

## NOT VOTING—29

Baesler	Klink	Rogers
Callahan	Maloney	Rohrabacher
Clinger	McDermott	Scarborough
Durbin	McNulty	Smith (MI)
Frank (MA)	Molinari	Torres
Frisa	Oberstar	Watts (OK)
Galleghy	Ortiz	Weldon (PA)
Gibbons	Oxley	Williams
Harman	Peterson (FL)	Wilson
Kingston	Petri	

□ 1944

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. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, due to my plane being grounded as a result of stormy weather, I was detained for more than 3 hours. Unfortunately I missed the vote on H.R. 3415, a bill repealing the 4.3 cent increase in transportation motor fuels excise tax. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall vote No. 182, "aye" on rollcall vote No. 180, and "no" on rollcall vote No. 181. I also would have voted "aye" on rollcall vote No. 183, a bill recognizing the 10th anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, because of inclement weather, I was unavoidably absent for votes today. If the plane could have landed at the scheduled time, I would have been present to vote "yes" on ordering the previous question on H.R. 3415, "no" on the motion to recommit on H.R. 3415, "yes" on final passage on H.R. 3415, and "yes" on House Concurrent Resolution 167.

□ 1945

## PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3259, INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 437 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 437

*Resolved*, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 1(b) of rule XXIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3259) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1997 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. Points of order against consideration of the bill for failure to comply with section 302(f), 308(a), or 401(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Permanent Select Com-

mittee on Intelligence. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence now printed in the bill. The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered by title rather than by section. The first section and each title shall be considered as read. Points of order against the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute for failure to comply with clause 7 of rule XVI, clause 5(b) of rule XXI, or section 302(f) or 401(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 are waived. No amendment to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be in order unless printed in the portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose in clause 6 of rule XXIII. The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may postpone until a time during further consideration in the Committee of the Whole a request for a recorded vote on any amendment. The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may reduce to not less than five minutes the time for voting by electronic device on any postponed question that immediately follows another vote by electronic device without intervening business, provided that the time for voting by electronic device on the first in any series of questions shall be not less than fifteen minutes. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). The gentleman from Florida [Mr. GOSS] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, for purposes of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. BEILENSEN], pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

(Mr. GOSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous material.)

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker House Resolution 437 is a modified open rule that provides for the consideration of H.R. 3259, the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 1997. The rule waives sections 302(f), 308(a) and 401(a) of the budget act against consideration of the bill. These waivers pertain to: An excess above a committee's allocation of new entitlement authority; the necessary cost-estimate paperwork on this new entitlement authority; and contract authority not previously subject to appropriation. The waivers are needed because of provisions in two sections of H.R. 3259. Section 402 of the bill repeals the surcharge associated with CIA employees who receive a voluntary separation incentive payment in fiscal year 1998 and fiscal year 1999, correct-

ing a situation in which CIA was forced to make double-payments. Section 401 of the bill makes clear legislative authority for the CIA to enter into multiyear leases of not more than 15 years. These provisions are not considered controversial nor do they cause serious budget problems, according to CBO. The rule provides for 1 hour of general debate and makes in order the amendment in the nature of a substitute now printed in the bill as the base text for amendment under the five-minute rule. The bill shall be considered by title and shall be considered as read. The rule waives section 302(f) and section 401(a) of the budget act against the committee substitute, for the reasons I have already described. The rule also waives clause 7 of rule XVI, the so-called germaneness rule, and clause 5(b) of rule XXI, which prohibits consideration of legislation containing revenue provisions if not considered by the Ways and Means Committee. The germaneness waiver is necessary because the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute is broader in scope than the original bill, including provisions to improve our intelligence systems in light of lessons learned from the Aldrich Ames case and to ensure proper congressional oversight over the expenditure of funds for personnel reforms. These are important additions to the annual intelligence authorization process that deserve Members' careful review and support. The ways and means waiver is necessary because of a technical 1-year extension in the bill of the application of sanctions laws to intelligence activities.

