

As additional conferees from the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for consideration of title IV of the House bill, and modifications committed to conference: Mr. DINGELL, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, and Mr. MOORHEAD.

The message further announced that the House insists upon its amendments to the bill (S. 21) to designate certain lands in the California Desert as wilderness, to establish Death Valley, Joshua Tree, and Mojave National Parks, and for other purposes, and agrees to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon; and appoints the following Members as the managers of the conference on the part of the Houses:

From the Committee on Natural Resources, for consideration of the Senate bill and the House amendments, and modifications committed to conference: Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. VENTO, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. FARR, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. POMBO.

As additional conferees from the Committee on Armed Services, for consideration of title VIII of the Senate bill, and title VIII of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. MCCURDY, and Mr. HUNTER.

As additional conferees from the Committee on Education and Labor, for consideration of section 901-904, 906, and 907 of the Senate bill, and modifications committed to conference: Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. McKEON.

As additional conferees from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, for consideration of title II, sections 103(e), 103(f), and 805(a)(2)(B) of the Senate bill, and sections 111, 113 and 804(a)(2)(B) of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Mr. STUDDS, Ms. SCHENK and Mr. FIELDS of Texas.

As additional conferees from the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, for consideration of sections 901, 905, and 906 of the Senate bill, and modifications committed to conference: Mr. MINETA, Mr. WISE, and Mr. SHUSTER.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills, previously received from the House, were referred as indicated:

H.R. 4460. An act to provide for conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

H.R. 4683. An act to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to provide congressional authorization of State control over transportation of municipal solid waste, and for

other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and ordered placed on the Calendar:

H.R. 4944. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct studies regarding the desalination of water and water reuse, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on October 4, 1994 she had presented to the President of the United States, the following enrolled bill:

S. 1587. An act to revise and streamline the acquisition laws of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. BAUCUS, from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

H.R. 4598. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to make technical corrections to maps relating to the Coastal Barrier Resources System (Rept. No. 103-398).

By Mr. INOUE, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

H.R. 4709. A bill to make certain technical corrections, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. PELL, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Lori Esposito Murray, of Connecticut, to be an Assistant Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Thomas E. McNamara, of the District of Columbia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be an Assistant Secretary of State.

(The above nominations were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed, subject to the nominees' commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

By Mr. LEAHY, from the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry:

Marsha P. Martin, of Texas, to be a Member of the Farm Credit Administration Board, Farm Credit Administration, for the term expiring October 13, 2000.

(The above nomination was reported with the recommendation that she be confirmed, subject to the nominees' commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. COCHRAN:

S. 2496. A bill to amend the Federal Power Act to modify an exemption relating to the territory for the sale of electric power of certain electric transmission systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. SPECTER:

S. 2497. A bill to extend the deadlines under the Federal Power Act applicable to a hydroelectric project in Pennsylvania, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. D'AMATO:

S. 2498. A bill to award a congressional gold medal to Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. PELL:

S. 2499. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to permit the establishment of labor-management organizations to carry out certain activities with respect to labor and management relations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. WALLOP, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. KEMPTHORNE, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. BURNS, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. DORGAN, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. KERREY, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. WOFFORD, and Mr. HATCH):

S. 2500. A bill to enable producers and feeders of sheep and importers of sheep and sheep products to develop, finance, and carry out a nationally coordinated program for sheep and sheep product promotion, research, and information, and for other purposes; considered and passed.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. McCain (for himself and Mr. DeConcini):

S. Res. 273. A resolution to express the sense of the Senate in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of Grand Canyon National Park; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. METZENBAUM, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. BOREN, Mr. INOUE, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. HARKIN, and Mr. PELL):

S. Con. Res. 77. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the United States position on the disinsection of aircraft at the 11th meeting of the Facilitation Division of the International Civil Aviation Organization; considered and agreed to.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. COCHRAN:

S. 2496. A bill to amend the Federal Power Act to modify an exemption relating to the territory for the sale of

electric power of certain electric transmission systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

THE 4-COUNTY ELECTRIC POWER ASSOCIATION
ACT OF 1994

• Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President at the request of an electric power association in my State, I am introducing a bill which amends the Federal Power Act to modify an exemption that currently exists within the act.

The board of directors of the 4-County Electric Power Association of Mississippi recently passed a resolution urging Congress to amend the Federal Power Act so that an exemption that currently exists within the act would apply to it. The reason this exemption is necessary is very simple: 4-County Power would like to purchase its power from a source other than the Tennessee Valley Authority [TVA].

4-County Power currently has a contract with TVA to purchase power from it. The contract allows 4-County Power to cancel the contract and purchase power from a producer other than TVA, provided that TVA is given 10 years notice of termination. 4-County Power gave this notice in December of 1993, but is eager to purchase power from a source other than TVA sooner than the year 2003.

4-County Power is not going to harm TVA; indeed, TVA has done much to help my region. Rather, 4-County Power is acting because it believes it can purchase power from other producers for less money than it is paying TVA, and for less money than it will likely have to pay TVA in the future. By seeking to provide residents of Mississippi with the least expensive power available, the board of directors of 4-County Power is acting with the best of intentions. This legislation should not be taken as criticism of TVA; instead, it should be viewed as a way to provide people with lower electric bills every month.

The area served by 4-County Power is small, and its absence will not be felt by TVA or noticed when formulating the rate base. But the effect of switching to a less expensive source of power will be great in my State—people will have more to spend, save, and invest, and cheaper power will make it easier to attract new businesses to the region.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill and the resolution of the board of the 4-County Electric Power Association be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2496

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. MODIFICATION OF EXEMPTION.

Section 212(j) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824k(j)) is amended by striking out "October 1, 1991" and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1993".

RESOLUTION OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF 4-COUNTY ELECTRIC POWER ASSOCIATION

Whereas, on October 24, 1992, the Congress of the United States of America enacted the "Energy Policy Act of 1992" amending, in part, the "Federal Power Act"; and,

Whereas, the Tennessee Valley Authority, under the provisions of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, is not required to provide open transmission access to any of TVA's 160 wholesale distribution customers, with the exception of Bristol, Virginia; and,

Whereas, Bristol, Virginia, enjoys this unique position by having notified TVA prior to October 1, 1991, of termination under its Power Supply Contract and by prevailing on Congress to include the following specific language in § 722 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, amending § 212(j) of the Federal Power Act:

"Provided, however, That the foregoing provision shall not apply to any area served at retail by electric transmission system which was such a distributor on the date of enactment of this subsection and which before October 1, 1991, gave its notice of termination under its Power Supply Contract with such electric utility."

and,

Whereas, 4-County Electric Power Association gave its notice of termination under its Power Supply Contract with TVA on December 6, 1993, and is the only TVA distributor, other than Bristol, Virginia, having given TVA notice of termination of its Power Supply Contract; and,

Whereas, 4-County Electric Power Association, desires Congress to amend the Energy Policy Act of 1992, amending the Federal Power Act, to change the date as recited above to December 31, 1993;

Now, therefore, be it resolved: That Congress is urged to amend § 722 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, so as to amend the last sentence of Subsection 212(j) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. § 824k(j)) as added by § 722 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-486, 106 Stat. 2916) to read as follows:

"Provided, however, That the foregoing provision shall not apply to any area served at retail by electric transmission system which was such a distributor on the date of enactment of this subsection and which before December 31, 1993, gave its notice of termination under its Power Supply Contract with such electric utility."•

By Mr. SPECTER:

S. 2497. A bill to extend the deadlines under the Federal Power Act applicable to a hydroelectric project in Pennsylvania, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

THE ALLEGHENY RIVER HYDROELECTRIC POWER
PROJECT ACT

• Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce this legislation, which would extend the deadline for construction of a hydroelectric power project on the Allegheny River. This extension is necessary because the Allegheny North Council of Governments and the Borough of Cheswick received a license from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and must commence construction prior to April 15, 1995 or face the loss of their license under the Federal Power Act. On many occasions, Congress has granted similar noncontroversial extensions to licensees for projects in other States.

The licensees in this case have been negotiating on power sales agreements, but have not yet been able to finalize these arrangements. This legislation would provide additional time for the municipal licensees to conclude their negotiations with potential power purchasers. If Congress fails to enact this legislation, the hydroelectric potential of the Allegheny River will remain not fully developed.

The Allegheny project is one of several projects licensed for development along the Upper Ohio River Basin. Construction of this licensed power plant would permit Pennsylvania to use previously untapped hydroelectric energy, creating substantial environmental benefits and jobs for local residents.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.●

By Mr. D'AMATO:

S. 2498. A bill to award a congressional gold medal to Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL LEGISLATION

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I introduce a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Lubavitcher Grand Rebbe Menachem Schneerson.

The Grand Rebbe for over 40 years, made generous and lasting contributions to the cause of peace and understanding in the United States and in the world, through his selfless acts of kindness and education. His dedication to enriching the lives of our youth is an enduring part of his legacy.

His generosity, his kindness, and his care for his fellow human beings was what made him such a revered leader. As such, the awarding of a Congressional Gold Medal, would be a just honor to the memory of his good deeds and his good works. I can think of no other man more deserving of such an award. I encourage my colleagues to support this legislation and award the memory of the Rebbe with a Congressional Gold Medal.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2498

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

The Congress hereby finds the following:

(1) Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson, the leader of the Lubavitch movement for 40 years, has made outstanding and lasting contributions toward improvements in world education, morality, and acts of charity.

(2) Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson, as a refugee first from Stalinist Russia and then from Nazi Germany, has made the headquarters of the Chabad-Lubavitch movement in New York City a center of over 2,000 educational, social, and rehabilitative institutions touching millions of people from all walks of life in every corner of the globe.

(3) Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson, throughout his 92 years of life, has exemplified the highest ideals of scholarship, teaching, ethics, and charity.

(4) Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson has interpreted with keen insight the miraculous events of our time and has inspired people to a renewal of individual value of spirituality, cooperation, and love of learning.

(5) Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson's extraordinary life and work have long been recognized by the Congress through the enactment of joint resolutions designating his birthday in each of the last 16 years as "Education and Sharing Day, U.S.A."

SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.—The President is authorized to present, on behalf of the Congress, to the Lubavitcher rebbe, Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson, a gold medal of appropriate design, in recognition of his outstanding and enduring contributions toward world education, morality, and acts of charity.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For purposes of the presentation referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions reflecting the theme of education to be determined by the Secretary.

(c) GIFTS OR DONATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall accept, use, and disburse gifts or donations of property or money to carry out this section.

(2) NO APPROPRIATION AUTHORIZED.—No amount is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section.

SEC. 3. DUPLICATE MEDALS

The Secretary of the Treasury may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck pursuant to section 1 under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, at a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses, and the cost of the gold medal.

SEC. 4. NATIONAL MEDALS

The medals struck pursuant to this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

By Mr. PELL:

S. 2499. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to permit the establishment of labor-management organizations to carry out certain activities with respect to labor and management relations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

THE WORKER-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS FOR THE 21ST CENTURY ACT OF 1994

• Mr. PELL. Mr. President, in 1935, Congress created the National Labor Relations Board [NLRB] as part of the National Labor Relations Act. The goal of this legislation was to amend failed labor legislation passed only a few years earlier. Legislative efforts, enacted in 1933, to provide workers with certain bargaining rights had since been co-opted by management with the creation of Employee Representation Plan [ERP's], or, works council's which claimed to offer collective bargaining rights to workers. In practice, however, these employer-dominated committees

offered workers very little protection and very few rights. These management-run committees rarely met and generally served as rubber stamps for employer demands.

In response to this situation, what is now known as section 8(a)(2) of the National Labor Relations Act was precisely drafted to provide collective bargaining rights to employees while shielding them from the management-controlled organizations prevalent in years past.

The creation of such an uncompromising wall between labor and management with very explicit avenues of dialog between the two worked very well for a long time.

It is, however, no longer the best method. As a nation, we now find ourselves involved in a global economy competing with other countries, not other companies. In addition, much of our trade is very high technology in nature. We no longer live in a time when, all day, every day, a worker inserts tab A into slot B. Today, workers must be well trained in high-technology skills. It is no longer good enough to produce in quantity, now we must also produce with quality.

In order to meet these new demands, employers and employees must work together. The men and women on the line know, through experience, how to produce better, smarter, faster, and cheaper, vital information for any enlightened, competition-minded manager.

There is plenty of anecdotal evidence that when employers, and employees begin to work together, everyone benefits. Management realizes good news at the bottom of the balance sheet and increased production of better manufactured products. Employees have a greater role in their work and they feel empowered; they're part of the team.

Unfortunately, Federal labor law makes this cooperation difficult at the least and impossible at the best. How we change our labor law to allow what works in the shade to flourish in the sunlight is a very important question that must be honestly debated. Before considering this question, however, everyone concerned, labor and management. Democrats and Republicans, must agree to come to the debate with open minds.

By its very nature, worker-management cooperation means a certain loss of control and power. Management and labor must, together, break down the walls, both real and imagined, that have dominated their working relationship for the past 60 years. Management will need to deal with employees as partners and consider its workers as assets to be treasured and conserved.

At the same time, labor will need to reconsider how it views management. They must no longer see them as the enemy to be fought.

The creation of this new mutually beneficial relationship must address

some legitimate concerns. For the past 60 years, collective bargaining has been successful only because of the tension created by the collective bargaining process. Labor and management have held a certain amount of power over the other, including labor's right to strike. With the creation of new partnerships, new roles must be determined.

This new relationship of partners will require employers to look on their employees in a different light. Far too often, employees have been viewed by companies as less than an asset. During tough business periods, employees are discharged in an effort to balance the books. That must change. If good labor-management relationships are to succeed, employees must be seen as being important to the company. A good, well-trained employee is as much an asset to a company as is a high technology lathe or an 18-wheel truck; neither of which can work without a good, well-trained employee.

This change in attitude will be long and sometimes difficult. While it will take some time to institutionalize labor-management cooperation, in the short run, we should help those employers and employees who have already agreed to join together. Unfortunately, current law makes such efforts difficult.

In that regard, I am introducing the Worker-Management Relations for the 21st Century Act of 1994 as a first step in this long process. This bill amends the National Labor Relations Act to allow employers and employees to form joint committees for the purposes of discussing workplace related issues. It is important for me to point out that a critical aspect of this bill is that both, let me repeat, both the employer and the employees must agree to form these committees. Anything less would catapult labor relations backward, not move it forward.

As I said, this bill is a first step. Later this year, the Commission on the Future of Worker-Management Relations—which was formed at the request of President Clinton, and was charged by the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Commerce to "investigate the current state of worker-management relations in the United States"—will release its final report. Included in that report will be legislative suggestions to address the state of employee-employer relations.

It is my hope my bill will help to clear the way for the Commission's report.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2499

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 "Worker-Management Relations for the 21st Century Act of 1994".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) ever increasing foreign competition, rapidly changing technology, and shifting consumer demand are radically transforming the way American businesses compete in global markets;

(2) old style mass production and centralized management are increasingly being replaced by individual and flexible methods of doing business;

(3) the new business environment places more demands on the talents, ingenuity, and dedication of American workers;

(4) today, the best managed organizations give real responsibility to production line employees, give workers a real stake in the success of the organization, make training and education a high priority, and offer a safe and stable work environment;

(5) past joint employee-management efforts have been rewarding for both employees and employers; and

(6) current labor relations laws make employee-employer cooperation difficult.

SEC. 3. PURPOSES.

It is the purpose of this Act to—

(1) preserve existing labor protections in current labor relations laws;

(2) provide an avenue for workers and management to join together to create a more productive work environment; and

(3) offer an alternative to employees and employers who wish to join together to discuss various issues of concern and interest.

SEC. 4. LABOR-MANAGEMENT WORKPLACE COMMITTEES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 8(a)(2) of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 158(a)(2)) is amended by inserting before the semicolon at the end thereof the following: "Providing further, That it shall not constitute or be evidence of an unfair labor practice under this paragraph for an employer and the employees of such employer, or the labor organizations representing the employees of such employer, to jointly establish a committee, in which such employer and such employees participate to discuss matters of interest and concern (including but not limited to issues of quality, productivity, improve labor-management relations, job security, organizational efficiency and enhanced economic development)."

(b) **COMPOSITION.**—Section 8(a) of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 158(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new flush sentence:

"A committee described in paragraph (2) shall be composed of an equal number of employees (who shall be selected by the employees through an election by popular vote) and management officials. An employer or an employee of such employer may propose the establishment of a committee described in paragraph (2), but such committee may only be established upon the agreement of both the employer and a majority of employees. Such committee shall be subject to an agenda and rules approved by the committee upon establishment, and all decisions of the committee shall become final only upon a vote of the majority of the members of the committee." ●

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 993

At the request of Mr. KEMPTHORNE, the name of the Senator from Maine

[Mr. COHEN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 993, a bill to end the practice of imposing unfunded Federal mandates on States and local governments and to ensure that the Federal Government pays the costs incurred by those governments in complying with certain requirements under Federal statutes and regulations.

S. 1063

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ROCKEFELLER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1063, a bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to clarify the treatment of a qualified football coaches plan.

S. 1677

At the request of Mr. HATFIELD, the name of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. METZENBAUM] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1677, a bill to prohibit United States military assistance and arms transfers to foreign governments that are undemocratic, do not adequately protect human rights, are engaged in acts of armed aggression, or are not fully participating in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms.

S. 1770

At the request of Mr. BROWN, his name was withdrawn as a cosponsor of S. 1770, a bill to provide comprehensive reform of the health care system of the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 1772

At the request of Mr. GRAMM, the name of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. BROWN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1772, a bill to reduce federal employment to the levels proposed in the Vice President's Report of the National Performance Review.

S. 1889

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SPECTER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1889, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to make certain technical corrections relating to physicians' services.

S. 2071

At the request of Mr. LIEBERMAN, the name of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. SARBANES] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2071, a bill to provide for the application of certain employment protection and information laws to the Congress and for other purposes.

S. 2183

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the name of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. COVERDELL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2183, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the signing of the World War II peace accords on September 2, 1945.

S. 2330

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN] was added as a

cosponsor of S. 2330, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that undiagnosed illnesses constitute diseases for purposes of entitlement of veterans to disability compensation for service-connected diseases, and for other purposes.

S. 2411

At the request of Mr. DOLE, the name of the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2411, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to establish procedures for determining the status of certain missing members of the Armed Forces and certain civilians, and for other purposes.

S. 2489

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the names of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. KERREY], the Senator from Texas [Mrs. HUTCHISON], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. NUNN], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ROCKEFELLER], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. BOREN], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. CONRAD] were added as cosponsors of S. 2489, a bill to reauthorize the Ryan White CARE Act of 1990, and for other purposes.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 177

At the request of Mr. SIMON, the name of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. DECONCINI] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 177, a joint resolution to designate the period of October 2, 1994, through October 8, 1994, as "Mental Illness Awareness Week."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 182

At the request of Mr. JOHNSTON, the name of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEBERMAN] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 182, a joint resolution to designate the year 1995 as "Jazz Centennial Year."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 186

At the request of Mr. PACKWOOD, the names of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. GORTON] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 186, a joint resolution to designate February 2, 1995, and February 1, 1996, as "National Women and Girls in Sports Day."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 210

At the request of Mr. INOUE, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. WOFFORD], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. JEFFORDS], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. GLENN], the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO], and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 210, a joint resolution to designate the month of November 1994 as "National Native American Heritage Month."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 219

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the names of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. CONRAD], the Senator from

California [Mrs. BOXER], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. EXON], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MATHEWS], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. WOFFORD], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG], and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. DOLE] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 219, a joint resolution to commend the United States rice industry, and for other purposes.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 225

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 225, a joint resolution to designate February 5, 1995, through February 11, 1995, and February 4, 1996, through February 10, 1996, as "National Burn Awareness Week."

SENATE RESOLUTION 257

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 257, a resolution to express the sense of the Senate regarding the appropriate portrayal of men and women of the Armed Forces in the upcoming National Air and Space Museum's exhibit on the *Enola Gay*.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 77—RELATING TO THE DISINSECTION OF AIRCRAFT

Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. METZENBAUM, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. BOREN, Mr. INOUE, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. HARKIN, and Mr. PELL) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 77

Whereas the United States has a responsibility to protect the health and safety of United States air travelers in the United States and abroad;

Whereas the United States ended the practice of aircraft cabin disinsection 15 years ago after determining that the process was ineffective and posed a possible health risk to aircraft passengers;

Whereas the 27 countries require disinsection of aircraft cabins by the spraying of an insecticide while passengers are on board the aircraft or by a residual pesticide treatment which is not registered for use in the United States;

Whereas nearly 10,000,000 people fly every year from the United States to countries that require disinsection of aircraft;

Whereas United States pilots and flight attendants on flights to such countries are repeatedly exposed to the chemicals used in disinsection of aircraft;

Whereas approximately 53,000,000 Americans, more than 20 percent of the population, suffer chronic respiratory problems that put them at special risk to aircraft cabin disinsection procedures;

Whereas no tests have been conducted to determine whether insecticides used for aircraft cabin disinsection are safe for use in

unventilated aircraft cabins or for people with chemical sensitivities or breathing conditions;

Whereas there has been a decrease in the number of insecticides registered for aircraft cabin disinsection by the Environmental Protection Agency by reason of the health concerns raised with respect to such insecticides, and there is no indication that insecticides produced in foreign countries which might serve to replace such insecticides present any less threat to health;

Whereas Annex 9 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, done at Chicago, December 7, 1944, states that "Contracting States shall ensure that their procedures for disinsection or any other remedial measure are not injurious to the health of passengers and crew and cause the minimum of discomfort to them";

Whereas the Facilitation Division of the International Civil Aviation Organization is scheduled to meet in the Spring of 1995 to discuss changes to the standards set forth in Annex 9 to the Convention; and

Whereas the United States will be a participant at that meeting: Now, therefore, be it Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that the United States delegation to the Spring 1995 meeting of the Facilitation Division of the International Civil Aviation Organization—

(1) seek to amend the Convention on International Civil Aviation, done at Chicago, December 7, 1944, to end aircraft disinsection practices that threaten the health of aircraft passengers and crew; and

(2) make every effort to gain the support and cosponsorship of other member nations of the organization in that amendment.

SENATE RESOLUTION 273—RELATING TO THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GRAND CANYON

Mr. MCCAIN (for himself and Mr. DECONCINI) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 273

Whereas the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River is a feature of enormous scientific interest and significance, whose unique geological, biological and cultural resources represent a natural laboratory of unparalleled diversity;

Whereas Grand Canyon National Park represents an integral part of the greater Colorado Plateau Ecosystem whose significance to the health of the natural systems of the American West increases with time;

Whereas the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River is one of the most spectacular examples of arid-land erosion anywhere in the world and reveals a geologic record whose significance is unparalleled;

Whereas Grand Canyon is a world Heritage Site and a natural feature of international significance whose aesthetic beauty reflects the aspirations of a free and independent people;

Whereas Grand Canyon National Park has received over 100 million visitors since its establishment in 1919 and continues to serve the people of the United States and the world in their need for a place of outstanding natural beauty and refuge;

Whereas Grand Canyon National Park was established by Act of Congress on February 26, 1919;

Be it resolved that the Senate of the United States of America on this date salutes Grand

Canyon National Park and its custodians, the employees of the National Park Service, in honor of the park's 75th anniversary year.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

FEDERAL FOOD, DRUG, AND COSMETIC ACT AMENDMENTS

HEFLIN AMENDMENT NO. 2612

Mr. FORD (for Mr. HEFLIN) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 340) to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to clarify the application of the act with respect to alternate uses of new animal drugs and new drugs intended for human use, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Animal Medicinal Drug Use Clarification Act of 1994".

SEC. 2. UNAPPROVED USES.

(a) GENERAL RULE.—Section 512(a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360b(a)) is amended by adding the following new paragraphs at the end:

"(4)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), if an approval of an application filed under subsection (b) is in effect with respect to a particular use or intended use of a new animal drug, the drug shall not be deemed unsafe for the purposes of paragraph (1) and shall be exempt from the requirements of section 502(f) with respect to a different use or intended use of the drug, other than a use in or on animal feed, if such use or intended use—

"(i) is by or on the lawful written or oral order of a licensed veterinarian within the context of a veterinarian-client-patient relationship, as defined by the Secretary; and

"(ii) is in compliance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary that establish the conditions for such different use or intended use.

The regulations promulgated by the Secretary under clause (ii) may prohibit particular uses of an animal drug and shall not permit such different use of an animal drug if the labeling of another animal drug that contains the same active ingredient and which is in the same dosage form and concentration provides for such different use.

"(B) If the Secretary finds that there is a reasonable probability that a use of an animal drug authorized under subparagraph (A) may present a risk to the public health, the Secretary may—

"(i) establish a safe level for a residue of an animal drug when it is used for such different use authorized by subparagraph (A); and

"(ii) require the development of a practical, analytical method for the detection of residues of such drug above the safe level established under clause (1).

The use of an animal drug that results in residues exceeding a safe level established under clause (1) shall be considered an unsafe use of such drug under paragraph (1). Safe levels may be established under clause (1) either by regulation or order.

"(C) The Secretary may by general regulation provide access to the records of veterinarians to ascertain any use or intended use authorized under subparagraph (A) that the

Secretary has determined may present a risk to the public health.

"(D) If the Secretary finds, after affording an opportunity for public comment, that a use of an animal drug authorized under subparagraph (A) presents a risk to the public health or that an analytical method required under subparagraph (B) has not been developed and submitted to the Secretary, the Secretary may, by order, prohibit any such use.

"(5) If the approval of an application filed under section 505 is in effect, the drug under such application shall not be deemed unsafe for purposes of paragraph (1) and shall be exempt from the requirements of section 502(f) with respect to a use or intended use of the drug in animals if such use or intended use—

"(A) is by or on the lawful written or oral order of a licensed veterinarian within the context of a veterinarian-client-patient relationship, as defined by the Secretary; and

"(B) is in compliance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary that establish the conditions for the use or intended use of the drug in animals."

(B) OTHER AMENDMENTS—

(1) SECTION 301.—Section 301 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 331) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (e), by striking "507(d) or (g)," and inserting "507(d) or (g), 512(a)(4)(C)," and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

"(u) The failure to comply with any requirements of the provisions of, or any regulations or orders of the Secretary, under section 512(a)(4)(A), 512(a)(4)(D), or 512(a)(5)."

(2) SECTION 512(e).—Section 512(e)(1)(A) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360b(e)(1)(A)) is amended by inserting before the semicolon the following: "or the condition of use authorized under subsection (a)(4)(A)".

(3) SECTION 512(l).—Section 512(l)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360b(l)(1)) is amended by striking "relating to experience" and inserting "relating to experience, including experience with uses authorized under subsection (a)(4)(A)."

(c) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall promulgate regulations to implement paragraphs (4)(A) and (5) of section 512(a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (as amended by subsection (a)).

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect upon the adoption of the final regulations under subsection (c).

SEC. 3. MAPLE SYRUP.

(a) PREEMPTION.—Section 403A(a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 343-1(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting at the end the following: "except that this paragraph does not apply to a standard of identity of a State or political subdivision of a State for maple syrup that is of the type required by sections 401 and 403(g).";

(2) in paragraph (2), by inserting at the end the following: "except that this paragraph does not apply to a requirement of a State or political subdivision of a State that is of the type required by section 403(c) and that is applicable to maple syrup."; and

(3) in paragraph (3) by inserting at the end the following: "except that this paragraph does not apply to a requirement of a State or political subdivision of a State that is of the type required by section 403(h)(1) and that is applicable to maple syrup."

(b) PROCEDURE.—Section 701(e)(1) (21 U.S.C. 371(e)(1)) is amended by striking "or maple

syrup (regulated under section 168.140 of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations)."

INDIAN LEGISLATION TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT

INOUE AMENDMENTS NOS. 2613 AND 2614

Mr. FORD (for Mr. INOUE) proposed two amendments to the bill (H.R. 4709) to make certain technical corrections, and for other purposes, as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 2613

In section 19—

(1) by inserting "tribes and" after "Department's consultation with Indian"; and

(2) by inserting "of funds held in trust" after "related to the management".

AMENDMENT NO. 2614

On page 26, between lines 3 and 4, insert the following new paragraph:

"(2) Nothing in this section may be construed to constitute the recognition by the United States that the Frank's Landing Indian Community is a federally recognized Indian tribe.

On page 26, line 4, strike "(2)" and insert "(3)".

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry be allowed to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, October 4, 1994 at 2:30 p.m., in SR-332, to markup S. 2467, the Uruguay Round Agreements Act and to also vote on Marsha P. Martin, to be a member of the Farm Credit Administration Board.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet on Tuesday, October 4, 1994, at 9:30 a.m. in open session, to consider the nominations of Dr. Bernard D. Rostker, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Manpower and Reserve Affairs, and Mr. Gil Coronado, to be Director of Selective Service.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on October 4, 1994, at 10:00 a.m. on S. 2467—GATT Implementing Legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations, be authorized to

meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, October 4, 1994, at 9:30 a.m. to hold a hearing entitled Status Report on U.S. Assistance to the Newly Independent States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, October 4, 1994, at 11:30 a.m. to hold a business meeting to vote on pending nominations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Committee for authority to meet on Tuesday, October 4, 1994, at 9:30 a.m. on the nomination of Martha F. Riche, to be Director, Bureau of the Census.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Committee for authority to meet on Tuesday, October 4, 1994, at 10:30 a.m. on the nominations of James Atkins and Scott Lukins, to be members of the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Committee for authority to meet on Tuesday, October 4, 1994, at 2:45 p.m. on the nominations of George J. Opfer, Inspector General, Federal Emergency Management Administration and Vanessa Ruiz, Associate Judge, District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, October 4, 1994, at 4:30 p.m., in room 226 Senate Dirksen Office Building to consider the nominations of Diana E. Murphy to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Eighth Circuit, Elaine F. Bucklo to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, Robert W. Gettleman to be U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, Sven E. Holmes to be U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of Oklahoma, Vicki Miles-LaGrange to be U.S. District Judge for the Western District of Oklahoma and William H. Walls to be U.S. District Judge for the District of New Jersey.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, October 4, 1994 at 4 p.m. to hold a closed briefing on intelligence matters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REGARDING THE DEPARTURE OF REPRESENTATIVE DING AND THE ARRIVAL OF REPRESENTATIVE LU

• Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, this week as Chinese people around the world celebrate the anniversary of the founding of the Chinese republic under Dr. Sun Yat-sen, it is also an appropriate moment to note the departure of Ambassador Ding Mou-shis, the Representative of Taiwan in Washington. Ambassador Ding Mou-shis has served with distinction during an important period in United States-Taiwan relations. In the course of his tenure, Taiwan has completed some of the most fundamental political changes achieved by any society in East Asia, including the democratization of its political processes, culminating in changes in law requiring the popular election of every major officeholder in the country. The diversity and vigor of the print media also attests to the health of the democratic process which is now established there.

Mr. Ding is succeeded by Mr. Benjamin C. Lu who is known to several members of this body from his days as the head of the economic section in the representative office here in Washington. Mr. Lu comes to the Capital from his previous post as the representative of Taiwan to the European Community, an assignment with many of the difficulties and complexities that have prepared him for the responsibilities he now takes up in the United States. Over the last two decades, Mr. Lu has served with distinction in a succession of posts: His first assignment in the United States was as auditor at the Foreign Exchange and Trade Commission of the United Nations from 1964 to 1966; he became a consultant to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, also at the United Nations, until 1969; thereafter he was appointed deputy director at the board of foreign trade of the Ministry of Economic Affairs in Taipei in which post he served until 1977, becoming deputy director general of the board until 1982; that year he was selected to be the director of the economic division at the Coordination Council for North American Affairs here in Washington where he served for 6 years; in 1988 he assumed the office of Director of Taiwan's office

in London and Belgium, where he was responsible for economic relations; in 1991 he became the representative of the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in Belgium until his assignment to Washington this fall.

We welcome Representative Lu with the hope that relations between the United States and Taiwan will continue to strengthen. •

HOMICIDES BY GUNSHOT IN NEW YORK CITY

• Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, this will be my last statement in the 103d Congress on the gruesome toll taken by gun violence in New York City. Over the past week, there were 16 homicides involving the use of firearms, bringing the city's total to 744 so far this year.

This number is lower than it was at the same time last year. This is encouraging news and an illustration of the progress we are making in the fight against gun violence. But the number is still shocking, and the battle against this public health epidemic is far from won.

Mr. President, too often we think that gun violence occurs only on city streets. Unfortunately, far too many homicides take place right in the home. Yet opponents of gun control continue to assert that the presence of firearms in the home offers the owner greater protection against intrusions and reduces the risk that a death will result in an attempted burglary or assault. This is simply not the case.

According to a recent article by a group of physicians and scholars in the September 21, 1994 issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, the mere presence of a gun in the home increases the risk that a homicide will result by 1.6 times. According to the same article, between 1988 and 1990, 46.7 percent of the 66,578 homicides in the United States occurred in the home. This averages out to 5.8 homicides in the home each day.

Despite these grim statistics, many still contend that violence in the home bears no relation to the presence of firearms. People without access to guns, the logic goes, would simply find other weapons to achieve their violent ends. Again, this is just not true. According to the findings published in the JAMA article, there is absolutely no evidence to suggest that any increases in homicides involving other weapons in the home result when firearms are not available. Immediate access to firearms simply facilitates spontaneous violence that otherwise might not occur.

Mr. President, we must take steps now to reduce the risk of gun violence in the home. Only by undertaking prudent gun control measures, and by banning or taxing certain rounds of ammunition, can we begin to reduce the threat posed by firearms in the home. •

INTRODUCTION OF S. 2471

• Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, as ranking member of the Subcommittee on Juvenile Justice, I supported the provision in the Senate-passed version of the crime bill authorizing grants for juvenile detention facilities. I was very disappointed when this grant program was eliminated by the conferees and therefore am pleased to join Senator KOHL in introducing the Juvenile Corrections Act of 1994.

This bill will make \$772 million available over 5 years for grants to State and local governments to build and operate secure facilities for violent and chronic juvenile offenders. These funds are sorely needed. Unfortunately, violent crime by juveniles is increasing rapidly. In just 7 years, the number of youths arrested for homicide has almost doubled. Some States and municipalities, however, are often ill-equipped to deal with this explosion in violent juvenile crime.

The juvenile justice system was developed, just after the turn of the century, based on the premise that delinquent youths should be treated differently from adults because, due to their age, they were less able to comprehend the gravity of their criminal actions and were more amenable to treatment and rehabilitation than adult criminals. Consequently, the majority of juvenile crimes were not punished severely. Juveniles who committed more serious crimes were placed in residential, or nonsecure detention facilities.

The system in place today is no longer appropriate for the problems we currently see on the streets. We now have 13-, 14-, and 15-year-olds committing cold-blooded murder. The September 28 edition of U.S.A. Today reports the case of Craig Price who by age 15 was convicted of brutally killing 4 people, including an 8- and a 10-year-old. Robert "Yummy" Sandifer, the 11-year-old who gained notoriety a couple of weeks ago after killing a young girl and then being executed by fellow gang members, had a rap sheet with 28 entries at the time of his death.

Our juvenile justice system is not properly equipped to handle the increasing number of individuals such as these, who have become violent criminals at a young age and must be removed from their communities for an extended period of time. This bill seeks to address this shortcoming.

Not only are secure facilities for violent juvenile offenders necessary to protect communities from these dangerous individuals, but they also serve the important function of separating violent youth from others in the juvenile justice system. One of the primary aims of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 was to segregate juvenile offenders from adult criminals so the youth would not be negatively influenced by adults convicted of, or awaiting trial on, serious

criminal charges. It is also important to separate youth that have committed minor crimes from violent juvenile offenders so that the time spent in the juvenile justice system is dedicated to rehabilitation and treatment rather than learning more about crime. As a Justice Department official has stated, "we are creating monsters" in some of our juvenile detention facilities. The purpose of this bill is to address this problem by helping States to create separate facilities for violent youth offenders.

