to the Creedon nomination no later than a time on which we can agree.

We have no reason not to want to move to the Gordon nomination.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, it would be no longer than the day or day after we return from the July 4 recess.

Mr. DASCHLE. That is acceptable, Mr. President.

Mr. WARNER. July 11 or July 12.

Mr. DASCHLE. With the understanding we would vote no later than July 11, we have no reservations.

Mr. WARNER. Could we make it July 12? I am not in a position to know exactly when votes are ordered on the return.

Mr. DASCHLE. We will make it the July 12.

Mr. LEVIN. If the Senator will yield on that, that opens the possibilities.
that we would vote on that nomination prior to the recess because it says "no later than."

Mr. WARNER. It does not foreclose earlier consideration. I thank my colleagues.
I yield the floor.

NATIONAL RESPONSIBLE FATHER'S DAY

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 322, introduced earlier today by Senators BAYH, DOMENICI, and others.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ALLARD). The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 322) encouraging and promoting greater involvement of fathers in their children's lives and designating June 18, 2000, as "Responsible Father's Day."

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. ENZI. I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, a motion to consider be laid upon the table, and any statements be printed in the Record.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 322) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 322

Encouraging and promoting greater involvement of fathers in their children's lives and designating June 18, 2000, as "Responsible Father's Day."

Whereas approximately 50 percent of all households without a father have not seen their father in at least 1 year and 50 percent of such children have never visited their father's home;

Whereas nearly 20 percent of children in grades 6 through 12 report that they have not had a meaningful conversation with even 1 parent in over a month;

Whereas 3 out of 4 adolescents report that "they do not have adults in their lives that model appropriate behaviors";

Whereas many of the United States leading experts on family and child development agree that it is in the best interest of both children and the United States to encourage more two-parent, father-involved families to form and endure;

Whereas it is important to promote responsible fatherhood and encourage loving and healthy relationships between parents and their children in order to increase the chance that children will have two caring parents to help them grow up healthy and secure and not to—

(1) denigrate the standing or parenting efforts of single mothers, whose efforts are heroic;

(2) lessen the protection of children from abusive parents;

(3) cause women to remain in or enter into abusive relationships; or

(4) compromise the health or safety of a custodial parent;

Whereas children who are apart from their biological father are, in comparison to other children—

(1) 5 times more likely to live in poverty; and

(2) more likely to—

(A) bring weapons and drugs into the classroom;

(B) commit crime;

(C) drop out of school;

(D) be abused;

(E) commit suicide;

(F) abuse alcohol or drugs; and

(G) become pregnant as teenagers;

Whereas the Federal Government spends billions of dollars to help children; these social ills and very little to address the causes of such social ills;

Whereas violent criminals are overwhelmingly males who grew up without fathers;

Whereas the number of children living with only a mother increased from just over 5,000,000 in 1960, to 17,000,000 in 1999, and between 1981 and 1991 the percentage of children living with only 1 parent increased from 14 percent to 25 percent;

Whereas between 20 percent and 30 percent of families in poverty are headed by women who have suffered domestic violence during the past year and between 40 percent and 60 percent of women with children who receive welfare were abused at some time in their life;

Whereas millions of single mothers in the United States are heroically struggling to raise their children in safe, loving environments;

Whereas responsible fatherhood should always recognize and promote values of nonviolence;

Whereas child support is an important means by which a parent can take financial responsibility for their children; emotional support is an important means by which a parent can take social responsibility for a child;

Whereas children learn by example, community programs that help mold young men into positive role models for their children need to be encouraged;

Whereas promoting responsible fatherhood is not meant to diminish the parenting efforts of single mothers but rather to increase the likelihood that children will have 2 caring parents to help them grow up in loving environments;

Whereas Congress has begun to take notice of this issue with legislation introduced in the Senate to address the epidemic of fatherlessness; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the need to encourage active involvement of fathers in the rearing and development of their children;

(2) recognizes that while there are millions of fathers who serve as a wonderful caring parent for their children, there are children on Father's Day who will have no one to celebrate with;

(3) urges fathers to participate in their children's lives both financially and emotionally;

(4) encourages fathers to devote time, energy, and resources to their children;

(5) urges fathers to understand the level of responsibility required when fathering a child and to fulfill that responsibility;

(6) is committed to assist absent fathers become more responsible and engaged in their children's lives;

(7) designates June 18, 2000, as "National Responsible Father's Day;"

(8) calls upon fathers around the country to use the day to reconnect and rededicate themselves to their children's lives, to spend "National Responsible Father's Day" with their children, and to express their love and support for their children; and

(9) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe "National Responsible Father's Day" with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

AWARD OF MEDAL OF HONOR TO ED W. FREEMAN, JAMES K. OKUBO, AND ANDREW J. SMITH

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 2722, introduced earlier today by Senator AKAKA.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2722) to authorize the award of the Medal of Honor to Ed W. Freeman, James K. Okubo, and Andrew J. Smith.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I am proud to introduce legislation which would award the Medal of Honor to James K. Okubo, Ed W. Freeman, and Andrew J. Smith. There is no doubt that these three individuals are deserving of this award for their brave and selfless service in defense of our great nation. The passage of this measure makes it possible for these men to receive a long overdue and well-deserved honor.

This legislation marks the culmination of my efforts to recognize James K. Okubo for his acts of gallantry during World War II. James K. Okubo was born in Anacortes, Washington, raised in Bellingham, Washington, and interned at Tule Lake, California. Mr. Okubo entered military service in Alturas, California on May 22, 1943 and was discharged from the Army in December 1945. Following his military service, Mr. Okubo was a professor at San Jose State University Dental School. Mr. Okubo passed away following a car accident in 1967.

Mr. Okubo (Tec 5) served as a medic, member of the Medical Detachment, 442nd Regimental Combat Team. For his heroism displayed over a period of several days (October 28, 29 and November 4, 1944) in rescuing and delivering medical aid to fellow soldiers during the rescue of the "Lost Battalion" from Texas, he was recommended to receive the Medal of Honor. The medal, however, was downgraded to a Silver Star. The explanation provided at the time was that as a medic, James S. Okubo was not eligible for any award higher than the Silver Star.

Due to my concern that Mr. Okubo did not receive full recognition for his acts of heroism and bravery, I requested reconsideration of Mr. Okubo's case under section 1130, Title 10 of the United States Code. The Senior Army Decorations Board reviewed the case and submitted it to Secretary Caldera recommending award of the Medal of Honor. Secretary Caldera approved the recommendation which resulted in this important measure.
This legislation is especially significant as fellow members of Mr. Okubo’s unit will be awarded the Medal of Honor next week. It is my hope that this legislation will be enacted shortly, thereby allowing the Okubo family to participate in this auspicious event with the other families of members from the 100th Battalion, 442nd Regimental Combat Team.

Mr. Okubo’s heroism on the battlefield is an inspiration to all who believe in duty, honor, and service to one’s country. Mr. Okubo takes his rightful place among America’s great war heroes. He is a shining example of the sacrifices made by so many other Asian Pacific Americans during World War II, who served our country so ably in spite of the difficulties they faced as members of a suspect minority.

Mr. ENZI. I ask unanimous consent the bill be considered read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 2722) was considered read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 2722
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. AUTHORITY TO AWARD MEDAL OF HONOR TO ED W. FREEMAN, JAMES K. OKUBO, AND ANDREW J. SMITH.

(a) INAPPLICABILITY OF TIME LIMITATIONS.—Notwithstanding the time limitations in section 3741(b) of title 10, United States Code, or any other time limitation, the President may award the Medal of Honor under section 3741 of such title to the persons specified in subsection (b) for the acts specified in that subsection, the award of the Medal of Honor to such persons having been determined by the Secretary of the Army to be warranted in accordance with section 1320 of such title.

(b) PERSONS ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE THE MEDAL OF HONOR.—The persons referred to in subsection (a) are the following:

(1) Ed W. Freeman, for conspicuous acts of gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life and beyond the call of duty on November 14, 1965, as flight leader and second-in-command of a helicopter lift unit at landing zone X-Ray in the Battle of the Ia Drang Valley, Republic of Vietnam, during the Vietnam War, while serving in the grade of Captain in Alpha Company, 299th Assault Helicopter Battalion, 101st Cavalry Division (Air-mobile).

(2) James K. Okubo, for conspicuous acts of gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life and beyond the call of duty on October 28 and 29, and November 4, 1944, at Poret Domaniale de Champ, near Biffontaine, France, during World War II, while serving as an Army medec in the grade of Technician Fifth Grade in the medical detachment, 442d Regimental Combat Team.

(3) Andrew J. Smith, for conspicuous acts of gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life and beyond the call of duty on November 30, 1864, in the Battle of Honey Hill, South Carolina, during the Civil War, while serving as a corporal in the 55th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiment.

(c) POSTHUMOUS AWARD.—The Medal of Honor may be awarded under this section posthumously, as provided in section 3752 of title 10, United States Code.

(d) PRIOR AWARD.—The Medal of Honor may be awarded under this section for service for which a Silver Star, or other award, has been awarded.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 2000

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday, June 14.

I further ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday, immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then resume consideration of S. 2549, the Department of Defense authorization bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. ENZI. For the information of all Senators, the Senate will convene at 9:30 a.m. tomorrow, and will immediately resume debate on the Defense authorization legislation. As a reminder, there are over 200 amendments filed to this authorizing bill. Senators can expect amendments to be offered and voted on throughout the day. It is hoped that all Senators who have amendments in order will work with the bill managers in an effort to complete this important legislation. Senators should be aware that the Senate may begin consideration of the Transportation appropriations bill as early as tomorrow afternoon.

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—H.R. 4475

Mr. ENZI. I now ask unanimous consent that H.R. 4475 be discharged from the Appropriations Committee and placed on the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. ENZI. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:27 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, June 14, 2000, at 9:30 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 13, 2000:

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FRANCISCO J. RANZIE, OF FLORIDA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION, VICE CHARLES A. HUNNICUTT, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RICHARD A. BOUCHER, OF MARYLAND, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE (PUBLIC AFFAIRS), VICE JAMES P. RUBIN.

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 661.

To be general

LT. GEN. WILLIAM F. KERNAN, 8000
HONORING MS. ELIZABETH “LIZZY” SEARLE
HON. SCOTT McINNIS
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 2000
Mr. McInnis. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize the accomplishments of an outstanding student, Elizabeth “Lizzy” Searle. Her creative mind has earned her a distinguished award, the United States National Award Winner in Art.

In addition, Ms. Searle will appear in the United States Achievement Academy Official Yearbook in recognition of her academic performance, interest and aptitude, leadership qualities, responsibilities, enthusiasm, citizenship, attitude, motivation to learn and improve and dependability. Ms. Searle received her award for her remarkable dedication to learning. Ms. Searle is a model for all students to follow and one that will be sure to achieve great things. She has proven to be an asset to her school and the community.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I say congratulations to Elizabeth Searle on a truly exceptional accomplishment. Due to her dedicated service and creativity, it is clear that Colorado is a better place.

HONORING JOHN SCHWARZ
HON. SCOTT McINNIS
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 2000
Mr. McInnis. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to honor a man that has devoted his career to protecting the health of Colorado’s environment, John Schwarz. In doing so, I would like to honor this individual who has exemplified the notion of public service and civic duty. Recently, the Public Lands Foundation named Mr. Schwarz its Outstanding Public Land Professional.

Mr. Schwarz was presented the monumental task of restoring the Blanca Wetlands, a dry arid area, back into a highly productive ecosystem. In doing so, his main focus was on designing a formula that would deal with the strong water opposition, while moving the project forward. His tenacity and professionalism were instrumental in reviving the wetlands into a vibrant and productive ecosystem. In recognition of his success in restoring this splendid natural system, John was named the Outstanding Public Land Professional. He traveled to Washington D.C. to receive the award on December 10, 1999. Public Lands Foundation President George Lea said at the ceremony that he hoped that “Mr. Schwarz’s work will help the real owners of these lands to better understand and appreciate the high ideals and integrity that Mr. Schwarz and the Bureau of Land Management bring to this difficult task each day.”

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I would like to pay tribute to Mr. Schwarz and his efforts to make his community a better place to live. His dedication and know-how have distinguished him greatly. The citizens of Colorado owe John a debt of gratitude and I wish him well.

HONORING JOHN SCHWARZ
HON. JERRY LEWIS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 2000
Mr. Lewis of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine achievement of Lauren Pollini, a seventh-grade student from Home Street Middle School in Bishop, CA. Lauren was a recent competitor in the National History Day Competition (June 11–15) at the University of Maryland. The competition involved students from across the United States who submitted projects on this year’s theme: “Turning Points in History, People, Ideas, Events.”

Lauren qualified for the national competition by first winning California State History Day competitions at the county and state levels. Her essay, entitled “Sunset School of Weedpatch, California: A Turning Point for Weedpatch, California: A Turning Point for...”
Children, Teachers And Community," won the State historical research category. Lauren also won three special recognition awards and two historical standards, and wish her well in her new endeavors. Students like Lauren and instructors like Irene set a fine example for us all and it is only appropriate that the House pay tribute to them both today.

IN HONOR OF WISCONSIN STATE SENATOR GWEN MOORE, RECIPIENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHILD ADVOCATE'S ANNUAL LEADERSHIP IN GOVERNMENT AWARD

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT OF WISCONSIN IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Tuesday, June 13, 2000

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have this opportunity to honor Wisconsin State Senator Gwen Moore. She is a remarkable citizen, and I salute her for being recognized today as the recipient of the National Association of Child Advocate’s (NACA) Annual Leadership in Government Award. The NACA initiated this awards program nearly 5 years ago to recognize excellence in the field of child advocacy. The Leadership in Government Award is given to city, county or state government leaders who have demonstrated consistent leadership, creativity, and courage in their political arena speaking out for and securing legislation that has a positive impact on the lives of children.

