

Waxman	Weygand	Wu
Weiner	Wise	
Wexler	Woolsey	

NOT VOTING—21

Barcia	Engel	Meek (FL)
Brown (FL)	Filner	Murtha
Cannon	Hyde	Rangel
Clement	Klecicka	Roybal-Allard
Cook	Kuykendall	Ryun (KS)
Cubin	Linder	Vento
Dooley	McCollum	Wynn

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Ms. WOOLSEY changed her vote from "yea" to "nay."

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

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 4690, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

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

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 529 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. 4690.

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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. 4690) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes, with Mr. HASTINGS of Washington in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Under the rule, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 11 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, we present to you H.R. 4690, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, and the Federal Judiciary and related agencies for fiscal year

2001. This bill provides funding, Mr. Chairman, for the largest variety of Federal agencies of any bill. The impact ranges from safety on our streets, to the conduct of diplomacy around the world, even to predicting the weather from satellites in outer space. So we will have a chance to talk about a big chunk of the Federal Government when we talk about this bill.

The bill requires a very delicate balancing of needs and requirements. We continue in the bill to recognize the very tight funding restraints under which we are required to live because of the 1997 Balanced Budget Act. At the same time, we must keep in mind the most fundamental needs of our Nation, and we have to provide sufficient funds to ensure that those needs are met.

This bill recommends, Mr. Chairman, a total of \$34.9 billion in discretionary spending, and that is within our allocation from the Congress and the full committee. Within that limited allocation, we focused funding on priority areas to maintain our investments and to address key priorities, including maintaining our efforts in the war on crime and drugs by fully funding current operations for Federal law enforcement and the courts, as well as the growing detention needs in our prisons and our INS detention centers.

We maintain our crime fighting partnership with States and our localities to ensure that they have the tools they need to fight the war on crime and drugs, as well as the emerging threats of domestic terrorism; and we all know that it is in our local communities and in our States where the biggest war on crime and drugs and terrorism has to take place.

We maintain other important programs at current operating levels, including the weather service, weather satellites, trade promotion, law enforcement, State Department operations and small business assistance programs, as well as to provide full funding to complete the Decennial Census.

We continue and we strengthen our efforts to provide the most secure environment possible for our diplomatic personnel as they carry out their vital work overseas. We strengthen our efforts to address the growing crisis in detention, the continued problem of illegal immigration, and new and emerging crime threats as we move into the 21st century.

Within our limited resources, we have tried to stay the course, preserve proven programs, and address the highest priority problems. We have deferred funding for proposals for new programs that are undefined, untested, and unauthorized by the Congress, and may be impossible to sustain in future years.

For the Department of Justice, the biggest part of this bill, we recommend \$20.3 billion for discretionary spending. That is \$1.75 billion over the current year; and the vast majority of that increase is just to maintain current operating levels of Justice and to address

the growing detention crisis. Of the increase, 45 percent, \$789 million, is for increased detention costs to house Federal prisoners, criminal and illegal alien populations that are being detained in this country.

The bill also includes a \$415 million increase for Federal law enforcement operations, FBI, DEA, U.S. Attorneys and U.S. Marshals, just to maintain their current operations and provide targeted increases for firearms prosecutions, drugs, cyber-crime, and national security threats.

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In addition, \$329 million is provided to ensure that Federal, State and local law enforcements are able to continue to operate in the new technology arena that the world has entered.

For INS, the Immigration Service, in addition to detention funding, we also provide increases for another round of new Border Patrol agents and technology that supports them, and for interior enforcement within the U.S., and to try to reduce the enormous naturalization backlog that now is years long.

The bill also includes a total of \$4 billion for our State and local law enforcement partners as they fight the crime on the local level, including the COPS program. These programs are all maintained at pre-rescission fiscal year 2000 levels.

For the Department of Commerce, \$4.4 billion is recommended, and that is a net decrease of \$287 million below the comparable 2000 year level, excluding the one-time cost for the decennial Census, which we had to fund last year.

The bill maintains funding for most Commerce agencies at the current year level and provides some increases for key programs, including the weather service, weather satellites, NIST core research programs, and the U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service in our embassies overseas.

These increases have been offset by eliminating low-priority NOAA programs and the Advanced Technology Program, as well as savings from non-recurring, one-time construction costs at the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

What this bill does not do, Mr. Chairman, is fund a number of new or expanded Commerce programs requested in the budget, unauthorized and, in some cases, even undefined, and we have not funded significant program expansions whose future funding levels may not be able to be sustained in future years.

For the Judiciary, from the Supreme Court down to the district courts, we recommend \$3.49 billion, that is an increase of \$245 million above the current year. That is just to allow the courts to maintain their current operations and to provide for a limited number of programmatic increases, and to allow the new judges that are being appointed and new courthouses being opened in order to staff those offices. These increases are in line with those provided