Our approach to juvenile justice cannot focus on detention alone. Efforts must be made to provide the counseling and services necessary so, upon release, those who entered a juvenile facility will not present a threat to their communities and will become productive citizens. Consequently, the bill requires each facility funded by a Federal grant to provide educational, vocational, and lifeskills training, substance abuse treatment, and intensive post-release supervision and services.

Although this bill concentrates on detention, we must not forget that delinquency prevention and early, meaningful intervention in the lives of troubled youth is the most effective, and least costly method of combating juvenile crime. Experts estimate that less than 10 percent of youthful offenders are responsible for the most serious juvenile crimes. The juvenile justice system must be able to respond effectively to the needs of the remaining 90 percent of this country's delinquent youth and other at-risk children. This involves successfully preventing at-risk children from becoming tomorrow's generation of career felons by intervening early in their lives. Services such as counseling, vocational training and drug treatment must be made available in all parts of the juvenile justice system. A child should not have to become a violent or chronic criminal before society takes action.

The grants to States and localities provided by this bill would be funded by setting aside 10 percent of the money authorized for prison construction in the recently enacted Violent Crime Prevention and Law Enforcement Act. Given the rapid escalation of juvenile crime, and the difficulties the juvenile justice system faces in dealing with violent youthful offenders, use of these funds to support the construction and staffing of secure facilities for juveniles will make a substantial contribution to the battle against crime.

I commend Senator KOHL for introducing this legislation. The Senator realizes, as do I, that serious juvenile crime has become a significant component of this country's overall crime problem and must be addressed. I urge my colleagues to join us in supporting this legislation.●

GAMBLING IS BAD BET FOR CITY

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, a friend of mine from Decatur, IL, Howard Buffett, who at one time chaired the Douglas County Board of Commissioners in Nebraska, has written an article for the Decatur Herald and Review about gambling in Decatur.

I am concerned that the message is going out to Indian reservations, cities, States, and other governmental entities that the only possible way you can balance your budget is move into the area of gambling.

Historically, in our country we have had more than our fair share of abuse in gambling.

I believe we should move carefully in this area and not do harm to the Nation.

I ask to insert the Howard Buffett item from the Decatur Herald and Review into the RECORD at this point.

The article follows:

GAMBLING IS BAD BET FOR CITY

(By Howard G. Buffett)

The last thing Decatur needs is casino gambling. It is a mistake to pursue gambling as part of public policy, and it is a sad day when our government seeks to exploit the weaknesses of its citizens rather than to encourage their strengths.

The claim made by promoters that gambling will support and develop downtown business is a hollow promise. David Hall, Director of Marketing of Hollywood Casino operating in Aurora, was quoted recently as saying, "I don't know if we're really here to increase the business of anyone else."

A professor of economics at the University of Minnesota noted that people spend money on gambling rather than on products or services in the local marketplace. The jobs which are created amount to a management staff for the casino, hardly making up for this loss.

It is the local retailers who lose the day-to-day revenue. Like a vacuum cleaner, the gambling syndicates wire the money out of the community on a daily basis and such communities dry. Take a statement from an Aurora businessman: "The casino is killing the small business in this area, and they claimed it would help us."

The profits from these operations, regardless of the promises made, are not reinvested in the host community. And think about it—riverboat casinos pocket hundreds of millions of dollars. What provides these profits—your savings, your paycheck, your Christmas money? They end up with your cash; you don't.

On top of this lost revenue, the tax incentives, and expenditures of tax money to finance infrastructure needs (such as relocating entire streets) make gambling a bad bet. The extra demand put on other public services is anything but small. Research conducted by former New York Attorney General Robert Abrams revealed that in Atlantic City, the demand for police services rose over 2,000 percent because of the increased crime following legalization of casino gambling.

Gambling also creates the transfer of large sums of cash which can fuel illegal activity. Legal gambling begets illegal gambling; and when gambling debts pile up, so do the problems.

The deck is stacked against Decatur. According to the book, "The Odds on Virtually

Anything," the probability of watching a pitcher pitch a perfect game is 260,000 to 1. And the odds against being struck by lightning are 60,944 to 1. But the odds of winning a million dollar jackpot range from 7 million to 14 million to 1. Do you really believe Decatur can win with these odds?

And the idea that gambling is acceptable because those participating are consenting adults is an easy way to deny the responsibility of dealing with the consequences. Consenting adults don't always exercise good judgment. Americans spent more on gambling in 1989 than on shoes, dental care, appliances, travel and health insurance. In addition, gambling is extremely regressive; it is not based on one's ability to pay. The shoes that can't be purchased, the dental care that is put off until another day, and the health insurance which goes unpaid comes from families who sacrifice their basic necessities for an outsider's gain.

Gambling is not just a casual occurrence. A Delaware study reported that as many as 80 percent of compulsive gamblers commit felonies. The American Insurance Institute estimates that as much as 40 percent of the nation's white collar crime is committed by compulsive gamblers. At least seven states that have initiated gambling activities were forced to begin operating treatment programs for compulsive gamblers—funded by gambling proceeds. This is the ultimate hypocrisy.

I've heard that Decatur should pursue a riverboat casino because everyone else is doing it. Apply this same philosophy to raising your children, and take a minute to be honest with yourself. If this argument were presented by your children as justification for involvement in drugs, alcohol, or sex, you know exactly what your reaction would be—"that doesn't make it OK." This decision, because of the negative economic impact and the negative social impact, must be taken as seriously as when you consider your response to your children. They will live with this decision longer than you will.

Finally, don't confuse a gambling establishment with a mall. Unrelated past decisions are irrelevant to this process.

Whether it is keno, lotteries, or riverboat casinos, gambling is gambling; and there is no right way to do what is wrong for this community.●

THE LOBBYING DISCLOSURE ACT, S. 349—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the conference report on S. 349, the Lobbying Disclosure Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Conference report to accompany S. 349, an act to provide for disclosure of lobbying activities.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the conference report.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, on behalf of the majority leader I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented

under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close the debate on the conference report to accompany S. 349, the Lobbying Disclosure Act:

Carl Levin, Daniel K. Akaka, D. Inouye, Byron L. Dorgan, Harry Reid, J. Lieberman, Patty Murray, Dianne Feinstein, Frank R. Lautenberg, Russell D. Feingold, Tom Harkin, Paul Simon, Paul Wellstone, Howard Metzenbaum, Claiborne Pell, Chris Dodd, Herb Kohl.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. FORD. 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. FORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR TOMORROW

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, on behalf of the majority leader, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in recess until 9 a.m., Wednesday, October 5, that following the Prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date and the time for the 2 leaders reserved for their use later in the day; that there then be a period for morning business, not to extend beyond 9:45 a.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 5 minutes each; with the time until 9:30 a.m., under the control of Senator REID or his designee; and the time from 9:30 a.m. to 9:45 a.m., under the control of Senator WALLOP; that at 9:45 a.m., the Senate resume consideration of the conference report accompanying H.R. 6, that there be 1 hour for debate on the motion to invoke cloture on the conference report accompanying H.R. 6, the elementary and secondary education bill; with the time equally divided and controlled between Senators KENNEDY and COATS or their designees; that at 10:45 a.m., without intervening action, the Senate vote on the motion to invoke cloture.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1994, AT 9 A.M.

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate today, I ask unanimous consent the Senate stand in recess as previously ordered.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 8:21 p.m., recessed until Wednesday, October 5, 1994, at 9 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate October 4, 1994:

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

ALAN J. DIXON, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING AT THE END OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE 104TH CONGRESS, VICE JAMES A. COURTER, TERM EXPIRED.

ALAN J. DIXON, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE CHAIRMAN OF THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION, VICE JAMES A. COURTER.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

KENNETH BYRON HIPP, OF HAWAII, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING JULY 1, 1997, VICE PATRICK J. CLEARY, RESIGNED.

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

SHIRLEY ANN JACKSON, OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION FOR A TERM OF 5 YEARS EXPIRING JUNE 30, 1999, VICE FORREST J. REMICK, TERM EXPIRED.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

PHILIP LADER, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TO BE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, VICE ERSKINE B. BOWLES.

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

WILLIAM M. PAPARIAN, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 17, 1995, VICE KEITH MCNAMARA, TERM EXPIRED.

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601(A):

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. RONALD V. HITE, 411-72-8071

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER TO BE PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST IN THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 1370:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. WILLIAM H. FORSTER, 427-68-5996

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICERS, ON THE ACTIVE DUTY LIST, FOR PROMOTION TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE U.S. ARMY IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 624, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE. THE OFFICERS INDICATED BY ASTERISK ARE ALSO NOMINATED FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 531, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE:

To be major

AARON DANIEL G., 224-90-4632
*ABRAMS, ROBERT M., 229-04-5033
ADAMS, JOSEPH P., 510-74-6188
ADAMS, LYLE N., 482-74-4525
ADAMS, PHILLIP G., 230-13-9304
*ADAMSON, WILLIAM G., 549-98-0749
*ADDISON, ROBERT L., 143-56-9990
AGEE, EDWARD E., 223-60-5769
AGENA, CRAIG J., 322-98-2635
*AKARD, BRUCE E., 310-66-5317
AKE, LESA M., 426-27-1613
AKE, ROBERT Q., 449-41-8598
AKIN, GEORGE G., 464-17-4347
*ALABRE, DANIEL, 045-62-8487
*ALBANETZ, MICHAEL A., 081-60-1668
ALBERTSON, SIBYLIA, 101-62-9711
*ALLEN, GEORGE A., 467-11-7484
ALLGROVE, DONALD C., 086-56-7124
ALONSO, VINCENT E., 521-17-1367
*ALVARADO, ANNA E., 483-35-1441
ALVAREZ, JOSEPH H., 143-54-6183
AMMON, JOSEPH C., 364-76-8796
AMOS, VINCENT A., 260-25-8283
ANDERSEN, WILLIAM R., 261-59-4701

ANDERSON, AMANDA L., 217-56-5284
*ANDERSON, BRIAN H., 217-72-9148
*ANDERSON, DEREK L., 087-50-6343
*ANDERSON, DONALD E., 247-04-6912
*ANDERSON, JOHN P., 184-56-0111
*ANDERSON, LONNY A., 350-70-4308
*ANDERSON, MARK A., 573-98-5179
*ANDERSON, THOMAS H., 152-64-1980
*ANDERSON, TOLANO D., 573-13-0704
ANDUJAR, ROBERTO C., 581-51-8723
*ANGLES, WALTER R., 423-42-1014
*ANNINS, DIONYSIOS, 176-56-4375
ANTHONY, HODGES JR., 251-11-6774
*ARCHER, JOHN M., 527-37-2750
ARCURI, ANTHONY P., 196-52-7348
ARIALI, THOMAS W., 263-37-4523
ARMITSTEAD, ALAN B., 110-46-9399
*ARMSTRONG, JOEL R., 517-62-0691
*ARMSTRONG, NATALIA, 340-56-6652
*ARNOLD, RANDALL T., 251-33-2310
ARTERBURN, DAVID R., 521-23-4539
ARTMAN, SPENCER Q., 265-57-2680
ASHCRAFT, DANIEL L., 227-91-4593
ASHWORTH, JAMES S., 352-58-0085
ATKINSON, GEORGE W., 252-94-5773
AUSTIN, WAYNE D., 227-86-5207
*AVANTS, JAMES N., 432-21-6429
*AVEN, KEVIN D., 368-06-4658
*AYER, RICK E., 308-76-7638
*BAGNATI, DAVID P., 131-58-9417
*BAHAM, RONALD E., 223-02-2611
BAILEY, CHRISTOPHER, 213-88-0524
BAINES, ANTONIO R., 585-31-7901
BAKER, BRIAN L., 035-42-1014
*BAKER, CHARLES G., 089-58-5984
BAKER, DAVID D., 455-08-0036
*BAKER, MICHAEL J., 180-50-9081
*BAKER, VERONICA L., 217-74-0272
BALL, DANIEL L., 449-43-7423
*BARBER, WILLIAM B., 109-46-2262
BARLOW, DAVID A., 013-52-8040
BARNABY, DAVID S., 517-74-1884
BARR, MATTHEW J., 101-58-1258
BARBACK, GREGORY V., 430-39-5075
BARRETT, DANA P., 022-72-0474
BARRIDGE, WILLIAM P., 530-60-8857
*BARROWMAN, RICHARD, 524-13-1827
*BARRY, KERRY M., 264-51-5226
*BARTHOLF, GORDON H., 263-94-8171
BASSANI, JOSEPH A., 028-50-7994
*BATCHLOR, PAUL D., 180-54-2439
*BATEMAN, DENNIS L., 528-11-8278
*BATTLE, JEFFREY C., 565-49-4856
BATTLE, OSCAR C., 417-96-6600
*BAX, KEITH G., 494-52-6579
*BAYER, CRAIG S., 049-61-0014
BAYIA, JAMES M., 123-58-4813
*BEACH, SCOTT N., 057-46-8676
BEAM, MARY J., 385-74-8612
*BEARD, JOANNE L., 579-66-2980
*BECK, JAMES R., 387-66-3433
BECKER, JOHN A., 328-15-4472
BECKINGER, RICHARD, 375-72-0088
*BECKMANN, RANDALL C., 351-50-7255
*BEERMAN, KEVIN R., 158-60-5277
BELL, ANTHONY E., 244-13-9186
BELL, CRAIG A., 238-15-4404
BELL, BRIAN R., 163-48-6596
*BELLIZAN, JOHN L., 434-98-7272
BELVA, DAVID G., 430-21-6513
*BENDER, ALBERT A., 450-11-1003
BENVIDES, RUI C., 544-04-0308
*BENOIT, PETER B., 515-05-0588
BENTLEY, DOUGLAS L., 128-42-7745
*BENTON, WILLIAM L., 419-74-1819
*BENYA, CHRISTOPHER, 566-37-1907
BEQUETTE, BRYAN W., 525-19-9773
*BERDINE, DANIEL M., 375-84-5894
*BERRIER, SCOTT D., 392-76-0056
BERTOCCHI, JEFFREY D., 089-58-3310
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BETHA, MEAREAN C., 412-13-1355
BETHEL, ANTOINE B., 263-81-9123
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BIEVER, JACOB D., 584-35-0761
BIGELOW, MICHAEL E., 469-56-0160
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BIRDWELL, BRIAN D., 449-33-9185
*BIRKETT, WILLIAM M., 387-72-4293
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BISHOP, KEVIN R., 530-54-6548
BLACKBURN, JOSEPH W., 263-57-8257
*BLACKMAN, JOERLE B., 419-92-3212
*BLACKWELL, RICHARD, 222-04-6947
BLAIN, DAVID L., 520-21-4719
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BLAND, DEAN F., 577-60-8316
BLAND, RANDALL W., 145-60-8984
BLAS, BENJAMIN A., 586-70-7204
BLECKLEY, DENNIS R., 548-33-3558
*BLEEKER, SHAWN C., 001-60-1469
*BLOOM, DANIEL L., JR., 138-64-1622
BLOSE, DAVID L., 451-08-5501
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*BOUSSEAU, GREGORY P., 020-58-4312
*BOLICK, STEVE C., 242-86-0146
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BONANO, JAIME L., 583-23-2030

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 *BONNER, CONRAD H., 411-21-2783
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 *BOOTHBY, ROBERT O., 062-60-1182
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 *BOXLEY, LLOYD L., 032-70-2558
 BOYD, CURTIS D., 012-54-3571
 BOYD, PETER B., 384-82-3492
 BOYDSTON, STEVE C., 442-64-4176
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 BOYLAN, STEVE A., 262-02-2027
 *BRACKETT, JOHN C., 216-62-1948
 BRADDOCK, DAVID M., 255-17-3408
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 BRADIN, STUART W., 231-13-1669
 BRADY, CHERYL D., 042-52-4073
 *BRANNOCK, ROBERT H., 484-74-1013
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 *BRAUN, LARS E., 133-38-3862
 BREIDENSTINE, JOHN, 197-52-3849
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 BROW, THOMAS R., 261-22-2011
 *BREWER, CHRISTOPHER, 421-80-7505
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 *BRINKLEY, WILLIAM D., 227-98-0656
 *BROCK, EDWARD J., 239-94-9254
 *BROKKE, MERVIN E., 044-58-4793
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 *BROUGHTON, DEBORAH, 420-02-9588
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 BROWN, CATHLEEN M., 229-13-6756
 *BROWN, DAVID A., 041-64-7913
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 *BROWN, DAVID M., 421-53-4907
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 BROWN, JEFFREY D., 266-67-0255
 *BROWN, JEFFREY D., 097-60-1439
 *BROWN, JOEL P., 412-23-5085
 BROWN, JOHN W., 105-62-8185
 BROWN, KENNETH, 363-78-2234
 *BROWN, KEVIN S., 178-58-7114
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 BROWN, RICHARD L., 225-08-6304
 *BROWN, STANLEY M., 031-54-4068
 BROWN, STEVEN K., 523-13-7222
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 *BRUCKER, DUANE E., 492-80-5322
 *BRUNDAGE, JAMES E., 228-17-3094
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 *BUCCIARELLI, SHARON, 265-59-9506
 *BUCHALSKI, THOMAS J., 002-54-2595
 BUCHE, CYNTHIA J., 409-23-9261
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 *BUCHHEITZ, HARRY D., 234-02-0681
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 *BUDZYNA, THOMAS E., 400-06-8421
 *BUHMANN, SCOTT H., 318-60-7612
 *BULKEN, WENDY S., 080-56-7979
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 *BURCH, MARCUS D., 424-78-2144
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 BURGESS, DESIREE, 276-70-8294
 *BURKE, GWYNNE T., 263-84-0004
 BURKE, RYLEE T., 214-61-0129
 *BURKE, RODERICK, 422-98-0616
 BURKE, THIMOTHY A., 058-46-3189
 BURNS, ROBERT A., 499-50-9194
 BURT, BARBARA L., 379-76-9171
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 BUTLER, PAMELA L., 401-92-9159
 BYNUM, MARKUS S., 066-56-0742
 *CAHIR, JOHN A., 035-44-5549
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 CALVERT, MARK E., 250-19-2516
 CAMPBELL, JAMES M., 239-25-5761
 CAMPBELL, JOHN S., 015-44-0942
 CAMPBELL, JON W., 229-88-7736
 CAMPBELL, KELLY N., 311-68-8749
 CAMPBELL, LARRY W., 263-55-6101
 *CAMPBELL, ROBERT J., 524-52-4657
 *CAMPBELL, ROBERT S., 040-56-9463
 *CAMPS, DAVID C., 068-56-7330
 CANTRELL, ROY R., 552-06-0908
 CANTWELL, DENNIS M., 215-84-0973
 CANTWELL, GREGORY L., 491-74-6228
 CARALBO, STEVEN M., 105-54-8614
 *CAPELO, TRINIDAD F., 458-90-0095
 CARACCILO, DOMINIC, 061-58-5441
 *CARANDAK, JAMES C., 050-50-7188
 CARDWELL, JOHN E., 414-04-7520
 *CAREY, MARK G., 213-40-5794
 *CARINO, ROLAND P., 406-56-4791
 CARL, ROBERT K., 133-56-1014
 *CARLISLE, MATTHEW B., 528-64-3920
 *CARLO, ELIEZER B., 227-96-6963
 *CARLSON, SCOTT M., 476-64-7888
 CARPENTER, ROBERT C., 218-68-7810
 CARINGTON, JOHN C., 048-48-8905
 CARROLL, EDWARD L., 261-45-2629
 *CARSON, CRAIG H., 228-15-3015
 *CARTE, JENNINGS C., 249-33-5466

CARTER, DONALD K., 241-15-3314
 *CARTER, MARLENE R., 537-76-0623
 *CARTER, VICTOR T., 164-58-5313
 CASCIARO, MICHAEL A., 255-31-7807
 CASMI, SAMUEL W., 564-29-9128
 CASSIDY, DANIEL L., 101-42-0335
 *CASTLEBERRY, ALAN W., 257-80-2308
 CELESTAN, GREGORY J., 115-58-1955
 CHAMBERLAIN, SCOTT, 486-72-0392
 *CHANDLER, GEORGE F., 152-46-6250
 CHAPMAN, THOMAS C., 220-90-5006
 CHAR, CHESTER A., 575-76-5545
 CHARLTON, JOHN W., 539-64-2568
 *CHASE, STEVEN M., 394-62-3108
 *CHASE, VANCE A., 210-94-8418
 CHASTAIN, JERRY S., 249-08-2195
 *CHAVIS, DARYL A., 248-29-1463
 CHEATHAM, ANTOINE, 403-86-8558
 CHENEY, DAVID C., 237-19-2242
 CHESNEY, J. K., 054-56-0738
 *CHESSE, BARTON D., 300-60-2384
 CHESTAND, CARLEN J., 587-18-7704
 CHILDERS, WILLIAM A., 575-82-5858
 *CHOPPA, RICHARD C., 092-58-8972
 CHRISTENSEN, JONATHAN, 557-37-4847
 CHRISTIAN, MICHAEL, 413-25-5343
 *CHRISTIAN, PATRICK, 524-66-5336
 CHRISTIAN, STEPHEN, 528-68-5782
 CHRISTIE, KEVIN A., 120-56-8594
 CHRISTINO, ANTHONY, 201-42-9660
 CHRISTOPHER, SCOTT, 314-72-7383
 CHUBB, DEBORAH M., 209-52-6283
 CIAMPINI, JOSEPH, 225-49-9662
 *CINQUINO, ROBERTO, 354-42-6141
 CIVILS, TIMOTHY H., 207-48-6997
 *CLANTON, JOHN C., 247-96-7079
 CLARK, HARVEY E., 411-86-6590
 CLARK, MICHAEL J., 220-88-8499
 CLARKE, RICHARD D., 476-88-0988
 CLARY, PEARL A., 224-56-0227
 CLAY, TROY A., 157-56-4937
 *CLEAR, SAMUEL, 344-60-9666
 *CLEAVER, MARK K., 519-58-6306
 *CLEAVER, TRACY A., 490-66-3400
 CLEAVES, JON S., 325-72-8519
 CLEGG, JOSEPH F., 214-78-8870
 CLEGHORN, JEFFERY M., 260-21-8327
 *CLOUM, STEPHEN L., 029-48-8242
 COHEN, HARRY L., 141-44-1853
 *COLE, NATALIE M., 521-13-5714
 *COLE, RICHARD E., 261-53-6049
 *COLE, ROBERT D., 244-27-7504
 *COLEMAN, ANTONIO S., 249-29-8101
 COLEMAN, BRIAN F., 019-54-8089
 *COLES, RICHARD S., 569-41-0650
 *COLES, STEPHEN A., 578-76-0123
 COLLAR, STEPHEN C., 314-74-7313
 *COLLINS, DAVID G., 190-48-5149
 COLLINS, ETHAN, 027-54-5374
 COMBS, BARTON G., 243-25-5376
 *COMBS, BRADFORD M., 353-38-2409
 *COMBER, CHARLES D., 421-51-1451
 CONCEPCION, JORGE R., 582-25-6727
 CONEY, JACKLYN, 256-29-5431
 *CONLON, WILLIAM R., 221-58-0127
 CONNER, CHRISTOPHER, 085-56-5135
 CONNORS, LYNN S., 102-54-3357
 CONNORS, THOMAS H., 134-56-1060
 *CONOVER, JEFFREY O., 136-64-3081
 COONEN, STEPHEN J., 398-64-3081
 COOPER, WILLIAMS B., 250-23-3448
 COPLIN, LORELEI E., 173-60-9724
 CORD, REA D., 261-53-6093
 *CORNELLE, THOMAS F., 006-38-1632
 COSBY, WILLIAM N., 224-13-7876
 COSTA, CHRISTOPHER, 029-46-7672
 COSTELLO, MARK A., 488-70-5382
 *COUGHLIN, ARTHUR C., 138-66-2778
 *COVINGTON, THOMAS R., 240-08-3524
 *COWAN, MICHAEL A., 247-33-5946
 *COWAN, THOMAS M., 228-86-5306
 *COX, JOHN A., 466-86-4325
 COZZENS, DEIRDRE P., 464-37-3953
 *CRAWLEY, GREGORY W., 225-98-6696
 CREWS, PLETCHER A., 489-56-6567
 *CRINER, ERIC R., 231-15-8210
 CROTTIS, DERIK W., 421-98-3743
 CROUCH, THOMAS W., 547-15-2439
 CROUSE, NANCY L., 478-72-8842
 CROWE, STEVEN L., 240-13-8154
 *CULBERTSON, STEPHEN, 258-02-5758
 CUERINGTON, ANDRE M., 332-56-2095
 CULBRETH, WILLIAM M., 249-17-4459
 *CUMMINGS, JACKIE D., 445-72-5100
 CUNNANE, LAUREL D., 040-68-4836
 *CUNNINGHAM, ELLIOTT, 257-04-8878
 CUNNINGHAM, LOU A., 586-82-5454
 *CURRAN, JOHN P., 232-04-1011
 *CURTIS, ADRIAN B., 259-17-7736
 CUSACK, KENT T., 472-80-7606
 CUTLER, CHARLES T., 229-96-7058
 CYR, MICHAEL P., 455-37-3189
 *DALLESASSE, SCOTT A., 245-40-0539
 *DALPONTE, JAMES S., 272-56-2440
 DAMBROSIO, JOHN, 566-51-3955
 DAMON, STEVEN P., 407-80-6225
 DAMPIER, DAVID A., 264-45-7536
 *DANIELSEN, SUSAN R., 137-60-6442
 DANDSBURY, MATTHEW J., 145-46-4500
 *DAoust, DANIEL C., 259-38-6950
 *DARBY, HARRY B., 251-02-0623
 DARDEN, CHARLES R., 253-15-6024

DARROW, KEITH R., 518-88-3434
 *DARVILLE, RODNEY T., 266-59-4832
 DAUM, RICHARD S., 223-19-0984
 DAVIS, GERALD S., 155-94-1061
 DAVIS, ALEXANDER D., 219-89-0206
 DAVIS, FORREST L., 262-25-1370
 DAVIS, JOHN H., 421-90-4401
 *DAVIS, JON M., 006-54-2388
 *DAVIS, MICHAEL M., 467-80-3124
 DAVIS, PAUL T., 419-98-0012
 DAVIS, REX A., 452-02-8494
 *DAVIS, ROBERT T., 075-56-5147
 *DEAL, ANTHONY P., 467-80-2660
 DEAL, CHARLES M., 265-87-5843
 DEAS, THEOPHA A., 249-94-3154
 *DEBRULER, DALE E., 223-17-5597
 DECKER, JEFFERY F., 406-08-9948
 DEGROAT, ARTHUR S., 135-64-7582
 *DEJONG, RONALD J., 383-58-9334
 DELUCA, RALPH C., 204-82-1106
 DEMYANOVICH, JAMES, 176-44-4333
 *DENAL, SUZANNE M., 583-31-5666
 DENNEY, DANNY S., 206-56-0722
 DEOLIVEIRA, MARCUS, 263-91-4027
 DESROSIER, THOMAS J., 262-85-3446
 DEWEY, JOHN K., 268-66-0561
 *DEYERD, ROBERT L., 022-46-3444
 *DIAS, SCOTT, 018-54-0165
 DICK, BRADLEY C., 263-63-7512
 DICKENS, CHAILENDRE, 147-52-1403
 DICKENS, MARK A., 231-92-3406
 DICKEY, CLIFTON L., 532-78-1448
 *DICKINSON, KELLY J., 474-48-3150
 DIETZ, JAMES E., 309-44-4075
 *DILLON, JAMES R., 230-90-5943
 DILLON, DANIEL J., 184-58-4131
 *DINGLE, GWENDOLYN O., 587-17-7220
 DIRIGO, STEPHEN E., 463-98-2882
 DOANE, DAVID B., 478-27-8029
 DODGE, GREGORY D., 250-11-6574
 DODGE, WILLIAM H., 223-15-1779
 DOLAN, TERRANCE J., 469-80-3588
 DOLAN, WILLIAM T., 005-58-7348
 DOLGOFF, SCOTT J., 578-80-2025
 *DOMINIC, CARL, 029-36-7541
 DONNELLY, THOMAS G., 017-42-6008
 DONOVAN, KARLA M., 503-54-4893
 DONOVAN, MICHAEL T., 018-58-2574
 *DORMAN, JOHN P., 023-38-1433
 DOUGHERTY, JOHN M., 199-38-8369
 DOUGLAS, JAMES H., 465-54-1154
 DOUVILLE, JEFFREY M., 355-74-5332
 DOWD, JOHN P., 085-62-7276
 *DOWDY, BRUCE P., 367-74-2814
 *DOWDY, JAMES D., 251-37-0199
 DOWDY, MICHAEL P., 228-94-0093
 *DRAIN, DEBORAH R., 230-11-8901
 *DREISBACH, GREG W., 199-58-7641
 *DRUMHELLER, MICHAEL, 187-38-0768
 *DUARTE, JEFFERY J., 020-52-5653
 DUDDLESTON, WILLIAM, 341-94-8037
 DUFF, MURRAY J., 238-27-8029
 DUNAWAY, JOE D., 518-92-8629
 DUNAWAY, ROBERT L., 522-90-4342
 DUNCAN, FRANKLIN D., 464-02-6719
 *DUNNAWAY, RICKY, 260-15-7148
 *DUNTSCH, MICHAEL S., 528-08-3812
 DUVAL, CURTIS P., 045-56-0981
 DWORAK, DAVID D., 524-84-4198
 *DYE, ROBERT E., 414-88-9813
 DYKEMAN, GREGORY J., 516-94-8844
 DYER, CHARLES B., 256-27-4412
 DYESS, JACKIE L., 223-06-4892
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 EBEY, KURT A., 228-90-0202
 EDMER, MARK G., 086-60-5346
 EDMONDS, SHARON R., 351-54-3457
 *EDWARDS, DWAYNE A., 370-64-8427
 EDWARDS, KETHI R., 222-38-9441
 EDWARDS, MARK H., 247-33-6386
 *EGGERS, MICHAEL T., 006-66-4946
 *EIDSON, EDWARD H., 255-04-2153
 EISEMANN, ANDREW R., 061-62-7085
 EISEMINER, THOMAS, 417-78-1832
 *ELLINGTON, MARC D., 577-94-4510
 ELLINGTON, MARK T., 522-23-0621
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 *ENOCH, DANIEL M., 045-56-0981
 *ENRIGHT, KEVIN W., 342-50-7559
 *ENSOR, JOHN E., 220-76-0065
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 *ERNELY, MARK A., 254-15-0698
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 EVANS, SAMUEL S., 188-80-3990
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 EVERSON, BENJAMIN A., 284-70-4077
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 SACKOS, MICHAEL T., 520-56-4187
 SACKS, JOHN R., 219-68-5108
 SAFFORD, MICHAEL R., 264-45-2521
 *SALINAS, HECTOR A., 620-66-6212
 *SALVATORELLI, ROBER 133-50-8658
 SALVETTI, JOHN L., 012-54-4653
 SAMEK, ROCKY C., 478-86-8215
 *SAMUEL, VICTOR H., 448-72-6033
 *SANCHEZ, ALLAN, 265-81-0609
 *SANDERSON, JEFFREY, 240-72-9000
 *SANGWIN, MARK E., 354-62-7577
 SANNWALD, DEBRA A., 573-21-6185
 *SARGENT, PHILIP A., 264-67-4475
 *SAULNIER, MICHAEL P., 491-64-6678
 *SAVAGE, ROGER, 248-12-5040
 SAVOLD, DAVID P., 078-58-8459
 SAWYER, GREGORY L., 259-15-8198
 SAWYER, JOHNNY O., 379-68-5240
 SAWYERS, MILTON L., 549-21-5727
 SBRACCO, EDWARD A., 152-68-6212
 *SCHAEFER, MATTHEW C., 475-84-7455
 SCHADHAMMER, THOMAS 572-39-5901
 *SCHALLER, MICHAEL E., 120-54-9974
 *SCHANTS, BLAIR A., 103-56-6211
 *SCHEELTS, RICHARD S., 138-68-5383
 *SCHNECKER, PARKER, 452-66-3914
 SCHENK, STEVEN M., 639-76-5537
 *SCHINDLER, BLAKE D., 501-66-3001
 SCHLABACH, JERRY L., 344-40-1304
 SCHMIDT, SCOTT A., 508-76-3714
 SCHOSSAU, JOYCE M., 529-02-7658
 *SCHREIBER, RICHARD, 459-96-5157
 SCHULTZ, GREGORY B., 549-96-5157
 *SCHULTZ, WILLIAM L., 517-60-6957
 SCHULZ, JOHN C., 150-52-3976
 *SCHULZ, RUDY E., 546-35-2649
 SCHWARTZ, ERIC C., 174-46-5814
 SCHWETZER, MARTIN 106-49-2031
 SCISNEY, THERESA R., 229-92-4847
 *SKRABULIS, JAMES F., 326-50-6938
 SCOTT, GEORGE B., 196-38-3103
 *SEABAUGH, KARL R., 249-13-2990
 SEAMANDS, GREGORY M., 229-76-9821
 SEIDULE, JAMES T., 228-74-9393
 SEITZ, PAUL T., 145-68-7342
 SELBY, KENT R., 310-84-0134
 SELDON, RONALD E., 233-02-8793
 SELF, JACKSON D., 267-48-3859
 SELK, ROBIN M., 565-04-6029
 SELLEN, STEVEN E., 597-67-6639
 SELLERS, TERRY L., 482-90-2928
 SENTERS, MICHAEL, 400-04-2683
 SEWARD, ANDREW B., 227-11-8892
 SHADWICK, JAN R., 285-44-6817
 *SHALLY, LAURA J., 175-92-8629
 *SHALOSKY, CHRISTOPH, 296-72-7728
 SHAMBLIN, DARRYL T., 435-92-0235
 SHANNON, RANDAL S., 486-82-8608
 SHAPPELL, STEVEN R., 213-68-6629
 SHARP, MALCOLM E., 587-70-2583
 *SHARPE, JOHN D., 251-11-6741
 SHARPE, TRACEY, 456-35-5030
 *SHATTUCK, SAMUEL H., 506-80-9089
 *SHAUL, DOROTHY A., 532-72-4967
 SHAW, ARTHUR J., 432-25-1687
 *SHEPPER, JOHN M., 081-50-1818
 SHEPPARD, ROBERT, 428-68-4830
 SHERRILL, ERNEST T., 246-29-7516
 SHIFRIN, SCOTT E., 455-99-1486
 *SHINE, WALTER K., 301-52-7859