There is no one more deserving of this award. Senator Moore has served in the Wisconsin Legislature since 1989, and she has distinguished herself in the field of child advocacy. She is considered to be one of the most vocal, powerful and respected advocates working to improve the lives of children in Wisconsin. She worked hard to negotiate changes to Wisconsin’s Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program and to establish the Wisconsin Department of Child Care. Senator Moore is a knowledgeable, skilled legislator who has worked tirelessly to improve the lives of children and ensure a better future for Wisconsin’s children.

In Wisconsin, Senator Moore has championed the cause of child welfare, advocating for policies that address the needs of children and families. She has been a strong advocate for initiatives that address child abuse and neglect, and she has played a key role in the development of policies that support families and children.

Senator Moore has also been a strong advocate for education, recognizing the importance of providing quality education to all children. She has worked to ensure that students have access to resources and support to help them succeed academically.

Senator Moore has also been a strong advocate for women’s rights, supporting initiatives to address gender-based discrimination and promoting policies that empower women and girls.

Senator Moore’s commitment to improving the lives of children has been recognized with numerous awards and honors. She has received the National Association of Social Workers’ (NASW) Advocacy Award and the National CASA Association’s Legislative Leadership Award, among others. She has also been recognized for her leadership in the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) and the National Council of State Legislatures (NCSL) on Children’s Issues.

In conclusion, Senator Gwen Moore is a remarkable citizen and a shining example of dedication to improving the lives of children. She has demonstrated consistent leadership, creativity, and courage in her political arena, speaking out for policies that benefit children. As such, I am honored to recognize her with the NACA’s Annual Leadership in Government Award.

HONORING CHARLES GALLAGHER OF COLORADO IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Tuesday, June 13, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce Charles Gallagher, a true philanthropist and humanitarian, who has dedicated his life to improving the lives of people in need.

Charles Gallagher was born in 1936 in New York City, and he received his undergraduate and graduate degrees from the University of Pennsylvania. He subsequently worked for several years in the private sector, before turning his attention to philanthropy.

Gallagher's commitment to helping others is evident in his work with numerous organizations, including the United Nations, the World Bank, and the Catholic Relief Services. He has also served as a consultant to the United Nations Development Program and the World Bank, and he has been involved in many international development projects.

In the United States, Gallagher has been a strong advocate for policies that support children and families. He has been involved in numerous initiatives that address child abuse and neglect, and he has worked to ensure that all children have access to quality education.

Gallagher has also been a strong advocate for the rights of women and children, recognizing the importance of promoting policies that empower and protect these vulnerable groups. He has been involved in many initiatives that address gender-based discrimination and promote policies that support women and girls.

In conclusion, Charles Gallagher is a remarkable philanthropist and humanitarian, who has dedicated his life to improving the lives of people in need. His commitment to helping others is evident in his work with numerous organizations, and he has been a strong advocate for policies that support children and families. As such, I am honored to introduce him to the House of Representatives.

HONORING MAAESTRO RAFFI ARMENIAN OF CALIFORNIA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Tuesday, June 13, 2000

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Maestro Raffi Armenian on the occasion of his visit to Fresno, on April 15, 2000. I want to welcome Maestro Raffi Armenian to the Pilgrim Armenian Congregational Church, where he will conduct Verdi’s “Il Trovatore”, featuring Fresno’s Edna Garabedian in the role of Azucena. The people of Fresno are happy to have the chance to see Maestro Raffi Armenian conduct. Maestro Armenian’s passion for the human voice has manifested itself with conduction appearances at such illustrious companies as the Canadian Opera Company in Toronto, the Michigan Opera Theater, L’Opera de Montreal, Opera Hamilton, and Opera Columbus. While living and working in Canada, Maestro Armenian garnered numerous awards for his work including an Emmy Award for Menotti’s “The Medium”, a Juno nomination for a recording a Ravel and Schoenberg with Menotti’s “The Medium”, featuring Fresno’s Edna Garabedian in the role of Azucena. The people of Fresno are happy to have the chance to see Maestro Raffi Armenian conduct. Maestro Armenian’s passion for the human voice has manifested itself with conduction appearances at such illustrious companies as the Canadian Opera Company in Toronto, the Michigan Opera Theater, L’Opera de Montreal, Opera Hamilton, and Opera Columbus.

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while enabling the school's students to master a particular subject through accompanying field work. The National Service-Learning Leader School Program will be instrumental in opening up the door for Coral Shores to assist other schools in the advancement of nation-wide service. Over the course of the next two years, Coral Shores students and teachers will serve as mentors to other schools in the South Florida community. Through presentations and peer exchanges, the Coral Shores High School methodology that promotes a life of service will be shared with other schools. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in commending Coral Shores High School for all of the wonderful work they are doing to benefit the community. I would like to thank the Monroe County School Board, the administrative team at Coral Shores High School, the teachers, and all of the school's students for their extraordinary efforts in bettering the South Florida community. Under the leadership of Principal Al Rother, Coral Shores High School has demonstrated that by starting with the individual we can make widespread change—change that will result in a nation dedicated to helping others.

SAN ANTONIO'S CITY PUBLIC SERVICE WINS COVETED EISENHOWER AWARD FOR SMALL BUSINESS

HON. CIRO D. RODRIGUEZ OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 2000

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, we all know the importance of small business to our economies and local communities. I am proud today to let my colleagues know that our municipally owned utility, City Public Service of San Antonio, TX (CPS), has put words into action in its efforts to increase small business participation. In recognition of these efforts, CPS this week is receiving the coveted Dwight D. Eisenhower Award for Excellence from the United States Small Business Administration. Competing against 2,500 utilities nationwide, CPS won for its proven track record of reaching out to and including small business in its contracting operation.

CPS has made the participation of small and historically disadvantaged businesses a central tenet of its operating policy. CPS conducted numerous seminars and individual interviews to explain the purchasing process and identify potential obstacles. By listening to the target audience—small, minority and women-owned businesses—CPS learned what was needed to reach these potential partners most productively. Among other actions taken to increase subcontracting opportunities, CPS subdivided larger contracts into smaller ones, eliminated bonding, except in high risk areas, implemented longer contract terms in certain cases, and increased outreach efforts most productive. Among other actions taken to increase subcontracting opportunities, CPS subdivided larger contracts into smaller ones, eliminated bonding, except in high risk areas, implemented longer contract terms in certain cases, and increased outreach efforts most productive. Among other actions taken to increase subcontracting opportunities, CPS subdivided larger contracts into smaller ones, eliminated bonding, except in high risk areas, implemented longer contract terms in certain cases, and increased outreach efforts most productive. Among other actions taken to increase subcontracting opportunities, CPS subdivided larger contracts into smaller ones, eliminated bonding, except in high risk areas, implemented longer contract terms in certain cases, and increased outreach efforts most productive. Among other actions taken to increase subcontracting opportunities, CPS subdivided larger contracts into smaller ones, eliminated bonding, except in high risk areas, implemented longer contract terms in certain cases, and increased outreach efforts most productive. Among other actions taken to increase subcontracting opportunities, CPS subdivided larger contracts into smaller ones, eliminated bonding, except in high risk areas, implemented longer contract terms in certain cases, and increased outreach efforts most productive.

CPS has been a leader in developing programs for small business. For example, in July 1998, CPS launched the first Mentoring/Protege year-long program for small, minority and women-owned businesses. The goal of this program is to enhance business skills for start-up businesses and to assist in the development of companies from five to seven years. In 1999, CPS joined with the city of San Antonio and other local governments to establish the South Central Texas Regional Certification Agency to centralize, and thereby simplify, the process for certification as a small, disadvantaged and/or women-owned business. CPS has also found success in its one-stop Supplier Diversity Program, which now has 3,800 certified vendors.

CPS works with local chambers of commerce to increase local and small business participation in contract bidding. Through educational programs and one-on-one meetings, the utility has been able to identify potential business partners. As a result, millions of dollars in contract awards have gone to businesses owned by women, Hispanics, and African Americans.

The SBA's Eisenhower Award is a great tribute to the years of hard work by CPS leadership and its small business team. I welcome the CPS Chairman of the Board, Clayton Gay, and the Director of Purchasing, Contracts and Small Business Development, Fred Vallavessenor, to Washington, and I congratulate CPS General Manager and CEO Jamie Rochelle for her leadership and vision. As you accept this award, I hope that it will be for you and the company an inspiration to continue your leadership in small and minority business contracting. You and all of CPS have made us proud.

A TRIBUTE IN HONOR OF ROSELLA COLLAMER BAUMAN

HON. JAMES A. BARRA OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 2000

Mr. BARRA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mrs. Rosella Collamer Bauman on her retirement from the Michigan Women's Studies Association. Rose has truly led a unique and inspiring life, and one which will leave an indelible mark on her community, and the entire state of Michigan.

Born in 1920 to Edna and Ward Smith, Rose's family moved around quite a bit during the childhood, sometimes more than once in the same year. Determined to graduate high school, she left home at 15 and worked for room and board. When she was 18, the met Max Collamer and the two were married when Rose was 18. The couple would have three children, Larry, Jerry, and Mary, in the next 10 years.

After raising their three children, which is no small feat in its own right, and at a time when "nontraditional" students were uncommon, Rose went back to school to further her education. She earned an associate degree from Delta College, a bachelor of arts degree at my alma mater, then called Saginaw Valley State University, or woman-owned business. Rose then became a master's degree in English at Central Michigan University. Rose appreciated the value of her education and the hard work it took to achieve it, so she founded the Chrysalis Center at Saginaw Valley to help women like herself have access to higher education. The center is thriving today, as Saginaw Valley State University awarded its first Chrysalis Scholarship to a student for this coming fall.

Rose has continued to be a pioneer in the field of Women's Studies by being a founding member of the Michigan Women's Studies Association in 1973, and, in 1979, the association began the development of the Michigan Women's Historical Center and Hall of Fame to honor the achievement of Michigan women. And today, on the occasion of her retirement, I am proud to honor her years of service on the center's board and as editor of the newsletter.

Mr. Speaker, I could go on about Rose's service to the community, her impressive leadership in advancing women's studies, her career as an educator (with which I have had the honor of having firsthand experience), or her unparalleled commitment and dedication to her family. But I wanted to wish her well and hope that the days ahead are filled with all the good fruits of a well deserved retirement. I know that she will spend even more time with her second husband, William Bauman, and her children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren. Rose Collamer Bauman has lived a truly incredible life, and serves as a role model and an inspiration to everyone who has ever met her.

IN HONOR OF ALICE McGRATH

HON. ELTON GALLEGY OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 2000

Mr. GALLEGY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Alice McGrath, whose six decades of devotion to disadvantaged and oppressed people here and abroad will be recognized this weekend at the Interface Children Family Services' Tribute Dinner, in my district.

Alice McGrath's life and efforts on behalf of others have been memorialized in a play, documentary film, and two books. She began her life of humanitarianism in the early 1940s as Executive Secretary of the Sleepy Lagoon Defense Committee. The committee was formed to protect the rights of a group of young Mexican-Americans who were falsely convicted of murder.

Her efforts on their behalf were depicted in the well-known play Zoot Suit, and the documentary about her, From Sleepy Lagoon to Zoot Suit.

Since 1984, Alice McGrath has organized and led delegations of United States citizens to observe conditions in Nicaragua and to facilitate academic research in its political processes. In 1990, she began to deliver donated pharmaceuticals to the children's hospital in Managua. Alice McGrath has made more than 80 trips to Nicaragua.

At home, Alice McGrath developed and managed the Pro Bono Program of the Ventura County Bar Association and coordinated volunteer services at the Ventura County Superior Court.

Not surprisingly, Alice McGrath has received numerous honors for her work on behalf of others, including the Woman of Distinction Award from Soroptimist International of the
As an unnecessary subsidy, this policy should have been reformed long ago. But the harm of this policy does not end with wasteful government support for the mining industry. Once the land has been exploited, the enviromental damage is the additional price that taxpayers are forced to pay. Over the past century, irresponsible mining operators have devastated over half a million acres of land through carelessness and abandoned mines. According to the EPA, waste from mining operations has polluted more than 12,000 miles of our nations waterways and 180,000 acres of lakes and reservoirs. My amendment to the FY 2001 Interior Appropriations Bill, which was rejected by the Rules Committee, would impose a 5 percent royalty on all hard rock minerals mined from public lands. The funds generated from the royalty would be devoted entirely to environmental cleanup of these mining sites. The amendment would also make the current one year moratorium on the issuance of mining patents permanent (the current moratorium has been extended each year over the past five years).

Mr. Speaker, this policy is in need of repair and reform. I am disappointed that the Rules Committee did not allow for House consideration of my amendment. I will continue to work with my colleagues to reform this outdated and wasteful policy.

HAILING GENERAL SERRANO, VALIANT DRUG FIGHTER AND GREAT FRIEND OF THE UNITED STATES

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 2000

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I praise General Rosso Jose Serrano on his retirement as head of the Colombian National Police (CNP) as a valiant drug fighter and great friend of the United States. He will be hard to replace.

General Serrano saved countless American families from the nightmares of drug addiction. For this, we owe him a debt of gratitude. In his nearly 40 years as a policeman in Colombia, General Serrano has fought corruption and drug traffickers and made the CNP the model of Latin American police agencies. Through his tireless and selfless leadership, General Serrano won the support of the Colombian people and the world for his valiant police officers, more than 5,000 of whom have died in the last 10 years in Colombia's drug-financed civil war.