Mr. Speaker: this rule is basically an open rule, meaning that all germane amendments that pass muster under the standing rules of the House may be offered. We have included a pre-printing requirement, however, at the request of the Intelligence Committee because of the sensitive nature of this legislation and a very real concern about protecting classified information. I'd like to respond briefly to a discussion we had in the Rules Committee with the distinguished ranking member of the Intelligence Committee, Mr. DICKS, about the timing of floor consideration of this bill. I share Mr. DICKS interest in ensuring that Members who wish to have the opportunity to review the classified annex to this bill, and we have done what we can to provide that opportunity. Mr. DICKS should be pleased to note that there was a proforma schedule in the House yesterday and Members may file amendments in today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as well. We have attempted to accommodate all Members in this process, while adhering to a very tight legislative schedule we must keep if we are to conclude all of our business before our target adjournment in early October. Finally, the rule allows the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole to postpone votes during consideration of the bill and to reduce to 5 minutes a vote on a

postponed question if the vote follows a 15-minute vote. It also provides for the traditional motion to recommit with or without instructions.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, I am proud to bring this bill to the House and I would like to commend Chairman COMBEST for his leadership and his thorough efforts to provide us with detailed commentary about the bill. Developing a blueprint for our Nation's intelligence capabilities is an extraordinarily difficult task. Having assisted in two separate, extensive reviews of this subject matter in the past 2 years, and having spent a chunk of my life working within the intelligence community, I am keenly aware of the complexity and the breadth of issues that confront us as we look to the next century and evaluate our intelligence capabilities and needs. H.R. 3259 provides a responsible balance of adequate resources and careful congressional oversight to ensure that our national decisionmakers have accurate, timely and objective information with which to assess threats and opportunities in this ever-changing world. An inherent problem with the intelligence field is that public information which could serve to build a constituency for its missions is generally skewed. Americans hear most about things that go wrong in the intelligence world. In fact, one of the characteristics of successes in this arena is that you generally don't hear about them, because a success usually means we were able to prevent something bad from happening in the first place. I know Americans—who have an instinctive appreciation for openness and sunshine and I come from the Sunshine State where, indeed, we do have the sunshine law. Americans sometimes find it frustrating to hear about classified briefings and secret missions. But the world is a dangerous place, and the fact is that we rely on information and data that can't always be gathered in an overt way. It is the task of our intelligence services—and each member of Congress—to convince Americans that we are earning the trust that we ask them to place in us. Once again I commend Chairman COMBEST for his work in pursuing that important goal. I think H.R. 3259 deserves the support of this House.

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

Mr. BEILENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I thank my friend, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GOSS], for yielding the customary half-hour of debate time to me.

Mr. Speaker, may I say at the outset that I subscribe wholeheartedly to the wise words that my colleague from Florida just uttered. Let me also take a moment at the outset to compliment the gentleman from Florida for his very able work not only on the Committee on Rules but also as a member of the Permanent Select Committee on

Intelligence, where it is, indeed, fortunate, I would tell my colleagues, to have someone with Mr. GOSS' hands-on experience in intelligence activities serving on the committee that oversees the intelligence community.

Mr. Speaker, we support this modified open rule for H.R. 3259, the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 1997.

Our only concern about the rule, and it's only a modest concern, is the preprinting requirement, which we are not convinced is needed. The chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Texas, [Mr. COMBEST], testified before the Committee on Rules that he felt it was necessary to review amendments before they were debated in order to avoid the possibility of having to deal with sensitive matters without adequate notice.

We were especially concerned, may I say, that the requirement left an inadequate amount of time for Members to study the bill, and that it might have precluded the offering of some amendments—and might have meant that others were drafted hastily and improperly to meet the deadline.

The bill was reported May 16, the same day the Rules Committee heard testimony on it. Members may recall that, in previous years, we have had more time following the committee's report of the legislation to study the classified annex as well as the non-classified portion of the legislation. Last year, in fact, the legislation was available for over 2 months compared to the 3 legislative days this year's bill was available to Members before floor action.

Nonetheless, the requirement is in the rule and since nearly a dozen amendments have been filed, we assume that Members have been able to adjust to its requirements.