SHOEMAKER, STEVEN T., 551-76-8427
 SHORE, RICHARD A., 021-50-3307
 *SHUBERS, JEFFREY J., 477-64-0456
 *SHULAK, DAVID M., 313-70-3511
 SISTER, STEPHEN A., 530-60-6944
 SICILIA, JOHN D., 533-92-4156
 *SICILIA, MARIANNE, 351-64-8215
 SIMMONS, ROBERT M., 465-21-1952
 SIMMONS, HENRY B., 233-72-2012
 SINCLAIR, KAREN L., 145-52-5152
 *SINGER, CALVERT D., 437-64-7336
 SINGLETON, STEVEN, 496-68-5886
 *SIPPEL, MICHAEL J., 179-52-6189
 SIZEMORE, DAVID R., 494-62-7305
 *SLAUGHTER, ROBERT E., 136-62-1281
 *SLINKARD, PAUL H., 497-76-8076
 *SLOAN, JOHN F., 301-52-0928
 *SMART, TRIEST L., 565-45-5384
 *SMITH, ALLEN R., 239-90-6826
 *SMITH, ANTHONY L., 480-78-8696
 SMITH, BOBBY L., 417-98-1570
 *SMITH, ERIC E., 515-62-2269
 *SMITH, FLOYD B., 443-62-5392
 *SMITH, GARY S., 425-94-8507
 SMITH, JODIE A., 122-58-1580
 SMITH, KEVIN L., 061-56-0674
 *SMITH, LESLIE C., 233-92-7682
 SMITH, LORENZO II, 331-62-1800
 SMITH, MELTON R., 443-52-5192
 SMITH, MELVIN L., 427-19-2992
 SMITH, MICHAEL J., 264-85-3632
 *SMITH, PAUL L., 393-49-1770
 SMITH, SCOTT P., 386-80-2046
 SMITH, STEPHEN C., 227-68-1264
 *SMITH, STEPHEN V., 246-23-0918
 SMITH, STEPHEN V., 031-44-8537
 SMITH, THOMAS P., 085-96-8100
 *SNEAD, EUGENIA H., 260-25-1531
 SOBRATO, RICHARD L., 457-41-7814
 *SOLCHENBERGER, RUI, 387-62-6142
 SOLLEY, MIRACLE D., 189-50-6033
 SOLESETH, MARK E., 521-13-1428
 SORENSSEN, GEORGE R., 532-76-4683
 SORENSON, NILS C., 463-37-9380
 *SORELL, STEVEN, 263-61-2921
 SOUTHARD, WILLIAM C., 441-60-7561
 SOUTHCOTT, JOSEPH A., 098-60-2363
 *SPANN, THOMAS E., 427-27-8383
 *SPANN, TIMOTHY K., 241-17-0033
 SPARSEL, HANS B., 531-54-9469
 *SPECK, THOMAS H., 820-60-5086
 SPEECE, VINCENT R., 587-21-5905
 SPIECE, STEVEN G., 233-84-1529
 SPISZER, JOHN M., 560-39-7720
 *SPRINGMAN, JEFFREY, 328-58-9813
 *SPURRIER, JAMES E., 217-58-5140
 SQUIRE, SULINDA D., 568-31-2553
 *STACKHOUSE, BRIAN K., 481-76-0687
 STANLEY, TIMOTHY D., 225-02-1525
 *STANLEY, WILLIAM R., 263-57-2659
 STANSBURY, BERNARD, 212-88-7960
 STAPLETON, JOHN C., 121-52-2126
 *STARKEY, RICHARD A., 233-06-2282
 ST CLAIR, RICHARD L., 553-35-3861
 *ST CYR, JOHN S., 027-49-6341
 STEARNS, KENNETH M., 482-58-0591
 *STEELE, ROBERT H., 416-46-3691
 *STEFENHAGEN, GLENN, 128-42-3607
 *STEPHENS, JAY D., 264-39-7469
 STEPHENS, MARK E., 271-68-1560
 STEPHENS, RONALD A., 021-98-0348
 STEPHENSON, LLOYD A., 434-50-1043
 STERGOUS, JOHN C., 521-11-9476
 STERNHAGEN, WILLIAM, 517-86-3486
 STEVENSON, MICHAEL, 405-88-1001
 *STEWART, ANDREW W., 519-62-9545
 STEWART, GREGORY E., 483-84-9050
 STEWART, LEE C., 230-96-2016
 *STEWART MARK E., 250-15-9624
 STEWART, STEPHEN C., 230-08-3001
 *STIDHAM, JERRY R., 278-49-4683
 *STIEFEL, JEFFREY I., 220-58-7142
 STIGALL, BEATRICE, 406-96-6629
 *STIMPSON, RONALD J., 382-52-5121
 STIMPSON, JEFFREY A., 222-02-6323
 *STITT, ROBERT C., 129-46-2656
 *ST JOHN, CAROL B., 349-38-0904
 ST JOHN, KARL H., 475-54-7204
 *STOCKLAND, LEROY L., 503-88-6014
 STOCKMOE, JAMES L., 451-41-8993
 *STONE, ARTHUR F., 111-54-9483
 STONE, ROBERT J., JR., 186-38-6481
 *STRAHAN, ROY L., 439-86-1199
 *STREET, DANIAL K., 242-21-4145
 STROPE, ROBERT A., 519-88-1156
 STROUD, MELISSA A., 331-64-5924
 STYSLINGER, CHARLES, 461-29-2836
 *SUCHAN, WILLIAM K., 570-33-7495
 SULLENBERGER, JON D., 565-04-0802
 SULLIVAN, RANDAL L., 526-08-8921
 SUMMERALL, ALBERT M., 267-76-0390
 SUTHERLAND, JOHN R., 535-67-8090
 SUTLIEF, TIMOTHY J., 488-62-9420
 SUTTLE, JOHN E., 449-92-6560
 *SUTTON, JEFFREY L., 347-40-9848
 *SUTTON, KERRY L., 508-86-2142
 SWANSON, RANDY D., 227-95-3774
 *SWEENEY, JAMES P., 506-70-7098
 SWEENEY, MARK A., 094-52-1387
 SWIFT, DAVID E., 014-52-2031
 SWINFORD, PHILIP L., 381-68-4781
 SWISHER, JEFF B., 233-86-5722

SYMONS, RODNEY W., 450-19-0048
 SZABO, ERNEST A., 119-62-8982
 SZEMAN, EDWARD M., 462-35-0389
 TABB, JULIE L., 432-39-2589
 TADDO, CHRISTIAN D., 183-53-0342
 *TANNER, GEORGE L., 335-46-1786
 TATUM, THOMAS H., 260-04-8233
 *TAYLOR, ANTHONY D., 265-49-7045
 TAYLOR, JOHN, 088-56-0590
 TAYLOR, JOHN E., 367-29-1599
 *TAYLOR, KENNETH L., 729-11-6099
 TAYLOR, ROBERT J., 508-62-3408
 *TAYLOR, RONALD K., 459-15-4567
 *TEASLEY, CHRISTOPHE, 243-17-2960
 *TEICH, JAMES E., 308-56-8398
 *TEUNTA, LOUISE R., 273-58-6669
 TERRY, CRAIG E., 410-49-1331
 *TEWKSURY, DENNIS D., 175-54-1306
 THOMAS, BRYAN K., 199-58-3215
 THOMAS, JEROME E., 422-04-1913
 *THOMAS, KEN A., 433-92-9607
 *THOMAS, SCOTT E., 252-29-2556
 *THOMPSON, BURDETT K., 241-11-2849
 *THOMPSON, DENNIS M., 100-48-9459
 *THOMPSON, HERBERT D., 252-94-1621
 *THOMPSON, KRISTIAN, 528-27-4672
 THOMPSON, LEONHARD, 511-54-4327
 *THOMSON, JAMES A., 383-56-9285
 *THOMPSON, RONALD D., 247-17-8434
 TIBBETTS, JEANNIE L., 516-76-2153
 TIERNEY, JOHN R., 385-62-3436
 TIGER, BLAIR A., 441-56-3005
 *TIMPANY, ROBERT C., 063-40-6402
 TIPTON, FRANKLIN J., 233-04-9629
 TKACS, DANE S., 136-66-1180
 TOBIN, VINCENT M., 161-56-2081
 *TODD, JAMES F., 015-54-0068
 *TOLLISON, BILLY G., 447-70-6687
 *TOLSON, WILLIAM E., 264-33-2256
 TONE, CHRISTOPHER, 453-56-6991
 *TORO, JUAN E., 568-15-0290
 TORRENCE, CURTIS L., 317-76-7899
 TORRENSE, JOSE, 583-06-1953
 TORTORA, ANELLO L., 263-81-0819
 *TRACY, JAMES M., 429-29-4150
 TRACY, THOMAS B., 561-96-3177
 *TREESE, DAVID W., 294-64-3307
 *TRELAVEN, DAVID L., 193-58-5709
 *TRIPPON, JOHN M., 340-38-6101
 *TUBELL, WALLACE J., 282-47-1002
 TUNNELL, HARRY, 313-66-3887
 *TURNER, CLARENCE D., 490-72-5071
 *TURNER, MARK A., 276-68-1002
 TURNER, MARK P., 528-47-1078
 TURNER, MICHAEL W., 068-56-6667
 TWITCHER, DAVID E., 528-20-5140
 TWITTY, STEPHEN M., 249-23-1222
 TYRA, THOMAS E., 265-71-4318
 ULSES, ROBERT J., 225-15-6362
 UNDERHILL, JEFFERY, 294-60-1187
 UNDERWOOD, STEWART, 248-33-1463
 *UTNIN, CATHERINE P., 261-83-1110
 VAGLIA, JAMES A., 099-58-1977
 *VALENTIN, AUGUSTO C., 583-88-4818
 VALLANDINGHAM, KEVI, 236-94-6191
 VANALSTYNE, TOMAS, 011-38-1639
 *VANDEBERG, CHLES, 556-68-1844
 *VANDENBERG, BARRY S., 061-60-1205
 *VANDEVEIRE, STEPHAN, 158-66-3304
 *VANNUYS, WILLIAM L., 151-52-9418
 VANRASSEN, MICHAEL, 276-74-4057
 *VANVLIET, ERIC N., 231-62-8807
 *VARGO, DAMON P., 381-46-4780
 *VAUGHAN, DAVID E., 157-40-8533
 VAUGHT, BRIAN K., 087-58-9457
 VELLLEUX, PAUL C., 006-54-9353
 VERGARA, MIGUEL, III, 460-29-5949
 VERNON, JOHN D., 194-53-3311
 VERPOORTEN, DENNIS, 864-84-7346
 VILLANUEVA, FRANCIS, 571-37-4753
 VINES, BRIAN R., 450-31-2644
 *VINSON, LEE R., 430-33-0161
 VISSER, VANCE P., 254-28-6857
 VLAHOS, KRISTIN B., 230-96-2639
 VLOESKY, GARY J., 531-62-5248
 VOLMECKE, KIRK F., 493-80-0539
 VTIPIL, DONALD P., 225-06-7225
 WADE, BRIAN D., 226-06-4131
 WAGENER, GREGORY W., 228-11-9324
 *WALDEN, DOONEY P., 310-40-4670
 WALKER, STEPHEN E., 413-27-7952
 WALLA, MICHELLE L., 264-79-3461
 WALLER, KEVIN L., 572-49-9837
 *WALLER, PRISCILLA C., 500-64-0514
 *WALLEY, KEITH W., 520-02-2113
 *WARD, DAMON P., 384-54-5682
 WALSH, PATRICK J., 456-21-6090
 WALSH, SHAWN P., 290-54-5003
 WALTERS, CRAIG S., 439-02-0180
 WALTZ, ALAN M., 543-56-5685
 *WANDELL, ROBERT A., 261-47-2370
 *WARD, ROBERT E., 105-60-2394
 *WARD, CLEMMIE L., 266-13-1679
 WARD, WARD D., 228-11-5995
 *WARE, STEVEN A., 092-60-5301
 WARREN, MATTHEW, 214-78-7250
 WARREN, MICHAEL C., 240-96-7798
 WASHINGTON, HODGES, 264-19-7234
 WASHINGTON, PAUL C., 043-62-7328
 *WASHINGTON, TANIA M., 213-90-8975
 WEAVER, MICHAEL S., 482-90-2688
 WEBB, CELIA, 127-50-1447

WEBB, GRANT A., 228-98-7406
 WEBB, THOMAS D., 158-68-7379
 WEIGLE, BRETT D., 519-76-9774
 WEISSMAN, VANESSA M., 216-64-8349
 WELCH, MARK A., 388-68-9415
 WELCH, ROBERT P., 214-56-2226
 WEPKING, BRIAN C., 297-73-5740
 WERTHMAN, ROBERT W., 111-52-6328
 WEST, ALLEN B., 233-29-5994
 *WEST, BRIAN F., 404-72-3384
 WESTLEY, SCOTT L., 136-11-1029
 WESTON, DAVID C., 562-33-8682
 WHALEY, JAMES E., 073-60-8750
 WHALING, DAVID B., 299-52-3582
 WHEATLEY, KEVIN L., 228-13-0268
 *WHITE, CHRISTOPHER, 266-21-4883
 *WHITE, DANIEL J., 158-30-6961
 WHITE, RANDALL S., 567-02-4945
 WHITE, RICHARD B., 308-52-0935
 WHITE, RONALD O., 105-52-9803
 WHITE, SAMUEL R., 453-53-3340
 *WHITEFIELD, JOHN B., 409-78-0803
 *WICHESKI, TERRENCE, 011-54-3967
 WICKENHEISER, STEVE, 199-52-4164
 *WIERSEMA, RICHARD E., 228-06-3746
 *WIGGINS, JAMES T., 320-35-8018
 *WILD, DAVID J., 366-94-4753
 WILD, DOUGLAS E., 177-54-5987
 *WILEY, MELIA A., 243-08-8093
 WILFONG, TERRY L., 388-66-7363
 *WILK, CARL A., 511-48-6244
 *WILK, DAVID L., 163-52-9291
 WILKERSON, DARRYL A., 245-06-3317
 *WILLIAMS, ANTHONY P., 500-60-6025
 *WILLIAMS, BENNIE, JR., 250-25-3608
 WILLIAMS, DAVID E., 431-11-9838
 WILLIAMS, DWAYNE T., 248-27-0947
 *WILLIAMS, JEFFERY, 257-94-1144
 WILLIAMS, JOHN C., 465-68-8000
 *WILLIAMS, JOHN D., 413-09-5064
 *WILLIAMS, LISBON J., 249-90-1836
 *WILLIAMS, MARK A., 497-68-3642
 WILLIAMS, MICHAEL C., 436-11-7596
 WILLIAMS, MICHAEL S., 569-76-8791
 *WILLIAMS, OLIVIA R., 436-29-6101
 *WILLIAMS, TIMOTHY R., 430-29-0661
 WILLIFORD, WILLIAM, 251-04-5185
 WILLS, MICHAEL D., 285-66-9884
 WILSON, DAVID S., 013-56-8000
 WILSON, EMMA C., 538-80-8625
 *WILSON, KEITH S., 229-02-5520
 WILSON, MARK L., 060-58-0628
 WILSON, NEIL F., 430-94-9458
 *WILSON, ROGER A., 121-54-2459
 WINK, RICHARD C., 107-54-5150
 WINNIE, CHRISTOPHER, 234-09-6917
 WINTERS, BRIAN C., 458-37-0997
 *WIRICK, JOHN C., 557-94-0984
 WISE, GEORGE R., 251-11-2865
 WISE, GREGORY A., 249-33-7655
 WISE, JAMES H., 549-56-8413
 *WISNER, DAVID A., 496-60-8342
 WISEMAN, WILLIAM T., 423-02-7779
 WISNIEWSKI, SHARON, 565-41-7403
 WITT, JEFFREY S., 346-48-6459
 WOFFORD, JOEL, 432-57-4027
 *WOJTALEWICZ, CLIFFO, 508-76-2853
 *WOLF, FREDERICK S., 323-02-0629
 WOOD, JAMES T., 428-11-8792
 WOOD, JEFFREY G., 457-11-6297
 *WOOD, WARD W., 466-76-1810
 *WOOD, WILLIAM W., 585-11-8252
 *WOODARD, GEORGE E., 570-90-5013
 WOODS, KEVIN M., 310-80-2741
 WOODS, STEVEN J., 132-44-6264
 WOODS, TIMOTHY C., 451-23-4539
 *WOOLWINE, STEPHEN M., 231-08-9615
 *WORLEY, KENNETH E., 308-76-2409
 WRIGHT, CHRISTOPHER, 312-76-4802
 WRIGHT, MILLICENT J., 225-17-3421
 *WRIGHT, OLIVER C., 229-15-5799
 WRIGHT, VENESSA J., 273-58-6568
 *WRIGHTEN, LYNDON F., 044-68-0331
 *WRONKO, DALE L., 312-72-4261
 *WUERZ, RANDY F., 523-84-9720
 WUESTNER, SCOTT G., 162-40-3065
 YANTIS, TIMOTHY R., 562-47-2377
 YODER, KEITH R., 478-68-5582
 YORK, MICHAEL J., 517-90-1847
 *YOUNG, JAMIE L., 141-66-5786
 YOUNG, JEFFREY K., 259-04-5430
 *YOUNG, KENNETH A., 408-76-4857
 YOUNG, MARK A., 403-78-4558
 ZEHNDER, DANIEL J., 543-78-1784
 *ZELTNER, STEPHEN R., 332-46-8152
 ZEMBRZUSKI, MICHAEL, 500-53-6294
 *ZENUT, CHRISTOPHER, 213-80-7715
 ZICCARIELLO, KELLY A., 375-68-4749
 ZIMMER, DARREN B., 550-47-7017
 ZIMMERMAN, MATTHEW, 433-27-1622
 *ZISK, JOHN W., 043-60-4783
 *ZOOK, AARON M., 450-04-9678
 *ZUBA, JAMES M., 339-56-7898
 ZUNDE, AIDIS L., 255-29-8062
 *2457X
 *1119X
 *3268X
 *1322X
 *9001X
 *5766X
 *0039X
 *1544X

*8012X

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate October 4, 1994:

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

RICKI RHODARMER TIGERT, OF TENNESSEE, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION FOR A TERM OF 5 YEARS.

RICKI RHODARMER TIGERT, OF TENNESSEE, TO BE CHAIRPERSON OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION FOR A TERM OF 5 YEARS.

ANDREW C. HOVE, JR., OF NEBRASKA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION FOR A TERM OF 5 YEARS.

ANDREW C. HOVE, JR., OF NEBRASKA, TO BE VICE CHAIRPERSON OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION.

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

ALAN SAGNER, OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE TERM EXPIRING JANUARY 31, 1998.

FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL MORTGAGE CORPORATION

MARILYN FAE PETERS, OF SOUTH DAKOTA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL MORTGAGE CORPORATION.

CLYDE ARLIE WHEELER, JR., OF OKLAHOMA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL MORTGAGE CORPORATION.

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

SHEILA C. BAIR, OF KANSAS, TO BE A COMMISSIONER OF THE COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE TERM EXPIRING APRIL 13, 1998.

MARY L. SCHAPIRO, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE A COMMISSIONER OF THE COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION FOR THE TERM EXPIRING APRIL 13, 1999.

MARY L. SCHAPIRO, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

DOYLE COOK, OF WASHINGTON, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION BOARD, FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION, FOR THE TERM EXPIRING MAY 21, 1998.

NATIONAL CORPORATION FOR HOUSING PARTNERSHIPS

ALAN A. DIAMONSTEIN, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL CORPORATION FOR HOUSING PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE TERM EXPIRING OCTOBER 27, 1995.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

STUART L. BROWN, OF MARYLAND, TO BE AN ASSISTANT GENERAL COUNSEL IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY (CHIEF COUNSEL FOR THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE).

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

ROBERT B. FULTON, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ROGER C. VIADERO, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE INSPECTOR GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DAVID GEORGE NEWTON, OF VIRGINIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN.

ROBERT EDWARD SERVICE, OF CALIFORNIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF PARAGUAY.

PETER JON DE VOS, OF FLORIDA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA.

GABRIEL GUERRA-MONDRAGON, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE.

JEROME GARY COOPER, OF ALABAMA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO JAMAICA.

GERALDINE A. FERRARO, OF NEW YORK, FOR THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR DURING HER TENURE OF SERVICE AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

VONYA B. MCCANN, OF MARYLAND, FOR THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR DURING HER TENURE OF SERVICE AS DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION POLICY.

MADELEINE KORBEL ALBRIGHT, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE FORTY-NINTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

EDWARD WILLIAM GNEHM, JR., OF GEORGIA, TO BE A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE FORTY-NINTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

DAVID ELIAS BIRENBAUM, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE FORTY-NINTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

KARL FREDERICK Inderfurth, OF NORTH CAROLINA, TO BE AN ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE FORTY-NINTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

VICTOR MARRERO, OF NEW YORK, TO BE AN ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE FORTY-NINTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

PATRICK J. LEAHY, OF VERMONT, TO BE A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE FORTY-NINTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

FRANK H. MURKOWSKI, OF ALASKA, TO BE A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE FORTY-NINTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

CECIL JAMES BANKS, OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING NOVEMBER 13, 1995.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

PATRICIA HILL WILLIAMS, OF NEW YORK, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 20, 2000.

UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

WILLIAM HYBL, OF COLORADO, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PUBLIC DIPLOMACY FOR A TERM EXPIRING JULY 1, 1997. (RE-APPOINTMENT.)

WALTER R. ROBERTS, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PUBLIC DIPLOMACY FOR A TERM EXPIRING APRIL 6, 1997.

THE ABOVE NOMINATIONS WERE APPROVED SUBJECT TO THE NOMINEES' COMMITMENT TO RESPOND TO REQUESTS TO APPEAR AND TESTIFY BEFORE ANY DULY CONSTITUTED COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE.

THE JUDICIARY

H. LEE SAROKIN, OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE U.S. CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE THIRD CIRCUIT.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

HARVEY G. RYLAND, OF FLORIDA, TO BE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY.

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT

BARBARA BLUM, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE TERM EXPIRING MAY 19, 1996.

LA DONNA HARRIS, OF NEW MEXICO, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT FOR A TERM EXPIRING MAY 19, 2000.

LOREN KIEVE, OF NEW MEXICO, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE TERM EXPIRING MAY 19, 1996.

FOREIGN SERVICE

FOREIGN SERVICE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING THEODORE ALLEGRA, AND ENDING MARY ELIZABETH SWOPE, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 22, 1994.

FOREIGN SERVICE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING GEORGE E. MOOSE, AND ENDING EDWARD B. WILSON, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 22, 1994.

FOREIGN SERVICE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING CHARLES E. COSTELLO, AND ENDING EUGENE MORRIS, JR., WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 22, 1994.

FOREIGN SERVICE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING THOMAS J. QUINN, JR., AND ENDING THOMAS L. RANDALL, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 22, 1994.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, October 4, 1994

The House met at 10:30 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas.

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,

October 4, 1994.

I hereby designate the Honorable PETE GEREN to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

THOMAS S. FOLEY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING BUSINESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of February 11, 1994, and June 10, 1994, 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 30 minutes, and each Member except the majority and minority leaders limited to not to exceed 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GOSS] for 5 minutes.

HAITI

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday marked 1 year since the United States mission in Somalia went tragically wrong and 18 American soldiers died. Seventy-nine more were wounded. I doubt that Americans will ever be able to forget the graphic pictures of our men in uniform being dragged through the streets of Mogadishu. As the Rules Committee meets today to consider a rule for the long-awaited Haiti resolution, that incident is likely to be in the minds of many Members who are wondering: Are we headed down the same road in Haiti? With each day that passes it seems more likely. On Sunday, officials confirmed that the mission that once was to contain fewer than 15,000 American troops has swelled to 20,931. And, while the administration hailed the arrival of 262 Caribbean troops yesterday, it is abundantly clear that this is an American mission implemented with American tax dollars and American soldiers and, in the eyes of many of our allies, at the expense of American credibility. In the weeks before United States forces landed in Haiti, Americans were assured by

the administration that our men and women in uniform would not be drawn into the middle of Haitian-on-Haitian violence; that they wouldn't become the policemen in a 200-year-old Haitian civil war. Today, it seems clear that that promise—like many others from this administration—is no longer operative. Saturday's headlines read "The Decision Not To Be Police Backfires" and "Pressure on U.S. To Disarm Haiti's Paramilitary Groups" and "At Least Five Killed in Clashes as GIs Stand Off." By the next morning the administration appeared to have responded to the pressure and the headlines were "U.S. Forces To Widen Role in Curbing Haiti Violence" by Monday morning: "In Haiti, U.S. Raid Finds Dancers Instead of Gunmen" or, from my district "Armed-to-the-Teeth Americans Raid Harmless Garden" and "U.S. Raids Haiti Firms for Weapons." Today we read: "GIs Arrest Members of Notorious Haitian Militia." They just as easily could have read "U.S. Troops Drawn Further Into Haiti Quagmire." Yesterday, American troops raided a stronghold of the armed political group FRAPH in search of weapons and then had to turn around and protect the members of that organization from the mobs outside. All of this points to what this morning's Wall Street Journal called the "Schizophrenic Nature" of United States relations with the different segments of Haitian society. The United States says it won't take over responsibility for policing Haiti. However, our troops are told they may intervene in the event that FRAPH and/or the police mistreat Haitian civilians. Or, they may intervene to save the police and members of FRAPH if the mobs turn against them. No wonder many American soldiers are as confused and frustrated as one young man quoted in the weekend paper: "Ask anyone down here what we're doing and they'll say 'I don't know this is a joke.'" When the House adjourns this week, we will do so for the better part of 4 months. In that length of time, the United States mission in Haiti could evolve into almost anything. I don't support the Hamilton-Torricelli resolution that we will consider today in Rules because it seems to be a backhanded endorsement of a backward and dangerously undefined operation in Haiti. I do support the deliberative process and believe that we cannot leave here on Friday without having given careful and thorough attention to the more than 20,000 American troops in the middle of an explosive situation in Haiti.

I have just been advised on my way over this morning to speak here that the Committee on Rules that was supposed to take up the resolution today on how we will deal with Haiti has had that item withdrawn from its agenda. That means we will not be getting into this debate later in the week. The fact that we have been able not to have a debate in this body, the House of Representatives of the people of the United States of America, on a subject where we have now more than 20,000 troops committed in a dangerous situation is extraordinarily remarkable. I hope Members will not tolerate the idea of us delaying the debate longer and not allow us to go home until we have resolved this issue to get our troops back now.

NAFTA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of February 11, 1994, and June 10, 1994, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. LIPINSKI] is recognized during morning business for 5 minutes.

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, last year, when I cast my vote against the North American free-trade Agreement, I did so knowing full well the devastating impact such an agreement would have on U.S. jobs and workers. Now, 9 months after its implementation, simplistic reports touting NAFTA's so-called benefits have started to permeate the media. While the administration may have you believe all's right with NAFTA, there are some disturbing trends which NAFTA supporters have conveniently ignored.

Since NAFTA went into effect, imports from Mexico have been increasing at a rate faster than United States imports. This is an important fact because in order to create jobs, U.S. exports must be expanding faster than imports. This is not happening.

To date, over 8,000 American workers have lost their jobs because of NAFTA.

Moreover, NAFTA's Trade Adjustment Assistance Program—the program designed to help these individuals—has been riddled with problems. Outreach on the program has been inadequate and eligibility for benefits, strictly limited. This program has not made up for NAFTA's adverse effect on workers.

Another disturbing development concerns labor abuses in Mexico. The Teamsters and the United Electrical Workers have filed unfair labor practice complaints against Honeywell and

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

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

General Electric companies in Mexico. United States human rights groups filed similar complaints against the Sony Corp. in Mexico.

At a September 12 National Administrative Office [NAO] hearing in Washington, workers testified of being threatened, intimidated, and ultimately fired because of their efforts to organize unions. One young woman testified that she was fired after refusing to give Honeywell officials names of other workers who supported the union organizing drive. She also spoke of poor worker protection against toxic chemicals at the plant.

Unfortunately, the NAO has no real authority to rectify these abuses—another indication that NAFTA's labor side agreement is woefully inadequate.

And, to add insult to injury, the NAO demonstrated a blatant disregard for Mexican workers by refusing to hold the hearing in Mexico—a concern expressed by unions and many Members of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, this is exactly the kind of scenario I feared. Behind all the perceived benefits of NAFTA, there lies some very real problems—problems that do not necessarily make front page news.

Unfortunately, in passing NAFTA, a number of my colleagues failed to see NAFTA for what it really was—a continuation of policies that have undermined the hard-won benefits of our Nation's labor movement.

□ 1040

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO ACCESS U.S. BUSINESS RECORDS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas). Under the Speaker's announced policy of February 11, 1994, and June 10, 1994, the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. BENTLEY] is recognized during morning business for 5 minutes.

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, the end of the legislative session approaches, and, as usual, Congress has begun shoving through scores of bills and suspensions.

The Suspension Calendar supposedly is reserved for noncontroversial bills such as commemoratives, because no hearings have ever been held on them.

This was the practice when I first came to Congress 10 years ago—but times have changed, and bills with true substance now are on the Suspension Calendar. Yesterday, one such measure—H.R. 4781—was rolled through.

This bill authorizes the Attorney General to exchange information with foreign governments which are conducting antitrust investigations against both American and foreign companies in their respective countries.

I imagine this bill is traveling in tandem with the enabling legislation for

GATT—presently scheduled to be voted on later this week.

On its surface, this bill makes find sense and would allow the United States the ability to secure information about foreign companies that violate our antitrust laws.

What concerns me is that foreigners—who allege violations of their laws—will have access to U.S. Government information on American companies.

While this appears to be reciprocal—I must caution my colleagues that for years the United States has not been aggressive in responding to unfair trade practices carried on by or allies.

Nothing in this bill assures me that U.S. weak-kneed negotiating will change.

Instead, this bill grants the Attorney General the authority to enter into memoranda of understanding with foreign governments.

These memoranda are nothing more than agency-to-agency treaties without the advice and consent of the Senate. Further, these memoranda are not reviewable by U.S. courts.

What is the United States doing to itself?

Again and again, recent trade bills divest the U.S. courts of jurisdiction.

In the GATT, the World Trade Organization [WTO] will be able to challenge the laws passed by this Congress.

Now, I realize many of my colleagues are upset about the excess regulations that impact negatively on U.S. business. But Congress should not hide behind the WTO and similar artifices. And free traders in Congress should not allow a foreign run organization to do what Congress is afraid to do—strike down the politically correct laws that strangle U.S. business.

And Congress should not permit the Attorney General to negotiate agency treaties that will have the effect of turning over American business information to foreign enterprises.

If this is the price to strike down regulation—the price is too high.

The U.S. Constitution provides for three equal branches of Government. The United States does not have a king or an emperor. And Congress should not create one in the name of freer markets.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COMMUNITY INITIATIVES ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of February 11, 1994, and June 10, 1994, the gentlewoman from Oregon [Ms. FURSE] is recognized during morning business for 2 minutes.

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, across, the country women and children are facing violence in their homes, and we have not provided them adequate protection.

It is tragedy that in Oregon, 80 percent of women seeking shelter from

abuse are turned away due to lack of space. This situation led me to introduce the Domestic Violence Community Initiatives Act. My bill assists communities in developing strategies for dealing with domestic violence by bringing together police, shelters, non-profits and families to work together to solve the problem.

I am proud this legislation passed with passage of the crime bill.

We in Congress should be proud of the passage of the Violence Against Women Act as part of the crime bill. We should be proud because we took action on this issue long before Nicole Brown Simpson's murder made the headlines. However, let us not be complacent in thinking that we have addressed the problem and can move on to other issues. There is still much work to be done.

For the health and safety of our families, we must send the message that violence against women will not be tolerated. Let us carry that message and continue working to make progress in preventing violence in the home and supporting organizations that assist people seeking safety for themselves and their children. It is an investment worth making. Healthy, peaceful homes produce healthy, productive citizens.

IN EXPLANATION OF OPPOSITION TO H.R. 6, IMPROVING AMERICA'S SCHOOLS ACT OF 1994

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of February 11, 1994, and June 10, 1994, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WELDON] is recognized during morning business for 5 minutes.

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I take great pride in being one of only 24 classroom teachers in the institution of the House of Representatives, and take great pride in working for those issues that are important to the well-being of our children.

What bothers me is the fact that when the H.R. 6 came up for consideration, the education reauthorization bill, that I had to cast my vote in opposition to this legislation. As someone who spent 7 years in the public schools of Pennsylvania, both as a classroom teacher, as a head teacher, and then as an administrator of a Chapter 1 program for 3 years, working with children with special problems, it really bothers me that I had to vote "no" on this piece of what I think could be very important legislation.

I want to explain today why I vote "no" and some of the problems that I eventually found out with the bill. When the bill worked its way through the House committees and up to the House floor, we debated the bill under an open rule and allowed full amendments by Members of both parties. I supported the bill in that process when it passed out of the House.

However, as you know, Mr. Speaker, it then goes to a conference, a closed conference controlled by the majority party. When the bill came out of the conference to come back to the House floor, it was totally and completely changed.

My point is, what is the use of having an open rule if you are going to eventually craft the final legislation behind closed doors and make it totally different from what it was when it left the House originally?

As one who spent his career in education, I find it particularly offensive. The bill that came out of the conference authorized 20 new programs for a total of 60, many of which had not been in the House bill. In fact, the conferees added almost \$1 billion of additional spending of taxpayers' money.

The intent of the legislation was to streamline the funding process, consolidate the programs, and cut Federal strings that currently mandate how schools use their funds. Instead, the conferees produced a bill with more programs, more strings, and more Washington dictates in terms of how our local schools should set their priorities.

In fact, there were special interest programs also out in the bill to benefit certain States or certain geographical entities. Then on top of that there was a provision to have what has been known as school finance equalization to begin to shift funding.

Here we are increasing the taxes of the American people, many of them my constituents in suburban Philadelphia, PA. Then I had a chance to analyze on the day of the vote, actually about 10 minutes before the vote was actually taken, because the figures were not provided to us in advance of that, a district-by-district summary of the anticipated chapter 1 funds that would be coming into my school districts.

Mr. Speaker, in every school district that I represent, from the poorer communities along the waterfront of Delaware county, districts like Chester Upland and William Penn and Penn Delco school districts to the more affluent districts along the Main Line, every one of my school districts loses money under this education bill, in some cases a very significant amount of money.

The point is that these same taxpayers are having their taxes increased, and yet the amount of funding coming back for Chapter 1 Programs is being decreased.

□ 1050

In fact, as I have now found out, the bulk of the money is shifted to our inner city areas. I am not one who wants to turn our back on the inner cities. I will help them, as I am doing as cochairman of the empowerment caucus, try to find ways to turn around their inner city neighborhoods. But we should not be doing that at the expense

of programs that work very successfully in our suburban schools.

The 3 years that I spent working with a Chapter 1 Program in Delaware County were very rewarding because the purpose of the program was to help those children who have special problems with reading and math, who may have problems at home that transcend into the school classroom, and that extra counseling that we provided to them during the summer and on Saturdays was a very important part of their success during the school year.

But there is no justification that I can see for taking money from districts like the kind that I represent and saying, "You have to do without. Even though you're paying more taxes, we're going to shift this money into other areas." Really most outrageously, "We're going to shift it into special interest programs that only benefit certain States or certain geographical entities."

For all of these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I voted against H.R. 6. I am upset that I had to do that, but I had no choice.

Mr. Speaker, I insert at this point in the RECORD a complete listing of each of the school districts that I represent, the amount of funding they get now for Chapter 1, and the amount of funding they will get under the new H.R. 6 legislation, as follows:

SEVENTH DISTRICT (PA) ESTIMATED TITLE I GRANTS FOR
FISCAL YEAR 1999

(Prepared by the Congressional Research Service)

	Current law	Conference version
Chester Upland	\$4,185,400	\$4,163,800
Chichester	484,400	448,000
Conestoga	630,400	583,000
Downingtown ¹	0	0
Gamett Valley	75,200	60,400
Great Valley	254,400	235,300
Haverford	294,600	164,400
Intertown	327,400	302,800
Kennett Consolidated	246,600	228,100
Lower Merion	250,000	200,900
Marple Newtown	299,700	277,200
Penncrest	1,050,200	971,500
Penn-Delco	0	0
Phoenixville	161,500	129,800
Ridley	483,300	\$447,000
Rose Tree	256,600	206,200
Springford	129,400	104,000
Springfield	150,400	120,900
Tredyffrin Easttown ¹	0	0
Unionville-Chadds Ford ¹	0	0
Upper Darby	1,489,800	1,429,500
Upper Merion	229,000	211,700
Wallingford Swarthmore	113,900	91,500

¹ Denotes schools which receive Chapter 1 funds but estimates were not available at this time.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS
MONTH

THE SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas). Under the Speaker's announced policy of February 11, 1994, and June 10, 1994, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. KREIDLER] is recognized during morning business for 5 minutes.