General Serrano destroyed the powerful Medellin and Cali drug cartels. When finally provided with the Black Hawk utility helicopters, Serrano's CNP officers began inflicting massive damage on narcoterrorists, producing significant results in destroying cocaine labs and reducing opium and coca leaf crops. I invite our colleagues to join in wishing General Serrano and his family our sincerest best wishes for a long, happy, and healthy retirement. We hope that he will continue to serve the international community by sharing his years of expertise through such institutions as the planned International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) for the Americas.

RECOGNITION OF CARMEN SCIALABBA

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 2000

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the attached newspaper article describing an achievement award recently bestowed upon a long-time member of my staff, Carmen Scialabba, by his high school alma mater. It is a fitting tribute to an extraordinary individual and I hope you will take the time to read it.

Many of you probably do not know how Carmen Scialabba has overcome the harshest adversities, beginning in his early childhood when the
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untimely death of his mother landed him and his brothers in an orphanage while his father went off to war.

You may not know that he had enlisted in the Marine Corps and become a champion boxer before he was tragically stricken with polio and collapsed before a fight at the height of his career.

You may not know how he overcame his debilitating illness to raise four daughters as a single parent after their young mother succumbed to leukemia; how he fought against appalling prevailing attitudes toward the disabled so that he could graduate and attend college, ultimately earning a masters degree; how he made a difference to hundreds of young students as a high school history teacher; how he then served his community as a local magistrate before he joined me in coming to Washington to help the people of Pennsylvania in yet another capacity.

He has been fighting for years to eradicate institutional discrimination against the disabled. Whether it involves helping a single long-suffering Veteran to obtain needed reha-bilitation services and regain self-sufficiency or developing partnerships with employers and vocational rehabilitation facilities to help employ people with special needs, he has been a tireless advocate for “leveling the playing field” for the economic, as well as the physically, disadvantaged.

His passionate advocacy for doing the right thing and his blunt, no-nonsense demeanor have earned him a somewhat fearsome reputation belittling a champion prizefighter. They’ve coined an expression in Washington. It is known as being “Carmenized,” and they say you only know when it has happened to you. Yet to those who know him best he is a gentle soul with an enormous heart of gold.

I realize such achievements and praise are not always fair, everyone deserves fair treatment by their government as well as their fellow man.

Again, I am glad to be able to share the attached article with my colleagues and submit it for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so that history will remember the life and work of this consummate public servant as staff to the United States Congress.

[Fron the Eagle, June 9, 2000]

POLIO CAN’T KEEP ‘53 GRAD DOWN—CARMEN SCIALABBA WINS PRESTIGIOUS BHS AWARD

(By Shari Kitzmiller)

BUTLER TWP—Base your life on what you can do for other people, not what they can do for you.

That’s the doctrine that has gotten Butler alumnum Carmen Scialabba where he is today.

It’s also the attitude that has earned him a prestigious award from his high school alma mater.

Scialabba was named the 25th recipient of the Butler School District Distinguished Graduate Award during commencement ceremonies Wednesday night.

He is a 1953 graduate of the school.

High school Principal Dale Lumley said recipients are not invited to attend commencement because it usually is too hard for those who no longer live in the Butler area to guarantee they can make it.

Winners are notified after the announcement is made publicly.

A committee of students picked Scialabba from more than 50 nominees.

Scialabba lives in Silver Spring, Md., with his second wife, Carol, and their two sons.

Scialabba’s first wife, Janice Ann Collins, died in 1979. She also was a Butler graduate.

Receiving the award is an honor, he said, because a teacher he admired—Margaret Puff—also won the award in 1966.

Puff was a geography teacher in the district who fired Scialabba’s interest in the subject, he said.

“Because of her, I got my master’s in geography,” he said.

Since that time, Scialabba has led a busy life.


Prior to that time, he served as a district magistrate in Johnstown. He also was a junior high history teacher in the Johnstown public school system.

A former Marine, Scialabba once thought he was destined for a professional boxing career.

In 1956 he represented the U.S. Marine Corps in an Olympic boxing trial, but he didn’t make the cut, so in 1959, he gained the ALL U.S. Marine Corps Lightweight Boxing Champion title and represented the Corps in the Pan American trials.

He began his professional boxing career when he left the Marines and was named Ring Magazine’s Prospect of the Month in August 1960.

His career was cut short just a year later, however, when he was diagnosed with polio.

The illness left him paralyzed from the waist down.

But he didn’t let his paralysis keep him from achieving his goals. Tol told he would never walk again, he fought against medical odds and learned to walk with leg braces.

That was just the start of his fight for the rights of the disabled.

Scialabba has taken his personal experience and used it to help others in similar situations.

He is working to get rewarding jobs for Americans who currently are receiving disability compensation but have been unable to get employment.

“I want to form a non-profit group to talk to industry people to convince them it’s wise to hire people with disabilities,” Scialabba said.

“I have a few members already in place. We’re getting there, but we’re not quite there yet.”

He also has worked with engineers at Penn State University to create what he affectionately calls the “Lazy Carmen.”

The invention, which he uses in this office at work, allows him to turn 360 degrees in his wheelchair without having to do it manually.

“It takes a lot of effort to turn this thing around,” Scialabba said of his wheelchair.

“(Lazzy Carmen) saves a lot of energy and a lot of time.”

More information on the invention can be found on Penn State’s Web site at www.psu.edu.

Scialabba said the invention is not yet ready to market, but he is looking for a manufacturer for the product.

Aside from his desire to help the disabled, Scialabba has some advice for the graduating class at Butler High School.

“This may sound kind of corny, but work awful hard,” he said.

He also encourages the graduates to help those who can’t help themselves because it builds good character.

“I’ve tried to frame my life around what I can do for other people, not what they can do for me,” Scialabba said.

Also stay close to your family, he said, no matter where you live or work.

Scialabba’s brother, Nick, helped him get into college, is still an important part of his life.

Nick and another brother, Anthony, still live in Butler.

CARMEN SCIALABBA

WHAT: 2000 Butler School District Distinguished Graduate Award recipient.

EDUCATION: 1956 Butler High School graduate; 1966 graduate of University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown; 1965 history department scholar; master’s degree in the arts from Indiana University of Pennsylvania.

ORGANIZATIONS: Former the Johnstown Boxing Club.

EXTRA DUTIES: Serves on the Board of Directors for the Governor’s Council for the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation; Operations and Planning Board member; New Partnerships Task Force member for the Marine Veterans of Johnstown; Penn State University Review Board of the Institute for Non-Lethal Defense Technology; the City Planning Commission of Johnstown; and the Governor’s Council for the Physically Handicapped.

AWARDS AND HONORS: 1974 Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Handicapped Person of the Year; 1975 induction into the Butler Area Sports Hall of Fame; National Guard Ben Franklin Award for dedicated service to Pennsylvania; National Guard Patrick Henry Award for distinguished patriotic service.

HONORING MICHAEL E. MATZNICK FROM THE SIXTH DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 2000

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, with health care reform taking the congressional stage once again, I would like to recognize a constituent and friend of mine from the Sixth District of North Carolina, who will be a key player in the debate. We are proud to announce that a resident of the Sixth District was recently selected as the new president of the National Association of Health Underwriters (NAHU).

Mr. Michael E. Matznick was sworn in as NAHU’s president for the 2000–2001 term by Alan Katz, the outgoing president. Michael has been a member of NAHU since 1980. He has served as president of the North Carolina state chapter of NAHU and received its distinguished service award. Michael joined NAHU’s board as the vice president of the Southeast region in 1996.

Michael is the president of Med/Flex Benefit Center, Inc., a firm founded in 1986 that specializes in individual and group health insurance, employee benefits plans and Section 125. He has a degree in business administration from Illinois State University, and lives in Greensboro, North Carolina, with his wife Carol and their two sons.

On behalf of the citizens of the Sixth District of North Carolina, I would like to congratulate Michael Matznick for being selected for this national position. We wish him the best of luck.
as he leads the National Association of Health Underwriters into the twenty first century.

GUAM'S YOUTH MONTH ISLAND LEADERSHIP DAY

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD
OF GUAM
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 2000

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, each year, Guam's Department of Education celebrates April as Youth Month with several activities, including an oratorical contest, a student exchange program, a school showcase, a youth conference, and the much-anticipated Island Leadership Day, during which students assume the roles of Guam's public, private, and military leaders for a day. In coordination with these sectors of our community, the activity gives middle- and high-school students the opportunity to play "boss" at participating offices and agencies. From senators and company accountants to military colonels and hospital nurses, selected students shadow such career men and women to experience an entire day's work.

On the morning of April 26, 2000, three high school students looking sharp and studious, ready to take on the challenge, walked in my office. They were Guam's student Washington Delegate William B. Jones, a senior from George Washington High School, Jonathan Padro, also a GW senior, who was my student District Director, and Madelene Marinas, a senior from the Academy of Our Lady of Guam, who was my student Communications Director. Their eagerness—tempered by a not surprising bit of nervousness—took me back to my own high school days and to the very first Island Leadership Day, for which I earned the privilege to be a senator for a day.

After arriving at the legislative session hall on that day in 1964, I made a bee line for the desk of my hero, Senator Antonio B. Won Pat, who, in 1965, was elected as Guam's first delegate. In 1972, Congress recognized the Guam delegate and Mr. Won Pat served in that office until 1984. Perhaps without realizing it, I took my dreams a step further and began setting my goals on that first Island Leadership Day in 1964. To the extent that Island Leadership Day is intended to introduce and inspire students to leadership positions in the community, I am proud to say that I was among many over the years who were inspired.

With the enthusiastic support of Guam's public, private and military sectors, more than 300 students from nearly every public, private and DoDEA middle and high school took part in Island Leadership Day 2000. At the Office of the Governor, in the pre-existing official order of precedence, Student Lieutenant Governor Ellen Randall, an Academy of Our Lady of Guam senior, had the opportunity to double as the Acting Governor of Guam. Her student special assistant that day was Bishop Baumgartner Middle School student, Maya Lujan. Meanwhile, at the Guam Legislature, the Student Speaker, Laurenca Yco, also of Bishop Baumgartner, was also Guam's Student Acting Lieutenant Governor. In all, thousands of Guam's students participated in the various activities of Youth Month, each planned and coordinated by student leaders themselves. In particular, the Youth Month Central Planning Committee, was made up of students from Southern High School, specifically Cherika Chargualaf, president; Jermaine Alerta, vice president; Erwin Agar, secretary; Joseph Cruz, treasurer; and Angela Tamayo, activities coordinator. In having planned and executed a very impressive and successful schedule of varied events, our youth genuine embodied in this year's Youth Month theme, "I Manhoben i Isla-ta, i Fuetsan i Tiempo-ta—The Youth of Our Island, the Strength of Our time."

Our youth are the stepping stones toward a bright future. Oftentimes we hear that children are our future. And indeed they are. Today they play our roles, but tomorrow those roles will be theirs. Seeing these success-bound students taking roles in the different career areas gives me a wonderful vision of Guam's future.

HONORING DR. R. DOUGLAS YAJKO
HON. SCOTT McINNIS
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I consider it a personal privilege and honor to offer this tribute in acknowledgment of Dr. R. Douglas Yajko, an avid hunter and great humanitarian. Recently, Dr. Yajko was recognized by the Safari Club International as a member of the highest award given to hunters, the Hunting Hall of Fame Award. The award is given to a member of the SCI who has had noteworthy contributions to the organizations.

Dr. Yajko has spent a lifetime working on behalf of hunters from around the world. His contributions to the hunting community have helped hunters everywhere educate the public about the nuances of hunting and wildlife. Dr. Yajko has participated in an array of associations, including the Foundation for North American Wild Sheep, the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, International Shepherds Association, Boone and Crockett Club, and the National Rifle Association. In addition, the good doctor founded the SCI's Upper Colorado River Chapter in Glenwood Springs, Colorado, and served as president for five years. Dr. Yajko has been an avid hunter since his early childhood and has traveled to six continents in which he has successfully taken over 100 game animals, many of which qualified as SCI records for trophy animals.

Although Dr. Yajko hunting exploits are formidable, his contributions to the medical community are probably more impressive. A general, vascular and thoracic surgeon, Dr. Yajko has been a committed surgeon in my district for more than 25 years, and has been published in various medical journals during that time.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I say thank you and congratulations to Dr. Yajko for his life of service and success. Colorado is proud—and fortunate—to call him its own.

HON. JOSEPH M. HOEFFEL
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 2000

Mr. Hoeffel. Mr. Speaker, last night I missed two votes on procedural motions numbered 255 and 256. I was attending my son's graduation from high school. If present, I would have voted "aye" on both motions.

IN HONOR OF LARRY AND BARBARA MEISTER
HON. ELTON GALLEGLY
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 2000

Mr. Gallegly. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Larry and Barbara Meister, whose many years of volunteer service to the people of Ventura County, CA, in my district, will be recognized this weekend at the Interface Children Family Services' Tribute Dinner. Larry and Barbara Meister have dedicated their lives to the values of education, charity, and compassion and have served as role models by leading and supporting many charitable causes.

Some of the organizations that have benefited from their dedication are Interface, Ventura Education Partnership, Jewish Family Services, Casa Pacifica, Rubin Theatre Company, New West Symphony, Ventura Boys & Girls Club, Foster Library, and several local hospitals.

Through their commitment to their Jewish Heritage, Larry and Barbara Meister have received Temple Beth Torah's highest honor. The Meister Scholarship Fund—Youth Trip to Israel has sent 18 students to Israel in the past 13 years.

The social hall at Temple Beth Torah, the boardroom at Casa Pacifica, and the lobby at the Rubin Theatre Company have been named in honor of Barbara and Larry Meister.