Mr. Speaker, the rule does provide several waivers of House rules against the bill and against its consideration, as the gentleman from Florida mentioned. The ranking minority member of the Intelligence Committee, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. DICKS] did not object to the waivers. They are reasonable waivers, and we do not oppose them.

We are concerned about several provisions in the bill, which were outlined in the minority's dissenting views, including those dealing with funding levels.

Funding levels in the bill exceed by about 4, 5, and 6.5 percent, respectively, the amounts requested by the President, authorized, and appropriated in fiscal year 1996.

At the level recommended by the bill, the intelligence authorization for fiscal year 1997 would be only about 1.4 percent less than was authorized for fiscal year 1991, the last year this Member had the privilege of chairing the Intelligence Committee. When the fiscal year 1991 bill was drafted, however, American troops were being deployed by the hundreds of thousands in the

Persian Gulf, and the Soviet Union was still very much in existence.

There may be compelling reasons why funding for intelligence programs has declined only marginally since the end of the cold war. We look forward to hearing them during general debate.

In fairness, however, I would note that reservations expressed by Democrats in the committee report have to do primarily with the ways in which funds are allocated in the bill, rather than the total amount authorized. I simply think that we want to be sure that intelligence programs and activities are being subjected to the same level of scrutiny as are other functions of the Federal Government.

Obviously, spending for markedly different purposes does not always invite meaningful comparisons but it is important, given the budgetary constraints we face, that we insist that national security programs be sized to respond to real, rather than imaginary threats.

□ 2000

Only in that way can we assure ourselves and our constituents that we are being uniformly vigorous in reviewing all of the budgets submitted to us.

The bill does provide funding, although not so much as the President requested, for the Environmental Intelligence and Applications Program, the so-called EIAP, which, among other things, evaluates data collected by national technical means for their utility for the scientific study of the environment.

Mr. Speaker, the EIAP has been strongly supported by the U.S. Navy and in many ways is a model for the kinds of nontraditional use to which classified as well as declassified intelligence data can be put.

Among the amendments which may be offered to the bill is one which would strengthen the existing policy against the use of journalists as intelligence agents. This is an issue which deserves to be carefully considered by the Congress in an effort to determine whether a blanket prohibition better serves the national interest than some variation of the current CIA regulations which do not permit the use of journalists as agents except in extraordinary circumstances when the director of central intelligence determines that national security so requires.

Mr. Speaker, to repeat, we support this open rule. We urge our colleagues to approve it so that we may proceed tomorrow with consideration of the intelligence authorization legislation.

Mr. Speaker, having no further requests for time, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I will advise the gentleman from California that I do not think we have any speakers. Before the gentleman takes the floor again, may I just thank him for his very kind remarks and return them. I think those newcomers to

this institution this year perhaps may not know the gentleman's distinguished record as a member and chairman of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the extraordinary service he has rendered this country, to say nothing of his extraordinary capacity on the Committee on Rules and his contributions to the proceedings in both the majority and minority roles which he does so well.

Mr. Speaker, with regard to the remarks that have been made about the debates, we are going to have some interesting debate. In fact, better than a dozen amendments have been filed

under the preprinting rule. And while I agree, I am not sure I am totally enamored of the preprinting rule, it does give us that little extra measure, if there is a security problem, at least to vet it and try to get the debate in the appropriate aura.

Mr. Speaker, I also need to point out that, while I agree that we have to be sure we spend our tax dollars well, I am told that, since about 1990, that in terms of real spending, intelligence is down about 14 percent. I think that we have seen some significant cuts.

It is hard for me to say specifically what they are; because we all know we

are not supposed to talk about the specifics, but we also know that part of the debate will be, should we talk about certain of the specifics.

I think as we go along in this process we are going to have a very good debate this year. I totally agree with the gentleman that we want to focus on the real threats, because there are more than enough real threats for national security interest, and weed out the imaginary ones. I will join him in that effort, of course.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD the following information:

THE AMENDMENT PROCESS UNDER SPECIAL RULES REPORTED BY THE RULES COMMITTEE,<sup>1</sup> 103RD CONGRESS V. 104TH CONGRESS

[As of May 21, 1996]

Rule type	103d Congress		104th Congress	
	Number of rules	Percent of total	Number of rules	Percent of total
Open/Modified Open <sup>2</sup>	46	44	69	59
Modified Closed <sup>3</sup>	49	47	30	26
Closed <sup>4</sup>	9	9	18	15
Total	104	100	117	100

<sup>1</sup> This table applies only to rules which provide for the original consideration of bills, joint resolutions or budget resolutions and which provide for an amendment process. It does not apply to special rules which only waive points of order against appropriations bills which are already privileged and are considered under an open amendment process under House rules.

<sup>2</sup> An open rule is one under which any Member may offer a germane amendment under the five-minute rule. A modified open rule is one under which any Member may offer a germane amendment under the five-minute rule subject only to an overall time limit on the amendment process and/or a requirement that the amendment be preprinted in the Congressional Record.

<sup>3</sup> A modified closed rule is one under which the Rules Committee limits the amendments that may be offered only to those amendments designated in the special rule or the Rules Committee report to accompany it, or which preclude amendments to a particular portion of a bill, even though the rest of the bill may be completely open to amendment.

<sup>4</sup> A closed rule is one under which no amendments may be offered (other than amendments recommended by the committee in reporting the bill).

SPECIAL RULES REPORTED BY THE RULES COMMITTEE, 104TH CONGRESS

[As of May 21, 1996]

H. Res. No. (Date rept.)	Rule type	Bill No.	Subject	Disposition of rule
H. Res. 38 (1/18/95)	O	H.R. 5	Unfunded Mandate Reform	A: 350-71 (1/19/95).
H. Res. 44 (1/24/95)	MC	H. Con. Res. 17	Social Security	A: 255-172 (1/25/95).
		H.J. Res. 1	Balanced Budget Amdt	
H. Res. 51 (1/31/95)	O	H.R. 101	Land Transfer, Taos Pueblo Indians	A: voice vote (2/1/95).
H. Res. 52 (1/31/95)	O	H.R. 400	Land Exchange, Arctic Nat'l Park and Preserve	A: voice vote (2/1/95).
H. Res. 53 (1/31/95)	O	H.R. 440	Land Conveyance, Butte County, Calif	A: voice vote (2/1/95).
H. Res. 55 (2/1/95)	O	H.R. 2	Line Item Veto	A: voice vote (2/2/95).
H. Res. 60 (2/6/95)	O	H.R. 665	Victim Restitution	A: voice vote (2/7/95).
H. Res. 61 (2/6/95)	O	H.R. 666	Exclusionary Rule Reform	A: voice vote (2/7/95).
H. Res. 63 (2/8/95)	MO	H.R. 667	Violent Criminal Incarceration	A: voice vote (2/9/95).
H. Res. 69 (2/9/95)	O	H.R. 668	Criminal Alien Deportation	A: voice vote (2/10/95).
H. Res. 79 (2/10/95)	MO	H.R. 728	Law Enforcement Block Grants	A: voice vote (2/13/95).
H. Res. 83 (2/13/95)	MO	H.R. 7	National Security Revitalization	PO: 229-100; A: 227-127 (2/15/95).
H. Res. 88 (2/16/95)	MC	H.R. 831	Health Insurance Deductibility	PO: 230-191; A: 229-188 (2/21/95).
H. Res. 91 (2/21/95)	O	H.R. 830	Paperwork Reduction Act	A: voice vote (2/22/95).
H. Res. 92 (2/21/95)	MC	H.R. 889	Defense Supplemental	A: 282-144 (2/22/95).
H. Res. 93 (2/22/95)	MO	H.R. 450	Regulatory Transition Act	A: 252-175 (2/23/95).
H. Res. 96 (2/24/95)	MO	H.R. 1022	Risk Assessment	A: 253-165 (2/27/95).
H. Res. 100 (2/27/95)	O	H.R. 926	Regulatory Reform and Relief Act	A: voice vote (2/28/95).
H. Res. 101 (2/28/95)	MO	H.R. 925	Private Property Protection Act	A: 271-151 (3/2/95).
H. Res. 103 (3/3/95)	MO	H.R. 1058	Securities Litigation Reform	
H. Res. 104 (3/3/95)	MO	H.R. 988	Attorney Accountability Act	A: voice vote (3/6/95).
H. Res. 105 (3/6/95)	MO			A: 257-155 (3/7/95).
H. Res. 108 (3/7/95)	Debate	H.R. 956	Product Liability Reform	A: voice vote (3/8/95).
H. Res. 109 (3/8/95)	MC			PO: 234-191; A: 247-181 (3/9/95).
H. Res. 115 (3/14/95)	MO	H.R. 1159	Making Emergency Supp. Approps	A: 242-190 (3/15/95).
H. Res. 116 (3/15/95)	MC	H.J. Res. 73	Term Limits Const. Amdt	A: voice vote (3/28/95).
H. Res. 117 (3/16/95)	Debate	H.R. 4	Personal Responsibility Act of 1995	A: voice vote (3/21/95).
H. Res. 119 (3/21/95)	MC			A: 217-211 (3/22/95).
H. Res. 125 (4/3/95)	O	H.R. 1271	Family Privacy Protection Act	A: 423-1 (4/4/95).
H. Res. 126 (4/3/95)	O	H.R. 660	Older Persons Housing Act	A: voice vote (4/6/95).
H. Res. 128 (4/4/95)	MC	H.R. 1215	Contract With America Tax Relief Act of 1995	A: 228-204 (4/5/95).
H. Res. 130 (4/5/95)	MC	H.R. 483	Medicare Select Expansion	A: 253-172 (4/6/95).
H. Res. 136 (5/1/95)	O	H.R. 655	Hydrogen Future Act of 1995	A: voice vote (5/2/95).
H. Res. 139 (5/3/95)	O	H.R. 1361	Coast Guard Auth. FY 1996	A: voice vote (5/9/95).
H. Res. 140 (5/9/95)	O	H.R. 961	Clean Water Amendments	A: 414-4 (5/10/95).
H. Res. 144 (5/11/95)	O	H.R. 535	Fish Hatchery—Arkansas	A: voice vote (5/15/95).
H. Res. 145 (5/11/95)	O	H.R. 584	Fish Hatchery—Iowa	A: voice vote (5/15/95).
H. Res. 146 (5/11/95)	O	H.R. 614	Fish Hatchery—Minnesota	A: voice vote (5/15/95).
H. Res. 149 (5/16/95)	MC	H. Con. Res. 67	Budget Resolution FY 1996	PO: 252-170; A: 255-168 (5/17/95).
H. Res. 155 (5/22/95)	MO	H.R. 1561	American Overseas Interests Act	A: 233-176 (5/23/95).
H. Res. 164 (6/8/95)	MC	H.R. 1530	Nat. Defense Auth. FY 1996	PO: 225-191; A: 233-183 (6/13/95).
H. Res. 167 (6/15/95)	O	H.R. 1817	MilCon Appropriations FY 1996	PO: 223-180; A: 245-155 (6/16/95).
H. Res. 169 (6/19/95)	MC	H.R. 1854	Leg. Branch Approps. FY 1996	PO: 232-196; A: 236-191 (6/20/95).
H. Res. 170 (6/20/95)	O	H.R. 1868	For. Ops. Approps. FY 1996	PO: 221-178; A: 217-175 (6/22/95).
H. Res. 171 (6/22/95)	O	H.R. 1905	Energy & Water Approps. FY 1996	A: voice vote (7/12/95).
H. Res. 173 (6/27/95)	C	H.J. Res. 79	Flag Constitutional Amendment	PO: 258-170; A: 271-152 (6/28/95).
H. Res. 176 (6/28/95)	MC	H.R. 1944	Emer. Supp. Approps	PO: 236-194; A: 234-192 (6/29/95).
H. Res. 185 (7/11/95)	O	H.R. 1977	Interior Approps. FY 1996	PO: 235-193; D: 192-238 (7/12/95).
H. Res. 187 (7/12/95)	O	H.R. 1977	Interior Approps. FY 1996 #2	PO: 230-194; A: 229-195 (7/13/95).
H. Res. 188 (7/12/95)	O	H.R. 1976	Agriculture Approps. FY 1996	PO: 242-185; A: voice vote (7/18/95).
H. Res. 190 (7/17/95)	O	H.R. 2020	Treasury/Postal Approps. FY 1996	PO: 232-192; A: voice vote (7/18/95).
H. Res. 193 (7/19/95)	C	H.J. Res. 96	Disapproval of MFN to China	A: voice vote (7/20/95).
H. Res. 194 (7/19/95)	O	H.R. 2002	Transportation Approps. FY 1996	PO: 217-202 (7/21/95).
H. Res. 197 (7/21/95)	O	H.R. 70	Exports of Alaskan Crude Oil	A: voice vote (7/24/95).
H. Res. 198 (7/21/95)	O	H.R. 2076	Commerce, State Approps. FY 1996	A: voice vote (7/25/95).
H. Res. 201 (7/25/95)	O	H.R. 2099	VA/HUD Approps. FY 1996	A: 230-189 (7/25/95).
H. Res. 204 (7/28/95)	MC	S. 21	Terminating U.S. Arms Embargo on Bosnia	A: voice vote (8/1/95).
H. Res. 205 (7/28/95)	O	H.R. 2126	Defense Approps. FY 1996	A: 409-1 (7/31/95).
H. Res. 207 (8/1/95)	MC	H.R. 1555	Communications Act of 1995	A: 255-156 (8/2/95).
H. Res. 208 (8/1/95)	O	H.R. 2127	Labor, HHS Approps. FY 1996	A: 323-104 (8/2/95).
H. Res. 215 (9/7/95)	O	H.R. 1594	Economically Targeted Investments	A: voice vote (9/12/95).
H. Res. 216 (9/7/95)	MO	H.R. 1655	Intelligence Authorization FY 1996	A: voice vote (9/12/95).

## SPECIAL RULES REPORTED BY THE RULES COMMITTEE, 104TH CONGRESS—Continued

[As of May 21, 1996]

H. Res. No. (Date rept.)	Rule type	Bill No.	Subject	Disposition of rule
H. Res. 218 (9/12/95)	O	H.R. 1162	Deficit Reduction Lockbox	A: voice vote (9/13/95).
H. Res. 219 (9/12/95)	O	H.R. 1670	Federal Acquisition Reform Act	A: 414-0 (9/13/95).
H. Res. 222 (9/18/95)	O	H.R. 1617	CAREERS Act	A: 388-2 (9/19/95).
H. Res. 224 (9/19/95)	O	H.R. 2274	Natl. Highway System	PQ: 241-173 A: 375-39-1 (9/20/95).
H. Res. 225 (9/19/95)	MC	H.R. 927	Cuban Liberty & Dem. Solidarity	A: 304-118 (9/20/95).
H. Res. 226 (9/21/95)	O	H.R. 743	Team Act	A: 344-66-1 (9/27/95).
H. Res. 227 (9/21/95)	O	H.R. 1170	3-Judge Court	A: voice vote (9/28/95).
H. Res. 228 (9/21/95)	O	H.R. 1601	Internatl. Space Station	A: voice vote (9/27/95).
H. Res. 230 (9/27/95)	C	H.J. Res. 108	Continuing Resolution FY 1996	A: voice vote (9/28/95).
H. Res. 234 (9/29/95)	O	H.R. 2405	Omnibus Science Auth.	A: voice vote (10/11/95).
H. Res. 237 (10/17/95)	MC	H.R. 2259	Disapprove Sentencing Guidelines	A: voice vote (10/18/95).
H. Res. 238 (10/18/95)	MC	H.R. 2425	Medicare Preservation Act	PQ: 231-194 A: 227-192 (10/19/95).
H. Res. 239 (10/19/95)	C	H.R. 2492	Leg. Branch Approps	PQ: 235-184 A: voice vote (10/31/95).
H. Res. 245 (10/25/95)	MC	H. Con. Res. 109	Social Security Earnings Reform	PQ: 228-191 A: 235-185 (10/26/95).
		H.R. 2491	Seven-Year Balanced Budget	
H. Res. 251 (10/31/95)	C	H.R. 1833	Partial Birth Abortion Ban	A: 237-190 (11/1/95).
H. Res. 252 (10/31/95)	MO	H.R. 2546	D.C. Approps.	A: 241-181 (11/1/95).
H. Res. 257 (11/7/95)	C	H.J. Res. 115	Cont. Res. FY 1996	A: 216-210 (11/8/95).
H. Res. 258 (11/8/95)	MC	H.R. 2586	Debt Limit	A: 220-200 (11/10/95).
H. Res. 259 (11/9/95)	O	H.R. 2539	ICC Termination Act	A: voice vote (11/14/95).
H. Res. 261 (11/9/95)	C	H.J. Res. 115	Cont. Resolution	A: 223-182 (11/10/95).
H. Res. 262 (11/9/95)	C	H.R. 2586	Increase Debt Limit	A: 220-185 (11/10/95).
H. Res. 269 (11/15/95)	O	H.R. 2564	Lobbying Reform	A: voice vote (11/16/95).
H. Res. 270 (11/15/95)	C	H.J. Res. 122	Further Cont. Resolution	A: 229-176 (11/15/95).
H. Res. 273 (11/16/95)	MC	H.R. 2606	Prohibition on Funds for Bosnia	A: 239-181 (11/17/95).
H. Res. 284 (11/29/95)	O	H.R. 1788	Amtrak Reform	A: voice vote (11/30/95).
H. Res. 287 (11/30/95)	O	H.R. 1350	Maritime Security Act	A: 239-181 (11/17/95).
H. Res. 293 (12/7/95)	C	H.R. 2621	Protect Federal Trust Funds	A: voice vote (12/6/95).
H. Res. 303 (12/13/95)	O	H.R. 1745	Utah Public Lands	PQ: 223-183 A: 228-184 (12/14/95).
H. Res. 309 (12/18/95)	C	H.Con. Res. 122	Budget Res. W/President	PQ: 230-188 A: 229-189 (12/19/95).
H. Res. 313 (12/19/95)	O	H.R. 558	Texas Low-Level Radioactive	A: voice vote (12/20/95).
H. Res. 323 (12/21/95)	C	H.R. 2677	Natl. Parks & Wildlife Refuge	Tabled (2/28/96).
H. Res. 366 (2/27/96)	MC	H.R. 2854	Farm Bill	PQ: 228-182 A: 244-168 (2/28/96).
H. Res. 368 (2/28/96)	O	H.R. 994	Small Business Growth	
H. Res. 371 (3/6/96)	C	H.R. 3021	Debt Limit Increase	A: voice vote (3/7/96).
H. Res. 372 (3/6/96)	MC	H.R. 3019	Cont. Approps. FY 1996	PQ: voice vote A: 235-175 (3/7/96).
H. Res. 380 (3/12/96)	MC	H.R. 2703	Effective Death Penalty	A: 251-157 (3/13/96).
H. Res. 384 (3/14/96)	MC	H.R. 2202	Immigration	PQ: 233-152 A: voice vote (3/21/96).
H. Res. 386 (3/20/96)	C	H.J. Res. 165	Further Cont. Approps	PQ: 234-187 A: 237-183 (3/21/96).
H. Res. 388 (3/20/96)	C	H.R. 125	Gun Crime Enforcement	A: 244-166 (3/22/96).
H. Res. 391 (3/27/96)	C	H.R. 3136	Contract w/America Advancement	PQ: 232-180 A: 232-177, (3/28/96).
H. Res. 392 (3/27/96)	MC	H.R. 3103	Health Coverage Affordability	PQ: 229-186 A: Voice Vote (3/29/96).
H. Res. 395 (3/29/96)	MC	H.J. Res. 159	Tax Limitation Const. Amdmt.	PQ: 232-168 A: 234-162 (4/15/96).
H. Res. 396 (3/29/96)	O	H.R. 842	Truth in Budgeting Act	A: voice vote (4/17/96).
H. Res. 409 (4/23/96)	O	H.R. 2715	Paperwork Elimination Act	A: voice vote (4/24/96).
H. Res. 410 (4/23/96)	O	H.R. 1675	Natl. Wildlife Refuge	A: voice vote (4/24/96).
H. Res. 411 (4/23/96)	O	H.J. Res. 175	Further Cont. Approps. FY 1996	A: voice vote (4/24/96).
H. Res. 418 (4/30/96)	O	H.R. 2641	U.S. Marshals Service	PQ: 219-203 A: voice vote (5/1/96).
H. Res. 419 (4/30/96)	O	H.R. 2149	Ocean Shipping Reform	A: 422-0 (5/1/96).
H. Res. 421 (5/2/96)	O	H.R. 2974	Crimes Against Children & Elderly	A: voice vote (5/7/96).
H. Res. 422 (5/2/96)	O	H.R. 3120	Witness & Jury Tampering	A: voice vote (5/7/96).
H. Res. 426 (5/7/96)	O	H.R. 2406	U.S. Housing Act of 1996	PQ: 218-208 A: voice vote (5/8/96).
H. Res. 427 (5/7/96)	O	H.R. 3322	Omnibus Civilian Science Auth.	A: voice vote (5/9/96).
H. Res. 428 (5/7/96)	MC	H.R. 3286	Adoption Promotion & Stability	A: voice vote (5/9/96).
H. Res. 430 (5/9/96)	S	H.R. 3230	DoD Auth. FY 1997	A: 235-149 (5/10/96).
H. Res. 435 (5/15/96)	MC	H. Con. Res. 178	Con. Res. on the Budget, 1997	PQ: 227-196 A: voice vote (5/16/96).
H. Res. 436 (5/16/96)	C	H.R. 3415	Repeal \$4.3 cent fuel tax	PQ: 221-181 A: voice vote (5/21/96).
H. Res. 437 (5/16/96)	MO	H.R. 3259	Intell. Auth. FY 1997	
H. Res. 438 (5/16/96)	MC	H.R. 3144	Defend America Act	

Codes: O-open rule; MO-modified open rule; MC-modified closed rule; C-closed rule; A-adoption vote; D-defeated; PQ-previous question vote. Source: Notices of Action Taken, Committee on Rules, 104th Congress.

Mr. BEILENSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his kind comments, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

## REMEMBERING CHARLIE HILLARD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas, Mr. PETE GEREN, is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on April 16, Forth Worth, TX, lost one of our most beloved and admired citizens and the world of aviation lost one of its heroes.

Charlie R. Hillard, a world-renowned aerobatic pilot and longtime business and civic leader, died at the age of 58, in an aviation accident in Lakeland, FL.

Charlie Hillard loved to fly. When he was only 10 years old, he cleaned cars at his father's automobile dealership for \$10 a week, saving enough money to begin taking flying lessons by the time he turned 15. During his freshman year at Georgia Tech, Charlie, purchased his first airplane, and the rest, as they say, is history.

From his youngest days, he seemed more at home in the air than on the ground. Charlie took up skydiving at age 18 and soon earned a place on the U.S. Skydiving Team. In 1958 he placed second at the famed Coupe du Monde in Paris. That same year, he became the first person in the United States to pass a baton to another person in freefall.

But precision flying was his passion and where Charlie made his mark on the world. He gave up skydiving to devote his energies to flying and he soared. During his career he not only won the U.S. National Championship but also represented the United States in four world championships. In 1972,

he became the first American ever to win the world aerobatic title. Charlie won four gold medals in the Olympics of the Air, received the International Council of Air Shows Award of Excellence, was a member of the International Aerobatic Hall of Fame and the Fort Worth Aviation Hall of Fame. In his prime, he was the best in the world—the best in the world.

And, he loved everything about flying. He worked as an aircraft designer, test pilot, exhibition pilot, movie stunt pilot, and leader of the world famous Eagle Aerobatic Team, flying with Tom Poberezny and Gene Soucy. The Eagles flew more than 1,000 exhibitions worldwide over 25 years. Charlie himself performed in over 180 different aircraft over four decades.

Charlie had only recently began a career as a solo aerobatic pilot. At the time of his death, he was flying the Lone Star Fury, a high-performance World War II fixed-wing monoplane. The Fury saw most of its wartime action in Korea, and was the first airplane to shoot down a Russian MiG-15 jet.

Charlie gave much to aviation, but he also contributed significantly to the automotive industry as an innovative