Mr. KREIDLER. Mr. Speaker, domestic violence is one of the most serious health issues facing women today.

As a health professional, I know how important it is that the public health

community recognize and respond to victims of violence.

And they are in a unique position to do so, since women often seek help in the emergency room or other clinics for their injuries. In fact, up to a third of emergency room admissions for women are due to battering.

Pregnant women are at special risk of battering—one in six are abused during pregnancy. Battering can lead to miscarriage, stillbirth, and low birthweight babies.

Like any disease that goes untreated, domestic violence tends to escalate over time, and too often ends in murder. Fortunately, this congress finally passed the Violence Against Women Act, and I hope my colleagues will be just as serious in funding the desperately needed programs for battered women's shelters, police and prosecutors, and victim's services.

It is time every American understood, as the Family Violence Prevention Fund says, that "There's No Excuse" for domestic violence.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. There being no further requests for morning business, pursuant to clause 12, rule I, the House will stand in recess until 12 noon.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 53 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess until 12 noon.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 12 noon.

PRAYER

The Reverend Dr. Jr. Philip Wogaman, senior minister, Foundry United Methodist Church, Washington, DC, offered the following prayer:

O God, we pray for all those who will be affected in this land and around the world by what is done here today. Let the tone of national life and the sense of global community be enhanced by words spoken and actions taken. Let the people's mutual caring, love of truth, and commitment to the common good be enhanced. Bless each member of this House. Grant to each a commitment to purposes transcending the holding of public office. Grant also that no one in this House need feel lonely and bereft of support in the pursuit of human good and social justice, as it is given to each to see and understand. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BUYER] please come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. BUYER led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 2826. An act to provide for an investigation of the whereabouts of the United States citizens and others who have been missing from Cyprus since 1974; and

H.R. 4653. An act to settle Indian land claims within the State of Connecticut, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. SARBANES, and Mr. D'AMATO, be appointed conferees, on the part of the Senate, on the bill (H.R. 4950) "An Act to extend the authorities of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, and for other purposes," solely for the matters contained in titles III and IV.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 622. An act to authorize appropriations for the United States Office of Special Counsel, the Merit Systems Protection Board, and for other purposes; and

S. 2251. An act to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to manage the Strategic Petroleum Reserve more effectively, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 21) "An Act to designate certain lands in the California Desert as wilderness, to establish Death Valley, Joshua Tree, and Mojave National Parks, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House of Representatives on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. BUMPERS, and Mr. WALLOP, to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Private Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first individual bill on the Private Calendar.

MARK A. POTTS, JUNG JA GOLDEN, AND FANIE PHILY MATEO ANGELES

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the

several bills, H.R. 3718, for the relief of Mark A. Potts, H.R. 1184, for the relief of Jung Ja Golden, and H.R. 2084, for the relief of Fanie Phily Mateo Angeles, be passed over without prejudice en bloc.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

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

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with my colleagues in remembering the victims of domestic abuse. The month of October is domestic violence awareness month, and today is a day to remember the victims.

In March 1993, a neighbor of mine in south Boston was fatally stabbed by her estranged husband. The woman, a 21-year-old college senior, had previously contacted authorities and obtained a restraining order to protect herself and her infant child against her husband's temper. Yet, tragically, a restraining order was not enough to keep him from taking her life.

Domestic violence has become a major problem as well as a disturbing trend in American society today. An estimated 4 million women are battered by their husbands or boyfriends each year. Not only are violent crimes against women increasing rapidly, they also send a harsh message to our youth. Recent studies show that violent adolescents are four times as likely to come from homes in which their fathers beat their mothers than non-violent youth. This trend needs to be stopped.

In my home State of Massachusetts, the number of women killed by their husbands or boyfriends has increased at an alarming rate. In 1993, 29 women were murdered at an average of every 12 days. I rise today to remember the victims and call attention to the severity of the problem. Domestic violence is not a spat or a lover's quarrel, it is a crime.

It is crucial that we make the prevention of domestic violence a top legislative priority. We need to recognize the destructive pattern of violence against women and take measures to halt domestic abuse. It is our responsibility to protect women who are in the same situation as my neighbor was in south Boston, and not let another battered woman's cry of help go unanswered.

DEMOCRATS ACCUSED OF "THE BIG LIE" ON BALANCING THE BUDGET

(Mr. ARMEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, the White House and Clinton Democrats here in Congress have made an interesting admission lately—they have thrown in the towel on deficit spending, and now make it clear that they intend to rack up deficits from here to eternity.

They are not attacking the balanced budget amendment in our Republican contract with America. They are attacking the very notion of balancing the budget, which proves the point that we must have a balanced budget amendment to impose fiscal discipline.

This graph shows the effect of a balanced budget amendment. Note that spending would continue to rise over 5 years, but at a rate of 3 percent instead of 5 percent. That is what bothers the Democrats—that we would increase spending by about \$800 billion in 5 years, instead of \$1.5 trillion.

But rather than deal with the fact that Americans want a balanced budget and other things in our contract like welfare reform, family tax cuts and a vote on term limits, Democrats, scared about losing their 40-year control of the House, are now trying to scare senior citizens into voting for them.

For shame.

Mr. Speaker, here me clearly—we can balance the budget by cutting 4 cents on the Federal dollar without cutting 1 red penny from Social Security. America's seniors should not be scared by the big lie from Bill Clinton and Clinton clones in Congress.

NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

(Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, there is no excuse for domestic violence. I join my colleagues to acknowledge October as National Domestic Violence Awareness Month and to call for heightened public consciousness and more effective action against this devastating crime.

Domestic violence is a national public health crisis, and is the leading cause of injury for women between the ages of 15 and 44. Approximately one-half of all female homicide victims are killed by a husband or boyfriend. Despite the overwhelming incidence of family violence, we do little to prevent its occurrence or to help its victims. In my home State of California, there are more shelters for abused animals than shelters for abused women. By working together to bring the light of public attention to this crime we can transform this dark scenario into a brighter one for America's families.

Together, we must build upon the positive momentum initiated by Congress with the passage of the historic

Violence Against Women Act, through effective educational programs and a legislative agenda to protect victims and to prevent this abuse from scarring future generations.

□ 1210

REMEMBERING THE PAST IN HAITI

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

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, it is arrogant for the Administration to think we can quickly overturn the centuries old culture of another country. And it is foolish to try.

We have been in Haiti before—for 19 years. And I refer you to the Forbes Commission which, in 1930, reported on our earlier escapade there.

The report discusses Haiti's poverty, Haiti's bandit gangs, and Haiti's tiny political and economic elite—factors which all reasserted themselves after 19 years of American rule.

And this report from 1930 states:

The failure of the Occupation to understand the social problems of Haiti, its brusque attempt to plant democracy *** , its determination to set up a middle class—however wise and necessary it may seem to Americans—all these explain why, in part, the high hopes of our good works in this land have NOT been realized.

For those who wish to know more, I have placed the entire Forbes Commission report in the September 30 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on page E2017.

Our current administration won't have 19 years, but I am afraid it will fail as dramatically, and at an unacceptable cost in American lives and treasure.

As George Santayana put it, "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it."

Mr. President, Haiti is not our problem. Bring our troops home.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

(Mrs. CLAYTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, as we begin the month of October, we are reminded that this is Domestic Violence Awareness Month. I am wearing a purple ribbon to show my support for the effort to eliminate domestic violence. This is an issue which was once considered a family matter—when in fact, it is a crime. It is the worst crime against women because in most cases the abuser is someone the woman is familiar with—and many times someone she loves. Statistics indicate that every 15 seconds a woman is battered in the United States. In 1 year more than 4,000 women have been killed by their husband or partner. These statistics are despicable.

As we complete this session of Congress—and I complete my first term as a U.S. Congresswoman—I have been reflecting on the accomplishments of this body. One of the accomplishments I am most proud of is the passing of the Violence Against Women Act. This is a bill which says to women everywhere that we care and that we take this matter very seriously. It is no longer a family matter, it is a situation deserving of national attention and action.

I want women to feel safer because of our work here. I want them to know that their elected officials are making necessary changes to ensure their safety on the streets and especially in their homes. I want them to know that the law is on their side and they do not have to sit back and take abuse.

Let us salute the survivors of domestic violence—and let us take action to remind abusers that this type of crime will no longer be tolerated.

DEMOCRAT NAYSAYERS CHALLENGED ON REPUBLICAN CONTRACT WITH AMERICA

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

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, for the past week, President Clinton and the Democrat leadership have attacked the House Republican Contract with America that Republican Members of Congress and challengers have signed.

I have a challenge for these negative naysayers: Tell the American people specifically which part of the Republican contract you don't want to vote on.

Is it the term limits on professional politicians the Democrats don't like? Do they not support the tax cut for middle-class American families? Maybe the Democrats don't like requiring that all American combat troops stay under American command instead of U.N. command. Most Americans already know its the Bill Clinton Democrats who are opposing our balanced budget amendment, line item veto and plan to cut the huge number of congressional committees and staffs.

All of these commonsense ideas and more are in our contract. And all are supported by a majority of the American people.

IS ARISTIDE ANOTHER DRUG LORD?

(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 Drug Enforcement Administration says that informants deemed to be reliable tell them that Jean-Bertrand Aristide of Haiti took bushels of cash from Pablo Escobar, now assassinated drug

cartel king, in exchange for providing a pipeline for cocaine directly to our streets in America.

Aristide and Escobar. Escobar and Aristide.

Are 20,000 troops in Haiti establishing democracy or are they helping to finance another drug cartel that rapes the streets of America? I do not know the truth, but No. 1, I say there should be a thorough investigation of these crimes on Aristide before we waste one life.

By the way, a top Haitian leader fled the country and bought a home in Dominican Republic for half a million dollars. Now where did free enterprise hit Haiti that fast? Think about it.

TAX-AND-SPEND PARTY MISSES THE MARK ON REAGAN ERA

(Mr. HEFLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, last week when Republicans unveiled their contract with America, Democrats went scurrying to the nearest camera to deride it. Their biggest complaint: Adoption of the GOP package might bring us back to the bad old days of President Ronald Reagan.

You remember those days. Those were the days when we witnessed the longest period of sustained economic growth in our Nation's history. Those were the days when we reversed the dangerous course charted by the Carter administration—a tax-and-spend program which gave us double-digit inflation, double-digit interest rates, and double-digit unemployment.

Democrats like to talk about the Reagan deficits. What they don't tell you is that the Democrats controlled this House then, as they do now. They controlled the purse strings then, as they do now. Never, in his 8 years in office, did President Reagan get the spending cuts he asked for. Never did the Democrats give him the budget he submitted to Congress.

It's always amusing to see Democrat leaders rise up in righteous indignation and pontificate about the Reagan budget deficits—the deficits they created and refused to cut.

Mr. Speaker, if the tax-and-spend party wants to criticize Republicans for offering the American people a real reform package, they're going to have to do a little better than that.

NATIONAL DAY OF REMEMBRANCE FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC ABUSE

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

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of National Domestic Violence Awareness Month and in honor of this National

Day of Remembrance for victims of domestic abuse and their families. Domestic violence is the largest single cause of injury to women in the United States, forcing more than 1.5 million women to seek medical treatment each year. Spouse abuse accounts for more visits to hospital emergency rooms than car crashes, muggings, and rape combined, and the annual costs for medical care amount to an incredible \$44 million.

Unfortunately, North Carolina has not escaped this dreadful epidemic. In one month alone, the Orange-Durham Coalition for Battered Women received 155 calls from battered women in the two counties, and Annette Sheppard, the director of Advocacy and Community Education at the Coalition, has testified that in 1993, "on an average night, 400 women and children sought refuge at a battered women's shelter somewhere in our State." No community is immune, and none of us can afford to stand by idly as violence engulfs our communities.

Americans are awakening to the threat of crime and violence and forcing responses at all government levels. Fortunately, the Federal government is now doing more to support the foot soldiers in this battle. The Violence Against Women Act, which is included in the anti-crime bill signed by the President, will provide support to local governments to encourage aggressive enforcement and prosecution in domestic violence cases and will make stalking and interstate domestic violence Federal crimes. The bill provides support for rape prevention programs and creates a National Task Force on Violence Against Women. Overall, the bill authorizes \$1.6 billion over 6 years to fight violence against women.

As a member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on the Departments of Commerce, Justice and State, I am pleased that we have appropriated for fiscal year 1995 the full \$26 million for violence-against-women grants authorized by the crime bill—quite an achievement in light of our current budget constraints.

Awareness alone won't solve the problem. We must provide real help for organizations like the Orange-Durham Coalition, and Federal grants that enable groups to provide training and other services are a real help.

Let me conclude by saying that there are no single or simple solutions. And the strategies we invoke must not be merely or even mainly governmental. Much of the problem is rooted in the erosion of personal responsibility, the breakdown of families, and the deterioration of community life. Each of us can contribute to the task of renewal. That is why lawmakers' insistence on sound policies that protect and assist victims, law enforcers' steadfastness in punishing perpetrators, advocates' commitment to providing counsel and

much needed services, and health professionals' willingness to broaden their sphere of responsibility are so heartening. Together, we can undertake the varied efforts required to turn this threat around.

□ 1220

REPUBLICANS SEEK CONTROL, PROMISE TO GIVE CONGRESS A GOOD NAME

(Ms. DUNN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, many Americans understandably believe that after the Reagan landslides of 1980 and 1984, Republicans controlled the U.S. House of Representatives. Ronald Reagan forced the Democrats to begin to talk about cutting spending. But, the Democrats still controlled all House committees, the Democrats still wrote all the spending bills, the Democrats still voted for the deficits they now decry.

Since August 20, 1994, not a single Republican has chaired even one of the standing committees in the House of Representatives. No Republican has served as Speaker of the House, one of the most powerful positions in the U.S. Government.

The last time Republicans controlled the House of Representatives, most Americans had never heard of Elvis or Vietnam, or the Beatles. Sputnik was still 3 years away, and the American going to the Moon was Alice Kramden.

Mr. Speaker, if we are going to look with a fresh eye at solving America's problems, we need to change the party controlling the House of Representatives. Let us let the Democrat majority go the way of those other relics of the fifties like the hula hoop, the poodle skirt, and the Edsel. With Republicans in charge, we will begin to give Congress a good name.

NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

(Mrs. MINK of Hawaii asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, today we celebrate a great victory. As we observe Domestic Violence Awareness Month 1994, we finally have a law on the books that will help protect women and children from violence in their own homes.

The Violence Against Women Act is a monumental step forward in domestic violence prevention, in assistance to women who have been battered, and assurances that domestic violence will be taken as seriously as any other type of assault or similar crime.

We celebrate our victory, but as we remember the women who have been

the victims of domestic violence, many of whom lost their lives, we must also recognize that we still have a long way to go.

For many women and children the most dangerous place for them to be is still in their own homes.

It is estimated that 3 to 4 million women are battered each year by their husbands or partners.

According to the American Medical Association, domestic violence results in almost 100,000 days of hospitalization, about 30,000 emergency room visits, and almost 40,000 visits to physicians.

I urge my colleagues and the American people to join in efforts toward full implementation of the Violence Against Women Act as well as other efforts to eradicate domestic violence from our society.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

(Mrs. MORELLA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, domestic violence knows no socio-economic, ethnic, or racial bounds. In this country, every 5 minutes a woman is raped and every 15 seconds a woman is beaten by her husband. This year, 2.5 million women will have sustained violent acts of physical, sexual, and emotional abuse committed against them by someone in their family. Of these, 25 to 30 percent of the atrocities will have been due to repeated abuses to the woman. Battery is still the single major cause of injury and domestic terrorism, to women, more prevalent than rape, mugging, or auto accidents, one in every four women in America will be assaulted by a domestic partner in her lifetime.

In my State of Maryland, 16,834 spousal assaults were reported to law enforcement agencies in 1992, for which the last formal report was written. This figure is thought to be less than 10 percent of the actual assaults that occurred within Maryland. Last year, according to the Maryland Network Against Domestic Violence, a woman was battered to death by a domestic partner every 5 days in Maryland.

Women are not the only ones affected by domestic violence. Nearly half of all incidences of child abuse occur in the context of battering. Men who are abusing women are often abusing children as well.

In addition, domestic violence is a major health issue for women. Our health care system provides a critical juncture between the opportunity to both prevent domestic violence and the intervention to end physical and emotional trauma. The Violence Against Women Act declares crimes motivated by a victim's gender as a bias crime and allows a woman to bring suit

against her attacker. The legislation also provides funding for shelters and the direct services of counseling and prevention training to the victims of domestic violence.

Domestic violence does not limit itself to the physical and emotional trauma of its victims. It has a powerful impact on our country's economic health:

The United States spent \$5.4 billion on violence-related health care last year alone; As the incidence of domestic violence increases, the demand on, and cost to, our health care system will also rise; today 1 out of every 4 health care dollars goes to pay for preventable, socially learned behaviors.

With the enactment of the Violence Against Women Act, we have begun to make progress in providing our law enforcement community and health care providers with the skills needed to identify, treat, and to intervene on behalf of battered women. As we work toward ending the terrible scourge of domestic violence, it is critical that private industry and the media join our fight in increasing the public's awareness of domestic violence.

CAMPAIGN REFORM MUST START WITH ENFORCEMENT

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

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, it looks like partisan politics has once again undermined the campaign finance reform bill.

That's a shame, because we are never going to rebuild public confidence in our system of government until we find a way to limit the costs of campaigns and curtail the influence of special interest groups.

But it is not just a matter of passing new laws to change the system. We must first do a better job of enforcing the laws which are already on the books.

For example, I filed a formal complaint with the Federal Election Commission some 2 years ago, after I observed my opponent's supporters in his presence distributing campaign materials which did not identify who authorized and paid for them. One of these fliers was a poster with my face superimposed over that of Adolf Hitler. Of course, nobody knew where they came from.

I have the FEC copies of these campaign materials and notarized statements from myself and others who observed their distribution. I also submitted newspaper articles in which the National Rifle Association admitted that they produced some of these materials.

The FEC should have ruled on my complaint prior to the 1992 election, so that the NRA and my opponent would have been held accountable for their

actions, but they didn't. In fact, it has been more than 2 years now and the FEC still hasn't issued a ruling on this case. That's ridiculous.

It makes me wonder why we even have a review process if the FEC can't process complaints in a timely manner.

What's more, the violations are continuing to occur. Just last month, the State of New Jersey levied its largest fine in history against the NRA, for failing to disclose some \$200,000 in financial activity during the last election.

Ironically, my opponent from 1992 was once again the beneficiary of the NRA's activities.

There's no sense having an enforcement system which allows violations to occur over and over again, without holding the candidates themselves responsible for the activities of their own campaigns.

WHY WE SIGNED A CONTRACT WITH THE PEOPLE

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

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, the Republican contract with America is a demonstration of political responsibility. Our message for Americans is simply this: Congress will not change until the party that controls it is changed.

The Democrats have controlled the House of Representatives for 40 straight years. It is clear that by this time they are out of any good ideas.

The Republican contract with America promises decisive votes on 10 proposals that have the overwhelming support of the American people. Sixty to seventy percent support the balanced budget, line-item veto, term limits. But what has happened? They have either been bottled up or such a watered-down version comes before us that their own author would not know it.

We have to face up to serving the needs of the people. We need to get our country back on the track. We need to restore trust between the American people and this Chamber, and we need to end the divisiveness we have seen in this last session of Congress.

Fellow Americans, let us put an end to gridlocked government. Let us keep our promises. That is why we signed a contract with the people.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to the growing problem of domestic abuse.

At the Federal level, we have taken many important steps to reduce domestic violence, including passage of the

Violence Against Women Act, but we must also commit ourselves to increasing public awareness of this problem at the community level. In my home State, the New Jersey Coalition for Battered Women has worked diligently over the last 15 years providing support services to abuse victims and their children. Although the coalition runs 22 shelters, tragically it is not enough. In the last year, there has been a 44-percent increase in the number of women and children who had to be turned away from shelters because there was no room for them.

Physical and mental abuse in the home has shattered the lives of thousands of women and left many children victims as well.

On this national day of remembrance for victims of domestic abuse, we renew our commitment to ending domestic violence and look forward to the day when our shelters stand empty.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this month is an important occasion to recognize that domestic violence is a serious and growing problem throughout the United States. In my home State of Nebraska, we think we have a high degree of civility and a strong base of religious and family values. But yet, in 1990, 14 people in Nebraska were killed as a result of domestic violence; last year 36 victims of abuse died—this is a 160-percent increase over 3 years. Fortunately, there are many people working day and night to help victims leave their abusive situation and start a new life.

The Friendship Home of Lincoln is one example of the many excellent shelters for victims of domestic violence in the First Congressional District of Nebraska. This year the Friendship Home will provide food, shelter, and a variety of critical support services to more than 1,200 women and children. Its caring and safe environment helps women build a new life free from abuse.

There are many success stories at Friendship Home, yet many women and children remain on their waiting list. The need for this type of service is growing, and even though there are many organizations providing assistance, more organizations and resources are needed.

Mr. Speaker, the Friendship Home and other shelters are to be commended for the fine work they do. The hard work and devotion of the shelter staff and volunteers make a difference in the life of each woman and child seeking assistance.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, this Member is pleased to take this time to

recognize the important work being done by the Friendship Home and other organizations that provide assistance and shelter to victims of domestic violence.

□ 1230

THE CRIME BILL IS ONLY A START ON CURBING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise because October is Domestic Abuse Awareness Month. Before I got elected to this Congress, I was a prosecutor in Middlesex County and I had the experience of walking into a home during the middle of the night and seeing a woman who had been murdered with her child in that home. Another victim of domestic violence.

Domestic violence is permeating American society. We have taken the first step as part of the crime bill, including the Violence Against Women Act, the domestic violence part of that crime bill.

But we have to do more. In court-houses across America, women who are victims of violence are walking into courtrooms without a victims' advocate to help them through the process, with a prosecutor who has too many cases to give that woman the type of assistance that she needs. Domestic violence continues without people being held accountable in courts, without the educational programs we need in America to deal with this problem. Every level of government—the Federal level, the State level, and the local level—have to step up to the plate to do something to stem this tide, and we had better start now. That is why we are giving recognition in October to begin to put pressure on every level of government to fight this abuse; we must do more.

GATT: NOT FAST TRACK, BUT GREASE TRACK

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

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, I voted for NAFTA, I voted for the fast track for GATT, and today I stand here and tell you I feel totally betrayed at the way this administration has handled GATT. The fast track was supposed to give us 45 to 90 days to look at this important change in our trade laws. Instead it has been submitted to Congress with 10 days left before the end of the session.

We are being told pass it now or the world trading system will collapse. That is what we are being told. That is not fast track, that is grease track.

Why are they so frantic to have the GATT implementation treaty passed so quickly that we will not even have a chance to read it? Something that is so important to the economic well-being of our countrymen for years and decades to come.

The reason they want to get it done fast is because hidden in GATT are special favors to special interests, ripoffs of the American people to the tune of billions of dollars.

I say as a free trader, I say as someone who believes in democracy, the GATT implementation legislation should be turned down; take the ripoffs, like the patent ripoff, out of the GATT implementation legislation.

NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MONTH

(Ms. VELÁZQUEZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, October is National Domestic Violence Month. Unlike other months that commemorate and celebrate different cultures and causes, National Domestic Violence Month gives the American people no reason to celebrate. It's purpose is to open America's eyes to a problem that has plagued millions of women throughout the years, a problem that not only affects poor and minority women, but women and families in all walks of life.

With the passage of the Violence Against Women Act this summer, Congress sent a clear message to batterers. Your abuses would no longer be tolerated. Millions of women now know that there is an escape from the nightmare. That with this bill they can seek shelter and counseling, and most importantly that their abusers will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

This is only a small step in the fight against domestic violence. Many more still need to be taken. The patterns of violence that plague the women of our country must be broken, and together, we can all bring an end to the vicious cycle of abuse.

ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS

(Ms. PRYCE of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, last Tuesday, the American people were presented with something they've never seen before—over 300 Members and candidates gathered on the Capitol steps to sign a contract with the voters—Republicans signed a contract for real change and real reform in Congress.

Over 180 Republican candidates came to Washington with a message from the

people of our country, who helped develop a platform of solid legislative issues that will bring hope to the people, hope for the future, and hope for bringing back the integrity of Congress.

The Republicans signed their names to this contract because a campaign promise is one thing—we have all heard enough of them—but a signed contract is another. A signed contract means change will happen. A signed contract means we will perform. A signed contract will restore the bonds of trust between the people and their elected representatives.

NEVADA'S JUDICIARY SYSTEM ENLISTED IN CAMPAIGN AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, our judiciary system is a significant part of the complex set of dynamics that can stop violence in the home; it cannot solve every problem, and education is a necessary start. I am proud to say that Nevada was the first, but sadly, the only State in the country which, by order of the Nevada Supreme Court, mandated the attendance of all State judges at a State judiciary family violence conference. Our recognition began in large part in 1988 when the problem of domestic violence was raised by the Nevada Supreme Court Gender Bias Task Force. The group reported that battered women were being dealt with inadequately in the legal system. It became increasingly clear that the judicial system did not understand the underlying factors that contributed to the relationship between the batterer and his victim.

After investigating many aspects of family violence, the Clark County Domestic Violence Task Force prompted the Nevada Supreme Court to require all judges to attend a seminar focusing on family violence, its roots, and solutions. What came out of this was extremely important. This day signified an acknowledgment of a problem, a breaking of stereotypes, a desire for change, and hope for a better life for Nevada's families.

My wish is that the other States will follow in Nevada's footsteps toward a recognition of the realities of violence in the home, and take constructive steps to break this vicious cycle.

DEMOCRATS WANT VOTERS TO FORGET THEIR CONTRACT

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

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, the Democratic majority has reacted to the Republican contract with America like a

bunch of nervous pins trying to gang up on a bowling ball.

How do we explain their frenzy to criticize us for simply making a commitment in writing to a set of commonsense reforms?

Our Democrat critics only speak in vague generalities, Mr. Speaker. They rarely say which specific part of our contract that they don't like. That's because every single item on our agenda is supported by a solid majority of American voters.

Even so, Democrats have attempted to turn a flamethrower on our contract with America, trying desperately to turn attention away from these disastrous 2 years that their party has controlled the White House and both Houses of Congress.

The Democrats are so anxious to attack our contract because they want Americans to forget their contract with America, the one that's been in effect for almost 40 years now.

Fortunately, Mr. Speaker, the American people aren't buying all the phony and desperate mudslinging.

Finally, every voter should be asking their Democrat Congressperson how they feel on each of the 10 items in the Republican contract. Their responses should be very enlightening.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

(Ms. DELAURO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues today in observing Domestic Violence Awareness Month. Passage of the crime bill, which contained the Violence Against Women Act, has helped to make America more aware of the pervasive problem of domestic violence. The news is full of examples. From high profile celebrities to those in our own neighborhoods, we hear more about domestic violence every day. But we need to better understand its causes and its consequences. This month provides us with an opportunity to provide more complete information on the sad, startling reality of domestic violence and the devastating, far-reaching toll it is taking.

People need to know that in 1993, 4 million American women reported being beaten by their husbands or boyfriends, and in 1990, 6 out of 10 women who were victims of homicide were murdered by someone they knew.

In my own home State of Connecticut, approximately 250,000 to 300,000 women are victims of domestic violence every year. These statistics represent the real stories behind today's headlines. Domestic violence is a national tragedy. And once we as a Nation better understand it, we will be able to capitalize upon the efforts we

began with the crime bill and do all that we can to prevent it.

DEMOCRATS USE SCARE TACTICS

(Mr. HOKE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HOKE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today because I am tired of hearing the scare tactics on the other side of the aisle that are designed to frighten our elderly citizens. I am specifically talking about those tactics which have been used recently to frighten citizens into thinking our Republican contract with America would cut their social security or their Medicare.

What I would like to do this morning is, I would like to point out that, in fact, the 103d Congress did cut Social Security benefits, and the 103d Congress did cut Medicare. It is right here in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993.

The exact amounts are that we cut Medicare \$55.8 billion, we cut Social Security \$24.6 billion. Not one single Republican voted for that, every single Republican in this House voted against it.

□ 1240

The Democrats cut Social Security; the Democrats cut Medicare. Let us set the record straight.

STOPPING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN NORTHERN MICHIGAN

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

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my colleagues in observing Domestic Violence Awareness Month. Having been a police officer for 12 years, I have seen way too much domestic violence, domestic violence that knows no boundaries, domestic violence that happens to poor women, it happens to rich women, it happens to women in the city, it happens to women in the country. Domestic violence is the leading cause of injury to women, causing more injuries than muggings, stranger rapes, and car accidents combined. For too long this country pretended that there was nothing we could do to stop the violence. But there is something we can all do.

In my district, Mr. Speaker, there are many shelters that help out women, but I would like to mention two shelters: the Women's Resource Shelters in Traverse City, MI, and Marquette, MI. They have shelters to protect women fleeing abusive relationships. But they also provide crisis intervention and counseling services. In addition, they offer a men's program to help the men who batter, to help them to curtail their violent behavior at the time when they need some coun-

seling. Violence prevention is another key aspect that must be stopped in domestic violence. The Women's Resource Centers teaches violence prevention programs in junior high schools in northern Michigan.

Mr. Speaker, we can all stop this national tragedy.

NATIONAL SECURITY AND OUR CONTRACT

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

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, yesterday was the tragic anniversary of the massacre of 18 young American lives in Somalia. As we enter the third week of the United States-led occupation of Haiti, upwards of 20,000 young American lives are being gambled by this administration. Their mission has changed no less than three times, and the rules of engagement are vague and arbitrary.

A week ago I stood on the Capitol steps and signed the Republican contract with America, and one of its key provisions is the National Security Restoration Act which would ensure that our troops are fully funded and only deployed in direct support of our vital strategic interests. More than 300 Republicans understood this, and they signed our contract. We cannot continue to abandon our soldiers on foreign shores. They need our moral, as well as material, support.

The translation here is: Are we slowly, but surely, headed toward another Somalia-like massacre in Haiti? The only questions are how soon and how many lives?

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, in the city of San Bernardino, CA, located in my district, police tell me that 1,814 cases of domestic violence were reported in 1993. That is an average of over five cases of domestic violence in one city of my district in just 1 day. In the city of Fontana, there were 1,157 reported incidences of domestic violence last year. In this city where 16 homicides occurred within that period, 2 of them were a result of domestic violence. Police in the neighboring city of Rancho Cucamonga report 295 such crimes; Colton reports 433.

Something is wrong.

The national statistics of domestic violence are astounding and appalling to me. But when I hear these numbers from my own district, the impact is ten-fold. Even more disturbing is to realize that these are just reported

cases—the majority of women, men, and children opt to suffer silently, afraid or ashamed to come forward. Unfortunately, a tragic generational cycle is perpetuated as children grow up in homes where they are abused and become abusers themselves.

In addition to the physical and emotional devastation experienced by victims of domestic violence, another grave facet of this epidemic is its burden on the criminal justice system. The cost in terms of resources and manhours is immense. Police in my district tell me domestic violence calls are particularly unstable and dangerous because of the intensity of such situations. Many involve cases of alcohol or drug abuse and use of weapons such as guns, knives, and clubs. A large majority of the perpetrators are booked, but most return to their families and are repeat offenders.

We must take action. We need to create policies and provide resources that facilitate the working together of health care and social workers, law enforcement officers, the courts and governments to overcome domestic violence. The violence against women provisions included in the crime bill will begin to do this. But it is not enough—it is just a start. We need to offer alternative means of support for victims so that a life without their abusers is possible. We need tougher laws that effectively punish and reform abusers and protect victims of abuse when they seek help and justice.

WHAT DEMOCRATS ARE SAYING ABOUT A REPUBLICAN ATTACK ON SOCIAL SECURITY IS UTTER NONSENSE

(Mr. WALKER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, Democrats in the White House and on the House floor have contended that the Republican contract with America jeopardizes Social Security. What complete utter and irresponsible nonsense.

Mr. Speaker, the contract with America contains the 10-percent debt buydown concept. Debt buydown is an implementation strategy for a balanced budget, and it works. According to the Congressional Budget Office, Mr. Speaker, under optimal circumstances, using taxpayer designation of their tax money to a special debt buydown fund, and then applying those savings to spending cuts, balances the budget in 6 years.

Here is the important point:

Debt buydown works without touching Social Security. In fact Social Security is specifically and totally exempt from debt buydown spending cuts.

So, Mr. Speaker, the Congressional Budget Office has certified a balanced budget implementation strategy that

exempts Social Security and works. That makes everything that the Democrats are saying about a Republican attack on Social Security so much political nonsense.

THE NEW SOUTH AFRICA

(Ms. NORTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, during the 20th century there have been two major nonviolent revolutions; one occurred in our country, the other in South Africa. Ours was a civil rights revolution; South Africa's was the overthrow of apartheid. The sporadic violence that attended both cannot detract from the ultimate triumph of human rights over war and fratricide.

We are in good company today as President Nelson Mandela comes to Washington. South Africa now needs to solidify its revolution. This requires continuing U.S. aid and especially investment from U.S. companies. Ten years ago I did not expect to be an advocate of aid and trade with South Africa. In 1984, along with three others, Mr. Speaker, we entered the South African Embassy and helped light the spark that led to sanctions. Today the call for divestment has been turned on its head with a market economy and a nonracial economy. South Africa is marching forward.

Mr. Speaker, we must join the new South Africa as it now moves on to an economic revolution.

THOUGHTFUL DEBATE ON ENTITLEMENT REFORM FOUND WANTING

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

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, later this week, we will take up what is likely to be the final piece of the A-to-Z buyoff package. While Democrat deficit chicken hawks are left holding the bag on this incomplete package by their leadership, Americans will note that not one so-called budget reform measure from the A-to-Z buyoff has been enacted.

House Concurrent Resolution 301 is a suitable finale for such a dismal performance: It is a cynical measure that will allow Members to say "I voted to reform entitlements," while doing absolutely nothing to change the status quo. We already know that the problem exists—the bipartisan commission on entitlement reform voted 30-1 on findings that conclusively demonstrate the long-term growth of mandatory spending threatens Government solvency. We do not need another do-nothing resolution: We need thoughtful and thorough debate on reasonable solutions.

Anything else is just a waste of time and last-minute look-good policies by Democrats.

THE GATT VOTE

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, this House should not be forced to vote on GATT in the closing hours of this session. As I am speaking, a bipartisan letter bearing signatures of over 100 Members of this House is being delivered to the Speaker. In fairness to both proponents and opponents of this agreement, Mr. Speaker, the bill should either be put over until the next Congress or at least not force this House to vote on the agreement without having the opportunity for the other body to be debating it simultaneously.

Let me just mention that on page A7 of the Washington Post today is another reason not to vote to bring this agreement up now. It talks about a special deal included in the bill for the Washington Post and its affiliate, the American Personnel Communications, a company that will get a deeply discounted license for any wireless services as a result of language buried in GATT, and very interestingly the ad is paid for by one of the companies that did not get benefited, Pacific Telesis Group.

□ 1250

There is a lot in this legislation that should not be there, and we have a right to know what it is to have enough time to study what is in GATT. Let us take the time to deliberate.

REPUBLICAN CONTRACT WITH AMERICA

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

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, the 10-point contract with America, I would like to appeal to my colleagues, because I think this is things that both sides can agree on in how to pay for national security.