Barbara Meister has served on the board of Casa Pacifica and is a cofounder of its Angels program. She also has served on the boards of Community Memorial Healthcare Foundation and United Jewish Appeal Women's Division. She was chair of the Rubin Theatre Company's Education Outreach Program. She is a member of Hadassah, National Council of Jewish Women, the National Women's Political Caucus, and the Ventura County Community Foundation's Women's Legacy Fund.

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The Meister Scholarship Fund—Youth Trip to Israel has sent 18 students to Israel in the past 13 years.
and its volunteers has bettered the lives of countless families in my community. I know my colleagues will join me in congratulating Larry and Barbara Meister for the honor they so richly deserve and thank them for decades of dedication to others.

HOGAN FAMILY REUNION

HON. BOB BARR
OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 2000

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to honor and recognize the descendants of the city of Hogansville, GA, as they set aside June 15–18, 2000, to have the second, ever, Hogan Family Reunion. The founding father, William Hogan, established a one-man plantation in the 1930’s which encompassed much of the current town of Hogansville.

William Hogan’s efforts to stimulate the local economy began by ceding the right of way to the Atlanta and West Railroad, which eventually led to the town being chartered in 1870. William had 18 children, accounting for 11 lines of descendants. Representatives of nine of those lines from 11 states, along with the entire town of Hogansville are invited to share in the festivities as Hogansville remembers its founding father, William Hogan.

Frances Hogan Moss, following in the footsteps of her father, William Hogan, Jr., has been instrumental in coordinating the reunion and is looking forward to the momentous occasion.

TRIBUTE TO RANDOLPH D. SMOAK, JR., M.D.

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN
OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 2000

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, today I honor Dr. Randolph D. Smoak, Jr., a renowned surgeon from Orangeburg, South Carolina. Tomorrow, June 14, Dr. Smoak will be inaugurated as 155th President of the American Medical Association (AMA) at its annual convention in Chicago, Illinois. A member of the AMA Board of Trustees since 1992, Dr. Smoak has been a member of its Executive Committee since 1994. Dr. Smoak currently chairs the American Medical Accreditation Program (AMAP) Governing Body, and is lead spokesperson for AMA’s anti-smoking campaign. He served as AMA Commissioner to the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO) from 1996–1999 and as the AMA’s official representative to the National Health Council since 1994.

Born in Bamberg, South Carolina, Dr. Smoak received a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of South Carolina (USC) in Columbia, and his medical degree from the Medical University of South Carolina (MUSC) in Charleston. After completing his internship at Grady Memorial Hospital in Atlanta, Georgia, and residency training at the University of Texas Anderson Cancer Center in Houston, Texas, he returned to his home state to establish a surgical practice.

Dr. Smoak’s dedication to organized medicine has been evident through his years of service on the state and national level. He has served in virtually every leadership capacity in the South Carolina medical community, including President of SCMA, Chair of the SCMA Political Action Committee, and President of the South Carolina Medical Care Foundation. He is a founding member of the South Carolina Oncology Society and served from 1992 to 1998 as Governor to the American College of Surgeons.

Dr. Smoak is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a diplomate of the American Board of Surgery. He is a clinical professor of surgery at the Medical University of South Carolina and clinical associate professor of surgery at the USC School of Medicine. Dr. Smoak’s involvement in civic activities includes service as President of the South Carolina Division of the American Cancer Society, a member of the Orangeburg-Calhoun Technical College Foundation Board, and Lt. Governor of Carolina’s Kiwanis Club.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring Dr. Randolph D. Smoak for his meritorious service, indelible leadership, and unparalleled devotion in the field of medicine, and his continued success as the President of the American Medical Association.

IN HONOR OF RICHARD DIBARI ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE JERSEY CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ
OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 2000

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Richard Di Bari on his retirement from the Jersey City Police Department after 29 years of serving and protecting the public. Officer Di Bari began his career in 1971 as a foot patrolman. Since then, he has served with distinction and honor in a variety of positions, including scooter patrol, motorcycle, radar instruction and enforcement, breathalyzer operator, grant writer, patrol officer, staff member of Support Services, Chief’s office staff, and day tour desk assistant.

For three decades, Officer Di Bari has worked tirelessly to serve his community. His career reflects the character and dedication police officers require to succeed in meeting the considerable challenges of police work. This degree of dedication is based on a simple truth: the police have an obligation to serve and protect; and a community only prospers when its citizens are enabled to work and live in safety. Officer Di Bari understands this truth, and he lives by it.

He has received a commendation, a valor award FOP, a Motorcycle Unit Citation, and has been awarded four times for excellent police service.

I ask my colleagues to join me as I honor Richard Di Bari for his distinguished 29-year career as a police officer.

THE RETIREMENT OF JOHN BURKE

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 2000

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call to the attention of our colleagues the retirement of an outstanding teacher who dedicated his life to helping his students.

John Burke has influenced the lives of so many and is a man of great character and notoriety. He is looked upon with great respect and honor in the teaching profession.

Since 1967, John has served Nanuet School District in Nanuet, New York, beginning his career as a Business Law Teacher. After serving as a business teacher for six years, he then became Nanuet’s Assistant Principal from 1973–1978. From 1978 to 1994 he has served as Principal of Nanuet High School.

In 1994, John Burke was awarded the Robert J. Drennan Administrator of the Year Award from Rockland School Administrators Association. In addition to that John has other outstanding accomplishments such as the M.B.W.A., a degree in administration, known as Management By Walking Around, and two degrees. In addition to being principal, John has been involved in the school’s extracurricular activities. He established the L.E.N.S (Leadership Exchange for Network Students) program.

John’s students have said: “Through the years you have always come to our games to cheer us on, to applaud our plays, to sing along with us at our concerts; wherever we look you were there to support us. If we were involved, you were involved. You have shown this affectionate concern with us and the Nanuet community. Our parents trust you and believe that we children are safe with you. We thank you for your invisible warm hands.”

Mr. Speaker, I invite our colleagues to join in extending a warm thank you to John Burke for his dedication, his support, faithfulness, and love for his students, community, and his job. Well done John!

RABBI DR. H. JOSEPH SIMCKES AND CHANA SIMCKES

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 2000

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate and honor Rabbi Dr. H. Joseph and Chana Simckes on the occasion of the 25th Anniversary of their association with the Hollis Hills Jewish Center. It is with great pride that I pay tribute to two people who I have known closely, and with whom I have worked with on numerous issues critical to the Jewish community and beyond. Joseph and Chana Simckes have made the Jewish sage Hillel’s ancient dictum, “Do not separate yourself from the community,” a living guide for their lives and the basis for their continuing efforts to promote social justice and human dignity from within and beyond the walls of the synagogue.

Rabbi Simckes has been an exemplary spiritual leader, teaching Jewish values and providing moral guidance by his personal example, and I confidently expect that he will continue to be a source of leadership, learning...
and compassion for his congregation. Rabbi Simckes came to the Hollis Hills Jewish Center from a pulpit in Massachusetts and has been an energetic community leader in Jewish philanthropy, Jewish education and pro-Israel advocacy. Holding a doctorate in Pastoral Counseling and experience in psycho-therapy, Rabbi Simckes has been a source of counsel and comfort for hundreds of my constituents, sharing his great wisdom and boundless compassion.

Equally, Chana Simckes has won the hearts and respect of the Hollis Hills Jewish Center, and the larger Jewish community beyond, through her commitment and involvement in sustaining Jewish continuity and values. A refugee from Nazi Germany, Chana Simckes has embodied the American dream: graduating from Columbia University, succeeding as a professional in Jewish education, and rising to the leadership of numerous Jewish community organizations, all while raising a growing family.

Joseph and Chana Simckes have elevated and improved the lives of their community, providing guidance them with social services and community redevelopment, and support and leadership. Stalwart advocates of social action, tireless champions of the Jewish people and the values of the Torah, I am honored to share with this House their marvelous example, and to hold them up for the recognition they both so richly deserve.

REGARDING THE SMALL BUSINESS SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING ON EMPOWERMENT ZONES

HON. DAVID D. PHELPS
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 2000

Mr. PHELPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Empowerment Zones, and strongly encourage my colleagues to support this worthwhile program. Recently, the Small Business Subcommittee on Rural Enterprises, Business Opportunities and Special Small Businesses held a hearing to discuss the benefits of Empowerment Zones and the need to authorize funding for Round II EZs.

The EZ and Enterprise Communities (EC) program, target federal grants to distressed urban and rural communities for social services and community redevelopment, and provide tax and regulatory relief intended to attract and retain businesses in these areas. The enacting legislation designated 104 communities as either EZs or ECs. As a part of this program, each urban and rural EZ receives $100 million and $40 million, respectively, in flexible Social Service Block Grant (SSBG) funds. In addition, qualifying EZ employers are entitled to a 20% credit on the first $15,000 of wages paid to certain qualified zone employees.

The District I represent in Southern Illinois is home to the Southernmost Illinois Delta Empowerment Zone (SIDEZ). SIDEZ is one of only eight rural empowerment zones in the United States, and provides a much needed economic boost to Southern Illinois. Currently, SIDEZ is working on community and economic development in seven areas. Those seven goals are, Infrastructure, Economic Development, Tourism Development, Stronger Unity/Sense of Community, Life-long Learning and Education, Housing and Health Care.

The enactment of EZ/EC legislation brought about an innovative, 10-year program to reduce urban and rural poverty and distress. I have seen how effective and well utilized these programs have and I urge my colleagues to support full funding of current and future Empowerment Zones.

TRIBUTE TO CHRISTOPHER STONE “KIT” DOVE

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 2000

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Kit Dove, an outstanding environmental activist of California’s San Mateo County coast who passed away on April 20, 2000, and who will be honored in a public memorial service at Quarry Park in El Granada, California on June 17, 2000.

Kit Dove was very active in politics since he first moved to the Coastside with his family in 1980. He served as a board member and President of the Granada Sanitary District in the 1980’s, and more recently, he served on the San Mateo County Agricultural Advisory Committee. In 1986, he was a co-author of the successful San Mateo County Measure A, a growth control measure for the unincorporated areas of the Coastside. In 1994, he helped pass the Coastal Protection Initiative which closed certain loopholes in Measure A.

I had the honor of working closely with Kit to form the Midcoast Community Council in 1991 and I was always impressed with this passion and tireless dedication to the Coastside and environmental preservation. He was subsequently elected to serve on the first Midcoast Community Council and was chosen to be Chairman.

Kit Dove was not only active in politics, he was also active in getting others to participate in the public arena. Numerous Coastside environmentalists and community leaders have credited Kit with their own activism in politics, environmental issues and public participation in the community. His wisdom and ability to bring together diverse groups of individuals made him a much sought after advisor and a well respected member of our community. Mr. Speaker, Kit Dove was a very kind, selfless man dedicated to his family and his community. Anyone who ever came in contact with him gained a greater appreciation for the environment. He lives on through his two children, through his devoted wife Mary and through all of us who were fortunate to have known him.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to a wonderful man who lived a life of purpose and to extend our deepest sympathy to Mary Freeman Dove and the entire Dove family.

IN HONOR OF LEONARD AND LUPE ORTIZ

HON. ELTON G. GALLEGLY
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 2000

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Leonard and Lupe Ortiz, whose devotion to the people and culture of Ventura County, CA, in my district, will be recognized this weekend at the Interface Children Family Services’ Tribute Dinner.

Leonard and Lupe Ortiz have lived in Ventura County their entire lives and are close personal friends. They raised four children here, three of which continue to live in Ventura County. In 1952, the Ortiz family launched Ortiz Trucking, which flourished. While building and running a successful business and raising and nurturing a fine family, Leonard and Lupe Ortiz also made time to dedicate themselves to their community.

Leonard Ortiz has served on the boards of Interface, the United Way, Easter Seals, and Community Memorial Hospital. He has been a member of the Sheriff’s Posse, which is involved in search and rescue operations. He is now a member of the newly formed La Voz—Voice of Santa Paula. Its goal is to preserve the history of Santa Paula and promote its development.

Lupe Ortiz has served on the Fine Arts Committee of the Ventura County Museum of History and Art. She has also assisted the fundraising efforts of several charitable organizations, including Interface and Easter Seals. Their tireless commitment to enrich the lives of their family and their neighbors deserves our deep appreciation.

Mr. Speaker, I have been a strong supporter of Interface Children Family Services for more than twenty years. The work of the organization and its volunteers has bettered the lives of countless families in my community. I know my colleagues will join me in congratulating Leonard and Lupe Ortiz for the honor they so richly deserve and thank them for decades of helping others.

SUPPORTING CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS

HON. BARBARA LEE
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 2000

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of increasing the Child Care Development block grant by $417 million in order to meet the dire needs of our children and families.

How in the world do we expect single women to get a job and become self-sufficient if affordable and adequate child care is not available?

Reliable and quality child care is necessary for the healthy development of our children and for parents’ productivity at work.

I was in the California State Senate when the Welfare Reform Bill was signed into law. Then, I adamantly opposed the bill because I knew that while most women on Welfare want to work, they do not have affordable and accessible child care.

I was on the Conference Committee in the State Senate that negotiated the California Plan. Over and over again we heard testimony from women who pleaded with us to provide resources for child care so that they could go to work. While we directed additional resources for child care, today there are still over 250,000 families on the waiting list in California.

In many states, parents pay more than 10% of their income for child care. Women
who make minimum or low wages can not afford 10 percent of their income for child care. Yet, welfare reform has forced women to take low paying jobs to meet the very stringent work requirements that the Congress has imposed. And now, we want to reduce even further these meager resources to low-income working families who need it now, more than ever.

I raised 2 boys as a single parent. I will never forget the long waiting lists, being told there were not enough slots for my kids and then, when I could find decent child care, I could afford it. And, that was in the 70’s and 80’s.

