

and Educational Opportunities; the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight; the Committee on International Relations; the Committee on the Judiciary; the Committee on National Security; the Committee on Resources; the Committee on Science; the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure; the Committee on Veterans' Affairs; and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

It is my understanding that the minority has been consulted and that there is no objection to this request.

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

There was no objection.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I, the pending business is the question of the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

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

Mr. RIGGS. 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 332, nays 76, answered “present” 1, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 229]

YEAS—332

Ackerman	Campbell	Edwards
Allard	Canady	Ehlers
Andrews	Cardin	Ehrlich
Archer	Castle	Eshoo
Armye	Chabot	Evans
Bachus	Chambliss	Ewing
Baesler	Chenoweth	Farr
Baker (CA)	Christensen	Fattah
Baker (LA)	Clayton	Fawell
Baldacci	Clement	Fields (LA)
Ballenger	Clinger	Fields (TX)
Barcia	Coble	Flake
Barr	Coburn	Foglietta
Barrett (NE)	Collins (GA)	Foley
Barrett (WI)	Combest	Forbes
Bartlett	Condit	Ford
Barton	Cooley	Fowler
Beilenson	Cox	Frank (MA)
Bentsen	Coyne	Franks (CT)
Bereuter	Cramer	Franks (NJ)
Berman	Crapo	Frisa
Bevill	Creameans	Frost
Bilbray	Cubin	Furse
Bilirakis	Cummings	Galleghy
Bliley	Cunningham	Ganske
Blumenauer	Danner	Gejdenson
Blute	Davis	Gekas
Boehlert	Deal	Gilchrest
Boehner	DeLauro	Gilman
Bonilla	DeLay	Gonzalez
Bono	Dellums	Goodlatte
Boucher	Deutsch	Goodling
Brewster	Diaz-Balart	Gordon
Browder	Dickey	Goss
Brown (OH)	Dicks	Graham
Brownback	Dingell	Green (TX)
Bryant (TN)	Dixon	Greene (UT)
Bryant (TX)	Doggett	Greenwood
Bunning	Dooley	Gunderson
Burr	Doolittle	Hall (OH)
Burton	Doyle	Hamilton
Buyer	Dreier	Hancock
Callahan	Duncan	Hansen
Camp	Dunn	Hastert

Hastings (WA)	McKeon	Salmon
Hayes	McNulty	Sanders
Hayworth	Meehan	Sanford
Hefner	Metcalfe	Sawyer
Herger	Mica	Saxton
Hobson	Millender	Scarborough
Hoekstra	McDonald	Schaefer
Hoke	Miller (CA)	Schumer
Holden	Miller (FL)	Seastrand
Horn	Minge	Sensenbrenner
Hostettler	Mink	Serrano
Houghton	Moakley	Shadeegg
Hoyer	Molinari	Shaw
Hunter	Mollohan	Shays
Hyde	Montgomery	Shuster
Istook	Moorhead	Sisisky
Jackson (IL)	Moran	Skaggs
Johnson (CT)	Morella	Skeen
Johnson (SD)	Murtha	Skelton
Johnson, Sam	Myers	Slaughter
Johnston	Myrick	Smith (NJ)
Jones	Nadler	Smith (TX)
Kanjorski	Neal	Smith (WA)
Kaptur	Nethercutt	Solomon
Kasich	Neumann	Souder
Kelly	Ney	Spence
Kennedy (MA)	Norwood	Spratt
Kennedy (RI)	Nussle	Stark
Kennelly	Obey	Stearns
Kildee	Ortiz	Stokes
Kim	Orton	Studds
King	Owens	Stump
Kingston	Oxley	Stupak
Kleczka	Packard	Talent
Klink	Parker	Tanner
Klug	Pastor	Tate
Knollenberg	Paxon	Tauzin
Kolbe	Payne (VA)	Taylor (NC)
LaHood	Pelosi	Tejeda
Largent	Peterson (FL)	Thomas
LaTourette	Peterson (MN)	Thornberry
Laughlin	Petri	Thornton
Lazio	Pomeroy	Thurman
Leach	Porter	Tiahrt
Lewis (CA)	Portman	Torres
Lewis (KY)	Poshard	Torricelli
Lightfoot	Pryce	Trafigant
Linder	Quillen	Upton
Livingston	Quinn	Vento
LoBiondo	Radanovich	Vucanovich
Lofgren	Rahall	Walker
Lowe	Ramstad	Walsh
Lucas	Rangel	Wamp
Luther	Reed	Ward
Maloney	Regula	Watt (NC)
Manton	Richardson	Waxman
Manzullo	Riggs	Weldon (FL)
Markey	Rivers	Weldon (PA)
Martinez	Roberts	White
Mascara	Roemer	Whitfield
Matsui	Rogers	Williams
McCollum	Rohrabacher	Wise
McCrery	Ros-Lehtinen	Wolf
McHale	Rose	Woolsey
McHugh	Roth	Wynn
McInnis	Roukema	Young (FL)
McIntosh	Roybal-Allard	Zeliff

NAYS—76

Abercrombie	Geren	Meyers
Becerra	Gibbons	Oberstar
Bishop	Gutierrez	Olver
Bonior	Gutknecht	Pallone
Borski	Hastings (FL)	Pickett
Brown (CA)	Hefley	Pombo
Brown (FL)	Heineman	Rush
Bunn	Hilleary	Sabo
Chrysler	Hilliard	Schroeder
Clay	Hinchey	Scott
Coleman	Hutchinson	Smith (MI)
Collins (IL)	Jackson-Lee	Stenholm
Collins (MI)	(TX)	Stockman
Costello	Jacobs	Taylor (MS)
Crane	Jefferson	Thompson
DeFazio	Johnson, E.B.	Torkildsen
Durbin	LaFalce	Towns
Engel	Latham	Visclosky
English	Levin	Volkmer
Ensign	Lewis (GA)	Waters
Fazio	Lipinski	Watts (OK)
Filner	McCarthy	Weller
Flanagan	McDermott	Wicker
Fox	McKinney	Yates
Funderburk	Meek	Zimmer
Gephardt	Menendez	

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—1

Harman

NOT VOTING—25

Bass	Everett	McDade
Bateman	Frelinghuysen	Payne (NJ)
Calvert	Gillmor	Royce
Chapman	Hall (TX)	Schiff
Clyburn	Inglis	Velazquez
Conyers	Lantos	Wilson
de la Garza	Lincoln	Young (AK)
Dornan	Longley	
Emerson	Martini	

□ 1057

So the Journal was approved.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, because my flight from California was delayed yesterday, I was unable to be present to vote on several rollcall votes.

Had I been present, I would have voted “present” on rollcall 225, approval of the journal.

I would have voted “yes” on rollcall vote 226, the motion to instruct House conferees to H.R. 3103, the bill to improve the portability and continuity of health insurance coverage.

I would have voted “yes” on rollcall vote 227, Mr. FRANK’s amendment to prohibit IMET funds for Indonesia.

And I would have voted “yes” on rollcall vote 228, final passage of the foreign operations appropriations bill for fiscal 1997.

SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE DISPOSE OF REMAINING COMMODITIES IN DISASTER RESERVE

Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture be discharged from further consideration of the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 63) to express the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Agriculture should dispose of all remaining commodities in the disaster reserve maintained under the Agricultural Act of 1970 to relieve the distress of livestock producers whose ability to maintain livestock is adversely affected by disaster conditions existing in certain areas of the United States, such as prolonged drought or flooding, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAZIO of New York). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

□ 1100

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I will not object, and I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BARRETT] for an explanation of the Senate concurrent resolution.

Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, this is more or less a house-keeping chore, albeit a very important one. Senate Concurrent Resolution 63 is the Senate version of House Concurrent Resolution 181, which passed the

House by voice vote on June 4. The Senate unanimously passed Senate Concurrent Resolution 63 on June 5. The Senate resolution is identical to the House resolution, as amended.

With this action today, we will officially send to Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman our desire for him to immediately release the 45 million bushels of feed grains held in reserve. The release of this grain will not solve the current crisis for cattlefeeders, but it will help and possibly be enough to get some through an extremely severe drought and save their operations.

Farmers who own livestock are being severely hard hit with the drought conditions, when coupled with a low point in the cattle cycle, and record high grain prices.

The grain in this disaster reserve, nearly 45 million bushels, is worth an estimated \$200 million and would provide for all the cattle on feed in the affected States enough feed grain for over 2 weeks.

Passage of the resolution not only makes sense, it saves money. The Federal Government is currently spending \$10 million a year to store this grain.

The Government should not be paying huge storage fees and holding grain from the marketplace when the United States is experiencing record low grain supplies.

This is an important concurrent resolution and I thank the leadership for providing for its swift consideration.

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his explanation.

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

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of Senate Concurrent Resolution 63, which is nearly identical to the legislation passed by this body last week, House Concurrent Resolution 181, introduced by my colleagues on the Agriculture Committee, Mr. BARRETT and Mr. EMERSON, and cosponsored by a number of other Members.

As was noted last week, the Clinton administration has been working on a similar effort to make Government-owned feed grain stocks available to hard-pressed livestock producers. Secretary Glickman transmitted to the President a request last week for the declaration of a state of emergency to allow the Department of Agriculture to dispose of the feed grain stocks under USDA's control.

There is no doubt that there is a need to alleviate the stress facing producers in many parts of this country due to the severe drought in the Southern Plains and flooding and excessive rainfall in the Northern Plains and eastern Corn Belt. These natural disasters come at a time when grain stocks are at their lowest levels in decades causing record market prices and cattle producers are receiving even less for their animals than during the Great Depression based on inflation-adjusted dollars.

The release of this grain would be in addition to the actions already taken by the Clinton administration to help alleviate the stress in the livestock sector. These actions include: Release of Conservation Reserve Program

acres for haying and grazing, extension of noninsured crop disaster assistance program coverage, extension of the Livestock Feed Program, the release of additional funds for emergency loans, advance purchases of beef for the school lunch program, and export credit guarantees for meat.

In my own State of Texas we are facing losses in the livestock and crop sectors in the billions of dollars. Sixty-two percent of our rangeland is rated as being in poor to very poor condition and dairy producers in Texas are facing a possible doubling of their normal feed costs due to the increases in the cost of feed and hay they must utilize to produce milk each day.

I would encourage my colleagues to support this resolution. The livestock sector in our country contributes billions of dollars to our economy and if we do not take actions to help stem the liquidation of herds now, we will pay the price later for rebuilding that infrastructure.

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAZIO of New York). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 63

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. USE OF DISASTER RESERVE FOR ASSISTANCE TO LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS.

In light of the prolonged drought and other adverse weather conditions existing in certain areas of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture should promptly dispose of all commodities in the disaster reserve maintained under section 813 of the Agricultural Act of 1970 (7 U.S.C. 1427a) to relieve the distress of livestock producers whose ability to maintain livestock is adversely affected by disaster conditions, such as prolonged drought or flooding.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on Senate Concurrent Resolution 63.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SKEEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on further consideration of H.R. 3603, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 451 and rule XXIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 3603.

□ 1105

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 3603) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes, with Mr. LINDER, Chairman pro tempore, in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. When the Committee of the Whole House rose on Tuesday, June 11, 1996, the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. SKEEN] had been disposed of and page 58, line 1 though page 68 line 22 was open for amendment at any point.

Are there further amendments to this portion of the bill?

Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to enter into a brief colloquy with the gentlewoman from Ohio, if that would be possible.

Being a farmer-rancher by trade back in Oklahoma, I am particularly sensitive about the nature of the farm bill and appropriation bills or any other pieces of legislation that might have an impact on rural American production in agriculture. If I could, I would ask of the gentlewoman, it is my understanding that her provision in this appropriation bill does not impose any new requirements or provisions beyond those in the farm bill; is that correct?

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

Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, I would simply state to the gentleman that that is correct. The amount that was included in our bill was passed unanimously by our subcommittee. It was also passed in full committee and its intention is that the transition subsidy payments would require that farmers be engaged in the production of commodities or conserving purposes in order to receive assistance.

So the answer to the gentleman's question is yes.

Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for her reassurance that her language or provision does not impose any new requirement on producers beyond those in the farm bill.

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