First of all, BRAC 1993 is not funded, and the military is having to take it out of hide. BRAC 1995 is to look at the true environmental cleanup cost and the cost before we close the base. If there is no savings, then that will add to national security. Social spending in the crime bill is nothing compared to that in the defense bill. That will help.

Stop taking peacekeeping dollars out of a needed defense budget. Procure equipment on economy of scale: 28 aircraft that we bought this year has astronomical unit costs; stay out of the battles like Somalia, Bosnia, and Haiti,

all billions of dollars. We gave Russia aid, five typhoon class submarines and three very deep submarines procured at \$12 billion each, MIG 35's, and we give Russia billions of dollars.

I could go on, Mr. Speaker. I think these are items that Republicans and Democrats can support and increase our national defense.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, this year, we do not need domestic violence awareness month to convince the Congress that domestic violence is a serious problem. This year, domestic violence victims across the country can find hope in the fact that after years of effort, the Federal Government has finally responded to the problem of domestic violence by enacting the Violence Against Women Act as part of the crime bill.

For too long, people have tolerated the belief that beating your wife is somehow more acceptable than beating up a total stranger.

But, finally, the Congress and the President have acted to stem the violence by passing the Violence Against Women Act. The act authorizes funding for a national, toll-free hotline to provide information and assistance to victims of domestic violence; it creates a Federal remedy for interstate stalking and abuse; it requires that each State honor the protective orders issued by other States; it encourages comprehensive reform in arrest, prosecution and judicial policies directed toward domestic violence; it provides substantial funding for battered women's shelters; and it permits immigrant spouses of United States citizens to escape from their abusive spouses without risking deportation.

But legislation can only do so much. The key is changing attitudes. All Americans need to understand that domestic violence is a serious crime, that battered women and crime victims, and that men who batter are criminals.

WHAT KILLED HEALTH CARE REFORM?

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

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, this past week the Democrat leaders of the U.S. Congress blamed the failure of health care reform on Republicans and special interests.

I take offense at that comment and consider it an insult to me and also to the American people.

What killed health care reform?

Could it be proposals crafted behind closed doors?

Could it be a Clinton plan that created 59 new Federal agencies and expanded the authority of 20 others?

Could it be that the Clinton-Gephardt and Clinton-Mitchell plans were job killers and tax raisers?

Could it be that the more the American people knew about these plans the less they liked?

Could it be that senior citizens did not want their benefits cut and their costs increased?

Maybe as the Democrat leadership leaves Congress they should find time to do two things:

First, take a math course to learn that 178 Republicans does not equal half of 435, and

Second, spend more time with the American people who will tell him why three-fourths of them did not like Clinton-style health care reform proposals.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MONTGOMERY). The Chair would remind Members, not citing the Member in the well, not to refer to Members of the other body in a critical manner.

ON GATT

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

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues and others have seen a full page ad in the Washington papers today outlining what was said to be a "corrupt deal" involving pioneer preference. The hard facts of the matter are that the proposal in the GATT treaty legislation is legislation which in fact is going to cost the Washington Post and others more. And it is going to make it assured rather than doubtful that they will be paying a significant amount of money, perhaps amounting to billions of dollars, to the Federal Government in exchange for these pioneer preferences.

As the matter originally came forth from the Federal Communications Commission, these licenses were going to be given for nothing. Because of the efforts of the Committee on Energy and Commerce and because of the co-operation of the FCC, an attempt has been made to administratively raise this to 90 percent of the cost.

In point of fact, this raises some question because of the doubtful authority of the commission to do so. Now we are having to do this matter by legislation.

Do not listen to this kind of falsehood. I will advise further to my colleagues by a letter which I will be communicating to them and a letter to the editor on this matter.

MORE ON THE REPUBLICAN CONTRACT

(Mr. BOEHNER asked and was given permission to address the house for 1 minute.)

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, last week Republicans gathered from around the country here on the Capitol steps to sign a contract with America. It was an effort put together by candidates and incumbents to let the American people know that if they put us in charge of this House, for the first time in 40 years, here is what we would do on the opening day and what we would do in the first 100 days.

I guess I have to say, I have been somewhat surprised at my colleagues on the other side of the aisle who trashed our efforts. Their liberal allies down at the White House, the liberal media, they have begun to attack this in a very vicious way. It really is somewhat surprising that they would have even stooped to the depths of bringing to the American people scare tactics about what this program would do.

I can understand that they do not agree with our contract and do not agree that we ought to balance the budget, do not agree that we ought to have a line-item veto and other things. But Republicans in this House have stood up. We have told the American people what we are for and what we would do if we were in charge. Where is their plan?

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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

Mr. BARCA of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to one of our Nation's most serious problems, domestic violence. I would like to thank my distinguished colleague, the gentlewoman from California [Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD] for arranging today's important discussion.

In my congressional district alone, hundreds of women and their families seek protection from abusive spouses. In the last year, there has been far too many incidents of abuse and at least one domestic homicide in Wisconsin's First Congressional District.

We have made solid progress in addressing this problem with the passage of the Violent Crime and Law Enforcement Act. Provisions of this legislation include requiring interstate enforcement of protection orders and strengthening services for victims of domestic and gender-based violence. Fortunately for the people of Wisconsin, we have a solid cluster of centers that provide quality services for their victims. The people in my congressional district are taking steps to address this serious problem. On October 14, a speakout and candlelight vigil will be held to end domestic and sexual

violence at the Kenosha County Court-house in Kenosha, WI. Additionally, the YWCA alternatives to domestic violence in Janesville, WI, and Walworth County, has been working for many years to combat domestic violence in our society. The Women's Resource Center in Racine, WI, and Women's Horizons in Kenosha, WI, also provide assistance to victims of abuse. I applaud the people in Wisconsin's First Congressional District and across the nation for their commitment to end domestic violence in our society.

MORE ON THE REPUBLICAN CONTRACT WITH AMERICA

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

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, 1 week ago, over 300 Republicans stood on the steps of the Capitol and signed a contract with America. I thought this was a noble endeavor, an unusual action during the campaign year, to actually say what we were going to do after the election and sign a statement to that effect.

I am relatively new here. I have had some surprises, but the biggest surprise has been the reaction to the contract of the majority party and some of the members of the press.

One reaction is, "We cannot afford it." Or, "How are we going to pay for it?" As an outsider, I find those questions incomprehensible. How can we not afford to save money? I think it is great if we can save money. I think it is great if we can reduce the budget here. What a strange attitude for the majority to display.

Now I am beginning to understand what is meant by the "inside the beltway" mentality.

I come from the State of Michigan, which cut their budget by \$1.8 billion a few years ago. The net result is a budget surplus this year. The net result is that for the first time in 20 years the State of Michigan has an unemployment level that is lower than the Nation as a whole.

We can afford the contract and we can pay for it. I urge that we adopt it.

□ 1300

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MUST BE STOPPED—NOW

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

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, domestic violence is the No. 1 cause of injury to women ages 15 to 45 in the United States. Every 15 seconds a woman is battered in a domestic dispute. But these are not just statistics—these are human beings who live every day in fear.

Women like Marta—who live in my district. After 17 years and more than 70 severe beatings, she fled her home when her husband nearly killed her. With the help of a battered woman's shelter, she is putting her life back together—for herself and her two young sons.

This is America's hidden crime. Many victims of domestic violence remain in the shadows. All too often our police and other law enforcement officials cannot help until the woman is seriously injured or killed because the victims are silenced by fear.

What can we do as a Congress to stop the violence? First of all, we can raise awareness and let women know that help is available. Second, we can break the cycle of abuse, by teaching our children that the use of violence is not justifiable. Lastly, let us not forget—that the victim is the abused, not the abuser.

The point is that we should act—and act now. During the brief time that I have been speaking, four women have been battered. This is four too many.

ESSENTIAL GATT DEBATE HELD UP BY SENATE DEMOCRAT

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

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I am convinced that an overwhelming majority of Republicans strongly support the idea of reducing tariff barriers and expanding export opportunities for U.S. goods and services. Seven years ago Ronald Reagan launched the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

I believe that a majority of Republicans want to be able to support the Uruguay round, but it is very unfortunate that one Member of the other body of the President's own party has chosen to block consideration of it at this time, and has delayed until the first of December a vote which will take place on that.

Mr. Speaker, while I am a strong supporter of the GATT, I cannot look any Member of this House in the eye and say that, "You should not have the same amount of time to consider your concerns over this legislation as that Member of the other body who has raised this delay." It seems to me that we have a responsibility to recognize that this issue is being held up by a member of the President's own party.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT—JUST THE BEGINNING

(Mrs. SCHROEDER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, at this time last year, 43 people in the

State of Colorado died in domestic violence related incidents since January 1993. Here in D.C., and around the country, children are reacting to the slightest provocation with violence. Often children are in danger in their schools. They see violence on television, and in the movies. But nothing is more real than the violence in their homes.

Almost one-fifth of all aggravated assaults reported to the police are aggravated assaults in the home. Violence will occur at least once in two-thirds of all marriages. We can only crack the culture of violence children grow up in if we address the violence in their homes. Domestic violence is a crime that has been ignored by police and prosecutors, and disregarded by judges. Between 22 and 35 percent of women who visit the emergency rooms are there because of symptoms related to on-going abuse. Violent homes are a breeding ground for abused children and later, if they receive no help, violent adults.

The crime bill, which was signed into law last month, included the Violence Against Women Act, legislation designed to address domestic violence. A lot of us think of home as the safest of places, but for victims of domestic violence and their children, home is the most dangerous place of all. With the passage of the Violence Against Women Act, cities, judges, communities, and advocates now have the tools necessary to begin to change that.

PRESIDENT'S POLLS

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

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the President's poll numbers are terrible. According to the latest Newsweek poll, only 36 percent of Americans support the job the President is doing.

What is amazing is how little he is doing to improve his standing. Last night he went to Virginia, where he attacked Republican's contract with America.

The contract embodies what the American people support: less government, less spending, and fewer taxes for a Washington that delivers less and less.

Instead, the President continues to ask for more of what the contract will curb. His administration has increased Social Security taxes, gas taxes, business taxes, and income taxes, and has increased spending \$100 billion.

By opposing the Republicans' contract, the President opposes the desires of the American people. It is not surprising that they then oppose him.

URGING CONTINUED EFFORTS TO PREVENT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

(Mrs. UNSOELD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. UNSOELD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mourn the women and children who have lost their lives to domestic violence, celebrate the survivors, and thank those in Congress and across the Nation who have struggled to bring about real change.

While the statistics vary, it is clear that domestic violence has reached horrific proportions. It results in many if not most of the serious injuries and murders of women in this Nation. And the tragedy doesn't end there. Children in abusive households all too often grow up to become abusers themselves, perpetuating this vicious cycle of violence.

Despite these grim realities, our Nation's battered women's shelters have long been dangerously underfunded. Just a few years ago, they were forced to turn away nearly 4 in 10 of the women waiting in fear for the doors to open. Without increased help, these women would have little choice but to remain in homes filled with violence and terror.

I am very pleased that the Federal Government is increasing its investment in domestic violence prevention and treatment through the Violence Against Women Act. We must also put more emphasis on getting to the roots of violence prevention—a greater priority on education and early childhood education.

A CONTRACT ON AMERICA, NOT A CONTRACT WITH AMERICA

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

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, I think all of us are pleased to finally find out some of the things that the Republicans want to do, and not just find out about what the party does not want to do. However, I must tell the Members that in this contract with America we have nothing but questions to ask.

They talk about reducing taxes, they talk about increasing defense spending, and with all that, they are going to balance the budget. That was something that was tried during the 1980's under Reagan economics and America got enough of that. All we got was debt.

In fact, we got so much debt that in the 12 years under Presidents Reagan and Bush we tripled the size of the national debt. Two Presidents did in 12 years what 200 years of Presidents could not do before them: That was triple the national debt to \$4 trillion.

So how are the Republicans this year planning to pay for their contract on America? They must tell us. They must also tell us why they are pushing for term limits when, if they were really serious about it, not one member of

the Republican leadership would still be in this House, because they have all served much longer than those term limits would allow.

The Republicans should tell us how they will do those things. This is not a contract with America, I think it is more a contract on America.

VIETNAM, SOMALIA, PORT-AU-PRINCE—WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?

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

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I have just come from Arlington cemetery and a ceremony for the last known POW of the Vietnam war, Col. Charles Shelton. He disappeared after 5, 6, 7 years of captivity in the mists of history, somewhere in Laos, held in caves with my best friend, David Hrdlicka, who suffered the same fate.

The ceremony today was at the grave of my friend, Marian Shelton, who died 4 years ago today after a 25-year crusade to implore her government to find out the fate of our missing in action in Southeast Asia. Today is the 1-year anniversary of the most pathetic and loathsome film Americans have ever had to watch of their fighting men, Tommy Fields, Gary Gordon, Randy Shugart, Ray Frank, and David Cleveland, their bodies dragged through the streets of Mogadishu, stark naked, poles and bayonets and rifle barrels stuck into their bodies, and then those burned remains dumped over the next 2 weeks, one at a time, on the steps of the U.N. compound that is today the headquarters of Aideed, the warlord and killer.

Why are we going through this again in Haiti? Vietnam, Somalia, Port-au-Prince—what is the difference?

NATIONAL DAY OF REMEMBRANCE FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND THEIR FAMILIES

(Ms. PELOSI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the National Day of Remembrance for Victims of Domestic Violence and Their Families. I thank my colleague from California, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, for organizing these statements against the epidemic of domestic violence in our country, and more importantly, for her leadership on this grave issue.

I am encouraged by the progress made with the recent passage of the Violence Against Women Act, incorporated into the crime bill. This legislation was needed, since three deaths a day on average are recorded as a result of domestic violence in our country.

Local communities are trying to fight back. The Family Violence Prevention Fund, a national domestic violence service organization based in San Francisco, is now working in coalition with the San Francisco Police department to promote awareness of the Violence Against Women Act provisions and increase the sensitivity of law enforcement response to domestic abuse complaints.

We must listen to the victims. As we remember and mourn the victims today, let us pledge that we as legislators will join with our communities to do everything in our power, our considerable power, to end domestic violence.

□ 1310

NO ONE ELSE TO BLAME

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

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, three speeches ago, the gentleman from California [Mr. BECERRA] blamed the national debt increase on President Reagan. He ought to know better than that. Unless the Constitution was amended while nobody was looking, the Congress holds the power of the purse, and all appropriation bills must originate in the House of Representatives. Furthermore, because of the impoundment Control Act of 1974, passed when Democrats controlled both Houses of the Congress, the President has to spend every dime that is appropriated by Congress and that law makes it an impeachable offense for any President of the United States to withhold appropriations that have been made by the Congress of the United States.

Rather than blame the President of the United States, Republican or Democrat, Ronald Reagan or Bill Clinton, for the increases in the national debt, the Congress has nobody to blame but itself, and this House has been controlled by the Democrats for 40 years.

Mr. Speaker, it is not time for a change which would really put the brakes on the national debt increase?

REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON S. 21, CALIFORNIA DESERT PROTECTION ACT OF 1994

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule XX, and by the direction of the Committee on Natural Resources, I move to take from the Speaker's table the Senate bill (S. 21) to designate certain lands in the California Desert as wilderness, to establish the Death Valley and Joshua Tree National Parks and the Mojave National Monument, and for other purposes with House amendments thereto, insist on the House amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the time for debate be equally divided between the majority and the minority.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, I have a point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HUGHES). The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order that the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to which the bill S. 21 was referred, has not authorized the pending motion in violation of clause 1 of rule XX.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman makes a point of order that the motion is out of order.

Does the gentleman from California desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, to make the point of order that the primary committee of jurisdiction was authorized to ask to go to conference.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The chair is prepared to rule.

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, may I be heard on that before the Chair responds?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized to be heard further on the point of order.

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, I serve on both the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, to which S. 21 was also referred. Unfortunately, the referral to Merchant Marine and Fisheries was very short and that committee did not file a report on the bill. The net result is that my Merchant Marine and Fisheries colleagues did not have an opportunity to debate this bill in committee. Now it appears that the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries will not have a role in making the recommendation to the House with regard to insisting or receding from the Senate amendments to S. 21.

Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that, under rule XX and the precedents of the House, a privileged motion to go to conference must be authorized by both committees to which a bill has been jointly referred. I have been told that this precedent was decided prior to the time when sequential referrals were used in the House. I believe that the interests of the House would be best served if this interpretation were extended to sequential as well as joint referrals to ensure that all committees of jurisdiction on a bill will be treated as equal partners in the process.

I do not believe that the Speaker has yet ruled on this precise issue and insist on my point of order to clarify the matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER] desire to be further heard on the point of order?

Mr. MILLER of California. Yes, Mr. Speaker. The Committee on Natural Resources is the primary committee of jurisdiction here. There was a referral to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. They could have exercised whatever actions they decided to. They did not decide to do that. By reason of the fact that we remain the primary committee, we have been instructed by our committee to go to conference on this matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HUGHES). The Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from California makes the point of order that, to be privileged under clause 1 of rule XX, the motion must be authorized not only by the Committee on Natural Resources but also by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Under clause 1 of rule XX, a motion to send a bill to conference is always in order if the Speaker, in his discretion, recognizes for that purpose and if the motion is made at the direction of all reporting committees having original jurisdiction over the bill. The Chair is guided by the precedent of September 26, 1978, standing for the proposition that the motion must be authorized by each committee of joint referral that has reported the measure to the House.

In the instant case, the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries was a committee of sequential referral of the House bill and did not report thereon to the House. The instant motion is, therefore, offered at the direction of the only committee of original referral of the House bill, and the only committee that reported thereon to the House—the Committee on Natural Resources. Accordingly, the motion is privileged under clause 1 of rule XX.

The point of order is overruled.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to rule XVI, I ask that the question of consideration be put.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to table the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The motion to table is not in order at this point.

The question is, Will the House consider the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER].

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

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 268, nays 148, not voting 18, as follows:

Abercromble	Gilman	Obey
Ackerman	Clickman	Oliver
Andrews (ME)	Gonzalez	Ortiz
Andrews (NJ)	Gordon	Owens
Applegate	Green	Pallone
Bacchus (FL)	Greenwood	Parker
Baessler	Gutierrez	Pastor
Barca	Hall (OH)	Payne (NJ)
Barcia	Hamburg	Payne (VA)
Barlow	Hamilton	Penny
Barrett (WI)	Harman	Peterson (FL)
Beccera	Hastings	Peterson (MN)
Bellenson	Hayes	Pickett
Beruter	Hefner	Pickle
Berman	Hillard	Pomeroy
Bevill	Hinchey	Porter
Bilbray	Hoagland	Poshard
Bishop	Hochbrueckner	Price (NC)
Blackwell	Holden	Rahall
Blute	Horn	Ramstad
Boehlt	Hoyer	Rangel
Bonior	Hughes	Ravenel
Borski	Hutto	Reed
Boucher	Inslee	Reynolds
Brewster	Jacobs	Richardson
Brooks	Jefferson	Roemer
Browder	Johnson (CT)	Rose
Brown (CA)	Johnson (GA)	Roukema
Brown (FL)	Johnson (SD)	Rowland
Brown (OH)	Johnson, E. B.	Royal-Allard
Bryant	Kanjorski	Rush
Byrne	Kaptur	Sabo
Cantwell	Kennedy	Sanders
Cardin	Kennelly	Santagelster
Carr	Kildee	Sawyer
Chapman	Kleczka	Saxton
Clay	Klein	Schenck
Clayton	Klink	Schiff
Clement	Klug	Schroeder
Clyburn	Kopetski	Schumer
Coleman	Kreidler	Scott
Collins (IL)	LaFalce	Serrano
Collins (MI)	Lambert	Sharp
Condit	Lancaster	Shays
Conyers	Lantos	Shepherd
Cooper	LaRocco	Sisisky
Coppersmith	Laughlin	Skaggs
Costello	Leach	Skelton
Coyne	Lehman	Slaughter
Cramer	Levin	Smith (IA)
Danner	Lewis (GA)	Smith (NJ)
Darden	Lipinski	Snowe
De la Garza	Lloyd	Spratt
Deal	Long	Stark
DeFazio	Lowey	Stenholm
DeLauro	Machtley	Strickland
Derrick	Maloney	Stupak
Deutsch	Mann	Swett
Dicks	Manton	Swift
Dingell	Margolles	Synar
Dixon	Mezvinsky	Tanner
Dooley	Markey	Tauzin
Durbin	Martinez	Taylor (MS)
Edwards (CA)	Matsui	Tejeda
Edwards (TX)	Mazzoli	Thompson
Ehlers	McCurdy	Thornton
Engel	McDermott	Thurman
English	McHale	Torkildsen
Eshoo	McKinney	Torricelli
Evans	McNulty	Towns
Farr	Meehan	Unsold
Fazio	Meek	Valentine
Fields (LA)	Menendez	Velaquez
Filner	Meyers	Vento
Fingerhut	Mfume	Visclosky
Fish	Miller (CA)	Volkmer
Flake	Mineta	Walters
Foglietta	Minge	Watt
Ford (MI)	Mink	Waxman
Ford (TN)	Moakley	Weldon
Frank (MA)	Mollohan	Wheat
Franks (CT)	Montgomery	Williams
Franks (NJ)	Moran	Wilson
Frost	Morella	Wise
Furse	Murphy	Woolsey
Gedjenson	Murtha	Wyden
Gephardt	Nadler	Wynn
Geren	Neal (MA)	Yates
Gibbons	Neal (NC)	Zimmer
Gilchrist	Oberstar	

[Roll No. 463]

YEAS—268

NAYS—148

Allard	Grams	Moorhead
Archer	Grandy	Myers
Armey	Gunderson	Nussle
Bachus (AL)	Hall (TX)	Orton
Baker (CA)	Hancock	Oxley
Baker (LA)	Hansen	Packard
Barrett (NE)	Hastert	Paxon
Bartlett	Heffley	Petri
Barton	Herger	Pombo
Bateman	Hobson	Portman
Bentley	Hoekstra	Pryce (OH)
Billakis	Hoke	Quillen
Bliley	Houghton	Quinn
Boehner	Huffington	Regula
Bonilla	Hunter	Ridge
Bunning	Hutchinson	Roberts
Buyer	Hyde	Rogers
Callahan	Inglis	Rohrabacher
Calvert	Inhofe	Ros-Lehtinen
Camp	Istook	Roth
Canady	Johnson, Sam	Royce
Castle	Kasich	Santorum
Clinger	Kim	Sarpalius
Coble	King	Schaefer
Collins (GA)	Kingston	Sensenbrenner
Combest	Knollenberg	Shaw
Cox	Kolbe	Shuster
Crane	Kyl	Skeen
Crapo	Lazio	Smith (MI)
Cunningham	Levy	Smith (OR)
DeLay	Lewis (CA)	Smith (TX)
Diaz-Balart	Lewis (FL)	Solomon
Dickey	Lewis (KY)	Spence
Doolittle	Lightfoot	Stearns
Dorman	Linder	Stump
Dreier	Livingston	Talent
Duncan	Lucas	Taylor (NC)
Dunn	Manzullo	Thomas (CA)
Emerson	McCandless	Thomas (WY)
Everett	McCollum	Trafficant
Ewing	McCrery	Upton
Fawell	McDade	Vucanovich
Fields (TX)	McHugh	Walker
Fowler	McInnis	Walsh
Galgely	McKeon	Wolf
Gekas	McMillan	Young (AK)
Gillmor	Mica	Young (FL)
Goodlatte	Michel	Zeliff
Goodling	Miller (FL)	
Goss	Molinari	

NOT VOTING—18

Andrews (TX)	Johnston	Studds
Ballenger	McCloskey	Sundquist
Burton	Pelosi	Torres
Dellums	Rostenkowski	Tucker
Gallo	Slattery	Washington
Gingrich	Stokes	Whitten

□ 1338

So the House agreed to consider the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER].

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HUGHES). Without objection, a motion to reconsider is laid on the table.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to reconsider the vote on the question of consideration.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I move to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. RICHARDSON] to lay on the table the motion to reconsider offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER].

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 271, noes 150, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 464]

AYES—271

Abercrombie	Frost	Mineta
Ackerman	Furse	Minge
Andrews (ME)	Geldenson	Mink
Andrews (NJ)	Gephardt	Moakley
Andrews (TX)	Gerren	Mollohan
Applegate	Gibbons	Montgomery
Bacchus (FL)	Gilchrist	Moran
Baessler	Gilman	Morella
Barca	Glickman	Murphy
Barcia	Gonzalez	Murtha
Barlow	Gordon	Nadler
Barrett (WI)	Green	Neal (MA)
Becerra	Greenwood	Neal (NC)
Bellenson	Gutierrez	Oberstar
Bereuter	Hall (OH)	Obey
Berman	Hamburg	Oliver
Bevill	Hamilton	Ortiz
Bilbray	Harman	Orton
Bishop	Hastings	Owens
Blackwell	Hayes	Pallone
Blute	Hefner	Parker
Boehlert	Hilliard	Pastor
Bonior	Hinchee	Payne (NJ)
Borski	Hoagland	Payne (VA)
Boucher	Hochbrueckner	Pelosi
Brewster	Holden	Penny
Brooks	Horn	Peterson (FL)
Browder	Hoyer	Peterson (MN)
Brown (CA)	Hughes	Pickett
Brown (FL)	Hutto	Pickle
Brown (OH)	Inslee	Pomeroy
Bryant	Jacobs	Porter
Byrne	Jefferson	Poshard
Cantwell	Johnson (CT)	Price (NC)
Cardin	Johnson (GA)	Rahall
Carr	Johnson (SD)	Ramstad
Chapman	Johnson, E.B.	Rangel
Clay	Kanjorski	Ravenel
Clayton	Kaptur	Reed
Clement	Kennedy	Reynolds
Clyburn	Kennelly	Richardson
Coleman	Kildee	Ridge
Collins (IL)	Kloczka	Roemer
Collins (MI)	Klein	Rose
Condit	Klink	Rostenkowski
Conyers	Klug	Roukema
Cooper	Kopetski	Rowland
Coppersmith	Kreidler	Roybal-Allard
Costello	LaFalce	Rush
Coyne	Lambert	Sabo
Cramer	Lancaster	Sanders
Danner	Lantos	Sangmeister
Darden	LaRocco	Sawyer
de la Garza	Laughlin	Saxton
Deal	Leach	Schenk
DeFazio	Lehman	Schroeder
DeLauro	Levin	Schumer
Derrick	Lewis (GA)	Scott
Deutsch	Lipinski	Serrano
Dicks	Lloyd	Shays
Dingell	Long	Shepherd
Dixon	Lowe	Sisisky
Dooley	Machtley	Skaggs
Durbin	Maloney	Skelton
Edwards (CA)	Mann	Smith (IA)
Edwards (TX)	Manton	Smith (NJ)
Ehlers	Margolies	Snowe
Engel	Mezvisinsky	Spratt
English	Markey	Stark
Eshoo	Martinez	Stokes
Evans	Matsui	Strickland
Farr	Mazzoli	Stupak
Fazio	McCurdy	Swett
Fields (LA)	McDermott	Swift
Filner	McHale	Synar
Fingerhut	McKinney	Tanner
Flake	McNulty	Tauzin
Foglietta	Meehan	Taylor (MS)
Ford (MI)	Meek	Tejeda
Ford (TN)	Menendez	Thompson
Frank (MA)	Meyers	Thornton
Franks (CT)	Mfume	Thurman
Franks (NJ)	Miller (CA)	Torkildsen

Torricelli
Towns
Trafficant
Unsoeld
Valentine
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky

Volkmer
Washington
Wise
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Weldon
Wheat
Williams

Wilson
Wise
Woolsey
Wyden
Wynn
Yates
Zimmer

NOES—150

Allard	Gingrich	Mica
Archer	Goodlatte	Michel
Armey	Goodling	Miller (FL)
Bachus (AL)	Goss	Molinari
Baker (CA)	Grams	Moorhead
Baker (LA)	Grandy	Myers
Ballenger	Gunderson	Nussle
Barrett (NE)	Hall (TX)	Oxley
Bartlett	Hancock	Packard
Barton	Hansen	Paxon
Bateman	Hastert	Petri
Bentley	Heffley	Pombo
Billakis	Herger	Portman
Bliley	Hobson	Pryce (OH)
Boehner	Hoekstra	Quillen
Bonilla	Hoke	Quinn
Bunning	Houghton	Regula
Burton	Huffington	Roberts
Buyer	Hunter	Rogers
Callahan	Hutchinson	Rohrabacher
Calvert	Hyde	Ros-Lehtinen
Camp	Inglis	Roth
Canady	Inhofe	Royce
Castle	Istook	Santorum
Clinger	Johnson, Sam	Sarpalius
Coble	Kasich	Schaefer
Collins (GA)	Kim	Schiff
Combest	King	Sensenbrenner
Cox	Kingston	Shaw
Crane	Knollenberg	Shuster
Crapo	Kolbe	Skeen
Cunningham	Kyl	Smith (MI)
DeLay	Lazio	Smith (OR)
Diaz-Balart	Levy	Smith (TX)
Dickey	Lewis (CA)	Solomon
Doolittle	Lewis (FL)	Spence
Dorman	Lewis (KY)	Stearns
Dreier	Lightfoot	Stenholm
Duncan	Linder	Stump
Dunn	Livingston	Talent
Emerson	Lucas	Taylor (NC)
Everett	Manzullo	Thomas (CA)
Ewing	McCandless	Thomas (WY)
Fawell	McCollum	Upton
Fields (TX)	McCrery	Vucanovich
Fish	McDade	Walker
Fowler	McHugh	Walsh
Galgely	McInnis	Young (AK)
Gekas	McKeon	Young (FL)
Gillmor	McMillan	Zeliff

NOT VOTING—13

Dellums	Slattery	Tucker
Gallo	Slaughter	Whitten
Johnston	Studds	Wolf
McCloskey	Sundquist	
Sharp	Torres	

□ 1356

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

So the motion to table was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present for rollcall vote No. 464. Had I been present, I would have voted in favor of the motion.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to rule XX, I have been directed by the Committee on Natural Resources to insist on the House amendment to S. 21, the California Desert Protection Act, and agree to a conference. The California Desert Protection Act upgrades Death Valley and Joshua Tree National Monument,

and in addition the legislation designates approximately 3.9 million acres of wilderness.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the time allotted be equally divided between the majority and the minority, which, I believe, entitles the minority to 30 minutes and the majority to 30 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER] will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER].

□ 1400

Mr. MILLER of California. What is under consideration is not the California Desert Act. Mr. Speaker, I want to say to my colleagues who have persevered through the last couple of votes, what is before us is a question of whether or not the House will go to conference with the Senate on this bill that the House has spent a great deal of time on.

We spent 7 days and some 26 hours in discussion on the California desert. We sent the bill to the Senate a little over 2 months ago, and since that time it has been hung up on the inability of the Senate to go to conference because one Senator or another did not like this legislation or sought to use this legislation for leverage on some other piece of legislation, or sought to gain political advantage over the author of this legislation in the Senate. Senator FEINSTEIN, have delayed our ability to go to conference in the Senate.

Agreement has now been reached on both sides of the aisle in the Senate to allow us to go to conference. The motions have been made and carried out, and the Senate awaits the House in the conference committee.

The question is whether or not we will be able to go forward in the legislative process under the regular order for the consideration of this legislation in the conference committee. I would hope when the time comes to vote on that motion to go to conference, that the House would support the efforts to go to conference. I would say to my colleagues I understand there will probably be a motion to instruct, which will be debated, and we will have the vote on the motion to instruct, and then we could get on with the consideration of a landmark piece of legislation that will have tremendous impact and benefit, certainly to the area of the California desert, but also to the citizens of our State, California, and to the citizens of this Nation, by protecting one of the outstanding and unique assets before us.

Before we can get to there, we must dance the dance of legislation, and I would hope that all of my colleagues would understand and give us a little bit of what tolerance they have left in this session of the Congress, and then we could get on with this legislation.

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

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. CUNNINGHAM].

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER], also on the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, said the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries took no action.

This is one of the back-door, closed-door politic procedures that no Member on the Republican side had any authority or ability to change, or was even notified that we would not take any action. That includes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FIELDS], who is the ranking member.

This is what the American people are dead set against, closed deals behind closed doors to ramrod a piece of legislation through that bypasses one of the committees of jurisdiction, which is Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

We have seen in the past what conference reports do. For example, the gentlewoman from Washington [Ms. DUNN] and the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. DEAL], on sexual predator language in the crime bill, had a 417-to-13 vote to include the sexual predator language in the crime bill. The liberals took it out of the crime bill in conference, against the bill of the House. That is what they are going to do in this bill.

The property rights actions that we fought for, where you can get fair market value for your property and you can build on it until the Government pays you, because they are \$3 billion in arrears, all of those things will go away in this conference, because the conference is loaded, and the Republicans are being shut out. That is why in the 10-point contract with American, that Cyborg Internet will let every American know exactly what is in every one of these bills, not smoke-screens, not clouds, not taking out minority Members, which I feel that the other side of the aisle will be next year. Remember that.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. LEWIS].

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, it is especially important that we take a few moments at this time for the House to recall precisely why we were so involved with the Desert Protection Act when we had it before us a couple of months ago.

There are five Members of the California delegation who have significant portions of their district as a part of

the California desert. Those five Members have very serious concerns about the direction of the House committee as it relates to the Desert Protection Act.

Mr. Speaker, I remind the House that those Members came to the floor with no small level of outrage about the way they were treated by the committee relative to their concerns about their own districts.

Mr. Speaker, it was not a matter of their not having an opportunity to discuss the question on the floor. It was a matter of having the committee arbitrarily roll over those Members and not even consult them regarding the direction of the committee as it relates to desert protection.

Indeed, the Members came to the well of the House reflecting that concern. Much to my surprise, as those Members expressed their concern, the House was willing to listen.

There is little doubt in my mind that the Members said to themselves, if the committee would be this arbitrary with those five Members relative to their districts, what would this same committee do to us? And they sensed our outrage might very well affect their districts sometime if they did not join us.

As a result of that, there were a dozen very important amendments that were passed on the House floor.

For example, Mr. Speaker, the LaRocco amendment, which is supported by the Sportsman Caucus and a myriad of leading conservation groups, creates a national preserve in the East Mojave Desert which allows for active management of wildlife areas. That debate took a great deal of time. We will not be taking that time here today. But I want the Members to know that those provisions would not have been in this bill if the membership had not reacted as they did.

That amendment was followed by an amendment presented by my colleague, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. TAUZIN]. The Tauzin amendment related to personal property rights, which the House passed by a vote of 281 to 148, a very strong expression of bipartisan concern regarding property rights.

There was major support of that measure, Democrats and Republicans alike, coming together and saying we are concerned about property rights, even if the committee is not concerned about property rights. The gentleman's amendment says the private lands acquired as a result of this act must be appraised, without regard to the presence of threatened or endangered species.

The gentlewoman from California, Senator FEINSTEIN, the Senate sponsor of the desert bill, has already openly stated she opposes the Tauzin amendment. I think it is very, very important that the Members remember their concern about the way the committee

treated those Members who represent the desert. Indeed, it is our concern that the committee will just roll right over us one more time.

Mr. Speaker, it appears to me that the gentlewoman from California, Senator FEINSTEIN, hopes to eliminate that proposal simply because she really does not care about the average property owner. It is clear that she has already cut a few deals with the big property owners and the big mining companies. But it is very clear the Senator from California could care less about the property rights of average people.

Mr. Speaker and Members, the House also adopted two amendments dealing with access, very important amendments that I hope some of my other colleagues will address as well.