This country is enjoying an incredible economic boom, and in the dawn of a new century, we can certainly establish children as our priority. We must do whatever it takes to find the resources to ensure the future.

It is unconscionable that in the year 2000 families must choose between food, clothing, housing, or child care. We can and we must do better.

Also, in no way, in the year 2000 should we be reducing the number of children being served in child care centers. This debate really does go to our fundamental values, our most basic priorities. Do we care about our children’s future or not?

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PETER DEUTSCH
OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 2000

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent from the chamber today during roll call votes No. 257 and No. 258. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on roll call vote No. 257 and “yea” and roll call vote No. 258.

PRESIDENT PUTIN’S VISIT TO MOLDOVA

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH
OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 2000

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, President Putin of Russia continues to maintain a heavy schedule of international visits. Among the several destinations, he is scheduled to visit Moldova later this week.

The Republic of Moldova is located principally between the Prut River on the west and the Dniester River to the east, between Romania and Ukraine. A sliver of the country, the “left bank” or “Transdniestria” region, extends beyond the Dniester River and borders with Ukraine. The 4.3 million population in Moldova is 85 percent ethnic Romanian, with significant Ukrainian and Russian minorities. Gagauz, Bulgarians, Roma, and Jews constitute the bulk of the remainder.

While Moldova and Romania were united between World Wars I and II, following seizure by the Soviets in World War II, Moldova became a Soviet “republic.” When the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991, Moldova gained its independence and is now an internationally-recognized sovereign state, a member of the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and a host of other international organizations.

When Moldova became independent, there were approximately 15,000 Soviet troops of the 14th Army based in the Transdniestria region of Moldova. In 1992, elements of these troops helped to establish a separatist state in Transdniestria, the so-called Dniestr Moldovan Republic. This state, unrecognized and barely changed from the Soviet era, continues to exist and defy the legitimate authorities of Moldova.

Meanwhile, elements of the former Soviet army, now the Russian army, remained in Transdniestria after the collapse of the Soviet Union. Renamed the Operational Group of Forces, they presently number about 2,500. The Moldovan Government has wanted the troops to leave, and the Russians keep saying they are going to leave. The Moldovan and Russian Governments signed an agreement in 1994 according to which Russian forces would withdraw in three years. Obviously, that deadline has passed. Russia was supposed to remove her forces from Moldova as a part of the Council of Europe accession agreement in February 1996.

In fact, language in the declaration of the 1999 OSCE Istanbul Summit insists that Russia remove its military arsenals from Moldova by December 2001 and its forces by December 2002. This latest OSCE language enhances language included in the 1994 Budapest document and the 1996 Lisbon document calling for complete withdrawal of the Russian troops.

Mr. Speaker, there is no legitimate security reason for the Russian Government to continue to base military forces on the territory of a sovereign state that wishes to see them removed. This relatively small contingent of troops is a vestige of the Cold War. I would add also that the United States Government has agreed to help finance some of the moving costs for the Russian equipment. I would hope President Putin will assure his hosts in Moldova that the Russian forces will be removed in accordance with the OSCE deadline, if not earlier.

CONGRATULATING MICHAEL & COLLEENA MCHUGH

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
 Tuesday, June 13, 2000

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Mchugh of Belmont, California for their actions of good will. Collieena and Michael McHugh were on a weekend visit to Los Angeles when they spotted a van that had been profiled on a news report as belonging to a known kidnapper. Collieena recognized the suspect on her wireless phone and was asked by the dispatcher to keep a close distance until California Highway Patrol units could take over. The couple kept the van in sight for about 40 miles before police began their pursuit and eventually made an arrest.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to honor the McHugh’s for making California safer. Because of their assistance in this emergency situation they are also being honored by the Cellular Telecommunications Industry Association with the Wireless Samaritan Award. This award is given to individuals from each state across the country recognizing the contributions heroic individuals make to their communities. The McHugh’s have more than earned this award for their exemplary civic service.

I’d also like to congratulate me as well as the McHugh’s for the distinction they bring to California’s 14th Congressional District.

IN MEMORY OF JOSHUA MYRON

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 2000

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sorrow that I rise to inform my colleagues of the recent passing of a remarkable individual in my 20th Congressional District of New York who devoted his life to his work, family, and the Jewish community.

Joshua Myron was born in Rishon le Zion, Israel in 1897. He attended the Talmud Torah, where he received his Jewish education. Upon graduation, he moved to Jerusalem to enter the Secular Lemel School and the famous David Yellin Hebrew Institute, the best secular school for higher education.

In 1916, Joshua volunteered as a member of the first Jewish Brigade in the British Army to chase out the Turkish Army from Palestine. He persevered to become company sergeant in charge of transport. After his army service, he helped to get arms for the Jewish underground group so that they could effectively fight the Arabs at that time.

Upon his honorable discharge from the Army he moved to the United States to further advance his education. He entered the Albany College of Pharmacy and graduated with a pharmaceutical chemist degree. He stayed in pharmacy until his retirement in 1967.

He met his wife, Sybil, in New York City. Together, they had one daughter, Naomi, who has presented Joshua and his wife with three grandchildren and four great grandchildren. Although Sybil passed away many years ago, he never remarried. He resided in Suffern, NY, since 1938.

Joshua became an active member of The Congregation Sons of Israel 45 years ago. He held the job of Gabai, a Member of the Religious Committee Board of Trustees, a Member of the Chevra Kidisha (Burial Society) and received a testimonial award from Israel in 1897. He attended the Talmud Torah, where he received his Jewish education. Upon graduation, he moved to Jerusalem to enter the Secular Lemel School and the famous David Yellin Hebrew Institute, the best secular school for higher education.

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He was buried in Suffern, New York on June 11, 2000 by the Congregation Sons of Israel.

Joshua is survived by his daughter: Naomi whom he raised together with three grandchildren, Marcus Lubin, Eve Lubin, and Abigail Scheuer and four great grandchildren, Caro-
Joshua Myron’s many loved ones, and the numerous individuals who were inspired and influenced by this outstanding human being.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD SIMMONS

HON. MARION BERRY
OF ARKANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 2000

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who is a dear friend of mine, Richard Simmons, on the occasion of his retirement from elected service to the constituents of State House District 84.

Richard Simmons has served the State of Arkansas and his country all of his life. He graduated from Rector, Arkansas High School in 1959 and later Mississippi State University with a degree in agriculture. In addition to Richard’s schooling, he served six years in the Air Force Reserves. He is a lifelong resident of Clay County and has been active in farming since 1965.

Through his years in Arkansas, Richard has been active in state, civic, and community life and has always worked to represent agriculture, the greatest profession ever. He has served on the Clay County Conservation District Board for twenty years. He is currently Vice Chairman of that agency. Richard has also served on the Democratic Central Committee for twenty years and has been the Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee for ten years now.

Richard has been the State Representative from District 84 since 1995 and is unfortunately ending his elected career due to term limits. He has helped make strides in agriculture and economic development all across Arkansas by serving on the Rules Committee, House Revenue and Taxation Committee, Game and Fish Funding Sub-Committee, and Chairman of the House Agriculture and Economic Development Committee. Richard is also the Chairman of the First District House Caucus.

Richard Simmons resides in Rector, Arkansas, where he grew up. He has devoted his life to agriculture and Arkansas and the world is a better place because of his service. I am proud to call him my friend and I wish him the life to agriculture and Arkansas and the world is a better place because of his service. I am proud to call him my friend and I wish him the best of luck in the future and many more years of happiness and service to this great country of ours.

CONGRATULATING RAY AND BETTY WELLS

HON. MARIE ROUKEMA
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 2000

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Ray and Betty Wells on their long record of contributions to community service and historic preservation in northern New Jersey. The Wells will be recognized this weekend as the honorees of the annual Rose Ball at the Hermitage, a priceless historic site they have been instrumental in helping preserve and restore. This honor has been prompted not only by Ray and Betty’s activities on behalf of the Hermitage, but by their roles as leading members of our community through their church and many civic organizations as well. They are outstanding examples of the type of people who make Bergen County such a wonderful place to live, work, and raise a family.

Ray and Betty Wells have been active supporters of the Hermitage since they chaired the Hunt Breakfast fund-raiser in 1979. Betty has served as a trustee of the Friends of the Hermitage, as a docent and on a number of related committees. Ray has been a member of the Heritage Community Advisory Board and was chair of the Hermitage Education and Conference Center completed last year.

Built in 1740 in what is now Ho-Ho-Kus, NJ, the Hermitage was the home of Theodosia Prevost, who invited General George Washington and his officers to stay at the estate in July 1778, after the Battle of Monmouth. One of Washington’s officers, Aaron Burr, became a frequent visitor afterward and eventually proposed marriage to the widow. Guests at the July 2, 1782, wedding included future President James Madison. In 1979, the Hunterdon Historical Society and the Marquis de Lafayette, and New Jersey Governor William Paterson.

The Hermitage estate was purchased in 1807 by Dr. Elijah Rosencrantz, one of Bergen County’s first physicians and an industrialist who built a cotton mill on the banks of the Hohokus Brook. Rosencrantz’s son, Elijah Rosencrantz, Jr., enlarged and improved the original house, resulting in the Gothic Revival mansion we see today. The home remained in the Rosencrantz family until 1970, when it was bequeathed to the State of New Jersey by Mary Elizabeth Rosencrantz upon her death. Today, the estate has been restored as a museum by the nonprofit Friends of the Hermitage and is a National Historic Landmark. Through the Education and Conference Center designed by Ray Wells, the Hermitage provides extensive educational services for the public and through area schools.

In addition to their commendable dedication to the Hermitage, Ray and Betty have been leaders in a wide variety of community activities. Betty has served, as an elder, deacon, choir member, Sunday School teacher and president of the Women’s Guild at the Old Paramus Reformed Church. Ray has served as a Sunday School teacher, departmental superintendent and member of various building committees during their 46 years of membership in the church.

Betty has served as president of the Paramus Junior Woman’s Club, the Paramus Garden Club, the Stony Lane School Parent-Teacher Organization and in several leadership roles with the Paramus Girl Scouts. Ray has been active with Rotary International, serving as president of the Paramus club. He has also been a member of the Paramus Board of Education, served as president of the Paramus Jaycees, a member of the Paramus Chamber of Commerce, with the Bergen County museum and as a member of the Oradell Planning Board.

Betty and Ray are the parents of 6 children, have 18 grandchildren and 1 great grandchild. They made their home in Oradell.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating this wonderful couple for all they have done for their community and for the outstanding example they set for all.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD SIMMONS ‘FRIENDS OF THE LIBRARY’

HON. IKE SKELTON
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 2000

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to Mary and Jearl Cobb and Maxine and Gordon Warren, of Richland, Missouri, for demonstrating extraordinary commitment to their community in the effort to obtain a public library service for Richland. Long-time Richland residents, Maxine and Gordon Warren, bought the rundown Earl Morgan building to rehabilitate and offered it to the library for a minimal annual amount. They also donated $40,000 to remodel the building and established a $50,000 annual trust for additional community projects. Once the building was identified, Mary and Jearl Cobb voluntarily dedicated numerous hours to the library project in order to make it a reality. Mary raised over $100,000 for mechanical equipment, lumber, paint, and other materials and also organized free lunches for the workers. Jearl recruited dozens of volunteers from all branches of the Armed Services stationed nearby and from the community to install air conditioning, siding and plumbing. He personally helped during every phase of the construction overhaul and even drove to St. Louis to pick up furniture donated to the library. The efforts of Mary and Jearl Cobb and Maxine and Gordon Warren have resulted in the new “Maxine Warren Library Building” which was dedicated on April 29, 2000.

Mr. Speaker, these Missourians deserve special recognition for completing an extraordinary job. I know the Members of the House will join me in paying tribute to them for their exceptional efforts.

HONORING RETIRED COMMANDER WILLIAM ROBERT ANDERSON

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 2000

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, today I honor retired Commander William Robert Anderson for his service to his country in both the military and the House of Representatives.

Commander Anderson distinguished himself in combat and scientific accomplishment during his long career in the submarine service. During World War II, he completed a total of 11 submarine wartime patrols and earned a Bronze Star for his assistance in the sinking of 17 cargo-carrying crafts and the rescue of a downed aviator.

In May of 1953, Captain Anderson was granted his first command, the submarine U.S.S. Wahoo, and saw even more action during the Korean War. Two years later he would be chosen for another type of command, as head of the Tactical Department at the U.S. Submarine School in New London, Connecticut.
The potential of this new type of submarine brought a need for more officers trained in nuclear operations. And so, Commander Anderson found himself being called into Rear-Admiral H.G. Rickover's office to interview for the program in January of 1956.

He soon found himself recruiting and awaiting a new command. During this time Rickover asked Anderson to devise a method of study for new officers entering the program. This project eventually evolved into the core study program for all nuclear submarine commanders.

It was on April 30, 1957, that Captain Anderson was ordered to assume command of the U.S.S. Nautilus. His classified mission was to be ready to take his submarine and crew under the Arctic polar ice cap whenever he received the order.

Known as "Operation Sunshine" by the Navy, this project would challenge both Captain Anderson's leadership skills and his nautical training.

No one had ever succeeded in finding a northern sea passage before, and the lack of information and charts on the pack ice, the inability of normal navigational instruments to operate so near to the magnetic North Pole and other instrumentation problems had to be sorted out and solved—all in the deepest of secrecy.

With the summer of 1957 ending, the crew of the Nautilus made its first attempt to traverse the ice pack while submerged. Using special ice detecting sonar, the Nautilus started maneuvering around the icebergs. It would not succeed on this attempt or the next one in June of 1958.