One of those amendments allows law enforcement personnel the ability to access all of the wilderness areas in this bill, either by motorized vehicle or by aircraft. This amendment is important because many of these wilderness areas are used as safe havens for drug smugglers and illegal aliens.

The second amendment in this subject area the House passed is similar with respect to the management and construction of wildlife guzzlers, otherwise known as man-made water sources.

□ 1410

Without the ability to access these rural and very, very distant areas, many of the animal species in the desert could indeed perish as a result of a lack of access. There are a number of items that it is very important the House focus on because we spent more than 20 hours expressing the House will on this issue. I want to make sure that the House remembers that debate, but also that the public remembers that debate. For there were very, very important questions of public policy that overrode the arbitrary action of this committee as they dealt with the Members who represent the desert.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 7 minutes and 30 seconds to the gentleman from California [Mr. HUNTER].

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I want to talk specifically about two amendments that we passed in the full House and maybe have a colloquy with the chairman of the committee on these amendments, because I know we are going to be moving into a motion to instruct conferees to stick with the House position. There were two things that I think were of particular importance to those of us in California who are concerned about fish and wildlife and also about law enforcement.

We offered an amendment that passed overwhelmingly, in fact, I think it was close to unanimous, to allow our law enforcement personnel to have access to all the border areas which abut the nation of Mexico.

Specifically, when we look at the proposed wilderness areas in the Cali-

fornia desert bill, these areas come right down and hit the international border and a couple of them are in major smuggling corridors. If we go over the coastal hills from San Diego into the California desert that is to the east of San Diego and joins the Mexican-California border, we will see that in the last couple of years, the narcotics interdiction rate has gone up almost fourfold to almost \$600 million in narcotics seized last year, cocaine and marijuana.

As the squeeze is being put on in so-called Operation Gatekeeper in San Diego, more and more of that traffic is being circumvented and is trying to flank the law enforcement operation in San Diego County and come through in the El Centro sector, near Calexico and Mexicali.

We passed an amendment, and I think the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] spoke highly of this amendment and urged its passage, we passed an amendment that said that law enforcement, including the border patrol, including our drug enforcement agencies, could have access, motorized access to the desert areas that abut that international border.

The idea being that obviously smugglers from Mexico, whether they are smuggling illegal aliens or smuggling narcotics, are not going to abide by a prohibition in the desert bill that says that nobody can take a motorized vehicle through these hills. We are going to have smugglers moving through the hills and, because of that, we need to give the right and the power to our law enforcement agents to pursue them with motorized vehicles. Otherwise we are not going to be able to apprehend them and we are going to create basically safe havens for smuggling that goes right up against the border.

I just wanted to ask the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER], if it is his intention to support that, the law enforcement amendments that we passed in the House with respect to that access.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HUNTER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. MILLER of California. That is our intent.

Mr. HUNTER. I thank the gentleman. Let me talk about another area that I think is important to us, that will was expressed by the full House after a rather extraordinary debate which the gentleman from California [Mr. CUNNINGHAM], the gentleman from California [Mr. LEWIS], the gentleman from California [Mr. MCCANDLESS], the gentleman from California [Mr. THOMAS], and a number of Members from the other side of the aisle participated. That is with respect to the fish and wildlife in the desert.

Particularly we have two species of big game animals, that is the desert

bighorn sheep, which is an endangered species, and the desert mule deer, which is enjoying a comeback in population numbers in the California desert.

The reason they are enjoying a comeback is because a lot of private citizens, along with the fish and wildlife department of the State of California, have developed a science for building watering holes that does not require wells, that do not require engines, that do not require windmills, but they have a technology that is based on runoff, and they have built tanks, watering holes, in the desert in this area where we only get about an inch of rainfall a year. They have built, and I am speaking of Desert Wildlife Unlimited, in cooperation with the State of California fish and wildlife, we have built over 59 watering holes in the desert that are frequented and utilized by desert bighorn sheep, desert mule deer, quail, coyotes, and dozens of other species of animals that inhabit the desert.

By building these watering holes far away from the canal system, who have eliminated the magnet comprised by the All American canal and the Coachella canal, these big irrigation canals that are death traps for wildlife. If we look at these canals, they have a very steep slope, and they are paved with concrete.

Desert bighorn sheep will come and slide down these giant canals to get to the water because they are thirsty and then they literally wear their hooves out trying to paw back up the canals to get out. In essence the canals are death traps, and we have lost large populations of bighorn sheep and deer in those irrigation canals.

So by building watering holes in the desert, Desert Wildlife Unlimited and the Department of Fish and Game have eliminated the magnet effect of these deadly irrigation canals where our bighorn sheep and our desert mule deer drown.

So they now stay out in the desert in a scattered condition where they are less susceptible to predators. As a result of that, we have brought back the bighorn sheep population in fairly good numbers.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HUNTER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. LEWIS of California. I believe the point that the gentleman is making is that over a number of decades, many of the major species out in that region were literally beginning to disappear because of lack of availability of water, a lot of other activities that involve caring for animals that are currently being handled on a coordinated basis between private efforts as well as the department of fish and game in California. They were disappearing, and they now have come back.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is absolutely right. One thing

that is important to do in this country, which is right on target with the desert bill, is listen to folks who have a particular expertise in a particular area. It is important that we listen to experts from our own areas because whether someone comes from the east, comes from the district of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] comes from the district of the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER] comes from my district in the desert of California, there are certain aspects of their district that people in our districts, whether they are fish and game managers or law enforcement personnel, there are certain aspects that they understand better than people in other parts of the country.

To my friend, the gentleman from California [Mr. LEWIS] who helped us on this amendment, we have brought back the fish and wildlife by having Desert Wildlife Unlimited and the department of fish and game build these watering holes throughout the desert.

Here is the crux. According to fish and wildlife and Desert Wildlife Unlimited, the volunteer group, we have to be able to drive a vehicle in to service these watering holes. In the one area where we cut off vehicularized access, we lost our watering holes and we had a die off of our wildlife species like desert bighorn sheep and deer.

I just wanted to ask the gentleman if it will be his intention to uphold our desert wildlife amendment? I ask our esteemed chairman of the committee, the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER] if it is his intent to uphold the amendment that the full House passed to allow vehicularized access to maintain watering hole or fish and game.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will continue to yield, that would be our intent.

Mr. HUNTER. I thank the gentleman.

□ 1420

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. MCCANDLESS].

Mr. MCCANDLESS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Utah for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, my concern here will not be to cover what has already been talked about in terms of the amendments which we were successful in getting during the debate on the floor of the House. My concern is an area in which the public is going to lose, and not to the detriment of anything in the way of conservation.

As I have told the Members on many occasions, sand and grit are in both of my shoes from the Colorado Desert, south into Imperial County. Those have been my roots. My grandfather homesteaded in a place called Borrego Springs back in 1900, so this is not a new thing to me, the desert, and the fauna and flora that make up this beautiful part of California.

The concern that I have is that we have many hundreds of responsible people in four-wheel drive clubs that use this as a recreational outlet for their family, because they do not have the resources to do other things. The El Jamel four-wheel drive club of Indio, the Hemet four-wheel drivers, and I could go on and on; these people are responsible people. They have in many cases purchased property in various locations of the desert over a period of years, where they then camp after four-wheeling around for a certain period of time.

In two instances these clubs will no longer have access to the properties that they have owned, in one case for three generations. I think that is wrong. That is where I am taking exception to this bill and the draft that is going to conference.

On other occasions, these same people will go out and undo what those who are not particularly responsible do when they are in the desert, by picking up trash, cleaning up, and bringing the desert back to its original state.

Mr. Speaker, what do we have here when we talk about the word recreation? We talk about re-create. I do not intend to demean an occupation, but let us say that you are some type of a punch press operator, or you are involved in some type of manufacturing that is not necessarily something that challenges you each day. You work your work week, you do your job well, and you look forward to the weekend and recreating so you can go back and do what you have chosen to do in life the next week, the next week and the next week.

We have over 10 million people on the coastal plain of Los Angeles who utilize all aspects of the inland desert for recreational activities, and 99 out of 100 are responsible people, and people who have done this for years and years. Now we are going to shut these people out of many of these areas, for no other reason than we have declared them wilderness; but there are roads that go through it, there are huts, there are camps, there are small constructed dwellings, but it has still been designated a wilderness area.

When I spoke the last time I pointed out a wilderness area on the map where I and the Bureau of Land Management regional manager flew over in a helicopter. He said "Al, here is a wilderness area." I said, "How can it be a wilderness area, when a road leads into it, there are two cars, a camp, and a cabin?" He said that is what has been designated a wilderness area. Those people will no longer be able to, under this bill, the way it is drafted, get into those kinds of areas.

I am not here as a guy who is saying, "I did not get what I wanted, therefore I am going to use all the means possible to prevent it from happening." I am saying this bill is unfair to a lot of

the people who have utilized the desert over the years, and have done so responsibly. As I have explained, they recreate in the desert. This is my main concern.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MCCANDLESS. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. LEWIS of California. I thank my colleague for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I think my colleagues know our friend, the gentleman from California [Mr. MCCANDLESS] is retiring this year. Indeed, there is not a Member in this House or either body who begins to have the understanding that the gentleman from California, AL MCCANDLESS, has for the wondrous area that involves our desert.

My concern is, and I would like to have the gentleman's comments about this, is that S. 21, which would be considered in this conference, creates a park in the east Mojave of some 1.5 million acres. There are desert lands in that region that you can put four Eastern States in pretty easily. It is a huge territory. Without appropriate management in a park setting, average citizens, senior citizens, and otherwise, who want to go to see the center of that park will have no way of getting there, is that correct, outside of horseback, perhaps?

Mr. MCCANDLESS. Mr. Speaker, let me conclude by saying there are two famous trails across an area going from east to west: the Bradshaw Trail through most of Riverside County, from the Colorado River into the Coachella Valley, and up through the Coachella Valley, spanning Beaumont and on into the Inland Empire and on out to the coast.

The Bradshaw Trail has been used since the 1840's for people to come to California, not in limousines but in horses and buggies and wagons and however else they can get there. Now a portion of that Bradshaw Trail is now wilderness. Can the Members imagine, an area of the desert that has been used since before the Civil War is now wilderness?

These are the kinds of things I am concerned about. These are the things that got the burr under my saddle. Mr. Speaker, that is why I have the concerns that I do. I would hope, I would hope that when we go to conference that we will maximize what it is that we have been able to get in the way of alterations in this bill in the form of amendments on the floor of the House. I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO], the subcommittee chairman.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the motion of the chairman of the committee, with the intention to go to conference, and sincerely hope

that we can bring to conclusion this major conservation initiative, the California desert bill. This would be a real achievement for the Congress.

Frankly, this is a matter that has been before us for 6 years. This bill has been the subject of activities and hearings before both Senate and House committees over that period of time. For some, they find it inadequate, that 6 years, an inadequate time for them to express their views or to have the type of deliberation that they think is required.

Frankly, Mr. Speaker, I think what has occurred this year has been efforts to deter, to delay the consideration of this, first in the House, and most recently in the Senate. I want to commend the major advocates of this particular proposal, the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER], the gentleman from California [Mr. LEHMAN], and others, the Senators that have been involved in this achievement. It is a major undertaking, a major conservation measure.

Unfortunately, when we begin to deal with the land classification systems, 25 million acres in this particular instance, it invariably does come up in controversy, because I think there are some differences in perception. There are some differences in the policy paths which are sought in terms of the use of these lands, these very special lands in California.

This area, this 25 million acres, is used for innumerable types of functions; for instance, for military training activities. It has, of course, long been the subject and recognized to have conservation and environmental qualities which are unique to the world, not just to our Nation. That is why the two monuments which were established here, both Death Valley and Joshua Tree, are presently designated in this area.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation before us, I need not remind my colleagues, expands those, and also designates a new Mojave Desert national preserve or park in this legislation, a considerable move forward, to add to the inventory of parks one of the major desert types which is not now represented, the Mojave Desert type, in the National Park System, and expanding and designating wilderness in these parks.

Beyond that, of course, there is a considerable designation and recognition of the natural qualities, the cultural resources in this California desert area, Mr. Speaker. In California there are almost 8 million acres which are in fact recognized as wilderness in this measure before the House.

I might say that there are conflicts, obviously. It does mean disciplining ourselves in terms of where we can take our four-wheelers. Roads will remain open. There are some 8,000 miles of road that remain open, I might say,

in these rural and ranching areas of southern, California, a considerable amount of road.

The fact is, though, it means disciplining ourselves so some of the legacy of this Nation, some of the legacy of California in terms of its natural lands, of its cultural, and tremendous resources, some of that legacy, the inheritance of future generations, will remain intact and preserved.

It is a fact that we cannot continue to assume on a de facto basis, with a population of 32 million in California and 25 million Americans who are very close to this California desert area, that if everyone continues to perform or continues to act out in the way they have in the use of this land, it would be completely despoiled. It would not have some of the natural qualities maintained that we revere today when we look at southern California.

□ 1430

This motion is to go to conference. With the understanding that there is going to be consideration and retention of many of the provisions that were added in the House, additional compromises with the Senate obviously are going to be necessary.

In the end I hope, Mr. Speaker, that we can carry this to conclusion after 6 years and achieve what I believe something that the American people are very interested in protecting. Not just the people of California but the American people. And that is the designation and protection of this important and sensitive California desert area legislation. Forget about the politics. Let us go on with some good policy, the good policy that is in honest in this measure.

I have served, Mr. Speaker, in this body for some years. This session has been very contentious with regard to public policy with regards to lands and parks. We have not done as much as many of us had hoped. In fact, it has been very difficult. I hope that we can end on a positive note, conclude this and pass this important California desert bill which has been, as I said, waiting for some time.

It is landmark legislation. It is in the interest of future generations a legacy from today for tomorrow.

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

Mr. VENTO. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. MCCANDLESS. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, one of the successes of any program, irrespective of the author or the content, is the ability to enforce what it is that Congress has deemed its will.

THE SPEAKER, pro tempore (Mr. HUGHES). The time of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] has expired.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's observation. I

think we have the capability and the resources to manage this land now and in the future under these new policy guidelines.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. POMBO].

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to agree with the previous speaker on one point and that is that we ought to put aside the politics and talk about the policy. I think that this is terrible policy for the U.S. Congress and the U.S. Government to pass.

Mr. Speaker, we are proceeding to set aside 8 million acres of California land and take it away from the people and take away the access from the people. Even the 4 million acres that currently owned by the Federal Government that is included in the Desert Protection Act and is currently being used by people for recreation is going to be taken away and it is severely limited as to how people can use this particular area.

On the other side, we have 4 million acres of private property which is now going to become Federal property, or public property. I think that is a terrible mistake and a terrible policy decision to make. The Federal Government currently owns one-third of this country. They currently own 48 percent of California. If we add in what the State and local governments own, 56 percent of California is owned by the government. This continuing path of more and more public ownership of land and the destruction of private property in this country will lead to the downfall of this country. I believe that very strongly. If it is a terrible policy decision to make. That is why I oppose this bill and oppose the further extension of this effort with this particular bill.

I think it is a big mistake to continue to take away the private property rights and the very existence of private property in this country. This bill is just a continuation of that.

Mr. Speaker, when we look at the access to the desert, one of the things that this bill is trying to be sold to the American public and in particular the California public on is that somehow it will increase recreation. I challenge anyone, and especially the people of California, to look at the bill and try to somehow pull from the language in this bill that there is going to be increased recreation by limiting access to the desert and all the rock hounds, campers and off-road vehicle enthusiasts throughout California in limiting their ability for recreation in the desert is somehow going to increase recreation. All this is going to do is take it away from the people of California.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. MCKEON].

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, the gentleman from Utah, for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I am new to this body, I am a freshman. The other night I was watching a television show and the panelists were discussing how the people of this country become cynical. I think this bill is an example of how we achieve that. I think that we have had a lot of debate about the desert bill. I have no arguments with that at this time. There has been a lot of debate. We have had a chance to say our say, and then there was a vote. But now we are being asked to go to conference on this bill, and I want to point out to my colleagues something that has happened on the other side in the other House. They have added a new section to the bill that was added by one of the Senators, one of the Members of the other body, that has nothing to do with protecting the California desert. Title IX contains initiatives concerning the lower Mississippi delta region which have not been considered through the normal legislative process. Even though I was elected to Congress only 2 years ago, I know that provisions often get added to bills which are not germane to the legislation in question. In this case, however, I am referring to 9 separate sections in the bill which do little more than create pork projects in one region of the country. For example, section 904 of the Senate bill creates a new office on elementary, secondary, and postsecondary education within the Department of Interior. As a member of the Committee on Education and Labor, I object to this provision since it duplicates an office which already exists in the Department of Education.

Section 904 also creates a minority college and university scholarship initiative which also presently exists in the Department of Education. Finally this section of the bill requires the Secretary of Interior to establish 3 centers for aquaculture in specific cities in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi.

Mr. Speaker, you do not have to be a scientist to figure out that establishing aquaculture programs in the south central United States has little relation to the California desert.

The bill also directs the Federal Government to study the establishment of cultural centers, heritage centers, structural surveys, and a music heritage program in the Mississippi Delta region.

Mr. Speaker, residents of the desert do not want the desert bill and residents of the United States should not have to accept an 11th-hour pork provision that would in all likelihood not withstand the scrutiny of being considered in a separate bill.

This is how we make the people of our Nation cynical. We have been told that in the last days of the last session things such as this would be added.

That is why this bill is being rushed through at this time with a pork project for the Mississippi Delta region that camouflages as a California desert bill.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of our time to the gentleman from California [Mr. LEWIS].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California is recognized for 3½ minutes.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, there are a couple of points that have been made by previous speakers that I think are very, very important for us to focus upon.

We are very close to final consideration of this measure at a time in our country when, to say the least, we find ourselves pressed against the wall in terms of scarce dollars throughout our existing park systems. There is a clear understanding on the part of most families who tried to vacation in the existing parks during this past summer. Many of those park facilities are in disrepair. They are understaffed. We have serious difficulty providing the services that need to take place there. We find a circumstance where our park employees in some instances are living essentially in trailers. In one instance, trailers exist in the Death Valley National Monument where the temperature gets up to 120 degrees for weeks at a time.

We cannot build adequate housing for those people. Yet in this measure, S. 21, that is proposed to go to conference, there would be the creation of not one, not two, but under the Senate measure, three national parks, one of them including 1.5 million acres, the vast percentage of which has absolutely no parklike qualities. Nobody can tell us where the money is going to come from for that new park unit. They just say, "Well, somewhere out of the wind it will arrive. It may have to come out of the other parks in the country."

□ 1440

It is very important that the public know that this is a matter of excess. There is little doubt that there are people who want to have public ownership of land for the sake of ownership of land. In this instance we are way beyond what is reasonable in terms of the taxpayer dollars.

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

Mr. LEWIS of California. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, it is interesting, along the point the gentleman just made, where they will take the money out of other park budgets. I am on the appropriations subcommittee of Interior that deals with funding of parks, and in our subcommittee it was Bruce Babbitt himself, the Secretary of the Interior who said if we have to close down the Washington

Monument for a day a week to pay for it, it would be worth it. That is what they are thinking in terms of actually extracting those budget amounts out of other parks which are already strapped for budget money in order to pay for the operation of an additional park. It is ludicrous that we would add to the system rather dubious parklands and then take the money out of existing park budgets to fund them.

Mr. LEWIS of California. I appreciate very much my colleague's comment.

During our recent recess I had the opportunity to spend a good deal of time in one of our beautiful national parks, Yosemite, on a horseback trip up into the high country. During that 4-hour ride we went further into the park than probably 99 percent of the people ever get to.

One of the most fundamental concerns expressed time and time again during that ride by Park Service people is that the parks are in horrid condition. Because of drought and otherwise in the West, Yosemite, for example, is essentially awaiting a tinder fire, and the number of personnel that we need to protect the parks from those kinds of conditions is just not available.

There is little doubt that there is a need for evaluating the way we are protecting the desert. I have been on the cutting edge of legislation to protect our desert for most of my life in public affairs. I represent most of that desert, and I would suggest that those who live in it and understand it know better the public policy direction we ought to be taking.

Mr. Speaker, we appreciate the patience of the Members with this very important measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HUGHES). All time of the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN] has expired.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time and I move the previous question.

MOTION TO TABLE OFFERED BY MR. LEWIS OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to table the previous question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from California move to lay on the table the original motion to go to conference.

Mr. LEWIS of California. The previous question, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will advise the gentleman from California he cannot lay on the table the motion for the previous question.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I move that the pending motion be laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. LEWIS] to table the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER] to go to conference.

□ 1526

Mr. ZELIFF and Mr. HALL of Texas changed their vote from "aye" to "no." So the previous question was ordered. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, during rolloall vote Nos. 465 and 466 on S. 21, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present I would have voted "no" on rolloall No. 465 and "yes" on rolloall No. 466.

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to reconsider the vote by which the House agreed to ordering the previous question.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to table the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. BAKER].

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HUGHES). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER] to table the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. BAKER] to reconsider the vote on ordering the previous question.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 273, noes 143, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 467]

AYES—273

Murphy
Murtha
Nadler
Neal (MA)
Neal (NC)
Oberstar
Obey
Oliver
Ortiz
Orton
Pallone
Parker
Pastor
Payne (VA)
Pelosi
Penny
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Pickett
Pickle
Pomeroy
Porter
Poshard
Price (NC)
Quillen
Rahall
Ramstad
Ravenel
Reed
Reynolds
Richardson
Roemer

Rose
Roukema
Rowland
Roybal-Allard
Sabo
Sanders
Sangmeister
Sarpanius
Saxton
Schenk
Schroeder
Schumer
Scott
Serrano
Shays
Shepherd
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (IA)
Smith (NJ)
Snowe
Spratt
Stark
Stenholm
Strickland
Studds
Stupak
Richardson
Swift

Synar
Tanner
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Tejeda
Thompson
Thornton
Thurman
Torkildsen
Torres
Torrice
Towns
Traficant
Unsoeld
Valentine
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmmer
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Weldon
Wheat
Wilson
Wise
Wooley
Wyden
Wynn
Yates
Zimmer

NOES—144

Allard
Archer
Armey
Bachus (AL)
Baker (LA)
Ballenger
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Barton
Bateman
Bentley
Billakis
Bliley
Boehner
Bonilla
Bunning
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Canady
Clinger
Coble
Collins (GA)
Combest
Cox
Crane
Crapo
Cunningham
DeLay
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Doolittle
Dornan
Dreier
Duncan
Ehlers
Emerson
Everett
Ewing
Fields (TX)
Fowler
Gallegly
Gekas
Gillmor
Gingrich
Goodlatte

Goodling
Goss
Grams
Grandy
Gunderson
Hall (TX)
Hancock
Hansen
Hastert
Hefley
Herger
Hobson
Hoekstra
Hoke
Houghton
Huffington
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ingalls
Inhofe
Istook
Johnson, Sam
Kasich
Kim
Kling
Kingston
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kyl
Lazio
Levy
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (FL)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Livingston
Lucas
Manzullo
McCandless
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McHugh
McInnis
McKeon
Mica

Michel
Miller (FL)
Mollinari
Moorhead
Myers
Nussle
Oxley
Packard
Paxon
Petri
Pombo
Portman
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Regula
Ridge
Roberts
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roth
Royce
Santorum
Schaefer
Schiff
Sensenbrenner
Shaw
Shuster
Skeen
Smith (MI)
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Solomon
Spence
Stearns
Stump
Talent
Taylor (NC)
Thomas (CA)
Thomas (WY)
Upton
Vucanovich
Walker
Walsh
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zeliff

NOT VOTING—25

Brooks
Brown (FL)
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Edwards (TX)
Gallo
Johnson, E. B.
Lantos
Lloyd

McMillan
Meek
Mfume
Owens
Payne (NJ)
Rangel
Rostenkowski
Sharp
Slattery
Stokes
Sundquist
Tucker
Washington
Whitten
Williams

Kennelly
Kildee
Klecza
Klein
Klink
Klug
Kopetski
Kreidler
LaFalce
Lambert
LaRocco
Laughlin
Leach
Lehman
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Lloyd
Long
Lowey
Machtley
Maloney
Mann
Manton
Margolies-
Mezvinsky
Markey
Martinez
Matsui
Mazoli
McCloskey
McCurdy
McDermott
McHale
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Meyers
Miller (CA)
Mineta
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moran
Morella
Murtha

Nadler
Neal (MA)
Neal (NC)
Oberstar
Obey
Oliver
Ortiz
Orton
Pallone
Parker
Pastor
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pelosi
Penny
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Pickett
Pickle
Pomeroy
Porter
Poshard
Price (NC)
Quillen
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Ravenel
Reed
Regula
Reynolds
Richardson
Ridge
Roemer
Rostenkowski
Roukema
Rowland
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanders
Sangmeister
Santorum
Sarpanius
Sawyer
Saxton
Schenk
Schroeder
Schumer
Scott

Serrano
Sharp
Shays
Shepherd
Skaggs
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (IA)
Smith (NJ)
Snowe
Spratt
Stark
Stenholm
Strickland
Studds
Stupak
Swift
Synar
Tanner
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Tejeda
Thompson
Thornton
Thurman
Torkildsen
Torres
Torrice
Towns
Traficant
Unsoeld
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmmer
Washington
Waters
Watt
Weldon
Wilson
Wise
Wooley
Wyden
Wynn
Yates
Zimmer

NOES—143

Allard
Archer
Armey
Bachus (AL)
Baker (CA)
Baker (LA)
Ballenger
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Barton
Bateman
Bentley
Billakis
Bliley
Boehner
Bonilla
Bunning
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Canady
Coble
Collins (GA)
Combest
Cox
Crane
Crapo
Cunningham
DeLay
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Doolittle
Dornan
Dreier
Duncan
Ehlers
Emerson
Everett
Ewing
Fields (TX)
Fowler

Lucas
Manzullo
McCandless
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McHugh
McInnis
McKeon
McMillan
Mica
Michel
Miller (FL)
Mollinari
Moorhead
Myers
Nussle
Oxley
Packard
Paxon
Petri
Pombo
Portman
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Cox
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rose
Roth
Royce
Schaefer
Sensenbrenner
Shaw
Shuster
Skeen
Smith (MI)
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Solomon
Spence

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Andrews (ME)
Andrews (NJ)
Andrews (TX)
Applegate
Bacchus (FL)
Baesler
Barca
Barcia
Barlow
Barrett (WI)
Becerra
Beilenson
Bereuter
Berman
Beverly
Bilbray
Bishop
Blackwell
Blute
Boehlert
Bonior
Booley
Boucher
Brewster
Brooks
Browder
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant
Byrne
Cantwell
Cardin
Carr
Castle
Chapman
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clinger

Clyburn
Coleman
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Condit
Conyers
Cooper
Coppersmith
Costello
Coyne
Cramer
Danner
Darden
de la Garza
Deal
DeFazio
DeLauro
Dellums
Derrick
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Dooley
Dunbar
Edwards (CA)
Edwards (TX)
Engel
English
Eshoo
Evans
Farr
Fawell
Fazio
Fields (LA)
Filner
Fingerhut
Fish
Flake
Foglietta
Ford (MI)
Ford (TN)

Frank (MA)
Franks (CT)
Franks (NJ)
Frost
Furse
Gedensson
Gephardt
Geren
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillman
Glickman
Gonzalez
Gordon
Greenwood
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Hamilton
Harman
Hastings
Hayes
Hefner
Hillard
Hinche
Hoagland
Hochbruckner
Holden
Horn
Hoyer
Hughes
Hutto
Inslee
Jacobs
Jefferson
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson, E. B.
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy

Stearns	Thomas (WY)	Wolf	Talent	Upton	Wolf	Waters	Wilson	Wynn
Stump	Upton	Young (AK)	Taylor (NC)	Vucanovich	Young (AK)	Watt	Wise	Yates
Talent	Vucanovich	Young (FL)	Thomas (CA)	Walker	Young (FL)	Weldon	Woolsey	Zimmer
Taylor (NC)	Walker	Zeliff	Thomas (WY)	Walsh	Zeliff	Wheat	Wyden	
Thomas (CA)	Walsh							

NOT VOTING—18

Bateman	Mfume	Sundquist
Gallo	Murphy	Tucker
Green	Owens	Valentine
Johnston	Sistky	Waxman
Lancaster	Slattery	Whitten
Lantos	Stokes	Williams

□ 1544

So the motion to table was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MOTION TO COMMIT

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to rule XVII, clause 1, I move to commit the motion to go to conference to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HUGHES). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. CUNNINGHAM] to commit the motion to go to conference to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 141, noes 277, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 468]

AYES—141

Allard	Galleghy	McCollum
Archer	Gekas	McCrery
Arney	Goodlatte	McDade
Bachus (AL)	Goodling	McHugh
Baker (CA)	Goss	McInnis
Baker (LA)	Grams	Mica
Ballenger	Grandy	Michel
Barrett (NE)	Gunderson	Miller (FL)
Bartlett	Hall (TX)	Molinar
Barton	Hancock	Moorhead
Bentley	Hansen	Myers
Billirakis	Hastert	Nussle
Bliley	Hefley	Orton
Boehner	Herger	Oxley
Bonilla	Hobson	Packard
Bunning	Hoekstra	Paxon
Burton	Hoke	Pelosi
Buyer	Houghton	Penny
Callahan	Huffington	Petri
Calvert	Hunter	Pombo
Camp	Hutchinson	Portman
Canady	Hyde	Pryce (OH)
Clinger	Inglis	Quinn
Colbe	Inhofe	Roberts
Collins (GA)	Istook	Rogers
Combest	Johnson, Sam	Rohrabacher
Cox	Kasich	Ros-Lehtinen
Crane	Kim	Roth
Crapo	King	Royce
Cunningham	Kingston	Santorum
DeLay	Knollenberg	Schaefer
Diaz-Balart	Kolbe	Schiff
Dickey	Kyl	Sensenbrenner
Doolittle	Levy	Shaw
Dornan	Lewis (CA)	Shuster
Dreier	Lewis (FL)	Skeen
Duncan	Lewis (KY)	Smith (MI)
Dunn	Lightfoot	Smith (OR)
Emerson	Linder	Smith (TX)
Everett	Livingston	Solomon
Ewing	Lucas	Spence
Fields (TX)	Manzullo	Stearns
Fowler	McCandless	Stump

NOES—277

Abercrombie	Geren	Moran
Ackerman	Gibbons	Morella
Andrews (ME)	Glitchrest	Murphy
Andrews (NJ)	Gillmor	Murtha
Andrews (TX)	Gilman	Nadler
Bacchus (FL)	Glickman	Neal (MA)
Baessler	Gonzalez	Neal (NC)
Barca	Gordon	Oberstar
Barclay	Green	Obey
Barlow	Greenwood	Oliver
Barrett (WI)	Gutierrez	Ortiz
Becerra	Hall (OH)	Owens
Beilenson	Hamburg	Pallone
Bereuter	Hamilton	Parker
Berman	Harnam	Pastor
Bevill	Hastings	Payne (NJ)
Bilbray	Hayes	Payne (VA)
Bishop	Hefner	Peterson (FL)
Blackwell	Hillard	Peterson (MN)
Blute	Hinchev	Pickett
Boehert	Hoagland	Pickle
Bonior	Hochbrueckner	Pomeroy
Borski	Holden	Porter
Boucher	Horn	Poshards
Brewster	Hoyer	Price (NC)
Brooks	Hughes	Quillen
Browder	Hutto	Rahall
Brown (CA)	Inslee	Ramstad
Brown (FL)	Jacobs	Rangel
Brown (OH)	Jefferson	Ravenel
Bryant	Johnson (CT)	Reed
Byrne	Johnson (GA)	Regula
Cantwell	Johnson (SD)	Reynolds
Cardin	Johnson, E. B.	Richardson
Carr	Johnston	Ridge
Castle	Kanjorski	Roemer
Chapman	Kaptur	Rose
Clay	Kennedy	Rostenkowski
Clayton	Kennelly	Roukema
Clement	Kildee	Rowland
Clyburn	Kleczka	Royal-Allard
Coleman	Klein	Rush
Collins (IL)	Klink	Sabo
Collins (MI)	Klug	Sangmeister
Condit	Kopetski	Sarpalus
Conyers	Kreidler	Sawyer
Cooper	LaFalce	Saxton
Coppersmith	Lambert	Schenk
Costello	Lancaster	Schroeder
Coyne	LaRocco	Schumer
Cramer	Laughtin	Scott
Danner	Lazio	Serrano
Darden	Leach	Sharp
de la Garza	Lehman	Shays
Deal	Levin	Shepherd
DeFazio	Lewis (GA)	Sistky
DeLauro	Lipinski	Skaggs
Dellums	Lloyd	Skelton
Derrick	Long	Slaughter
Deutsch	Lowey	Smith (IA)
Dicks	Machtley	Smith (NJ)
Dingell	Maloney	Snowe
Dixon	Mann	Spratt
Dooley	Manton	Stark
Durbin	Margolles	Stenholm
Edwards (CA)	Mezvisky	Stokes
Edwards (TX)	Markley	Studds
Ehlers	Martinez	Stupak
Engel	Mazzoli	Swett
English	McCloskey	Swift
Eshoo	McCurdy	Synar
Evans	McDermott	Tanner
Farr	McHale	Tauzin
Fawell	McKeon	Taylor (MS)
Fields (LA)	McKinney	Tejeda
Fliner	McMillan	Thompson
Fingerhut	McNulty	Thornton
Fish	Meehan	Thurman
Flake	Meek	Torkildsen
Foglietta	Menendez	Torres
Ford (MI)	Meyers	Torricelli
Ford (TN)	Mfume	Towns
Frank (MA)	Miller (CA)	Trafficant
Franks (CT)	Mineta	Unsold
Franks (NJ)	Minge	Velazquez
Frost	Mink	Vento
Furse	Moakley	Visclosky
Gejdenson	Mollohan	Volkmer
Gephardt	Montgomery	Washington

NOT VOTING—16

Applegate	Matsui	Valentine
Bateman	Sanders	Waxman
Fazio	Slattery	Whitten
Gallo	Strickland	Williams
Gingrich	Sundquist	
Lantos	Tucker	

□ 1603

Mr. MFUME changed his vote from "aye" to "nay."

So the motion to commit the motion to go to conference was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote No. 468, I am recorded as an "aye." It was my intention to vote "no."

MOTION TO RECONSIDER THE VOTE ON MOTION TO COMMIT

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, I move to reconsider the vote by which the House did not agree to the motion to commit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. MCKEON] who voted on the prevailing side to reconsider the vote by which the House did not agree to the motion to commit.

MOTION TO TABLE OFFERED BY MR. MILLER OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. MCKEON].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER] to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. MCKEON].

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 280, noes 141, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 469]

AYES—280

Abercrombie	Blackwell	Chapman
Ackerman	Blute	Clayton
Andrews (ME)	Boehert	Clement
Andrews (NJ)	Bonior	Clyburn
Andrews (TX)	Borski	Coleman
Bacchus (FL)	Boucher	Collins (IL)
Baessler	Brewster	Collins (MI)
Barca	Brooks	Condit
Barclay	Browder	Conyers
Barlow	Brown (CA)	Cooper
Barrett (WI)	Brown (FL)	Costello
Becerra	Brown (OH)	Coyne
Beilenson	Bryant	Cramer
Bereuter	Byrne	Danner
Berman	Cantwell	Darden
Bevill	Cardin	Deal
Bilbray	Carr	
Bishop	Castle	

Farr	Levin	Rose
Fawell	Lewis (GA)	Rostenkowski
Fields (LA)	Lipinski	Roukema
Filner	Lloyd	Rowland
Fingerhut	Loyd	Royal-Allard
Fish	Lowe	Rush
Flake	Machtley	Sabo
Foglietta	Maloney	Sanders
Ford (MI)	Mann	Sangmeister
Ford (TN)	Manton	Sarpallus
Frank (MA)	Margolles	Sawyer
Franks (CT)	Mazwinsky	Saxton
Franks (NJ)	Markey	Schenk
Frost	Martinez	Schiff
Furse	Matsui	Schroeder
Cejdenson	Mazzoli	Schumer
Gephardt	McCloskey	Scott
Geren	McCurdy	Serrano
Gibbons	McDermott	Sharp
Gilchrest	McHale	Shays
Gillmor	McKinney	Shepherd
Gillman	McNulty	Siskis
Glickman	Meehan	Skaggs
Gonzalez	Meek	Skelton
Gordon	Menendez	Slaughter
Green	Meyers	Smith (IA)
Greenwood	Mfume	Smith (NJ)
Gutierrez	Miller (CA)	Snowe
Hall (OH)	Mineta	Spratt
Hamburz	Minge	Stark

Harriman	MoKiley	Strickland
Hastings	Mollohan	Studds
Hayes	Montgomery	Stupak
Hefner	Monan	Swett
Hillard	Morella	Stupp
Hincheey	Murphy	Swift
Hoagland	Murtha	Synar
Hobson	Nadler	Tanner
Hochbrueckner	Neal (MA)	Tauzin
Holden	Neal (NC)	Taylor (MS)
Horn	Oberstar	Tejeda
Hoyer	Obey	Thompson
Hughes	Oliver	Thornton
Hutto	Ortiz	Thurman
Insole	Owens	Torkildsen
Jacobs	Pallone	Torres
Jefferson	Parker	Torricelli
Johnson (CT)	Pastor	Towds
Johnson (GA)	Payne (NJ)	Tranfone
Johnson (SD)	Payne (VA)	Valentine
Johnson, E. B.	Pelosi	Velasquez
Johnston	Penny	Vento
Kanjorski	Peterson (FL)	Visclosky
Kaptur	Peterson (MN)	Volkmer
Kennedy	Pickett	Washington
Kennelly	Pickie	Waters
Kildee	Pomeroy	Watt
Kleczka	Porter	Waxman
Klein	Portman	Weldon
Klink	Poshard	Wheat
Klug	Price (NC)	Williams
Kopetski	Quillen	Wilson
Kreidler	Rahall	Wise
LaFalce	Ramstad	Wooleyse
Lambert	Ravenel	Wyden
Lancaster	Reed	Wynn
LaRocco	Regula	Yates
Laughlin	Reynolds	Zimmer
Leach	Richardson	
Lehman	Roemer	

Abercrombie	Brewster	Coyne	NOES—140		
Ackerman	Brooks	Cramer			
Andrews (ME)	Browder	Danner	Allard	Clinger	Gingrich
Andrews (NJ)	Brown (CA)	Darden	Archer	Coble	Goodlatte
Andrews (TX)	Brown (FL)	de la Garza	Army	Collins (GA)	Goodling
Applegate	Brown (OH)	Deal	Bachus (AL)	Combest	Goss
Bacchus (FL)	Bryant	DeFazio	Baker (CA)	Cox	Grams
Baesler	Byrne	DeLauro	Baker (LA)	Crane	Grandy
Barca	Cantwell	DeLums	Ballenger	Crapo	Hudson
Barclay	Cardin	Darick	Barrett (NE)	Cunningham	Hall (TX)
Barlow	Carson	Deutsch	Bartlett	DeLay	Hancock
Barrett (WI)	Chapman	Dicks	Barton	Diaz-Balart	Hansen
Becerra	Clay	Dingell	Bentley	Dickey	Hastert
Bellenson	Clayton	Dixon	Billirakis	Dornan	Hefley
Bereuter	Clement	Dooley	Bliley	Dreier	Herger
Berman	Clyburn	Doolittle	Boehner	Duncan	Hoekstra
Bevill	Coleman	Durbin	Bonilla	Dunn	Hoke
Bilbray	Collins (IL)	Edwards (CA)	Bunning	Emerson	Houghton
Bishop	Collins (MI)	Edwards (TX)	Burton	Everett	Huffington
Blackwell	Condit	Ehlers	Buyer	Ewing	Hunter
Blute	Congers	Engel	Callahan	Fields (TX)	Hutchinson
Boehliert	Cooper	English	Calvert	Fowler	Hyde
Bonior	Coppersmith	Eshoo	Camp	Gallagher	Inglis
Borski	Costello	Evans	Canady	Gekas	Inhofe

Allard	Dickey	Hoekstra
Archer	Dorman	Hoke
Armey	Dreier	Hunter
Baker (CA)	Duncan	Inglis
Ballenger	Emerson	Inhofe
Bartlett	Fields (TX)	Johnson, Sam
Billrakis	Ford (TN)	Kim
Bonilla	Franks (CT)	Kingston
Burton	Gillmor	Klug
Buyer	Goodling	Linder
Calvert	Goss	Lucas
Collins (GA)	Grandy	Manullo
Combest	Hall (OH)	McKee
Condit	Hancock	McMillan
Cox	Hansen	Mica
Crane	Hefley	Miller (FL)
Crapo	Herger	Molinari
DeLay	Hobson	Moorhead

The yeas and nays were ordered.
The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 87, nays 330, not voting 17, as follows:

Murphy
Myers
Orton
Oxley
Packard
Paxon
Roberts
Rohrabacher
Royce
Santorum
Saxton

Schaefer
Sensenbrenner
Shuster
Skeen
Smith (NJ)
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Solomon
Spence
Stearns
Taylor (MS)

Taylor (NC)
Thomas (CA)
Thomas (WY)
Vucanovich
Walsh
Wheat
Leach
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zeliff

NAYS—330

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Andrews (ME)
Andrews (NJ)
Andrews (TX)
Bacchus (FL)
Baesler
Baker (LA)
Barca
Barlow
Barlow
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Barton
Bateman
Beerra
Bellenson
Bentley
Bereuter
Berman
Bevill
Bilbray
Bishop
Bliley
Blute
Boehlt
Boehner
Bonior
Borski
Boucher
Brewster
Brooks
Browder
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant
Bunning
Byrne
Callahan
Camp
Canady
Cantwell
Cardin
Carr
Castle
Chapman
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clinger
Clyburn
Coble
Coleman
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Conyers
Cooper
Coppersmith
Costello
Coyne
Cramer
Cunningham
Danner
Darden
de la Garza
Deal
DeFazio
DeLauro
Dellums
Derrick
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Dooley
Doolittle
Durbin
Edwards (CA)
Edwards (TX)
Ehlers

Engel
English
Eshoo
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Fawell
Fazio
Felds (LA)
Fingerhut
Fish
Flake
Foglietta
Ford (MI)
Fowler
Frank (MA)
Frank (NJ)
Frost
Furse
Gallegly
Gedensson
Gekas
Gephardt
Geren
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gilman
Gingrich
Glickman
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gordon
Grams
Green
Greenwood
Gunderson
Gutierrez
Hall (TX)
Hamburg
Hamilton
Hannan
Hastert
Hastings
Hayes
Hefner
Hillard
Hinchey
Hoagland
Hochbrueckner
Holden
Horn
Houghton
Hoyer
Huffington
Hughes
Hutchinson
Hutto
Insee
Istook
Jacobs
Jefferson
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson, E.B.
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kennedy
Kennelly
Kildee
Kling
Klecza
Klein
Klink
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kopetski
Kreidler

Kyl
LaFalce
Lambert
Lancaster
LaRocco
Laughlin
Lazio
Leach
Lehman
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Lightfoot
Lipinski
Lloyd
Long
Lowey
Machtlely
Maloney
Mann
Manton
Margolies
Mezvisinsky
Markay
Martinez
Matsui
Mazoli
McCandless
Glickman
Gonzalez
Gordon
McCurry
McDade
McDermott
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Meyers
Mfume
Michel
Miller (CA)
Mineta
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moran
Morella
Murrha
Nadler
Neal (MA)
Neal (NC)
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Oliver
Ortiz
Pallone
Parker
Pastor
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pelosi
Penny
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Pickett
Pickle
Pommo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Poshard

Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quillen
Quinn
Rahall
Ramstad
Ravenel
Reed
Regula
Reynolds
Richardson
Ridge
Roemer
Rogers
Ros-Lehtinen
Rose
Rostenkowski
Roth
Roukema
Rowland
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sangmeister
Sarapallus
Sawyer
Schenk
Schiff
Schroeder

Schumer
Scott
Serrano
Shaw
Shays
Shepherd
Sistisky
Skaggs
Skeltton
Slaughter
Smith (IA)
Smith (MI)
Snowe
Spratt
Stark
Stenholm
Stokes
Strickland
Studds
Stump
Stupak
Sweet
Swift
Synar
Talent
Tanner
Tauzin
Tejeda
Thompson

Thornton
Thurman
Torkildsen
Torres
Torricelli
Towns
Traficant
Unsoeld
Upton
Velazquez
Vento
Volkmer
Walker
Washington
Waters
Watt
 Waxman
Weldon
Whitten
Williams
Wilson
Wise
Woolsey
Wyden
Wynn
Yates
Zimmer

NOT VOTING—17

Applegate
Bachus (AL)
Blackwell
Dunn
Gallo
Johnston

Lantos
Lewis (FL)
Livingston
Owens
Rangel
Sanders

Sharp
Slattery
Sundquist
Tucker
Valentine

□ 1720

Mr. DOOLITTLE and Mr. BLILEY changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON S. 21, CALIFORNIA DESERT PROTECTION ACT OF 1994

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to instruct conferees.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. LEWIS of California moves to instruct the House conferees on the Senate bill (S. 21) to designate certain lands in the California desert as wilderness, to establish Death Valley, Joshua Tree, and Mojave National Parks, and for other purposes, to insist on the following amendments of the House:

Section 102(1)—Argus Range Wilderness (Bill Thomas Amendment).

Section 112—Law Enforcement Access.

Section 113—Fish and Wildlife Management.

Section 208—Death Valley National Park Advisory Commission.

Section 308—Joshua Tree National Park Advisory Commission.

Title IV—Mojave National Preserve.

Section 416—Mojave National Preserve Advisory Commission.

Section 417—No Adverse Affect on Land Until Acquired.

Section 606—Native American Uses—Timbisha Shoshone Land Study.

Section 702—Authorization of Appropriations.

Section 703—Land Appraisal—Endangered Species Amendment.

Section 901—Buy American Act.

Mr. LEWIS of California (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk completed the reading of the motion.

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to oppose this motion to instruct conferees on the California Desert Protection Act. There has already been extensive debate over this bill on the floor of the House and the Senate in this Congress and in previous ones. This latest attempt to deprive the citizens of California and the rest of the country of this important environmental legislation should be rejected.

I once again offer my support for the creation of a unique and beautiful national park to be enjoyed by present and future generations of Americans. I hope that my colleagues will join me in opposing this motion and moving this important legislation forward.

MOTION TO TABLE OFFERED BY MR. MILLER OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to lay on the table the motion to instruct offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. LEWIS].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER] moves to table the motion to instruct.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, is it in writing?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would advise the gentleman from California [Mr. LEWIS] that the motion to table is a preferential motion.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, is the motion in writing?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The motion is in writing.

The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MILLER of California moves to lay the motion to instruct on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER] to lay on the table the motion to instruct offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. LEWIS].

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 274, noes 147, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 473]

AYES—274

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Andrews (ME)
Andrews (NJ)
Andrews (TX)
Bacchus (FL)
Baesler

Barca
Barcla
Barlow
Barrett (WI)
Bishop
Blackwell
Bellenson
Bereuter

Berman
Bevill
Bilbray
Bishop
Blackwell
Blute
Boehlt

Bonior	Hefner	Pelosi	Collins (GA)	Hutchinson	Penny	Bilbray	Hillard	Peterson (FL)
Borski	Hilliard	Peterson (FL)	Combest	Hyde	Pombo	Bishop	Hinchee	Peterson (MN)
Boucher	Hinchee	Peterson (MN)	Cox	Inglis	Portman	Blackwell	Hoagland	Pickett
Brewster	Hoagland	Petri	Crane	Inhofe	Pryce (OH)	Blute	Hobson	Pickle
Brooks	Hochbrueckner	Pickett	Crapo	Istook	Quillen	Boehler	Hochbrueckner	Pomeroy
Browder	Holden	Pickle	DeLay	Johnson, Sam	Quinn	Bonior	Holden	Porter
Brown (CA)	Horn	Pomeroy	Diaz-Balart	Kasich	Regula	Borski	Horn	Poshard
Brown (FL)	Hoyer	Porter	Dickey	Kim	Roberts	Boucher	Hoyer	Price (NC)
Brown (OH)	Hughes	Poshard	Doolittle	King	Rogers	Brewster	Hughes	Rahall
Bryant	Hutto	Price (NC)	Dorman	Kingston	Rohrabacher	Brooks	Hutto	Ramstad
Byrne	Inslee	Rahall	Dreier	Knollenberg	Ros-Lehtinen	Browder	Inslee	Rangel
Cantwell	Jacobs	Ramstad	Duncan	Kolbe	Roth	Brown (FL)	Jefferson	Ravenel
Cardin	Jefferson	Ravenel	Ehlers	Kyl	Royce	Brown (OH)	Johnson (CT)	Reed
Castle	Johnson (CT)	Reed	Emerson	Lazio	Santorum	Bryant	Johnson (GA)	Regula
Chapman	Johnson (GA)	Reynolds	Everett	Levy	Schaefer	Byrne	Johnson (SD)	Reynolds
Clay	Johnson (SD)	Richardson	Ewing	Lewis (CA)	Schiff	Cantwell	Johnson, E.B.	Richardson
Clayton	Johnson, E. B.	Roemer	Fields (TX)	Lewis (FL)	Sensenbrenner	Cardin	Johnson	Ridge
Clement	Johnston	Rose	Fowler	Lewis (KY)	Shaw	Castle	Johnston	Roemer
Clinger	Kanjorski	Rostenkowski	Gallegly	Lightfoot	Shuster	Chapman	Kanjorski	Rose
Clyburn	Kaptur	Roukema	Gekas	Linder	Skeen	Clay	Kaptur	Rostenkowski
Coleman	Kennedy	Rowland	Gillmor	Livingston	Smith (MI)	Clayton	Kennedy	Roukema
Collins (IL)	Kennelly	Royal-Allard	Gilman	Lucas	Smith (OR)	Clement	Killee	Rowland
Collins (MI)	Kildee	Sabo	Gringrich	Manzullo	Smith (TX)	Clyburn	Klaczka	Royal-Allard
Condit	Klaczka	Sanders	Goodlatte	McCandless	Solomon	Coleman	Klein	Rush
Conyers	Klein	Sangmeister	Goss	McCollum	Spence	Collins (IL)	Klink	Sabo
Cooper	Klink	Sarpallus	Grams	McCreery	Stearns	Condit	Klug	Sanders
Coppersmith	Klug	Sawyer	Grandy	McDade	Stump	Conyers	Kopetski	Sangmeister
Costello	Kopetski	Saxton	Greenwood	McHugh	Talent	Cooper	Kreidler	Sarpallus
Coyne	Kreidler	Schenk	Hall (TX)	McInnis	Tauzin	Coppersmith	LaFalce	Sawyer
Cramer	LaFalce	Hancock	Hatch (TX)	McKeon	Taylor (NC)	Costello	Lambert	Schenk
Cunningham	Lambert	Schumer	Hastert	Mica	Thomas (CA)	Coyne	Lancaster	Schiff
Danner	Lancaster	Scott	Hefley	Michel	Thomas (WY)	Cramer	LaRocco	Schroeder
Darden	LaRocco	Serrano	Herger	Miller (FL)	Upton	Danner	Laughlin	Schumer
de la Garza	Laughlin	Shepherd	Hobson	Molinar	Vucanovich	Darden	Leach	Scott
Deal	Leach	Shays	Hoekstra	Moorhead	Walker	de la Garza	Levin	Serrano
DeFazio	Lehman	Sisisky	Hoke	Myers	Walsh	Deal	Lewis (GA)	Shays
DeLauro	Levin	Skaggs	Houghton	Nussle	Whitten	DeFazio	Liptonski	Shepherd
Dellums	Lewis (GA)	Skelton	Huffington	Orton	Wolf	DeLauro	Lloyd	Sisisky
Derrick	Lipinski	Slaughter	Hunter	Oxley	Young (AK)	Dellums	Long	Skaggs
Deutsch	Lloyd	Smith (IA)	Applegate	Packard	Young (FL)	Derrick	Lowey	Skelton
Dicks	Long	Smith (NJ)	McMillan	Paxon	Zeliff	Deutsch	Mahtley	Slaughter
Dingell	Lowey	Snowe	Murtha	NOT VOTING—13		Dicks	Maloney	Smith (IA)
Dixon	Machtley	Spratt	Gallo			Dingell	Mann	Smith (NJ)
Dooley	Maloney	Stark	Lantos			Dixon	Manton	Snowe
Durbin	Mann	Stenholm	McCurdy			Dooley	Margolies-	Spratt
Edwards (CA)	Manton	Studds				Dunn	Mezvinsky	Stark
Edwards (TX)	Margolies-	Stupak				Edwards (CA)	Markley	Stenholm
Engel	Mezvinsky	Sweet				Engel	Martinez	Stokes
English	Markley	Swift				English	Matsui	Strickland
Eshoo	Martinez	Synar				Eshoo	Mazul	Studds
Evans	Eshoo	Tanner				Evans	McCloskey	Stupak
Farr	Evans	Tejeda				Farr	McDermott	Sweet
Fawell	Farr	Thompson				Fawell	McHale	Swift
McCloskey	Fawell	Thornton				Pazio	McKinney	Synar
McHale	McCloskey	Thurman				Fields (LA)	McNulty	Tanner
McKinney	McHale	Thurman				Fields (LA)	Finer	Taylor (MS)
McNulty	McKinney	Thurman				Fingerhut	Meek	Tejeda
Meehan	McNulty	Thurman				Fish	Menendez	Thompson
Fingerhut	Meehan	Thurman				Flake	Meyers	Thorn
Fish	Meek	Thurman				Flake	Mfume	Thorn
Flake	Menendez	Thurman				Foglietta	Miller (CA)	Torkildsen
Foglietta	Meyers	Thurman				Ford (MI)	Mineta	Torres
Ford (MI)	Mfume	Thurman				Ford (TN)	Minge	Torricelli
Ford (TN)	Miller (CA)	Thurman				Frank (MA)	Mink	Towns
Frank (MA)	Mineta	Thurman				Frank (CT)	Moakley	Trafcant
Frank (CT)	Minge	Thurman				Frank (NJ)	Mollohan	Unsoeld
Frank (NJ)	Mink	Thurman				Frost	Montgomery	Valentine
Frost	Moakley	Thurman				Furse	Moran	Velazquez
Furse	Mollohan	Thurman				Gedensson	Morella	Vento
Gedensson	Montgomery	Thurman				Gephhardt	Murphy	Visclosky
Gephhardt	Moran	Thurman				Geren	Murphy	Volkmner
Geren	Morella	Thurman				Gibbons	Nadler	Waters
Gibbons	Murphy	Thurman				Gilchrest	Neal (MA)	Watt
Gilchrest	Nadler	Thurman				Gillmor	Neal (NC)	Waxman
Glickman	Neal (MA)	Thurman				Glickman	Oberstar	Weldon
Gonzalez	Neal (NC)	Thurman				Gonzalez	Obey	Whitten
Gordon	Oberstar	Thurman				Gordon	Oliver	Whitten
Green	Obey	Thurman				Green	Ortiz	Williams
Gunderson	Oliver	Thurman				Greenwood	Owens	Wilson
Gutierrez	Ortiz	Thurman				Gutierrez	Pallone	Wise
Hall (OH)	Owens	Thurman				Hall (OH)	Pallone	Wyden
Hamburg	Pallone	Thurman				Hamburg	Parker	Wynn
Hamilton	Parker	Thurman				Hamilton	Pastor	Yates
Harman	Pastor	Thurman				Harman	Payne (NJ)	Zimmer
Hastings	Payne (NJ)	Thurman				Hastings	Payne (VA)	
Hayes	Payne (VA)	Thurman				Hayes	Pelosi	

□ 1742

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

So the motion to lay on the table the motion to instruct conferees was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to reconsider the motion to table the motion to instruct.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I move to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 271, noes 142, not voting 21, as follows:

(Roll No. 474)

AYES—271

Allard	Bartlett	Bunning	Abercrombie	Baessler	Becerra	Allard	Barrett (NE)	Boehner
Archer	Barton	Burton	Ackerman	Barca	Bellenson	Archer	Bartlett	Bonilla
Armey	Bateman	Buyer	Andrews (ME)	Barcia	Bereuter	Armey	Barton	Bunning
Bachus (AL)	Bentley	Callahan	Andrews (NJ)	Barlow	Berman	Bachus (AL)	Bateman	Burton
Baker (CA)	Billtrakis	Calvert	Bachus (FL)	Barrett (WI)	Bevil	Baker (CA)	Bentley	Buyer
Baker (LA)	Billey	Camp				Baker (LA)	Billtrakis	Callahan
Ballenger	Boehner	Canady				Ballenger	Billey	Calvert
Barrett (NE)	Bonilla	Coble						

NOES—142

Allard	Bartlett	Bunning	Abercrombie	Baessler	Becerra	Allard	Barrett (NE)	Boehner
Archer	Bartlett	Burton	Ackerman	Barca	Bellenson	Archer	Bartlett	Bonilla
Armey	Bateman	Buyer	Andrews (ME)	Barcia	Bereuter	Armey	Barton	Bunning
Bachus (AL)	Bentley	Callahan	Andrews (NJ)	Barlow	Berman	Bachus (AL)	Bateman	Burton
Baker (CA)	Billtrakis	Calvert	Bachus (FL)	Barrett (WI)	Bevil	Baker (CA)	Bentley	Buyer
Baker (LA)	Billey	Camp				Baker (LA)	Billtrakis	Callahan
Ballenger	Boehner	Canady				Ballenger	Billey	Calvert
Barrett (NE)	Bonilla	Coble						

Camp	Houghton	Petri
Canady	Huffington	Pombo
Clinger	Hunter	Portman
Coble	Hutchinson	Pryce (OH)
Collins (GA)	Hyde	Quillen
Combest	Ingalls	Quinn
Cox	Istook	Roberts
Crane	Johnson, Sam	Rogers
Crapo	Kasch	Rohrabacher
Cunningham	Klim	Ros-Lehtinen
DeLay	Kling	Roth
Diaz-Balart	Klingston	Royce
Dickey	Knollenberg	Santorum
Doolittle	Kolbe	Saxton
Dornan	Kyl	Schaefer
Dreier	Lazio	Sensenbrenner
Duncan	Levy	Shaw
Ehlers	Lewis (CA)	Shuster
Emerson	Lewis (KY)	Skeen
Everett	Lightfoot	Smith (MI)
Ewing	Linder	Smith (OR)
Fields (TX)	Livingston	Smith (TX)
Fowler	Lucas	Solomon
Gallegly	Manzullo	Spence
Gekas	McCandless	Stearns
Gilman	McCollum	Stump
Gingrich	McCrery	Talent
Goodlatte	McDade	Tauzin
Goodling	McHugh	Taylor (NC)
Goss	McInnis	Thomas (CA)
Grams	McKeon	Thomas (WY)
Grandy	Mica	Upton
Gunderson	Michel	Vucanovich
Hall (TX)	Miller (FL)	Walker
Hancock	Mollinari	Walsh
Hansen	Moorhead	Wolf
Hastert	Myers	Young (AK)
Hefley	Nussle	Young (FL)
Henger	Oxley	Zeliff
Hoekstra	Packard	
Hoke	Paxon	

NOT VOTING—21

Andrews (TX)	Gallo	McMillan
Applegate	Inhofe	Penny
Brown (CA)	Jacobs	Sharp
Carr	Lantos	Slattery
Collins (MI)	Lehman	Sundquist
Durbin	Lewis (FL)	Tucker
Edwards (TX)	McCurdy	Washington

□ 1801

Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, and Mr. ROWLAND changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the following conferees:

From the Committee on Natural Resources, for consideration of the Senate bill, and the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. MILLER of California, VENTO, LEHMAN, RICHARDSON, FARR of California, RAHALL, YOUNG of Alaska, DOOLITTLE, CALVERT, and POMBO.

As additional conferees from the Committee on Armed Services, for consideration of title VIII of the Senate bill, and title VIII of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. DELLUMS, MCCURDY, and HUNTER.

As additional conferees from the Committee on Education and Labor, for consideration of sections 901-04, 906, and 907 of the Senate bill, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. FORD of Michigan, CLAY, and MCKEON.

As additional conferees from the Committee on Merchant Marine and

Fisheries, for consideration of title II, sections 103(e), 103(f), and 805(a)(2)(B) of the Senate bill, and sections 111, 113 and 804(a)(2)(B) of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Mr. STUDDS, Ms. SCHENK, and Mr. FIELDS of Texas.

As additional conferees from the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, for consideration of sections 901, 905 and 906 of the Senate bill, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. MINETA, WISE, and SHUSTER.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 4950, OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1994

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the desk the bill (H.R. 4950) to extend the authorities of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, let me advise the House that this motion to go to conference on the Jobs Through Expansion Act, which passed the House several weeks ago, this motion will allow us to complete action on this bill and bring it back to the conference with the agreement, so that every Member can support this bill, which creates jobs for American workers.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROTH. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate my colleague yielding. Mr. Speaker, I wish to ask a question relative to the gentleman's conference proposal, simply because I am confused about the way I believe conferences are handled. For I have in my hand an AP story from today at 2 o'clock, and I understand there is a UP story that is similar, that says that House and Senate conferees reached tentative agreement today on a compromise bill to set aside so many millions of acres of California desert land. The Senator from California, who had made the California desert issue her top legislative priority, said there is a package already together.

The conferees have not met yet, and I presume we normally wait for the conferees to be appointed, as they just were. This was at 2 o'clock, and the conferees on the Senate side were not appointed until 2:15, but they apparently have made the settlement already.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask the gentleman. does that happen in your conference?

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I am not familiar with that particular scenario. I would say in this conference, this conference does not operate according to those rules.

Mr. LEWIS of California. I hope that is the case. I caution both gentlemen to be very careful about the way things are happening around here.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the following conferees:

From the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for consideration of the House bill, and the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

Messrs. HAMILTON, GEJDENSON, OBERSTAR, GILMAN, and ROTH.

As additional conferees from the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for consideration of title IV of the House bill, and modifications committed to conference:

Mr. DINGELL, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, and Mr. MOORHEAD.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO OFFER PRIVILEGED RESOLUTION REGARDING UNITED STATES MILITARY INVOLVEMENT IN HAITI

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I rise to announce my intention to offer a privileged resolution under rule IX.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state the form of the resolution.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, the form of the resolution is as follows:

A House resolution calling for Congressional debate and authorization for the United States occupation of Haiti.

Whereas for months prior to the September 19, 1994, occupation of Haiti by United States military forces, President Clinton and members of his administration publicly and repeatedly threatened a military occupation of Haiti; and

Whereas the Speaker's continued refusal to schedule floor debate on the impending occupation of Haiti led to the occupation of Haiti without congressional consideration or authorization; and

Whereas even now, long after the occupation of Haiti, without congressional authorization, the Speaker has refused to schedule debate and votes; and

Whereas the need for immediate congressional consideration of Haiti policy is clear, inasmuch as the thousands of United States troops in Haiti without congressional authorization could be required to defend themselves at any moment, without notice, thus initiating hostilities; and

Whereas immediate congressional consideration of Haiti policy is further

required by the impending October 15 deadline for the departure of the Haitian military leaders, inasmuch as non-compliance would in all likelihood prompt the thousands of United States troops now in Haiti to immediately commence offensive military operations; and

Whereas the continued refusal of the Speaker to schedule floor debate to consider the scope of, and authorization for, United States military operations in Haiti deprives the house collectively of its prerogatives under article I of the Constitution; and

Whereas the continued refusal of the Speaker to schedule floor debate to consider the scope of, and authorization for, United States military operations in Haiti deprives the House collectively of its authority to speak on such important questions of policy; and

Whereas the refusal of the Speaker to consider the scope of, and authorization for, United States military operations in Haiti effectively requires each Member of this body to abdicate his or her responsibility to debate and vote upon such important questions of policy, and therefore has brought scorn and ridicule on the House collectively; and

Whereas there are no exigencies of secrecy or surprise that would prevent the House from considering these issues; and

Whereas the House is scheduled to adjourn in a matter of days, and failure of the Speaker to schedule floor debate to consider the scope of, and authorization for, the United States military occupation of Haiti will effectively commit our Nation to occupy Haiti for 9 months or more without congressional authorization; and

Whereas in colloquy on the House floor on September 28, the majority leader, Mr. GEPHARDT, undertook in behalf of the Speaker to schedule a Haiti debate and vote today or tomorrow, which would encompass: First, legislative objective criteria for the Haiti mission; second, the wisdom of occupation as a policy; and third, authorization of funding for the Haiti mission, and identification of sources of that funding; and

Whereas the extraordinary and heroic commitment of United States servicemen and women in the current military operation requires from the United States Congress a high level of responsibility and attentiveness in policymaking towards Haiti; and

Whereas rule IX of the House of Representatives provides that a privileged motion shall be in order to protect the rights and dignity of the House collectively and of Members individually,

Resolved, That the Speaker shall immediately schedule a debate and vote upon the scope of, and authorization for, the United States military occupation of Haiti, including,

One, the wisdom of a policy of occupation;

Two, specific objectives for the Haiti occupation, if it is approved in concept, so that success or failure can be measured objectively;

Three, the cost of the Haiti occupation, and authorization of funding therefor;

Four, identification of specific sources of occupation funding, if funding is approved;

Five, the cost of foreign aid incident to the Haiti occupation, and authorization of funding therefor;

□ 1810

Seven, if an extended occupation is not approved, alternatively a procedure or date or other provision for the withdrawal of United States troops from Haiti.

Eight, the enactment of procedures for reports to congressional leadership on the military situation in Haiti while Congress is adjourned sine die.

Nine, enactment of procedures to reconvene the Congress for further consideration of Haiti policy in the event of an outbreak of minor hostilities.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SKAGGS). The gentleman will state it.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, my understanding, under rule IX, is that I will be able to call up this resolution for consideration no later than Thursday. It would be my intention not to do so if, as I have discussed with the majority leader recently on the floor today, the Haiti debate in the manner that I have described actually commences tomorrow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Speaker has the prerogative as to when to schedule the matter within the 2-day limit.

(Mr. SOLOMON asked and was given permission to proceed out of order for 1 minute.)

DEBATE ON HAITI

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, to clarify the recent statement by the Speaker, the Committee on Rules has not met on the Haiti issue. And as I understand it, there is a meeting scheduled for 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

That being the case, there would be no opportunity for this measure to be debated on the floor tomorrow.

I think I heard the gentleman say that he had been assured that there would be a debate tomorrow on the floor on Haiti.

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

Mr. SOLOMON. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I did receive that assurance.

Mr. SOLOMON. I would just suggest to the Speaker that perhaps he and the majority leader could get together and clarify this, because I understand that Members will be off the floor tomorrow

for a considerable time tomorrow because of a death of one of the members. We ought to be enlightened as to when this debate might take place. I do not believe it can take place on Wednesday, tomorrow, in view of the fact that the Committee on Rules will not even meet on it until late tomorrow.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 301, SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING ENTITLEMENT SPENDING

Mr. MOAKLEY, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 103-828) on the resolution (H. Res. 563) providing for consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 301) expressing the sense of Congress regarding entitlements, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5110, TRADE AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED IN THE URUGUAY ROUND OF MULTILATERAL TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

Mr. MOAKLEY, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 103-829) on the resolution (H. Res. 546) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5110) to approve and implement the trade agreements concluded in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF S. 455, PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES ACT

Mr. MOAKLEY, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 103-830) on the resolution (H. Res. 565) providing for consideration of the Senate bill (S. 455) to amend title 31, United States Code, to increase Federal payments to units of general local government for entitlement lands, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

Mr. SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, the Chair will now put the question on each motion to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed on Monday, October 3, 1994, in the order in which those motions were entertained.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 967, de novo;

S. 2170, de novo;
H.R. 4704, de novo;
H.R. 4939, de novo;
H.R. 4910, de novo;
H.R. 4967, de novo;
H.R. 4495, de novo;
H. Res. 558, de novo;
H.R. 1520, by the yeas and nays;
H.R. 5108, by the yeas and nays;
H. Con. Res. 279, by the yeas and nays;

H. Con. Res. 286, by the yeas and nays;

S. 1225, by the yeas and nays;
S. 1919, by the yeas and nays;
H.R. 4533, by the yeas and nays; and
S. 986, 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 Chair intends to adhere to a strict 5 minutes.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, when would it be appropriate to ask for unanimous consent to reduce to 3 minutes the amount of time we might have for each of the votes following the first vote on the first suspension?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman stated a hypothetical which the Chair would not entertain at this time and suggests that he consult with the leadership about that.