The same cannot be said for the third attempt, and on August 3, 1958, Captain Anderson and the crew of the Nautilus finally crossed under the North Pole. Upon return to the United States, the entire crew was honored with a ticker tape parade in New York City, and Anderson was personally awarded the Legion of Merit by President Eisenhower.

Commander Anderson's career continued to flourish—from his serving as an aide to the Secretary of the Navy, Fred Korth, to his appointment as the Director of the National Service Corps, which would be renamed the Peace Corps in later years by President Kennedy.

In 1960, Anderson was even considered as a possible gubernatorial candidate in Tennessee, but he decided to fulfill his 20 year commitment to the Navy. Upon retirement from the Navy, Anderson was elected as the Representative from the Sixth District of Tennessee in 1965, and he continued to serve his constituents for four successive terms in office before retiring to Virginia.

I, for one, am proud of the accomplishments of my fellow Tennessean, William Robert Anderson. For his diligent and long-standing service to this great Country and the State of Tennessee, I would like to return the honor by paying him this tribute to his great accomplishments.

While Commander Anderson now resides in the great state of Virginia, we Tennesseans still choose to claim him as one of our native sons.

CENTRAL NEW JERSEY RECOGNIZES DOUGLAS H. NIECE AS THE LONGEST SERVING CUBMASTER IN THE U.S.

HON. RUSH D. HOLT
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 2000

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Mr. Douglas H. Niece, the longest-serving Cubmaster in the United States. For over 50 years, Mr. Niece has made tremendous contributions to our community through his commitment and dedication as the Cubmaster of Pack 61, the oldest Cub Scout pack in Hunterdon County.

In January 1948, several community leaders in Flemington decided to start a Cub Scout Pack in Hunterdon County. The Pack was founded on the principle of helping young men achieve a sense of self worth and satisfaction from knowing they can accomplish their goals. Today, Pack 61 continues to provide young men with the values and experiences that cultivate discipline and a sense of responsibility; traits that they will carry with them throughout their lives.

Mr. Niece has served as Cubmaster of Pack 61 since its inception over 50 years ago. As Cubmaster he has been a mentor to over 5,000 boys during his extraordinary tenure.

Mr. Niece has taught Cub Scouts from Pack 61 the value of community and service to our nation. He has instilled lifelong values that will be used to build a foundation for future growth. Many of Mr. Niece's scouts have continued to serve their communities in a variety of ways, including volunteering their time as a Scouter or Cubmaster.

Mr. Niece is one of the few surviving graduates of the Flemington Children's Choir School, a school founded at the turn of the 20th century to train children to sing in the local church choirs. Even at the age of 80, he leads carolers around Flemington on Christmas morning, singing carols at any home with the porch light on—a tradition begun by the Choir School in the early 1900's.

Mr. Niece is a life-long member of the Flemington Presbyterian Church where he continues to teach Sunday School. He has served as both at Elder and Deacon of the Church and was Superintendent of the Sunday School for over a decade. Several years ago, on Boy Scout Sunday, the church honored him with the “God and Service Award” in recognition of his many years of service and dedication to the youth within the community.

Mr. Niece embodies the true spirit of giving and dedication. He has centered his life around service to his community.

Mr. Douglas H. Niece has been, and continues to be, a strong presence in Central New Jersey. I urge all my colleagues to join me today in recognizing Mr. Niece’s commitment and dedication to the children of our community.
Tuesday, June 13, 2000

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate passed Defense Appropriations bill.

The House passed H.J. Res. 101, to recognize the 225th birthday of the United States Army and honor the valor, commitment, and sacrifice of American soldiers throughout its history.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S4973–S5058

Measures Introduced: Thirteen bills and one resolution were introduced, as follows: S. 2713–2725, and S. Res. 322.

Measures Reported: Reports were made as follows:

- S. 1967, to make technical corrections to the status of certain land held in trust for the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, to take certain land into trust for that Band. (S. Rept. No. 106–307)
- S. 2720, making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001.

Measures Passed:

- Defense Appropriations: By 95 yeas to 3 nays (Vote No. 127), Senate passed H.R. 4576, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, after taking action on the following amendments proposed there-to:

  - Adopted:
    - Boxer Amendment No. 3363, to protect the privacy of an individual’s medical records.
      Pages S4980–S5020

  - Allard Amendment No. 3346, to provide for an additional payment from the surplus to reduce the public debt.
    Pages S4983–84

  - Ashcroft Modified Amendment No. 3304, to set aside $43,000,000 for research, development, test and evaluation for the extended range conventional air-launched cruise missile program of the Air Force.
    Pages S4984–87

  - Stevens (for Collins/Stevens) Modified Amendment No. 3175, to provide for the continued design and analysis under the reentry systems applications program for the advanced technology vehicle.

  - Inouye (for Bingaman) Modified Amendment No. 3284, to provide for the conversion of the configuration of certain AGM–65 Maverick missiles.

  - Stevens (for Shelby) Amendment No. 3288, to make additional funds available for carrier modifications.

  - Stevens (for Shelby) Amendment No. 3289, to make additional funds available for the Printed Wiring Board Manufacturing Technology Center.

  - Stevens (for Helms) Amendment No. 3291, to provide, with an offset, $6,000,000 for research, development, test, and evaluation Defense-Wide for the Arrow Missile Defense System for enhanced interoperability of the system between the United States and Israel.

  - Inouye (for Landrieu/Breaux) Modified Amendment No. 3293, to make certain funds available for the Information Technology Center.

  - Stevens (for Helms) Amendment No. 3298, to provide funding for the Display Performance and Environmental Evaluation Laboratory Project of the Army Research Laboratory.

  - Stevens (for Helms) Amendment No. 3299, to provide funding for the Innovative Stand-Off Door Breaching Munition technology.

  - Inouye (for Robb) Modified Amendment No. 3300, to make available $3,000,000 for high-performance, non-toxic, intumescent fire protective coatings aboard Navy vessels.

  - Inouye (for Robb) Modified Amendment No. 3301, to make available $2,000,000 for advanced three-dimensional visualization software with the
currently-deployed, personal computer-base Portable Flight Planning Software.  

Stevens (for Abraham) Amendment No. 3305, to make available $15,000,000 to continue research and development on Silicon carbide research.  

Pages S4990–92

Inouye (for Leahy) Amendment No. 3312, to make available $5,000,000 for Other Procurement for the Army for the development of the Abrams Full-Crew Interactive Skills Trainer.  

Pages S4990–92

Inouye (for Kennedy) Modified Amendment No. 3314, to make available $5,000,000 for the Environmental Security Technical Certification Program for technologies for the detection of unexploded ordnance from live-fire activities.  

Pages S4990–92

Inouye (for Kennedy) Modified Amendment No. 3315, to make available $5,000,000 for the Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program for technologies for the detection and transport of pollutants resulting from live-fire activities.  

Pages S4990–92

Inouye (for Kennedy) Amendment No. 3316, to make available $5,000,000 for Surface Ship and Submarine HM&E Advanced Technology for continuing development by the Navy of the AC synchronous high-temperature superconductor electric motor.  

Pages S4990–92

Stevens Amendment No. 3321, to provide $1,000,000 from Operation and Maintenance, Navy to continue a public service initiative.  

Pages S4990–92

Stevens (for Roberts) Amendment No. 3323, to provide research and development funds for a chemical and biological defense program.  

Pages S4990–92

Stevens (for Snowe) Amendment No. 3324, to set aside $3,000,000 for the Navy for operation and maintenance of a Navy benefits center.  

Pages S4990–92

Stevens (for Snowe) Amendment No. 3325, to clarify that the authority to enter into contracts for LPD–17 class ships on an incrementally funded basis is to provide for two such ships.  

Pages S4990–92

Inouye (for Landrieu) Amendment No. 3326, to make additional funds available for the Navy Information Technology Center.  

Pages S4990–92

Stevens (for Gregg) Amendment No. 3329, to provide research and development funds for the Solid State Dye Laser project.  

Pages S4990–92

Inouye (for Feinstein) Amendment No. 3331, to make available $1,000,000 for Middle East Regional Security Issues.  

Pages S4990–92

Inouye (for Feinstein) Modified Amendment No. 3332, to make available certain funds for research, development, test, and evaluation for the Navy for continuation of the Compatible Processor Upgrade Program.  

Pages S4990–92

Stevens (for Warner) Amendment No. 3334, to provide, with an offset, funds for five additional Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams and for additional equipment for the Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team program.  

Pages S4990–92

Stevens (for Warner) Modified Amendment No. 3335, to make available $30,000,000 for information security initiatives, and to provide offsets.  

Pages S4990–92

Stevens (for Nickles) Modified Amendment No. 3336, to provide funds for a live-fire-side-by-side test of the air-to-air Starstreak and Stinger missiles.  

Pages S4990–92

Stevens (for Nickles) Amendment No. 3337, to make available certain funds for the American Red Cross for Armed Forces Emergency Services.  

Pages S4990–92

Stevens (for Allard) Amendment No. 3338, to set aside for the XSS–10 micro-missile technology program $12,000,000 of the amount appropriated for Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force.  

Pages S4990–92

Stevens (for Coverdell) Modified Amendment No. 3339, to provide for a demonstration project for the development of a chemical agent warning network to benefit the chemical incident response force of the Marine Corps.  

Pages S4990–92

Inouye (for Bingaman) Amendment No. 3342, to make available certain funds for the Bosque Redondo Memorial.  

Pages S4990–92

Stevens (for Inhofe) Amendment No. 3343, to make available with an offset, $300,000 for research, development, test, and evaluation Defense-Wide for Generic Logistics Research and Development Technology demonstrations for air logistics technology.  

Pages S4990–92

Stevens (for Inhofe) Amendment No. 3344, to make available, with an offset, $5,000,000 for research, development, test, and evaluation Defense-Wide for Explosives Demilitarization Technology for research into ammunition risk analysis capabilities.  

Pages S4990–92

Stevens (for Roth) Amendment No. 3352, to make available $92,530,000 for C–5 aircraft modernization.  

Pages S4990–92

Stevens (for Roberts) Modified Amendment No. 3357, to make available certain funds for Military Personnel Research.  

Pages S4990–92

By 84 yeas to 14 nays (Vote No. 124), Boxer/Reid Amendment No. 3308, to prohibit the use of funds for the preventative application of dangerous pesticides in areas owned or managed by the Department of Defense that may by used by children.  

Pages S4980, S4993
Stevens (for Collins) Modified Amendment No. 3178, to set aside $7,000,000 for the procurement of the integrated bridge system for special warfare rigid inflatable boats under the Special Operations Forces Combatant Craft Systems program.  

Pages S5007–09

Stevens (for Domenici) Modified Amendment No. 3294, to make available $5,000,000 for research, development, test, and evaluation for the Air Force for Advanced Technology for the LaserSpark countermeasures program.  

Pages S5007–09

Stevens (for Domenici) Modified Amendment No. 3295, to make available $5,000,000 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense-Wide for Logistics Research and Development Technology Demonstration for a Silicon-Based Nanostructures program.  

Pages S5007–09

Stevens (for DeWine) Modified Amendment No. 3340, to provide for the operation of current Tethered Aerostat Radar System sites.  

Pages S5007–09

Stevens (for Mack/Graham) Modified Amendment No. 3347, to provide $5,000,000 to support a tropical remote sensing radar.  

Pages S5007–09

Stevens (for McCain/Stevens) Amendment No. 3361, to establish a special subsistence allowance for certain members of the uniformed services who are eligible to receive food stamp assistance.  

Pages S5007–09

Inouye (for Byrd) Modified Amendment No. 3333, to make available up to $3,000,000 for Other Procurement for the Air Force for certain analyses of the restart of the production line for the U–2 aircraft.  

Pages S5007–09

Inouye (for Torricelli) Modified Amendment No. 3282, to state the sense of the Senate regarding the payment by the Secretary of the Air Force of $92,974.86 to the New Jersey Forest Fire Service as reimbursement for costs incurred in fighting a fire resulting from a training exercise at Warren Grove Testing Range, New Jersey.  

Pages S5007–09

Stevens (for Collins) Modified Amendment No. 3177, to set aside $6,000,000 to support smart maps and other intelligent spatial technologies.  

Pages S5007–09

Stevens (for Thomas) Modified Amendment No. 3290, to prohibit the use of funds for the transfer of a veterans memorial object to a foreign country or entity controlled by a foreign government.  

Pages S5007–09

Inouye (for Baucus) Modified Amendment No. 3372, to set aside for preparation and training for the digitization of FA–18 aircraft technical manuals, $5,200,000 of the amounts appropriated for the Navy for RDT&E for the Navy technical information presentation system.  

Pages S5007–09

Inouye (for Wyden/Gordon Smith) Modified Amendment No. 3287, to provide for the conveyance of an Emergency One Cyclone II Custom pumper truck to the Umatilla Indian Tribe, the current lessee.  

Pages S5007–09

Inouye (for Schumer/Moynihan) Modified Amendment No. 3313, to modify the funds available to offset the effects of low utilization of plant capacity at the Arsenals.  

Pages S5007–09

Stevens (for Inhofe) Amendment No. 3345, to set aside funds for maintaining the industrial mobilization capacity at the McAlester Army Ammunition Activity, Oklahoma.  

Pages S5007–09

Stevens (for McCain/Warner) Modified Amendment No. 3359, to repeal the prohibition on use of Department of Defense funds for the procurement of a nuclear-capable shipyard crane from a foreign source.  

Pages S5007–09

Stevens (for Frist) Modified Amendment No. 3285, to set aside $18,900,000 to meet certain unfunded requirements for MH–60 aircraft of the United States Special Operations Command.  

Pages S5007–09

Stevens (for Domenici) Modified Amendment No. 3297, to make available $50,000,000 for research, development, test and evaluation, Defense-Wide for directed energy technologies, weapons, and systems.  

Pages S5007–09

Stevens (for Lott/Cochran) Amendment No. 3376, to make additional funds available to the Title II, Defense-wide, Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, for the Virtual Worlds Initiative.  

Pages S5007–09

Stevens (for Lott) Amendment No. 3377, to make additional funds available to the Procurement of Ammunition, Marine Corps for procurement of ROCKETS, ALL TYPE, 83mm HEDP.  

Pages S5007–09

Stevens (for Collins) Modified Amendment No. 3176, to add $6,000,000 for research, development, test and evaluation, Defense-wide, for the initial production of units of the ALGL/STRIKER to facilitate early fielding of the ALGL/STRIKER to special operations forces.  

Pages S5009–10

Rejected:

Boxer Amendment No. 3311, to strike certain provisions regarding Operational Support Aircraft Leasing Authority. (By 65 yeas to 32 nays (Vote No. 125), Senate tabled the amendment.)  

Pages S4999–S5007

Wellstone Modified Amendment No. 3366, to reduce the total amount provided for procurement by $1,000,000,000 in order to provide $922,000,000 for grants under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. (By 83 yeas
to 15 nays (Vote No. 126), Senate tabled the amend-
ment.)  Pages S4994–97, S4998–99, S5009

Withdrawn:
Harkin Amendment No. 3355, to limit the use of funds for purchase and modification of Army High Mobility Trailers, and for modification of High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles to tow the trailers, until the trailers are fully tested.  Pages S4997–98

During consideration of this measure today, the Senate also took the following action:

Reid Amendment No. 3292, to amend the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 with respect to export controls on high performance computers, was ruled as not in order because it violated certain provisions of Rule XVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, relating to legis-
lating on an appropriations bill.  Page S4982

Senate insisted on its amendment, requested a conference with the House thereon, and the Chair was authorized to appoint the following conferees on the part of the Senate: Senators Stevens, Cochran, Specter, Domenici, Bond, McConnell, Shelby, Gregg, Hutchison, Inouye, Hollings, Byrd, Leahy, Lauten-
berg, Harkin, Dorgan, and Durbin.  Page S5020

Indian Substance Programs Consolidations: Senate passed S. 1507, to authorize the integration and consolidation of alcohol and substance abuse pro-
grams and services provided by Indian tribal govern-
ments, after agreeing to a committee amendment in the nature of a substitute.  Pages S5054–55

U.S. Army 225th Birthday Recognition: Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S.J. Res. 46, recognizing the 225th birthday of the United States Army, and the resolution was then agreed to, after agreeing to the fol-
lowing amendments proposed thereto:

Enzi (for Thurmond) Amendment No. 3378, in the nature of a substitute.  Page S5056

Enzi (for Thurmond) Amendment No. 3379, to amend the preamble.  Page S5056

Restrictive Father’s Day: Senate agreed to S. Res. 322, encouraging and promoting greater in-
volvement of fathers in their children’s lives and designating June 18, 2000, as “Responsible Father’s Day”.  Page S5057

Medals of Honor Awards: Senate passed S. 2722, to authorize the award of the Medal of Honor to Ed W. Freeman, James K. Okubo, and Andrew J. Smith.  Pages S5057–58

Defense Authorization—Agreement: A unani-
mous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of S. 2549, to authorize appropri-
ations for fiscal year 2001 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, on Wednesday, June 14, 2000.  Page S5058

Messages From the President: Senate received the following messages from the President of the United States:

Transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled “The Wekiva River Rock Spring Run and Seminole Creek”; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. (PM–113)  Page S5026

Nominations Received: Senate received the fol-
lowing nominations:

Francisco J. Sanchez, of Florida, to be an Assistant Secretary of Transportation.
Richard A. Boucher, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Public Affairs), vice James P. Rubin.
1 Army nomination in the rank of general.  Pages S5058

Messages From the President:
Messages From the House:
Measures Referred:
Communications:
Statements on Introduced Bills:
Additional Cosponsors:
Amendments Submitted:
Notices of Hearings:
Authority for Committees:
Additional Statements:
Privileges of the Floor:

Record Votes: Four record votes were taken today. (Total—127)  Pages S4993, S5007, S5009, S5019–20
Adjournment: Senate convened at 9:31 a.m., and adjourned at 7:27 p.m., until 9:30 a.m., on Wednesday, June 14, 2000. (For Senate’s program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today’s Record on page S5058.)

Committee Meetings
(Committees not listed did not meet)

APPROPRIATIONS—TRANSPORTATION

Committee on Appropriations: Committee ordered favorably reported an original bill, making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related
agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001.

APPROPRIATION—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on District of Columbia concluded hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2001 for the District of Columbia, after receiving testimony from Mayor Anthony A. Williams, Linda W. Cropp, Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, and Alice M. Rivlin, Chairman, District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority, all of Washington, D.C.

APPROPRIATIONS—TRANSPORTATION

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Transportation approved for full committee consideration an original bill, making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001.

MERCHANT BANKING ACTIVITIES

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Subcommittee on Securities concluded joint hearings to examine the regulation of merchant banking activities under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999, after receiving testimony from Gary Gensler, Under Secretary of the Treasury for Domestic Finance; Lawrence H. Meyer, Member, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System; Frederick M. Fritz, BancBoston Capital, Boston, Massachusetts, and Jeffrey Walker, Chase Capital Partners, New York, New York, both on behalf of the Financial Services Roundtable; Marc E. Lackritz, Securities Industry Association, and Joseph S. Bracewell, Century National Bank, on behalf of the Independent Community Bankers of America, both of Washington, D.C.; and John P. Whaley, Norwest Equity Partners and Norwest Venture Partners, Minneapolis, Minnesota, on behalf of the American Bankers Association and American Bankers Association Securities Association.

ONLINE PROFILING AND PRIVACY

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Committee concluded hearings on proposed online profiling done by Internet network advertisers and how it impacts consumer privacy, after receiving testimony from Jodie Bernstein, Director, Bureau of Consumer Protection, and David Medine, Associate Director for Financial Practices, both of the Federal Trade Commission; Jules Polonetsky, DoubleClick, New York, New York; Daniel Jaye, Engage, Inc., Andover, Massachusetts; Marc Rotenberg, Electronic Privacy Information Center, Washington, D.C.; and Richard M. Smith, Brookline, Massachusetts.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Committee concluded hearings on the nominations of James V. Aidala, of Virginia, to be Assistant Administrator for Toxic Substances of the Environmental Protection Agency, Arthur C. Campbell, of Tennessee, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Development, and Ella Wong-Rusinko, of Virginia, to be Alternate Federal Co-chairman of the Appalachian Regional Commission, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf. Mr. Aidala was introduced by Senators Lieberman and Roberts, Mr. Campbell was introduced by Senator Frist and Representatives Bennie Thompson and Wamp, and Ms. Wong-Rusinko was introduced by Senators Warner and Hatchison.

TIBET

Committee on Foreign Relations: Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs concluded hearings to examine recent developments in promoting a positive Tibetan/Chinese relationship, while sustaining Tibet's unique religious, linguistic, and cultural heritage, after receiving testimony from Julia V. Taft, Special Coordinator for Tibet, Department of State; John Ackerly, International Campaign for Tibet, Washington, D.C.; Elliot Spurling, Indiana University Department of Central Eurasian Studies, Bloomington, on behalf of the Human Rights Watch; and Elizabeth Napper, Tibetan Nuns' Project, San Gertrudis, California.

POST-CONVICTION DNA TESTING

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee concluded hearings on post-conviction DNA testing, focusing on how to incorporate DNA testing more fully into the American criminal justice system, and related proposals, after receiving testimony from Oklahoma Attorney General W.A. Drew Edmondson, Oklahoma City; New York State Attorney General Eliot Spitzer, New York; California Deputy Attorney General Enid A. Camps, Sacramento; Charles F. Baird, former Judge, Texas Court of Criminal Appeals, Austin, on behalf of the National Committee to Prevent Wrongful Executions; Joshua K. Marquis, Clatsop County District Attorney, Astoria, Oregon, on behalf of the National District Attorney's Association; Barry C. Scheck, Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law, New York, New York, on behalf of the Innocence Project, George Clarke, San Diego County Deputy District Attorney, California, and James Wooley, Baker and Hostetler, Case Western Reserve University Law School, Washington, D.C., all on behalf of the National Committee on the Future of DNA Testing; Bryan A. Stevenson, New York University School of Law, New York, on behalf
of the Equal Justice Initiative of Alabama; and Dennis Fritz, Kansas City, Missouri.

**PRESCRIPTION DRUG SAFETY AND PRICING**

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Committee concluded hearings to examine the accessibility of affordable prescription drugs, the price differentials for identical prescription drugs in the international marketplace, and drug quality and safety, after receiving testimony from Senators Gorton, Dorgan, Johnson, and Burns; Representative Sanders; Christopher T. Rhodes, University of Rhode Island, Kingston; Patricia M. Danzon, University of Pennsylvania Wharton School of Management, Philadelphia; Stephen W. Schondelmeyer, University of Minnesota College of Pharmacy PRIME Institute, Minneapolis; Ronald F. Pollack, Families USA, and Alan F. Holmer, Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America, both of Washington, D.C.; and Paul Abrams, NeoRx Corporation, Seattle, Washington, on behalf of the Biotechnology Industry Organization.

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**House of Representatives**

**Chamber Action**

**Bills Introduced:** 10 public bills, H.R. 4642–4651, were introduced.

**Reports Filed:** Reports were filed today as follows: H. Res. 525, providing for consideration of H.R. 4635, making appropriations for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001 (H. Rept. 106–675).

**Speaker Pro Tempore:** Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he designated Representative Isakson to act as Speaker pro tempore for today.

**Journal:** Agreed to the Speaker’s approval of the Journal of Monday, June 12 by a yea and nay vote of 329 yeas to 66 nays with one voting “present”, Roll No. 257.

**Recess:** The House recessed at 9:18 a.m. and reconvened at 10:00 a.m.

**Suspensions:** The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures:

- **Fraud Audit of the Department of Education:** H.R. 4079, amended, to require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a comprehensive fraud audit of the Department of Education (debated on Monday, June 12 and agreed to by a yea and nay vote of 380 yeas to 19 nays with one voting “present”, Roll No. 258);
- **Celebrating the 225th Birthday of the U.S. Army:** H.J. Res. 101, recognizing the 225th birthday of the United States Army; and
- **Benefits of Music Education:** H. Con. Res. 266, expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the benefits of music education.

**Labor, HHS, and Education Appropriations:** The House considered amendments to H.R. 4577, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001. The House previously considered the bill on June 8 and June 12.

**Agreed To:**
Steans amendment No. 198 printed in the Congressional Record that prohibits the use of any funding to restrict military recruiting at secondary schools (agreed to by a recorded vote of 381 ayes to 41 noes with 1 voting present, Roll No. 266);

Paul amendment No. 3 printed in the Congressional Record that prohibits the use of any funding to develop a national medical identification system;

Sanders amendment that prohibits NIH funding to grant an exclusive or partially exclusive license pursuant to chapter 18 of title 35, United States Code, except in accordance with section 209 of such title, relating to the availability to the public of an invention and its benefits on reasonable terms (agreed to by a recorded vote of 313 ayes to 109 noes, Roll No. 268); and

**Rejected:**
Vitter amendment No. 192 printed in the Congressional Record that sought to increase Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) funding by $1.4 billion and decrease various education programs as offsets.

Hoekstra amendment No. 202 printed in the Congressional Record that sought to increase Individuals with Disabilities Education Act funding by
$383 million and decrease other education programs accordingly;

Bass amendment No. 7 printed in the Congressional Record that sought to increase Individuals with Disabilities Education Act funding by $200 million and reduce Gear Up program funding accordingly (rejected by a recorded vote of 98 ayes to 319 noes, Roll No. 259);

Ryan of Wisconsin amendment No. 186 printed in the Congressional Record that sought to increase Individuals with Disabilities Education Act funding by $300 million and decrease 21st Century Community Learning Centers accordingly (rejected by a recorded vote of 124 ayes to 293 noes, Roll No. 260);

Gary Miller of California amendment No. 2 printed in the Congressional Record that sought to increase Individuals with Disabilities Education Act funding by $16 million and reduce Ready to Learn program funding accordingly (rejected by a recorded vote of 150 ayes to 267 noes, Roll No. 261);

Schaffer amendment No. 203 printed in the Congressional Record that sought to increase Individuals with Disabilities Education Act funding by $10.3 million and reduce Education Research, Statistics, and Improvement funding accordingly (rejected by a recorded vote of 132 ayes to 287 noes, Roll No. 262);

Oxley amendment No. 182 printed in the Congressional Record that sought to reduce corporation for Public Broadcasting funding by $3.65 million (rejected by a recorded vote of 110 ayes to 305 noes, Roll No. 263);

Schaffer amendment No. 205 printed in the Congressional Record that sought to increase Individuals with Disabilities Education Act funding by $43 million and decrease Job Corps funding accordingly (rejected by a recorded vote of 103 ayes to 315 noes, Roll No. 264);

Boehner amendment No. 196 printed in the Congressional Record that sought to prohibit funding for the Native Hawaiian Education Program (rejected by a recorded vote of 202 ayes to 220 noes, Roll No. 265);

Wilson amendment printed in part B of H. Rept. 106–657 that sought to appropriate $25 million for the 21st Century Teacher Scholarships Act with offsets from the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (rejected by a recorded vote of 156 ayes to 267 noes, Roll No. 267); and

Young of Florida amendment that sought to reduce each amount appropriated or otherwise made available by 0.617 percent (rejected by a recorded vote of 186 ayes to 236 noes, Roll No. 269).

Withdrawn:

Andrews amendment No. 1 printed in the Congressional Record was offered and subsequently withdrawn that sought to prohibit funding to any blind or visually-impaired person as successfully rehabilitated under certain circumstances;

Andrews amendment numbered 5 printed in the Congressional Record was offered and subsequently withdrawn that sought to prohibit funding to any Medicare-Choice organization that is out of compliance with requirements of part C of title XVIII of the Social Security Act; and

Tancredo amendment numbered 191 printed in the Congressional Record was offered and subsequently withdrawn that sought to increase funding for the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act by $30 million and reduce OSHA and HHS departmental management funding accordingly.

Points of order sustained against:

Language on page 44, lines 4 through 14, dealing with the bioterrorism emergency designation.

Pelosi amendment No. 13 printed in the Congressional Record that sought to increase National Institutes of Health funding by $1.7 billion.

Andrews amendment No. 4 printed in the Congressional Record that sought to provide $40 million for a block grant to the Inner city Cardiac Satellite Demonstration Project in New Jersey and reduce HHS general department management funding accordingly;

Stearns amendment No. 189 printed in the Congressional Record that sought to allow funding for a report which identifies the efforts taken to enhance the competitiveness of biomedical or behavioral research grants including a statement listing first-time principal researchers of projects supported by the institutes;

Obey amendment No. 14 printed in the Congressional Record that sought to increase teacher education, recruitment, and retention activities funding by $1 billion;

Roemer amendment No. 185 printed in the Congressional Record that sought to increase $25 million for teacher transition programs and decrease education research, statistics, and improvement funding accordingly;

Lowey amendment No. 15 printed in the Congressional Record that sought to start Federal funding of school construction and provides $1.3 billion
for school renovations to subsidize gross obligations of direct loans of $7 billion;

DeLauro amendment No. 16 printed in the Congressional Record that sought to increase Individuals with Disabilities Education Act funding by $1.5 billion;

Lowey amendment No. 17 printed in the Congressional Record that sought to increase Pell Grant funding by $938 million;

Kaptur amendment that sought to establish a Normal Trade Relations for China Transitional Adjustment Assistance Program for American workers displaced by the expansion of trade relations;

Obey amendment numbered 18 printed in the Congressional Record that sought to express the sense of the Congress that tax reductions for taxpayers in the top 1 percent of income levels should not be enacted until the Congress enacts a universal voluntary prescription drug benefit for all Americans under Medicare; and

DeLauro amendment numbered 10 printed in the Congressional Record that sought to increase funding for a variety of senior citizen programs by $661 million.

H. Res. 518, the rule that is providing for consideration of the bill was agreed to on June 8. The amendments were considered pursuant to unanimous consent agreements of June 8 and June 12.

Presidential Message—Wakiva River: Read a message from the President wherein he transmitted his report for the Wakiva River and several tributaries in Florida—referred to the Committee on Resources.

Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations: The House completed general debate on H.R. 4578, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001. The House agreed to H. Res. 524, the rule providing for consideration of the bill by voice vote.

Amendments: Amendments ordered printed pursuant to the rule appear on pages H4337-39.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Two yea and nay votes and eleven recorded votes developed during the proceedings of the House today and appear on pages H4227-28, H4228, H4276-77, H4277, H4277-78, H4278-79, H4279, H4279-80, H4302, H4302-03, H4303-04, H4304, and H4304-05. There were no quorum calls.

Adjourment: The House met at 9:00 a.m. and adjourned at 12:00 midnight.

Committee Meetings

“DECIMALS 2000—WILL THE EXCHANGES CONVERT?”

Committee on Commerce: Subcommittee on Finance and Hazardous Materials held a hearing entitled “Decimals 2000—Will the Exchanges Convert?” Testimony was heard from Arthur Levitt, Chairman, SEC; and public witnesses.

COMPUTER INSECURITIES

Committee on Commerce: Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations held a hearing entitled: “Computer Insecurities at DOE Headquarters: DOE’s Failure to Get Its Own Cyber House in Order.” Testimony was heard from the following officials of the Department of Energy: Glenn S. Podonsky, Director, Office of Independent Oversight and Performance Assurance; and Eugene E. Habiinger, Director, Office of Security and Emergency Operations.

KNOW YOUR CALLER ACT; TELEMARKETING VICTIMS PROTECTION ACT

Committee on Commerce: Subcommittee on Telecommunications, Trade, and Consumer Protection held a hearing on the following bills: H.R. 3100, Know Your Caller Act of 1999; and H.R. 3180, Telemarketing Victims Protection Act. Testimony was heard from Representatives Salmon and Frelinghuysen; Eileen Harrington, Assistant Director, Marketing Practices, FTC; Jeff Hatch-Miller, Representative, State of Arizona; and public witnesses.

FEHBP: OPM’S POLICY GUIDANCE

Committee on Government Reform: Subcommittee on Civil Service held a hearing on FEHBP: OPM’s Policy Guidance for 2001. Testimony was heard from William Flynn, III, Director, Retirement and Insurance Programs, OPM; and public witnesses.

ZIMBABWE: DEMOCRACY ON THE LINE

Committee on International Relations: Subcommittee on Africa held a hearing on Zimbabwe: Democracy on the Line. Testimony was heard from Nancy Powell, Acting Assistant Secretary, Bureau of African Affairs, Department of State; and public witnesses.

STUDENT ATHLETE PROTECTION ACT

Committee on the Judiciary: Held a hearing on H.R. 3575, Student Athlete Protection Act. Testimony was heard from Representatives Graham, Gibbons, Roemer and Berkley; and public witnesses.
CAPTIVE ELEPHANT ACCIDENT PREVENTION ACT

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Crime held a hearing on H.R. 2929, Captive Elephant Accident Prevention Act of 1999. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Resources: Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands held a hearing on the following measures: H.R. 3693, Castle Rock Ranch Acquisition Act of 2000; H.R. 4420, to reauthorize the Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission; and H.R. 4579, Utah West Desert Land Exchange Act of 2000. Testimony was heard from Representatives Simpson and Murtha; the following officials of the Department of the Interior: Molly McUsic, Counselor to the Secretary; and William D. Shaddox, Chief, Land Resources Division, National Park Service; Michael Leavitt, Governor, State of Utah; and public witnesses.

VA, HUD AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS

Committee on Rules: Granted, by voice vote, an open rule on H.R. 4635, making appropriations for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, providing one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled between the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that the bill shall be considered for amendment by paragraph. The rule waives points of order against provisions in the bill for failure to comply with clause 2 of rule XXI (prohibiting unauthorized or legislative provisions in a general appropriations bill and prohibiting reappropriations in a general appropriations bill) except as specified in the rule. The rule waives clause 2(e) of rule XXI (prohibiting non-emergency designated amendments to be offered to an appropriations bill containing an emergency designation) against amendments offered during consideration of the bill. The rule authorizes the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole to accord priority in recognition to Members who have pre-printed their amendments in the Congressional Record. The rule allows the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole to postpone votes during consideration of the bill, and to reduce voting time to five minutes on a postponed question if the vote follows a fifteen minute vote. Finally, the rule provides one motion to recommit, with or without instructions. Testimony was heard from Representatives Walsh and Mollohan.

NATIONAL SCIENCE EDUCATION ENHANCEMENT ACT

Committee on Science: Held a hearing to review Science, Math, Engineering and Technology Education in Kindergarten Through 12th Grade and H.R. 4272, National Science Education Enhancement Act. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

UNITED-U.S. AIRWAYS—PROPOSED MERGER

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Held a hearing on the Proposed United-U.S. Airways Merger. Testimony was heard from Nancy E. McFadden, General Counsel, Department of Transportation; John M. Nannes, Deputy Attorney General, Antitrust Division, Department of Justice; and public witnesses.

MEDICARE—COVER PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

Committee on Ways and Means: Held a hearing on legislation to cover prescription drugs under Medicare. Testimony was heard from Senators Kennedy and Breaux; Representatives Thomas, Cardin, Eshoo, Peterson of Minnesota and Allen; Nancy-Ann Min DeParle, Administrator, Health Care Financing Administration, Department of Health and Human Services; and public witnesses.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 2000

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: to hold hearings to examine accounting for Goodwill, 10 a.m., SD–538.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Subcommittee on Communications, to hold hearings on S. 2454, to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to authorize low-power television stations to provide digital data services to subscribers, 9:30 a.m., SR–253.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: with the Select Committee on Intelligence, to hold hearings on missing classified information at Los Alamos, 10:15 a.m., SH–216.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Subcommittee on Clean Air, Wetlands, Private Property, and Nuclear Safety, to hold hearings on the environmental benefits and impacts of ethanol under the Clean Air Act, 9:30 a.m., SD–406.

Committee on Finance: business meeting to mark up S. 662, to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to
provide medical assistance for certain women screened and found to have breast or cervical cancer under a federally funded screening program; H.R. 3916, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise tax on telephone and other communication services; and proposed legislation urging the President to initiate negotiations over the issue of foreign sales corporations at the July 20 meeting of the G–8 nations in Okinawa, 10 a.m., SD–215.

Committee on Foreign Relations: Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, to hold hearings to examine the future of Lebanon, 10 a.m., SD–419.

Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the International Criminal Court, focusing on protecting American servicemen and officials from the threat of international prosecution, 3:30 p.m., SD–419.

Committee on Governmental Affairs: business meeting to consider pending calendar business, 10 a.m., SD–342.

Committee on Indian Affairs: to hold hearings on S. 2282, to encourage the efficient use of existing resources and assets related to Indian agricultural research, development and exports within the United States Department of Agriculture, 9:30 a.m., SR–485.

Full Committee, business meeting to mark up S. Res. 277, commemorating the 30th anniversary of the policy of Indian self-determination; S. 1586, to reduce the fractionated ownership of Indian Lands; S. 2508, to amend the Colorado Ute Indian Water Rights Settlement Act of 1988 to provide for a final settlement of the claims of the Colorado Ute Indian Tribes; H.R. 3051, to direct the Secretary of the Interior, the Bureau of Reclamation, to conduct a feasibility study on the Jicarilla Apache Reservation in the State of New Mexico; and S. 2351, to provide for the settlement of the water rights claims of the Shivwits Band of the Paiute Indian tribe of Utah; to be followed by hearing on S. 2282, to encourage the efficient use of existing resources and assets related to Indian agricultural research, development and exports within the United States Department of Agriculture, 2:30 p.m., SR–485.

Select Committee on Intelligence: with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, to hold hearings on missing classified information at Los Alamos, 10:15 a.m., SH–216.

Full Committee, to hold closed hearings on pending intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH–219.

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Antitrust, Business Rights, and Competition, to hold hearings to examine the United Airways and U.S. Airways airline merger, 10 a.m., SD–226.

Full Committee, to hold hearings on the nomination of Paul C. Huck, of Florida, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida; the nomination of Joan Humphrey Lefkow, of Illinois, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois; the nomination of George Z. Singal, of Maine, to be United States District Judge for the District of Maine; the nomination of John W. Darrah, of Illinois, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois; and the nomination of Johnnie B. Rawlinson, of Nevada, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit, 2 p.m., SD–226.

House

Committee on Agriculture, Subcommittee on Risk Management, Research, and Specialty Crops, hearing on H.R. 4541, Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000, 10 a.m., 1300 Longworth.

Committee on Appropriations, to mark up the Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary appropriations for fiscal year 2001, 10 a.m., 2359 Rayburn.

 Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs, to mark up appropriations for fiscal year 2001, time to be announced, H–140 Capitol.

Committee on Banking and Financial Services, hearing on H.R. 4585, Medical Financial Privacy Protection Act, 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on the Budget, Education Task Force, hearing on Smoothering Education Reform, How Washington Stifles Innovation, 2 p.m., 210 Cannon.

Health Task Force, hearing on Medicare’s Regulatory Burden on Providers, 10 a.m., 210 Cannon.

Committee on Commerce, to mark up H.R. 3113, Unsolicited Electronic Mail Act of 1999, 2 p.m., 2123 Rayburn.


Subcommittee on Government Management, Information, and Technology, to mark up H.R. 4049, Privacy Commission Act, 4 p.m., Rayburn.

Subcommittee on National Economic Growth, Natural Resources, and Regulatory Affairs, hearing on “Does Congress Delegate Too Much Power to Agencies and What Should be Done About It?” 2 p.m., 2247 Rayburn.

Committee on International Relations, hearing on the Treatment of Religious Minorities in Western Europe, 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere, to mark up H. Con. Res. 232, expressing the sense of Congress concerning the safety and well-being of United States citizens injured while traveling in Mexico; followed by a hearing on Challenges to Hemispheric Democracy: Elections, Coups, and Instability, 2 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Committee on the Judiciary, oversight hearing on the State of Competition in the Airline Industry, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.


Committee on Small Business, hearing on Rural Health Care Services: Has Medicare Reform Killed Small Business Providers? 10 a.m., 2360 Rayburn.

Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Social Security, hearing on the processing of attorney fees by the SSA, 2 p.m., B–318 Rayburn.
Next Meeting of the SENATE
9:30 a.m., Wednesday, June 14

Senate Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Senate will continue consideration of S. 2549, Defense Authorization. Also, Senate may begin consideration of Transportation Appropriations.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
10 a.m., Wednesday, June 14

House Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Consideration of the conference report on S. 761, Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act (rule waiving points of order);

Consideration of H.R. 4577, Labor, HHS, and Education Appropriations Act, 2001 (continue consideration);

and

Consideration of H.R. 4578, Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001 (open rule).

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE
Ackerman, Gary L., N.Y., E989
Barcia, James A., Mich., E985
Barr, Bob, Ga., E989
Barrett, Thomas M., Wisc., E984
Berry, Marion, Ark., E992
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