MINOR CROP PROTECTION ACT OF 1994

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 967, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DE LA GARZA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 967, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 334, nays 80, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 475]

YEAS—334

Abercromble	Bachus (AL)	Barlow
Allard	Baesler	Barrett (NE)
Andrews (NJ)	Baker (CA)	Bartlett
Andrews (TX)	Baker (LA)	Barton
Archer	Ballenger	Bateman
Armey	Barca	Bentley
Bacchus (FL)	Barcia	Bereuter

Bevill	Gordon	Michel	Thornton	Walker	Wolf
Bilbray	Goss	Miller (CA)	Thurman	Walsh	Wyden
Bilirakis	Grams	Miller (FL)	Torkildsen	Watt	Wynn
Bishop	Grandy	Minge	Trafilant	Weldon	Yates
Bliley	Green	Mink	Unsoeld	Wheat	Young (AK)
Blute	Greenwood	Mollinari	Upton	Whitten	Young (FL)
Boehert	Gunderson	Mollohan	Visclosky	Williams	Zeliff
Boehner	Hall (OH)	Montgomery	Volkmer	Wilson	Zimmer
Bonilla	Hall (TX)	Moorhead	Vucanovich	Wise	
Boucher	Hamburg	Moran			
Brewster	Hamilton	Morella			
Brooks	Hancock	Murtha			
Browder	Hansen	Myers			
Brown (FL)	Hastert	Neal (NC)			
Bryant	Hastings	Nussle			
Bunning	Hayes	Oberstar			
Burton	Hefley	Obey			
Buyer	Hefner	Oliver			
Callahan	Hergert	Ortiz			
Calvert	Hilliard	Ortiz			
Camp	Hoagland	Owens			
Canady	Hobson	Oxley			
Canwell	Hoeftstra	Packard			
Carr	Hoke	Parker			
Castle	Holden	Pastor			
Chapman	Horn	Paxon			
Clayton	Houghton	Payne (VA)			
Clement	Hoyer	Penny			
Clinger	Huffington	Peterson (FL)			
Clyburn	Hunter	Peterson (MN)			
Coble	Hutchinson	Petri			
Coleman	Hutto	Pickett			
Collins (GA)	Hyde	Pickle			
Collins (IL)	Inglis	Pombo			
Collins (MI)	Inhofe	Pomeroy			
Combest	Inslee	Portman			
Condit	Jefferson	Poshard			
Cooper	Johnson (CT)	Price (NC)			
Coppersmith	Johnson (GA)	Pryce (OH)			
Costello	Johnson (SD)	Quillen			
Cox	Johnson, Sam	Quinn			
Cramer	Johnston	Rahall			
Crane	Kanjorski	Ramstad			
Crapo	Kaptur	Regula			
Cunningham	Kasich	Ridge			
Danner	Kim	Roberts			
Darden	King	Roemer			
De la Garza	Kingston	Rogers			
Deal	Kleczka	Rohrabacher			
DeFazio	Klink	Ros-Lehtinen			
Delay	Klug	Rose			
Derrick	Knollenberg	Rostenkowski			
Deutsch	Kolbe	Roth			
Diaz-Balart	Kopetski	Rowland			
Dickey	Kreidler	Royce			
Dicks	Kyl	Rush			
Dingell	LaFalce	Sangmeister			
Dooley	Lambert	Santorum			
Doolittle	Lancaster	Sarpaluis			
Dornan	LaRocco	Sawyer			
Dreier	Laughlin	Saxton			
Duncan	Lazio	Schaefer			
Dunn	Leach	Schiff			
Durbin	Lehman	Sensenbrenner			
Edwards (TX)	Levy	Sharp			
Ehlers	Lewis (CA)	Shaw			
Emerson	Lewis (FL)	Shuster			
Englsh	Lewis (KY)	Sisisky			
Everett	Lightfoot	Skeen			
Ewing	Linder	Skelton			
Farr	Lipinski	Slaughter			
Fazio	Livingston	Smith (IA)			
Fields (LA)	Lloyd	Smith (MI)			
Fields (TX)	Long	Smith (NJ)			
Fingerhut	Lucas	Smith (OR)			
Fish	Machtley	Smith (TX)			
Flake	Manton	Snowe			
Foley	Manzullo	Solomon			
Ford (TN)	Margolles	Spence			
Fowler	Mezvinisky	Spratt			
Frank (MA)	Matsul	Stearns			
Frank (CT)	Mazzoli	Stenholm			
Frost	McCandless	Strickland			
Gallegly	McCloskey	Stump			
Gekas	McColum	Stupak			
Gephardt	McCrery	Swett			
Geren	McDade	Swift			
Gibbons	McHale	Talent			
Gilchrest	McHugh	Tanner			
Gillmor	McInnis	Tauzin			
Gilman	McKeon	Taylor (MS)			
Gingrich	McKinney	Taylor (NC)			
Glickman	McNulty	Tejeda			
Gonzalez	Menendez	Thomas (CA)			
Goodlatte	Meyers	Thomas (WY)			
Goodling	Mica	Thompson			

NAYS—80

Ackerman	Harman	Rangel
Andrews (ME)	Hinchee	Reed
Barrett (WI)	Hochbrueckner	Reynolds
Becerra	Jacobs	Richardson
Bellenson	Johnson, E. B.	Roybal-Allard
Berman	Kennedy	Sabo
Blackwell	Kennelly	Sanders
Bonior	Kildee	Schenk
Borski	Levin	Schroeder
Brown (CA)	Lowey	Schumer
Brown (OH)	Maloney	Scott
Byrne	Mann	Serrano
Cardin	Markey	Shays
Clay	Martinez	Shepherd
Conyers	McDermott	Skaggs
Coyne	Meahan	Stark
DeLauro	Meek	Studds
Dellums	Mf.me	Synar
Dixon	Mineta	Torres
Engel	Moakley	Tortorelli
Eshoo	Murphy	Towns
Evans	Nadler	Velazquez
Fawell	Neal (MA)	Vento
Flinner	Pallone	Waters
Foglietta	Payne (NJ)	Waxman
Gejdenson	Pelosi	Woolsey
Gutierrez	Porter	

NOT VOTING—21

Applegate	Istook	Roukema
Edwards (CA)	Klein	Slattery
Ford (MI)	Lantos	Stokes
Franks (NJ)	Lewis (GA)	Sundquist
Furse	McCurdy	Tucker
Gallo	McMillan	Valentine
Hughes	Ravenel	Washington

□ 1836

Messrs. BARRETT of Wisconsin, BLACKWELL and DIXON changed their vote from "yea" to "no."

Messrs. HASTINGS, GILLMORE, WHEAT and PACKARD changed their vote from "no" to "yea."

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.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably delayed, and I missed the vote on H.R. 967. Had I been here, I would have voted "aye," and I would ask that the RECORD reflect that fact.

□ 1840

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SKAGGS). Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5 of rule I, the Chair announces that he will reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the period of time within which a vote by electronic device may be taken on each additional motion to suspend the rules on which the Chair has postponed further proceedings.

GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT REFORM ACT OF 1994

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the Senate bill, S. 2170.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SYNAR] that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2170.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP INVESTMENT ACT OF 1994

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 4704, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4704, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FREDERICK S. GREEN UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 4939.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4939.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THURGOOD MARSHALL UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 4910.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4910.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THEODORE LEVIN FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 4967, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4967, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 231 West Lafayette Street in Detroit, Michigan, as the 'Theodore Levin United States Courthouse' and to designate the postal facility located at 1401 West Fort Street in Detroit, Michigan, as the 'George W. Young Post Office'."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AIRLINER CABIN AIR QUALITY ACT OF 1994

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 4495, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4495, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONCURRING IN HOUSE AMENDMENT TO SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 2240, INDEPENDENT SAFETY BOARD ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1994

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, House Resolution 558.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr.

OBERSTAR] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, House Resolution 558.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PETROLEUM MARKETING PRACTICES ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1994

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 1520, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SHARP] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1520, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The Chair will remind Members this will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 413, nays 0, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 476]
YEAS—413

Abercrombie	Cantwell	Engel
Ackerman	Cardin	English
Allard	Carr	Eshoo
Andrews (ME)	Castle	Evans
Andrews (NJ)	Chapman	Everett
Andrews (TX)	Clay	Ewing
Archer	Clayton	Farr
Army	Clement	Fawell
Bachus (FL)	Clinger	Fazio
Bachus (AL)	Clyburn	Fields (LA)
Baker (CA)	Coble	Fields (TX)
Baker (LA)	Coleman	Flner
Ballenger	Collins (GA)	Fingerhut
Barca	Collins (IL)	Fish
Barcla	Collins (MI)	Flake
Barlow	Combest	Foglietta
Barrett (NE)	Condit	Ford (TN)
Barrett (WI)	Conyers	Fowler
Bartlett	Cooper	Frank (MA)
Barton	Coppersmith	Franks (CT)
Bateman	Costello	Franks (NJ)
Becerra	Cox	Frost
Bellenson	Coyne	Gallegly
Bentley	Cramer	Geldenson
Bereuter	Crane	Gekas
Berman	Crapo	Gephardt
Bevill	Cunningham	Geren
Bilbray	Danner	Gibbons
Bilirakis	Darden	Gilchrest
Bishop	de la Garza	Gillmor
Blackwell	Deal	Gilman
Bliley	DeFazio	Gingrich
Blute	DeLauro	Glickman
Boehlert	DeLay	Gonzalez
Boehner	DeLuks	Goodlatte
Bonilla	Derrick	Goodling
Bonior	Deutsch	Gordon
Borski	Diaz-Balart	Goss
Boucher	Dickey	Grams
Brewster	Dicks	Grandy
Brooks	Dingell	Green
Brown (CA)	Dixon	Greenwood
Brown (FL)	Dooley	Gunderson
Brown (OH)	Doolittle	Gutierrez
Bryant	Dorman	Hall (OH)
Bunning	Dreier	Hall (TX)
Burton	Duncan	Hamburger
Buyer	Dunn	Hamilton
Byrne	Durbin	Hancock
Callahan	Edwards (CA)	Hansen
Calvert	Edwards (TX)	Harman
Camp	Ehlers	Hastert
Canady	Emerson	Hastings

Hayes
Hefley
Hefner
Herger
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hoagland
Hobson
Hochbrueckner
Hoekstra
Hoke
Holden
Horn
Houghton
Hoyer
Hughes
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hutto
Hyde
Ingalls
Inhofe
Insole
Jacobs
Jefferson
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Johnston
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kennedy
Kennelly
Kildee
Kim
King
Kingston
Klecza
Klein
Klink
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kopetski
Kreidler
Kyl
LaFalce
Lambert
Lancaster
LaRocco
Laughlin
Lazio
Leach
Lehman
Levin
Levy
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (FL)
Lewis (KY)
Lightfoot
Linder
Lipinski
Livingston
Lloyd
Long
Lowey
Lucas
Machtley
Maloney
Manton
Manzullo
Margolles
Mezvisinsky
Markey
Martinez
Matsui
Mazzoli
McCandless
McCloskey
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McDermott
McHale

McHugh
McInnis
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meahan
Meek
Menendez
Meyers
Mfume
Mica
Michel
Miller (FL)
Mineta
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Molinar
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moorhead
Moran
Morella
Murphy
Murtha
Myers
Nadler
Neal (MA)
Neal (NC)
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Oliver
Ortiz
Orton
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Parker
Pastor
Paxon
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Penny
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Pickett
Pickle
LaRocco
Laughlin
Lazio
Leach
Lehman
Levin
Levy
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (FL)
Lewis (KY)
Lightfoot
Linder
Lipinski
Livingston
Lloyd
Long
Lowey
Lucas
Machtley
Maloney
Manton
Manzullo
Margolles
Mezvisinsky
Markey
Martinez
Matsui
Mazzoli
McCandless
McCloskey
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McDermott
McHale

Sarpalius
Sawyer
Saxton
Schaefer
Schenk
Schiff
Schumer
Schroeder
Schuff
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sharp
Shaw
Shays
Shepherd
Shuster
Siskis
Skaggs
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (IA)
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Snowe
Solomon
Stark
Stearns
Solomon
Spence
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Stokes
Strickland
Studds
Stump
Stupak
Swett
Swift
Synar
Talent
Tanner
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Tejeda
Thomas (CA)
Thomas (WY)
Thompson
Thornton
Torres
Torkildsen
Torres
Torrice
Towns
Trafficant
Unsoeld
Upton
Valentine
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Walden
Walsh
Waters
Watt
Whitten
Williams
Wilson
Wise
Wolf
Woolsey
Wyden
Wynn
Yates
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

NOT VOTING—21

Applegate
Baesler
Browder
Ford (MI)
Furse
Gallo
Huffington

Istook
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (SD)
Lantos
Lewis (GA)
Mann
McCurdy

McMillan
Miller (CA)
Pelosi
Slattery
Sundquist
Tucker
Washington

□ 1854

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.

EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT
EXTENSION

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SKAGGS). The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 5108.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. MENENDEZ] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5108, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 407, nays 4, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 477]

YEAS—407

Ackerman
Allard
Andrews (ME)
Andrews (NJ)
Archer
Armey
Bacchus (FL)
Bacchus (AL)
Baesler
Baker (CA)
Baker (LA)
Ballenger
Barca
Barclay
Barlow
Barrett (NE)
Coppersmith
Costello
Bartlett
Barton
Bateman
Becerra
Bellenson
Bentley
Bereuter
Berman
Bevill
Billbray
Billrakis
Blishop
Blackwell
Bliley
Blute
Boehert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Borski
Boucher
Brewster
Brooks
Broder
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant
Bunning
Burton
Buyer
Byrne
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Canady
Cantwell
Cardin
Carr
Castle

Chapman
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clinger
Clyburn
Coble
Coleman
Collins (GA)
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Cooper
Cordery
Coppersmith
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crapo
Cunningham
Danner
Darden
de la Garza
Deal
DeLauro
DeLay
Dellums
Derrick
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Dooley
Dooleittle
Dorman
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Dunbar
Dunbar
Edwards (CA)
Edwards (TX)
Ehlers
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Fawell
Fazio

Fields (LA)
Fields (TX)
Filner
Fingerhut
Flake
Foglietta
Ford (TN)
Fowler
Frank (MA)
Franks (CT)
Franks (NJ)
Frost
Furse
Gallagher
Gelderson
Gekas
Cephardt
Geren
Gibbons
Gilmant
Gillmore
Gillman
Gingrich
Glickman
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Grams
Grandy
Green
Greenwood
Gunderson
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamburg
Hamilton
Hancock
Hansen
Hannan
Hastert
Hastings
Hayes
Hefley
Hefner
Herger
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hoagland
Hobson
Hochbrueckner
Hoekstra
Hoke
Holden
Horn

Houghton
Hoyer
Hughes
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hutto
Hyde
Ingalls
Insole
Jacobs
Jefferson
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kennedy
Kennelly
Kildee
Kim
King
Kingston
Klecza
Klein
Klink
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kopetski
Kreidler
Kyl
LaFalce
Lambert
Lancaster
LaRocco
Laughlin
Lazio
Leach
Lehman
Levin
Levy
Lewis (FL)
Lewis (KY)
Lightfoot
Linder
Lipinski
Livingston
Lloyd
Long
Lowey
Lucas
Machtley
Maloney
Mann
Manton
Manzullo
Margolles
Mezvisinsky
Markey
Martinez
Matsui
Mazzoli
McCandless
McCloskey
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McDermott
McHale
McInnis
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek
Menendez

Meyers
Mica
Michel
Miller (CA)
Miller (FL)
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Molinar
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moorhead
Moran
Morella
Murphy
Murtha
Myers
Nadler
Neal (MA)
Neal (NC)
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Oliver
Ortiz
Orton
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Parker
Pastor
Paxon
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pelosi
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Pickett
Pickle
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Poshard
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quillen
Quinn
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Ravenel
Reed
Regula
Reynolds
Richardson
Ridge
Roberts
Roemer
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rose
Rostenkowski
Roth
Rowland
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Sabo
Sanders
Santorum
Saxton
Schaefer

Schenk
Schiff
Schroeder
Schumer
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sharp
Shaw
Shays
Shepherd
Shuster
Siskis
Skaggs
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (IA)
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Snowe
Solomon
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Stokes
Studds
Stump
Stupak
Swett
Swift
Synar
Talent
Tanner
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Tejeda
Thomas (CA)
Thomas (WY)
Thompson
Thornton
Torres
Torkildsen
Torres
Torrice
Towns
Trafficant
Unsoeld
Upton
Valentine
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Walden
Walsh
Waters
Watt
Whitten
Williams
Wilson
Wise
Wolf
Woolsey
Wyden
Wynn
Yates
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

NAYS—4

Abercrombie
DeFazio

Lewis (CA)
Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—23

Andrews (TX)
Applegate
Fish
Ford (MI)
Gallo
Huffington
Inhofe
Istook

Johnson (CT)
Johnston
Lantos
Lewis (GA)
McCurdy
McMillan
Mfume
Mineta

Penny
Roukema
Slattery
Strickland
Sundquist
Tucker
Washington

□ 1900

Mr. CONYERS and Mr. SOLOMON changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONDEMNING SINKING OF TUG-BOAT "13TH OF MARCH" BY CUBA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SKAGGS). The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 279, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. MENENDEZ] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 279, as amended, on which the nays and yeas are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 413, nays 0, not voting 21, as follows:

(Roll No. 478)

YEAS—413

Abercrombie	Buyer	Doelittle
Ackerman	Byrne	Dorman
Allard	Callahan	Dreier
Andrews (ME)	Calvert	Duncan
Andrews (NJ)	Camp	Durbin
Archer	Canady	Edwards (CA)
Armey	Cantwell	Edwards (TX)
Bacchus (FL)	Cardin	Ehlers
Bacchus (AL)	Carr	Emerson
Baesler	Castle	Engel
Baker (CA)	Chapman	English
Baker (IA)	Clay	Eshoo
Ballenger	Clayton	Evans
Barca	Clement	Everett
Barcia	Clinger	Ewing
Barlow	Clyburn	Farr
Barrett (NE)	Coble	Fawell
Barrett (WI)	Coleman	Fazio
Bartlett	Collins (GA)	Fields (LA)
Barton	Collins (IL)	Fields (TX)
Bateman	Collins (MI)	Filner
Becerra	Combest	Fingerhut
Bellenson	Condit	Fish
Bentley	Conyers	Flake
Bereuter	Cooper	Foglietta
Berman	Coppersmith	Ford (TN)
Beverly	Costello	Fowler
Bilbray	Cox	Frank (MA)
Billrakis	Coyne	Franks (CT)
Bishop	Cramer	Franks (NJ)
Blackwell	Crane	Franks
Bliley	Crapo	Furse
Blute	Cunningham	Galleghy
Boehlert	Danner	Geldenson
Boehner	Darden	Gekas
Bonilla	de la Garza	Gephardt
Bonior	Deal	Geren
Borski	DeFazio	Gibbons
Boucher	DeLauro	Glickman
Brewster	DeLay	Gillmor
Brooks	Dellums	Glickman
Browder	Derrick	Gingrich
Brown (CA)	Deutscher	Glickman
Brown (FL)	Diaz-Balart	Gonzalez
Brown (OH)	Dickey	Goodlatte
Bryant	Dicks	Goodling
Bunning	Dixon	Gordon
Burton	Dooley	Goss

Grams	Markey	Royce
Grandy	Martinez	Rush
Green	Matsui	Sabo
Greenwood	Mazoli	Sanders
Gundersen	McCandless	Sangmeister
Gutierrez	McCloskey	Santorum
Hall (OH)	McCollum	Sarpalius
Hall (TX)	McCrery	Sawyer
Hamburg	McDade	Saxton
Hamilton	McDermott	Schaefer
Hancock	McHale	Schenk
Hansen	McHugh	Schiff
Harman	McInnis	Schroeder
Hastert	McKeon	Schumer
Hastings	McKinney	Scott
Hayes	McNulty	Sensenbrenner
Hefley	Meehan	Serrano
Hefner	Meek	Shaw
Henger	Menendez	Shays
Hilliard	Meyers	Shepherd
Hinchee	Mica	Shuster
Hoagland	Michel	Sisk
Hobson	Miller (CA)	Sisk
Hochbrueckner	Miller (FL)	Skaggs
Hoke	Mineta	Skean
Holden	Minge	Skelton
Horn	Mink	Slaughter
Houghton	Moakley	Smith (IA)
Hoyer	Mollinari	Smith (MI)
Hughes	Mollohan	Smith (NJ)
Hunter	Montgomery	Smith (OR)
Hutchinson	Moorehead	Smith (TX)
Hutto	Moran	Snowe
Hyde	Morella	Solomon
Inglis	Murphy	Spence
Inslee	Murtha	Spratt
Istook	Myers	Stark
Jacobs	Nadler	Stearns
Jefferson	Neal (MA)	Stenholm
Johnson (CT)	Neal (NC)	Stokes
Johnson (GA)	Nussle	Strickland
Johnson (SD)	Oberstar	Studds
Johnson, E.B.	Obey	Stump
Johnson, Sam	Oliver	Stupak
Kanjorski	Ortiz	Swett
Kaptur	Orton	Swift
Kasich	Owens	Synar
Kennedy	Oxley	Talent
Kennelly	Packard	Tanner
Kildee	Pallone	Tauzin
Kim	Parker	Taylor (MS)
King	Pastor	Taylor (NC)
Kingston	Paxon	Tejeda
Kleczka	Payne (NJ)	Thomas (CA)
Klein	Payne (VA)	Thomas (WY)
Klink	Pelosi	Thompson
Klug	Penny	Thornton
Knollenberg	Peterson (FL)	Torkildsen
Kolbe	Peterson (MN)	Torres
Kopetski	Pickett	Torricelli
Kreidler	Pickle	Towns
Kyl	Pombo	Traffant
LaFalce	Pomeroy	Unsoeld
Lambert	Porter	Upton
Lancaster	Portman	Valentine
LaRocco	Poshard	Velazquez
Laughlin	Price (NC)	Vento
Lazio	Price (OH)	Vislosky
Leach	Quillen	Volkmer
Lehman	Quinn	Vucanovich
Levin	Rahall	Walker
Levy	Ramstad	Walsh
Lewis (CA)	Rangel	Walters
Lewis (FL)	Ravenel	Watt
Lewis (KY)	Reed	Waxman
Lightfoot	Regula	Weldon
Linder	Reynolds	Wheat
Lipinski	Richardson	Whitten
Livingston	Ridge	Williams
Lloyd	Roberts	Wilson
Long	Roemer	Wise
Lowe	Rogers	Wolf
Lucas	Rohrabacher	Woolsey
Machtley	Ros-Lehtinen	Wyden
Maloney	Rostenkowski	Wynn
Mann	Roth	Yates
Manzullo	Roukema	Young (AK)
Margolies	Royland	Young (FL)
Mezvinisky	Roybal-Allard	Zeliff
		Zimmer

NOT VOTING—21

Andrews (TX)	Dunn	Huffington
Applegate	Ford (MI)	Inhofe
Dingell	Gallo	Johnston

Lantos	McMillan	Slattery
Lewis (GA)	Mfume	Sundquist
Manton	Rose	Tucker
McCurdy	Sharp	Washington

□ 1909

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRIES

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, is it appropriate to have a parliamentary inquiry at this moment?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SKAGGS). The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I presume it is appropriate to make an inquiry about our procedure as it relates to conference reports.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is not able to hear the gentleman.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I presume it is appropriate to ask information of the Chair as to the procedure as it relates to conference meetings, conferences of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman must state a parliamentary inquiry, and it should relate to the pending business.

Mr. LEWIS of California. My parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker, is do Members of the House in majority forum have to be present for a conference to take place?

□ 1910

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SKAGGS). The Chair would advise the gentleman from California [Mr. LEWIS] that there is no quorum requirement for meeting of the conference beyond the requirement for a majority of signatures.

Mr. LEWIS of California. They do have to meet; is that correct?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. There needs to be a public meeting of the conference.

Mr. LEWIS of California. A public meeting of the conference, and I presume that the conferees at least should have an opportunity to be there. Is that correct?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has responded to the gentleman's inquiry.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, is it appropriate to hold conference committee meetings during 5-minute votes of the House?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would advise the gentleman from

Pennsylvania [Mr. WALKER] that there is no rule prohibiting a meeting of a conference during 5-minute votes of the House.

Mr. LEWIS of California. I have a parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker:

Is it appropriate to hope to begin a conference where Members are in the middle of votes and there are no Republican Members present?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair does not believe the gentleman has stated a parliamentary inquiry.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, is it appropriate under the rules that when the conference is held in a fashion excluding the participants, for us then to call votes for the rest of the night regarding such a procedure?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has stated the general rules that apply and cannot be giving advisory opinions on hypothetical situations pertaining to that particular conference.

RECOGNIZING CONTRIBUTION OF PRESIDENT ALFREDO CRISTIANI TO ACHIEVE PEACE IN EL SALVADOR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 286.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. MENENDEZ] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 286, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 414, nays 0, answered “present” 4, not voting 16, as follows:

(Roll No. 479)

YEAS—414

Abercrombie	Barrett (WI)	Bonilla
Ackerman	Bartlett	Bonior
Allard	Barton	Borski
Andrews (ME)	Bateman	Boucher
Andrews (NJ)	Bellenson	Brewster
Archer	Bentley	Brooks
Armey	Bereuter	Browder
Bacchus (FL)	Berman	Brown (CA)
Bachus (AL)	Bevill	Brown (FL)
Baesler	Bilbray	Brown (OH)
Baker (CA)	Biltrakis	Bryant
Baker (LA)	Bishop	Bunning
Ballenger	Blackwell	Burton
Barca	Bliley	Buyer
Barcia	Blute	Byrne
Barlow	Boehlert	Callahan
Barrett (NE)	Boehner	Calvert

Camp	Green	McDermott
Canady	Greenwood	McHale
Cantwell	Gunderson	McHugh
Cardin	Gutierrez	McInnis
Carr	Hall (OH)	McKeon
Castle	Hall (TX)	McKinney
Chapman	Hamilton	McNulty
Clay	Hancock	Meehan
Clayton	Hansen	Meek
Clement	Harman	Menendez
Clinger	Hastert	Meyers
Clyburn	Hastings	Mica
Coble	Hayes	Michel
Coleman	Hefley	Miller (CA)
Collins (GA)	Hefner	Miller (FL)
Collins (IL)	Herger	Mineta
Collins (MI)	Hillard	Minge
Combest	Hinchee	Mink
Condit	Hoagland	Moakley
Conyers	Hobson	Mollinari
Cooper	Hochbrueckner	Mollohan
Coppersmith	Hoekstra	Montgomery
Costello	Hoke	Moorhead
Cox	Holden	Moran
Coyne	Horn	Morella
Crane	Houghton	Murphy
Crane	Hoyer	Murtha
Crapo	Hughes	Myers
Cunningham	Hunter	Nadler
Danner	Hutchinson	Neal (MA)
Darden	Hutto	Neal (NC)
De la Garza	Hyde	Nussle
Deal	Inglis	Oberstar
DeLauro	Inhofe	Obey
DeLay	Inslee	Olver
Dellums	Istook	Ortiz
Derrick	Jacobs	Orton
Deutsch	Jefferson	Owens
Diaz-Balart	Johnson (CT)	Oxley
Dickey	Johnson (GA)	Packard
Dicks	Johnson (SD)	Pallone
Dingell	Johnson, E. B.	Parker
Dixon	Johnson, Sam	Pastor
Dooley	Kanjorski	Paxon
Doolittle	Kaptur	Payne (NJ)
Dornan	Kasich	Payne (VA)
Dreier	Kennedy	Pelosi
Duncan	Kennelly	Penny
Dunn	Kildee	Peterson (FL)
Durbin	Kim	Peterson (MN)
Edwards (CA)	King	Petri
Edwards (TX)	Kingston	Pickett
Ehlers	Kleczka	Pickle
Emerson	Klein	Pombo
Engel	Klink	Pomeroy
Engliss	Klug	Porter
Eshoo	Knollenberg	Portman
Evans	Kolbe	Poshard
Everett	Kopetski	Price (NC)
Ewing	Kreidler	Pryce (OH)
Farr	Kyl	Quillen
Fawell	LaFalce	Quinn
Fazio	Lambert	Rahall
Flelds (LA)	Lancaster	Ramstad
Flelds (TX)	LaRocco	Rangel
Filner	Laughlin	Ravenel
Fingerhut	Lazio	Reed
Fish	Leach	Regula
Flake	Lehman	Reynolds
Foglietta	Levin	Richardson
Ford (MI)	Levy	Ridge
Ford (TN)	Lewis (CA)	Roberts
Fowler	Lewis (FL)	Roemer
Frank (MA)	Lewis (KY)	Rogers
Franks (CT)	Lightfoot	Rohrabacher
Franks (NJ)	Linder	Ros-Lehtinen
Frost	Lipinski	Rose
Furse	Livinston	Rostenkowski
Galleghy	Lloyd	Roth
Gelderson	Long	Roukema
Gekas	Lowe	Rowland
Gephardt	Lucas	Roybal-Allard
Geren	Machtley	Royce
Gibbons	Maloney	Rush
Gleahrest	Mann	Sabo
Gillmor	Manzullo	Sanders
Gilman	Margolies	Sangmeister
Gingrich	Mezvinsky	Santorom
Glickman	Markey	Sarpallus
Gonzalez	Matsui	Sawyer
Goodlatte	Mazoli	Saxton
Goodling	McCandless	Schaefer
Gordon	McCloskey	Schenk
Goss	McCollum	Schiff
Grams	McCrery	Schroeder
Grandy	McDade	Schumer

Scott	Strickland	Vento
Sensenbrenner	Stump	Visclosky
Serrano	Stupak	Volkmer
Sharp	Sweet	Vucanovich
Shaw	Swift	Walker
Shays	Synar	Walsh
Shepherd	Talent	Waters
Shuster	Tanner	Watt
Slisisky	Tauzin	Waxman
Skaggs	Taylor (MS)	Weldon
Skeen	Taylor (NC)	Wheat
Skelton	Tejeda	Whitten
Slaughter	Thomas (CA)	Williams
Smith (IA)	Thomas (WY)	Wilson
Smith (MI)	Thompson	Wise
Smith (NJ)	Thornton	Wolf
Smith (OR)	Thurman	Woolsey
Smith (TX)	Torkildsen	Wyden
Snowe	Torres	Wynn
Solomon	Torricelli	Yates
Spence	Towns	Young (AK)
Spratt	Trafilant	Young (FL)
Stark	Unsoeld	Zeliff
Stearns	Upston	Zimmer
Stenholm	Valentine	
Stokes	Velazquez	

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—4

Becerra	Hamburg
DeFazio	Martinez

NOT VOTING—16

Andrews (TX)	Lewis (GA)	Studds
Applegate	Manton	Sundquist
Gallo	McCurdy	Tucker
Huffington	McMillan	Washington
Johnston	Mfume	
Lantos	Slattery	

□ 1917

So the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained earlier this evening by preparations for the State dinner to honor President Nelson Mandela of the Republic of South Africa.

Specifically, I missed the votes on suspending the rules and passing H.R. 5108, the Export Administration Act Temporary Extension; House Congressional Resolution 279, condemning the sinking of a tugboat by Cuba; and House Congressional Resolution 286, commending President Cristiani's peace efforts.

Had I been here I would have voted “aye” on all three.

UNITED STATES-MEXICO BORDER HEALTH COMMISSION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SKAGGS). The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the Senate bill, S. 1225.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. WAXMAN], that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1225, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 246, nays 169, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 480]

YEAS—246

Abercrombie Furse
Ackerman Gejdenson
Andrews (ME) Gephardt
Bacchus (FL) Geren
Bassler Gibbons
Barcla Gilman
Barlow Glickman
Barton Payne (NJ)
Bateman Payne (VA)
Becerra Pelosi
Bellenson Peterson (FL)
Bereuter Peterson (MN)
Bernan Hall (OH)
Bevill Hall (TX)
Bishop Hamburg
Blackwell Hamilton
Bliley Harman
Blute Hastings
Bonilla Reed
Bonior Hefner
Borski Hilliard
Boucher Hinchey
Brewster Hoagland
Brooks Hochbrueckner
Browder Horn
Brown (CA) Hoyer
Brown (FL) Hughes
Brown (GA) Hunter
Brown (OH) Jacobs
Bryant Jefferson
Byrne Johnson (CT)
Cantwell Johnson (GA)
Cardin Johnson (SD)
Carr Johnson, E.B.
Chapman Kanjorski
Clay Kennedy
Clayton Kennelly
Clyburn Kildes
Coleman Kleczka
Collins (IL) Kolbe
Collins (MI) Kreidler
Combust Kopetski
Condit Kresler
Conyers Lambert
Coppersmith Lancaster
Coyne Laughlin
Cramer Leach
Danner Lehman
Darden Levin
de la Garza Lloyd
Deal Long
DeFazio Lowey
DeLauro Machtley
Deluino Maloney
Derrick Mann
Deutsch Markey
Diaz-Balart Martinez
Dickey Matsui
Dicks Mazzoli
Dingell McCandless
Dixon McCloskey
Dooley McDermott
Dornan McHale
Durbin McKinney
Edwards (CA) Meehan
Edwards (TX) Meek
Ehlers Menendez
Engel Mfume
English Miller (CA)
Eshoo Mineta
Evans Minge
Farr Mink
Fazio Molinari
Fields (LA) Mollohan
Fields (TX) Montgomery
Filner Moran
Flake Morella
Foglietta Murphy
Ford (MI) Murtha
Ford (TN) Nadler
Fowler Neal (MA)
Frank (MA) Neal (NC)
Frost Oberstar

NAYS—169

Allard Barcla
Andrews (NJ) Barrett (NE)
Archer Barrett (WI)
Armey Bartlett
Bacchus (AL) Bentley
Baker (CA) Billrakis
Baker (LA) Boehlert
Ballenger Boehner

Bunning
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Canady
Castle

Clement Inglis
Clinger Inhofe
Coble Inslee
Collins (GA) Istook
Cooper Johnson, Sam
Costello Kaptur
Cox Kasich
Crane Owens
Crapo King
Cunningham Kingston
DeLay Klein
Doolittle Klink
Dreier Klug
Duncan Knollenberg
Dunn LaRocco
Emerson Lazio
Everett Levy
Ewing Lewis (CA)
Fawell Lewis (FL)
Fingerhut Lewis (KY)
Fish Lightfoot
Franks (CT) Linder
Franks (NJ) Lipinski
Galegaly Livingston
Gekas Lucas
Gilchrest Manzullo
Cilmmor Margolies-
Roth Mezvinsky
Rowland McCollum
Roybal-Allard McCrery
Jacobs McDeade
Gooding Rush
Goss Sabo
Grams McInnis
Grandy McKeon
Greenwood McNulty
Gundersen Meyers
Hancock Mica
Hansen Michel
Hastert Miller (FL)
Hefley Moorhead
Herger Myers
Hobson Nussle
Hoekstra Orton
Hoke Oxley
Holden Packard
Houghton Parker
Hutchinson Skaggs
Hutto Skelton
Hyde Slaughter
Andrews (TX) Smith (TX)
Applegate Snowe
Bilbray Spratt
Gallo Stark
Huffington Stenholm
Johnston Stokes
Lantos Strickland
Studds

NOT VOTING—19

Lewis (GA) Sundquist
Manton Tucker
McCurdy Visclosky
McMillan Washington
Moakley Waters
Slattery
Studds

□ 1927

Messrs. KLEIN, BOEHLERT, and LaROCCO, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Ms. MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY, and Mr. GRAMS changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. POSHARD and Ms. LAMBERT changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds not having voted in favor thereof) the motion was rejected. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

RIO PUERCO WATERSHED ACT OF 1994

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the Senate Bill, S. 1919, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate Bill, S. 1919, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 233, nays 180, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 481]

YEAS—233

Abercrombie Gejdenson Ortiz
Ackerman Gephardt Owens
Andrews (ME) Gibbons Pallone
Bacchus (FL) Gilchrest Pastor
Bassler Gilman Payne (NJ)
Barcla Gomez Gonzalez
Barlow Gordon Pelosi
Barton Green Peterson (FL)
Bateman Green Peterson (MN)
Becerra Gutierrez
Bellenson Hall (OH)
Bereuter Hamburg
Bernan Hamilton
Bevill Harman
Bishop Hastings
Blackwell Hayes
Bliley Hefner
Blute Hilliard
Bonilla Hinchey
Bonior Hoagland
Borski Hobson
Boucher Hochbrueckner
Brewster Horn
Brooks Hoyer
Browder Hughes
Brown (CA) Hunter
Brown (FL) Jacobs
Brown (OH) Jefferson
Bryant Johnson (CT)
Byrne Johnson (GA)
Cantwell Johnson (SD)
Cardin Johnson, E.B.
Carr Kanjorski
Chapman Kennedy
Clay Kennelly
Clayton Kildes
Clyburn Kleczka
Coleman Kolbe
Collins (IL) Kreidler
Collins (MI) Kresler
Combust Kopetski
Condit Kresler
Conyers Lambert
Coppersmith Lancaster
Coyne Laughlin
Cramer Leach
Danner Lehman
Darden Levin
de la Garza Lloyd
Deal Long
DeFazio Lowey
DeLauro Machtley
Deluino Maloney
Derrick Mann
Deutsch Markey
Diaz-Balart Martinez
Dickey Matsui
Dicks Mazzoli
Dingell McCloskey
Dixon McDermott
Dooley McKinney
Dornan McHale
Durbin McKinney
Edwards (CA) Meehan
Edwards (TX) Meek
Ehlers Menendez
Engel Mfume
English Miller (CA)
Eshoo Mineta
Evans Minge
Farr Mink
Fazio Molinari
Fields (LA) Mollohan
Fields (TX) Montgomery
Filner Moran
Flake Morella
Foglietta Murphy
Ford (MI) Murtha
Ford (TN) Nadler
Fowler Neal (MA)
Frank (MA) Neal (NC)
Frost Oberstar

NAYS—180

Allard Barcla
Archer Barrett (NE)
Armey Bartlett
Bacchus (AL) Bentley
Baker (CA) Billrakis
Baker (LA) Boehlert
Ballenger Bliley

Boehner
Brewster
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp