

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

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair understands that the time limitation would include any amendments thereto.

Without objection, that is the order.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Committee will rise informally.

The SPEAKER pro tempore [Mr. BAKER] assumed the chair.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Sherman Williams, one of his secretaries.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Committee will resume its sitting.

#### DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

The Committee resumed its sitting.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. SOLOMON was allowed to speak out of order.)

#### AMENDMENT PROCESS FOR H.R. 1127, NATIONAL MONUMENT FAIRNESS ACT OF 1997

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Rules is planning to meet next Monday, September 29, to grant a rule which may limit the amendments which may be offered to H.R. 1127, the National Monument Fairness Act; that is, the Monument Antiquities Act.

Any Member who wishes to offer an amendment should submit 55 copies and a brief explanation of the amendment by noon on Monday, September 29, to the Committee on Rules, at room H-312 in the Capitol.

H.R. 1127 was ordered reported by the Committee on Resources on June 25, and the report was filed on July 21. Amendments should be drafted to the text of the bill as reported by the Committee on Resources.

Members should use the Office of Legislative Counsel to make sure that their amendments are properly drafted and should check with the Office of the Parliamentarian to be certain that their amendments comply with the Rules of the House.

Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Rules also is planning to meet the same evening, on Monday, September 29 to grant a rule which may restrict amendments for consideration of H.R. 1370, the Export-Import Bank Reauthorization bill.

Any Member contemplating any amendments should submit 55 copies of the amendment and a brief explanation to the Committee on Rules in H-312 of the Capitol no later than noon on Monday, September 29.

Amendments should be drafted to the text of the bill as reported, copies of

which will be available in the document room.

I thank the membership for their consideration.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MR. SANDERS

The CHAIRMAN. Under the previous order of the Committee, it is in order to consider amendment No. 22 offered by the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. SANDERS].

The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 22 offered by Mr. SANDERS: Page 38, line 22, after "\$21,700,000" insert "(increased by \$1,000,000)".

Page 54, line 11, after "\$28,490,000" insert "(reduced by \$1,000,000)".

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Vermont [Mr. SANDERS] and the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. KOLBE] each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. SANDERS].

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

Mr. Chairman, let me at this point thank both the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS] and the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. MOLLOHAN] and Members from both sides of the aisle for their commitment to fairness. I think that is the right thing to do, and I appreciate it.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is a tripartisan amendment sponsored by progressives and conservatives, Democrats, Republicans, and an Independent.

Mr. Chairman, in my view, our current trade policy is a disaster. This year we are going to run up a \$200 billion merchandise trade deficit, the largest in our history, and it is a deficit that is going to cost us millions of decent-paying jobs. But, Mr. Chairman, as serious as the economic implications of our trade policy are, this amendment deals with an issue that is even more important.

This amendment deals with democracy and national sovereignty and the right of the American people, through their local, State and nationally elected bodies, to make legislation which the American people believe is in their best interests.

The Members of Congress who are co-sponsoring this legislation have different political points of view. We disagree on everything, but we agree that it is the people of the United States of America who should decide the important issues and not people in the World Trade Organization meeting behind closed doors in Switzerland who should make those decisions and who should override legislation that we pass, that State government passes, that local government passes.

□ 1800

Briefly stated, what is some of the legislation that is being threatened, that has been threatened? The WTO, through the urging of Venezuela, forced changes in our Clean Air Act.

Mexico forced changes in the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

Southeast Asian countries have filed complaints against American restrictions on shrimp. A Massachusetts law promoting democracy in Burma, which has also been passed by many cities all over America, is now being brought before the WTO by the European Union and Japan. If Massachusetts loses that case, they must take their law off of the books or risk being punished by trade sanctions.

The bottom line here is that no matter what Members' political views are, and I disagree with Helms-Burton, voted against it, want to see it repealed, but I want to see that debate take place here in Congress, and not have somebody through the WTO overrule it. That is the issue.

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

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CRANE], the very distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Trade of the Committee on Ways and Means.

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

Mr. Chairman I rise in strong opposition to this amendment. As chairman of the authorizing subcommittee, I object to the policy which motivates the original supporters of the amendment, who feel that additional resources should be provided to the U.S. Trade Representative to identify the effect of the multilateral agreement on investments [MAI] on State and local laws. I do not believe that the funds should be used for this purpose. I am concerned about the use of these funds for any purpose which might alter the progress of the Multilateral Agreement on Investment.

The MAI is the first comprehensive multilateral agreement on investments. However, it is not entirely new. The MAI builds on over 1,000, bilateral investment treaties already in force around the world. Most of those agreements include investor-to-state dispute settlement procedures. The agreement will not force the United States to lower standards, and it will not prevent Congress from regulating the behavior of companies, nor are we agreeing to a dispute settlement process that can force changes in U.S. law. There will be no loss of sovereignty under the MAI.

This amendment would deter progress on developing international rules for investment that mirror our international rules for trade by which U.S. companies and their workers have benefited from fairness, openness, and transparency.

I therefore strongly oppose the amendment offered by the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. SANDERS], and I urge my colleagues to vote "no."

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. STEARNS].

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

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. SANDERS]. We have to be honest with the American people. These trade agreements have a profound effect on them, and they have a profound effect on local, State, and Federal laws. That is why the gentleman from Vermont has offered this amendment.

There is great concern that the United States laws, which lawmakers in Congress, State legislatures, and localities have worked hard to establish and pass, continue to be overturned by faceless bureaucrats during trade negotiations. These bureaucrats could be in the World Trade Organization or they could be anywhere.

What can we do, as elected representatives of this great Nation? We will stand up for the laws that are on the books. Many of us would obviously like to stop this constant disregard for U.S. laws, but we are limited in our ability to make such a stand during consideration of appropriations bills, and now we have an opportunity.

Make no mistake about it, this vote is a miniature GATT Fast Track II. What we are saying here today is if Members vote for this, they are saying we should transfer money out of the administration of the Commerce Department to the U.S. Trade Representative, and let this department look at the impact of the World Trade Organization on Members' local and State laws. Members cannot be against that. They have a fiduciary relationship with the people in their districts to say, is the World Trade Organization impacting my congressional district?

The President of the United States is talking up here on the Hill about pushing fast track. But many of us in this congressional House feel strongly that we need to have an early vote. I applaud the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. SANDERS] for going ahead and putting this in place.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

We in the Congress have a serious responsibility to make sure that the principles of American Federalism are not trampled in the rush to approve new trade agreements under fast track. I support the Sanders amendment because we need to send U.S. trade negotiators a clear signal that Congress cares deeply about the fundamental precepts of American sovereignty.

We have worked hard to build a consensus around clean air, safe drinking water, and a pure safe food supply. We should not give it up. Vote "yes" on the Sanders amendment.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. NEY].

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

Mr. Chairman, let me just say very quickly that we realize there is a give

and take when we are dealing with the world and trade policies, but most of it has been a take from this country. What is going to happen in Switzerland is going to affect township trustees, county commissioners, Governors, and citizens of the United States.

This is a commonsense approach, it is a commonsense amendment. All it wants to do is to simply say we should inform people. People have a right to know in this country. We should support the Sanders amendment. It is the right thing to do for America, it is the right thing to do to inform people in our society.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 45 seconds to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KUCINICH].

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Chairman, we need a national economic policy which protects our nation. We need a national economic policy which respects and reestablishes America as a sovereign Nation. We need a national economic policy which places the interests of the American people first among all international trade agreements.

But the World Trade Organization ruled against U.S. regulations on clean air, U.S. consumer protections. They ruled violated WTO rules. The WTO ruled against regulations on hormone-treated beef. Now is the time to take a stand on behalf of our rights as a people to self-determination.

The WTO does not care about the rights of the American people. The WTO does not care about the rights of our workers, about our environment. It is the American Congress which must stand up for the people. Outside of America, the international community does not care. We, the Congress, must protect we, the people.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MORAN].

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Chairman, I would ask, as I read the amendment, this would add \$1 million to the U.S. Trade Representative's office to continue the good work they are doing in terms of representing us and furthering the globalization of our economy, and the progress of our domestic production. I do not see, I am baffled by some of the things that are being said. But the amendment itself is only a \$1 million increase to the U.S. Trade Representative's office. If that is what it does, I do not have a problem with it.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California [Mr. ROHRABACHER].

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Sanders amendment. There is an alarm bell going off all over the United States, and some people can hear it on the right, and some people can hear it on the left, and some people are ignoring the alarm bell. Other people are trying to set the fire.

Mr. Chairman, the bottom line is we are being rushed time and again into

conceding the authority that was vested in us by the Constitution of the United States to multinational organizations in the name of creating some global trading system, in the name of facilitating global and international commerce.

Mr. Chairman, I may have my disagreements with the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KUCINICH] on issues of labor and the environment, but the last thing I want to do is grant authority to some international organization, none of whom will be voted on by the American people, to make these decisions.

We will rue the day when we have granted authority to someone who has no obligation to the voters of the United States to make these decisions. Big business today may think they are getting something in the environmental area or the labor area, but all the American people will suffer a loss of freedom if we give it away to these international organizations.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. DEFAZIO].

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Chairman, we need to unearth and understand any provisions of any pending trade agreements which might undermine the sovereignty of the United States or our many States or our local governments. According to Renato Ruggiero, Director General of the WTO, in referencing the pending MAI agreement, we are writing the Constitution of a single economy. That is the man in charge. He is saying, the Constitution of a single economy. That is not our Constitution. It is not compliant with our Constitution or our sovereignty.

They have so far challenged the Helms-Burton law, the Clean Air Act, a Massachusetts law that is promoting democracy in Burma, and restrictions on shrimp, and buy-America provisions and buy-Oregon provisions, or buy-California or buy-Arizona provisions will all be held to be non-compliant with this MAI.

We are asking for \$1 million to the United States Trade Representative to have them fully investigate, unearth, and report to us in the Congress, the representatives of the people of this country, what the reality of these agreements and these threats are, so we may be more fully informed. Mr. Chairman, I have one agreement with the gentleman from Virginia, we should have this money and we should know what we are voting on.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WATKINS].

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

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. Chairman, I rise to say that I agreed with many things that have been said by the minority side concerning this amendment. I would like to clarify some matters, though. I think emotionally some people get carried away.

I know the gentleman from Ohio stated that it was the WTO that put

the embargo against the growth hormone on beef. That is not true. Mr. Chairman, that was a unilateral decision by the European Union after the GATT negotiations. Our own USTR did push for a penalty on the unfair trade barrier being placed against growth hormones. I have been fighting the battle to lift the growth hormone ban for 7 months. I have been fighting, pounding the table, becoming obnoxious about this unfair trade barrier. We must have stronger people to negotiate and fight for the United States position.

The point I am making, Mr. Chairman, if it had not been for the WTO finally recognizing and ruling against this unfair trade practice placed upon our beef producers by the European Union we would not have a world decision in our favor. It took several years by the USTR and 7 months of my own effort and we have to go through a 90-day appeal. Mr. Chairman, I am thankful under that circumstance the WTO was there to help, or rule against the European Union—125 million unfair trade balance against our beef producers. I think our beef people are going to reap a lot of benefit from it.

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Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3½ minutes.

Mr. Chairman, as the gentleman from Virginia pointed out, this amendment is very different than the debate that we have been having here tonight. Let us understand what it is and what it is not. The amendment would shift \$1 million from the Department of Commerce to the U.S. Trade Representative's Office, period. That is all it does. The rhetoric is about a lot of other stuff, but the rhetoric has nothing to do with the actual amendment.

Since we have just gotten an amended budget request from the President on the USTR to add money to USTR, it may be not a bad idea. If this amendment passes, we will certainly use it for that purpose, since the USTR needs the money to hire some attorneys to carry out their activities, but certainly not anything dealing with this.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. KOLBE. No, I do not have the time to yield. The gentleman from Vermont [Mr. SANDERS] has his own time. He got 5 extra minutes on the earlier motion.

Let me just clarify a few other things about what is being proposed. The earlier "Dear Colleague" letter that Members received from some of the sponsors, talked about this is dealing with the multilateral agreement on investment. In fact, it talked about the role that the multilateral agreement, or MIA as we will call it, has with the World Trade Organization, or WTO. But there is not any link between the MIA and the WTO. To say there is a link between those two is simply incorrect.

The fact is, however, that the new multilateral agreement on investments

builds upon 1,000 bilateral investment agreements that are already in force around the world. All of those agreements have some kind of investor dispute settlement mechanism in them. Most of them are done through the World Bank's International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes. The center has been in existence since 1966. It is one of the primary forces for settling these kinds of disputes.

We have to have something to settle disputes when investors get into some kind of a dispute. This is the first comprehensive multilateral investment agreement that we have had, and in that sense it is new, but it is certainly high time. We have an increasingly complex world of trade out there, an increasing complex economic situation, and we have to have agreements and we have to have institutions that can deal with settling disputes. That is why we have this multilateral agreement on investments, and that is why we need to have some kind of mechanism for dealing with these.

Let us talk a little bit about what the WTO has done and what the WTO has not done. There is a lot of confusion about that. People say that we are giving up our sovereignty to this organization. But we don't. The WTO is like a lot of other institutions; we have them in a whole range of other areas for settling disputes when disputes arise.

We have an increasing amount of trade in the world, so we have an increasing amount of disputes in the world. The first five cases that we have taken to the WTO we have won. We won against Japan on their liquor taxes. We won against Canada on their restrictions on magazines. We won against the European Union on their banana imports. We won against the European Union on their hormone ban. And we won against India on their patent law.

As a result of having been able to threaten actions in the WTO, we have gotten significant settlements in other disputes with Korea, with the European Union, with Japan, with Portugal, with Pakistan, with Turkey, with Hungary, a whole variety of them.

Mr. Chairman, let me just conclude by saying this: This issue does not have anything to do with the WTO at all. The rhetoric may, but certainly the amendment does not. This amendment is about policy. It suggests a major policy change. Thus is the reason why we should not debate this kind of thing on appropriation bills. It is the kind of thing that needs to be considered very carefully, in a very complex proposal in the authorizing committee, and I would urge us to not be misled by the rhetoric we have heard here today.

(Mr. ROGERS asked and was given permission to speak out of order for 1 minute.)

LEGISLATIVE SCHEDULE FOR TONIGHT

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, a lot of Members are asking about the schedule for the evening. We have been discuss-

ing that with leadership on both sides. Here is the intention at the moment as to how to proceed: We would intend that the vote on this matter be rolled and combined with the vote on the next amendment, which I understand is the EDA amendment.

If that is so, then Members would have roughly an hour between now and when the votes would be taken. At that time, there would be the two votes, presumably, unless there is a motion to rise or some other procedural motion that takes place. That is the intent of leadership at this point in time.

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

Mr. ROGERS. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS] anticipate that the EDA vote would be taken first and be a 15-minute vote and that the vote on this amendment would be taken second?

Mr. ROGERS. Reclaiming my time, either way. I have no real preference. I have no preference. If anyone has a preference, I am open.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I do. I would prefer if we could vote this after the debate. We will be finished in a few minutes. Let us vote it, Members are here, and then go off to dinner.

Mr. ROGERS. I have no problem with that.

Do I understand the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. SANDERS] to say that he would prefer not to roll his vote until the EDA vote?

Mr. SANDERS. I prefer to vote it right after the debate, which will end in a few minutes.

Mr. ROGERS. I would hope that the gentleman could accommodate Members and perhaps combine the two votes so that we would have some time off between votes.

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

Mr. ROGERS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Chairman, for purposes of instructing Members who are here and those who are not, I would remind the chairman and those Members that there may be procedural votes called in between the substantive amendments that may be voted on as well.

So I doubt very seriously that there will be an hour's worth of time that people would be able to be gone.

Mr. ROGERS. I would regret that. I would hope that we could proceed with the business of the House and cease the endless motions to rise and the like. I would hope that we can accommodate the Members and let everyone have a few minutes of time perhaps for other duties.

The CHAIRMAN. Who yields time under the Sanders amendment?

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, how much time remains?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Vermont [Mr. SANDERS] has 1

minute and 45 seconds, and the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. KOLBE] has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, we have just one speaker and we have the right to close. So I will reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 45 seconds to the gentlewoman from California [Ms. WATERS].

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. KOLBE] just gave us a preview of his speech on Fast Track. I do not know what he knows about the WTO.

I have just spent the last year dealing with the WTO on one of those issues that he just alluded to, the one that had to do with the European Union. In our country, we have the opportunity to go to the meetings, we can go to committee meetings, we can come to this Congress, we can go to school boards and our state legislatures.

We do not know who is making the decisions at the WTO. We do not know who is on the panel. Nobody is going to send us a notice. Nobody is going to give us a telephone call. We do not have the opportunity to give our point of view.

I want to tell my colleagues, they just made a decision that is going to cause the drug lords in the Caribbean to take over where the banana trade has been knocked out by the WTO, and we are going to see dope and those drugs in the districts that we represent in America.

Support this. At least we can get a report on what they are doing, what they are supposed to do. And perhaps we can all get educated about the WTO so that we will not go down the line that we apparently are going down to allow them to make decisions about this country and our laws.

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

Let me in fact talk about the intent of this amendment. Because I am the author of the amendment, I know something about its intent. If we had the ability, we would have brought forth limitation amendments to stop the USTR from doing what they are doing. But we could not do that. So the intent here is to transfer \$1 million from Commerce to the USTR only for two purposes:

First, to do a much better job of informing all Members of Congress when a formal trade complaint is filed or threatened at the WTO or other international bodies or when entering into new trade agreements which would compel the repeal or changes in our current national, State, local, tribal, territorial, or D.C. laws.

Second, to do a much better job of defending and arguing in support of our existing trade and trade-related laws that are in dispute between the WTO and other international bodies. This is as far as we can go.

Mr. Chairman, I yield my remaining time to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY].

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I would ask support for the amendment. The public has the right to know this information.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. SANDERS] has expired.

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

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. SANDERS] may wish his amendment did that, but it does not do that.

Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from California [Mr. DREIER].

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment. I think that many of the arguments that have been made by a number of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle are very well-intentioned. But frankly, they are in large part based on fear.

If one looks at the World Trade Organization, we know what a horrible acronym that is out there. There are many people who believe that the World Trade Organization is going to take over the United States of America. But the fact is, I ask people to name one single instance of where U.S. sovereignty or the sovereignty of any State has been jeopardized, and the fact is it has not.

We also, Mr. Chairman, need to look at the fact that there is no tie whatsoever between the multilateral agreement on investment, the MAI and the WTO. It seems to me that as we look at where we are going, I want as much information out as possible. But the United States of America is the world's only complete superpower of the military, economically and geopolitically.

I happen to have a great deal of confidence. My colleague, the gentlewoman from California [Ms. WATERS] just talked about how closed this is. The fact is, the United States of America is represented there as the world's preeminent leader.

I believe that we need to do everything that we possibly can to break down barriers. I think that Members on both sides of this aisle want us to embark on agreements which will reduce the burden of taxes on our working Americans and on the people.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from California yield?

Mr. DREIER. I have very limited time, and I am in the midst of my closing remarks. Did the gentleman from Oregon have a chance to speak?

Mr. DEFAZIO. I did. I would love to rebut.

Mr. DREIER. That is why I have been given the opportunity to close here, and I appreciate having the chance to do that.

It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that as we look at where we are headed, this is well-intentioned, but the fact is I think that it would undermine our attempt to proceed with our attempts in those 1,000 agreements that are in the process of moving ahead so that we can cut that burden.

So I urge a "no" vote on this and hope my colleagues will join in doing that.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the gentleman's amendment. Every time the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative commits this Nation to the provisions of an international trade agreement, they potentially bind American citizens to changes in dozens of Federal, State, or local laws. What makes matters worse is that, if the agreement has been negotiated under fast-track authority, the elected representatives of those people have no opportunity to amend the legislation implementing the agreement.

Let me give you some examples of why this amendment is so important. In 1991, the fishing industry in Mexico decided it did not approve of the United States law protecting the thousands of dolphins slaughtered each year in the Pacific tuna fishery. Mexico challenged that law under the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and a panel of unselected trade bureaucrats, meeting behind closed doors in Geneva, decided our popular law, enacted by an open democratic process, was a barrier to free trade. They told us to change it—and this year, amid massive controversy and in spite of tremendous opposition from the American people, we did. Mexico and the GATT got their way, and more dolphins will die this year as a result.

In 1993, right after the administration assured us that our entry into the newly created World Trade Organization would not require any weakening of United States environmental protection laws, Venezuela challenged EPA regulations issued under the Clean Air Act, claiming that the regulations discriminated against foreign refiners. Even though Venezuela's gasoline produces more smog-emitting chemicals than American refiners are permitted to sell, in 1996 the WTO ordered the United States to change its regulations because they were a barrier to free trade, and EPA is now rewriting the regulations.

Today, the United States is fighting similar challenges behind closed doors in Geneva. Several Asian countries have challenged a provision of our Endangered Species Act that protects sea turtles. On the human rights front, the United States is currently defending a Massachusetts law prohibiting companies that do business with the State government from also doing business with the oppressive regime in Burma. Clearly, even State laws are subject to challenge by other nations under WTO rules.

Now let me point to the latest, and perhaps most egregious, example of how our laws can be held hostage by foreign-owned corporations. Included in the fast-track request sent to Congress last week by the President is a little-known item called the Multilateral Agreement on Investment. The MAI has been under negotiation by the developed nations of the world for the past 2 years, but these negotiations have been kept so secret that no one could confirm their existence until this past April. According to the director of the World Trade Organization, the MAI is "the constitution of a single global economy."

Here in my hand is a list of the State laws that could be challenged under the MAI as inconsistent with the agreement. They range from California laws promoting investment in facilities for processing recycled materials to Alaska laws limiting permits for mineral extraction on public lands. Federal statutes affected

would include laws providing special incentives for minority-owned businesses or for companies that employ local workers.

Trade agreements are no longer about lowering tariffs or eliminating quotas. They cover everything from the contents of the milk our children drink to the way we manage our fisheries. It's time to update the way we approve of these agreements as well.

The democratically elected members of the Congress and State legislatures have a right to know whether the trade agreements that this or any other administration commits us to have an impact on our laws, and for that very important reason I urge my colleagues to support the amendment.

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

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. SANDERS].

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 239, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. SANDERS] will be postponed.

PREFERENTIAL MOTION OFFERED BY MR. DE FAZIO

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Chairman, I have a preferential motion at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. DEFAZIO moves that the Committee do now rise.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. DEFAZIO].

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. DEFAZIO. If they give us the vote, I withdraw the motion.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Vermont is recognized.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that we be allowed to vote the amendment up or down right now.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Vermont to renew his request for a recorded vote on his amendment at this time?

There was no objection.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my motion to rise.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the proceedings on the motion to rise are vacated.

There was no objection.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 356, noes 64, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 452]

AYES—356

Abercrombie  
Ackerman  
Aderholt  
Allen  
Andrews  
Armey  
Bachus  
Baesler  
Baldacci  
Barcia  
Barr  
Barrett (WI)  
Bartlett  
Barton  
Bass  
Becerra  
Bentsen  
Berman  
Bilirakis  
Bishop  
Blagojevich  
Bliley  
Blumenauer  
Blunt  
Boehlert  
Boehner  
Bonior  
Bono  
Borski  
Boswell  
Boucher  
Brady  
Brown (CA)  
Brown (FL)  
Brown (OH)  
Bryant  
Bunning  
Burr  
Burton  
Buyer  
Calvert  
Camp  
Canady  
Capps  
Cardin  
Carson  
Castle  
Chabot  
Chambliss  
Chenoweth  
Clay  
Clayton  
Clement  
Clyburn  
Coble  
Coburn  
Combest  
Condit  
Conyers  
Cook  
Cooksey  
Costello  
Cox  
Coyne  
Cramer  
Crapo  
Cummings  
Cunningham  
Danner  
Davis (FL)  
Davis (IL)  
Deal  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
Delahunt  
DeLauro  
Dellums  
Deutsch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dingell  
Dixon  
Doggett  
Doolittle  
Doyle  
Duncan  
Edwards  
Ehlers  
Ehrlich  
Emerson  
Engel  
English  
Ensign  
Eshoo  
Etheridge  
Evans

Ewing  
Farr  
Fattah  
Fazio  
Filner  
Foley  
Forbes  
Ford  
Fowler  
Fox  
Frank (MA)  
Franks (NJ)  
Frost  
Furse  
Gallegly  
Ganske  
Gejdenson  
Gephardt  
Gillmor  
Gilman  
Goode  
Goodlatte  
Goodling  
Gordon  
Graham  
Green  
Greenwood  
Gutierrez  
Gutknecht  
Hall (OH)  
Hall (TX)  
Harman  
Hayworth  
Hefley  
Hefner  
Herger  
Hill  
Hilleary  
Hilliard  
Hinchey  
Hinojosa  
Hobson  
Hoekstra  
Holden  
Hookey  
Hostettler  
Hulshof  
Hunter  
Hutchinson  
Inglis  
Istook  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson-Lee (TX)  
Jefferson  
Jenkins  
John  
Johnson (WI)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones  
Kanjorski  
Kaptur  
Kasich  
Kelly  
Kennedy (MA)  
Kennedy (RI)  
Kennelly  
Kildee  
Kilpatrick  
Kim  
Kind (WI)  
Kingston  
Klecza  
Klink  
Klug  
Kucinich  
LaFalce  
Lampson  
Lantos  
Largent  
LaTourette  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Lewis (KY)  
Linder  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Lofgren  
Lowey  
Lucas  
Luther  
Maloney (CT)  
Maloney (NY)  
Manton  
Markey

Martinez  
Mascara  
McCarthy (MO)  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCollum  
McDade  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McHale  
McHugh  
McInnis  
McIntosh  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
McKinney  
McNulty  
Meehan  
Meek  
Menendez  
Metcalf  
Mica  
Millender-  
McDonald  
Miller (CA)  
Minge  
Mink  
Moakley  
Mollohan  
Moran (KS)  
Murtha  
Myrick  
Nadler  
Neal  
Neumann  
Ney  
Northup  
Norwood  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Olver  
Ortiz  
Owens  
Pallone  
Pappas  
Parker  
Pascrell  
Pastor  
Paul  
Paxon  
Payne  
Pease  
Pelosi  
Peterson (MN)  
Peterson (PA)  
Petri  
Pickering  
Pitts  
Pombo  
Pomeroy  
Portman  
Poshard  
Price (NC)  
Pryce (OH)  
Quinn  
Radanovich  
Rahall  
Ramstad  
Rangel  
Redmond  
Regula  
Reyes  
Riggs  
Riley  
Rivers  
Rodriguez  
Roemer  
Rohrabacher  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Rothman  
Roybal-Allard  
Royce  
Rush  
Ryun  
Sabo  
Salmon  
Sanchez  
Sanders  
Sandlin  
Sawyer  
Saxton  
Scarborough  
Schaefer, Dan  
Schaffer, Bob  
Schumer  
Scott  
Sensenbrenner

Serrano  
Sessions  
Shadegg  
Shays  
Sherman  
Shimkus  
Shuster  
Sisisky  
Skaggs  
Skelton  
Slaughter  
Smith (MI)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (OR)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith, Adam  
Smith, Linda  
Snowbarger  
Solomon  
Souder  
Spence  
Spratt  
Stabenow  
Stark

Stearns  
Stenholm  
Stokes  
Strickland  
Stump  
Stupak  
Sununu  
Talent  
Tanner  
Tauscher  
Tauzin  
Taylor (MS)  
Taylor (NC)  
Thompson  
Thornberry  
Thune  
Thurman  
Tiahrt  
Tierney  
Torres  
Towns  
Traficant  
Turner  
Upton

Velazquez  
Vento  
Visclosky  
Walsh  
Wamp  
Waters  
Watkins  
Watt (NC)  
Watts (OK)  
Waxman  
Weldon (FL)  
Weldon (PA)  
Weller  
Wexler  
Weygand  
Whitfield  
Wicker  
Wise  
Wolf  
Woolsey  
Yates  
Young (FL)

NOES—64

Archer  
Baker  
Ballenger  
Barrett (NE)  
Bateman  
Bereuter  
Berry  
Bilbray  
Callahan  
Campbell  
Cannon  
Christensen  
Crane  
Cubin  
Davis (VA)  
DeLay  
Dickey  
Dicks  
Dooley  
Dreier  
Dunn  
Everett

Fawell  
Frelinghuysen  
Gekas  
Gilchrest  
Goss  
Granger  
Hamilton  
Hastert  
Hastings (WA)  
Horn  
Houghton  
Hoyer  
Hyde  
Johnson (CT)  
King (NY)  
Knollenberg  
Kolbe  
LaHood  
Latham  
Leach  
Levin  
Livingston

Manzullo  
Matsui  
McCrery  
Miller (FL)  
Moran (VA)  
Morella  
Nethercutt  
Nussle  
Oxley  
Packard  
Pickett  
Porter  
Rogers  
Roukema  
Sanford  
Shaw  
Skeen  
Snyder  
Thomas  
White

NOT VOTING—13

Bonilla  
Collins  
Flake  
Foglietta  
Gibbons

Gonzalez  
Hansen  
Hastings (FL)  
Lazio  
Rogan

□ 1849

Messrs. PACKARD, SNYDER, DICKS, CANNON, WHITE, KENNEDY of Massachusetts, and Mr. HOYER changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Messrs. BUNNING, EHLERS, TALENT, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. BLUNT, and Mr. GREENWOOD changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PREFERENTIAL MOTION OFFERED BY MR. BECERRA

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. BECERRA moves that the Committee do now rise.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the preferential motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. BECERRA].

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 107, noes 294, not voting 32, as follows:

[Roll No. 453]

## AYES—107

Abercrombie Filner Nadler  
Ackerman Ford Oberstar  
Allen Frank (MA) Obey  
Andrews Furse Oliver  
Barrett (WI) Gejdenson Owens  
Becerra Gephardt Pallone  
Berry Gutierrez Pastor  
Bishop Harman Payne  
Bonior Hilliard Pelosi  
Borski Hinchey Peterson (MN)  
Brown (OH) Hoyer  
Capps Jackson (IL) Petri  
Chenoweth Jefferson Stupak  
Clay Kaptur Roybal-Allard  
Clayton Kennedy (RI) Sanchez  
Clyburn Kennelly Sawyer  
Condit LaFalce Serrano  
Conyers Lantos Skelton  
Coyne Levin Slaughter  
Cummings Lewis (GA) Smith, Adam  
Davis (FL) Lowey Snyder  
DeFazio Maloney (NY) Stark  
DeGette Markey Strickland  
Delahunt Martinez Stupak  
DeLauro McCarthy (MO) Tauscher  
Dellums McDermott Taylor (MS)  
Deutsch McGovern Thompson  
Doggett McKinney Thurman  
Doolittle McNulty Tierney  
Edwards Meehan Torres  
Engel Menendez Towns  
Eshoo Millender Velazquez  
Evans McDonald Vento  
Farr Miller (CA) Waters  
Fattah Mink Waxman  
Fazio Moakley Woolsey

## NOES—294

Aderholt Cunningham Holden  
Archer Danner Hooley  
Bachus Davis (IL) Horn  
Baesler Davis (VA) Hostettler  
Baker Deal Houghton  
Baldacci DeLay Hulshof  
Barcia Diaz-Balart Hunter  
Barr Dickey Hutchinson  
Barrett (NE) Dicks Inglis  
Bartlett Dingell Istook  
Barton Dixon Jackson-Lee  
Bass Dooley (TX) Jenkins  
Bateman Dreier John  
Bentsen Duncan Johnson (CT)  
Bereuter Dunn Johnson (WI)  
Berman Ehlers Johnson, E. B.  
Billray Ehrlich Jones  
Bilirakis Emerson Kanjorski  
Blagojevich English Kasich  
Bilely Ensign Kelly  
Blumenauer Etheridge Kennedy (MA)  
Blunt Everett Kildee  
Boehlert Foley Kilpatrick  
Boehner Forbes Kim  
Bono Fowler Kind (WI)  
Boswell Fox King (NY)  
Boucher Franks (NJ) Kingston  
Boyd Frelinghuysen Kleczka  
Brady Frost Klink  
Brown (CA) Gallegly Klug  
Brown (FL) Ganske Knollenberg  
Bryant Gekas Kolbe  
Bunning Gilchrest Kucinich  
Burr Gilman LaHood  
Burton Goode Lampson  
Buyer Goodlatte Latham  
Callahan Goodling LaTourrette  
Calvert Gordon Leach  
Camp Goss Lewis (CA)  
Campbell Graham Lewis (KY)  
Canady Granger Linder  
Cannon Green Lipinski  
Cardin Greenwood Livingston  
Carson Gutknecht LoBiondo  
Castle Hall (OH) Lofgren  
Chabot Hall (TX) Lucas  
Chambliss Hamilton Luther  
Clement Hastert Maloney (CT)  
Coble Hastings (WA) Manton  
Combest Hayworth Manzullo  
Cook Hefley Mascara  
Cooksey Hefner Matsui  
Costello Herger McCarthy (NY)  
Cox Hill McCollum  
Cramer Hilleary McCreery  
Crane Hinojosa McDade  
Crapo Hobson McHale  
Cubin Hoekstra

McHugh Radanovich Smith (NJ)  
McInnis Rahall Smith (TX)  
McIntosh Ramstad Smith, Linda  
McIntyre Redmond Snowbarger  
McKeon Regula Solomon  
Meek Reyes Souder  
Metcalfe Riggs Spence  
Mica Riley Spratt  
Miller (FL) Rivers Stabenow  
Minge Rodriguez Stearns  
Mollohan Rogers Stenholm  
Moran (KS) Rohrabacher Stokes  
Moran (VA) Ros-Lehtinen Stump  
Morella Rothman Sununu  
Murtha Roukema Talent  
Myrick Royce Tanner  
Neal Rush Tauzin  
Nethercutt Ryun Taylor (NC)  
Neumann Sabo Thomas  
Ney Salmon Thornberry  
Northup Sanders Thune  
Norwood Sandlin Tiahrt  
Nussle Sanford Trafficant  
Packard Saxton Turner  
Pappas Scarborough Upton  
Parker Schaefer, Dan Visclosky  
Pascrell Schaffer, Bob Walsh  
Paul Schumer Watkins  
Paxon Scott Watt (NC)  
Pease Sensenbrenner Watts (OK)  
Peterson (PA) Sessions Weldon (FL)  
Pickering Shadegg Weldon (PA)  
Pickett Shaw Weller  
Pitts Shays Wexler  
Pombo Sherman Weygand  
Porter Shimkus White  
Portman Shuster Wise  
Poshard Sisisky Wolf  
Price (NC) Skaggs Young (FL)  
Pryce (OH) Skeen  
Quinn Smith (MI)

## NOT VOTING—32

Armey Gibbons Roemer  
Ballenger Gillmor Rogan  
Bonilla Gonzalez Schiff  
Christensen Hansen Smith (OR)  
Coburn Hastings (FL) Wamp  
Collins Hyde Whitfield  
Doyle Johnson, Sam Wicker  
Ewing Largent Wynn  
Fawell Lazio Yates  
Flake Ortiz Young (AK)  
Foglietta Oxley

## □ 1909

Mrs. CLAYTON and Mr. ENGEL changed their vote from "no" to "aye." So the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further amendments to the open portion of the bill?

If not, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE  
PROGRAMS

For grants for economic development assistance as provided by the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended, Public Law 91-304, and such laws that were in effect immediately before September 30, 1982, and for trade adjustment assistance, \$340,000,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading may be used directly or indirectly for attorneys' or consultants' fees in connection with securing grants and contracts made by the Economic Development Administration: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Commerce may provide financial assistance for projects to be located on military installations closed or scheduled for closure or realignment to grantees eligible for assistance under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended, without it being required that the grantee have title or ability to obtain a lease for the property, for the

useful life of the project, when in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce, such financial assistance is necessary for the economic development of the area: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Commerce may, as the Secretary considers appropriate, consult with the Secretary of Defense regarding the title to land on military installations closed or scheduled for closure or realignment.

AMENDMENT NO. 18 OFFERED BY MR. HEFLEY

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer amendment No. 18.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 18 offered by Mr. HEFLEY: Page 42, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert the following: "(reduced by \$90,000,000)".

## □ 1915

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes, and that the time be equally divided.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I object.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is heard.

## POINT OF ORDER

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I thought we were proceeding under a time agreement, are we not?

The CHAIRMAN. There was an objection heard on the unanimous-consent request.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. But previous to that, we had an agreement on time, did we not?

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Chairman, if I may respond to the gentleman, it had not come to the floor yet. I am perfectly agreeable to the time agreement.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. I thought that was already in agreement. I thank the Chairman.

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Chairman, it has become an annual ritual, like the swallows returning to Capistrano, that we in the bill increase the amount of money to be designated for the Economic Development Administration, and every year I come down here with some of my colleagues, Mr. Chairman, and try to do away with the Economic Development Administration.

I am not trying to do that this year, but I am trying to bring the amount of money back to some kind of a reasonable figure, if we think we even need it. This is a wasteful agency and an agency that we will get rid of eventually; whether it is this year or next year, we will eventually, but at this point I am just trying to cut back to some kind of reason.

This is an amendment that is sometimes hard on friendships. The agency has been on the chopping block for years, but it has survived not on the merits of the program, because the program has few merits, but it survives because it makes Representatives and Senators look good.

Mr. Chairman, the Heritage Foundation calls the EDA the No. 1 Federal boondoggle which could be eliminated tomorrow without hurting anyone at all, and they are right. The EDA duplicates the activities of 62 other community development programs and 340 Federal economic development-related programs administered by 13 separate agencies. We simply do not need it, first of all; and second, it does not work.

Now, when we have a problem around here and we do not want to make a decision, what do we do? We say, well, let us get the GAO to do a study of it to get the facts so we will know what to do. Well, the GAO has done a study of the EDA, and it says that it has had a very small effect on income growth rates during the period that the aid was received and no significant effects in the 3 years after the aid ceased. This does not compute to the good-paying, long-term jobs the EDA is said to create.

Mr. Chairman, the value of this program that will be argued here tonight is fiction. The Senate received testimony to this effect in June of this year, and consequently had decided to appropriate only \$250 million, I say only, but it is a lot of money, more than I would want, but it said, they have said \$250 million to the EDA. We have gone far above that. I urge my colleagues to approve this amendment and bring the EDA's funding in line with the Senate bill.

This has been a target of Presidents, this has been a target of almost every think tank that has looked at it and tried to evaluate it. It has been a target of the GAO. Instead of getting rid of it, let us at least bring it down to the Senate level.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, here we go again. This is an amendment to drastically cut the Economic Development Administration, and I strongly urge a "no" vote.

We debated the issue of EDA on this bill last year and the year before and the year before, and on and on. Last year 328 Members of this body, a majority of Republicans and Democrats, voted resoundingly to support the work of the EDA and to reject this cut. I urge the House again to defeat the Hefley amendment.

If we do not vote this amendment down, we will be depriving hard-hit communities in every State in this country of the vital assistance these programs provide. EDA gives our poorest urban and rural areas the tools to raise themselves up by their own bootstraps, to create new jobs, expand their local tax base, and leverage private investment. It gives them a hand, not a handout.

If one's town is hard hit by sudden and severe job losses when a plant shuts down, EDA is the place to go. If one's community has been devastated by a natural disaster, like the recent floods this year in the Midwest, EDA is

the place one can turn to. If one's district has suffered from cutbacks in the defense industry, EDA is the only Federal program dedicated to helping your community retool its economy. If my colleagues do not believe me, ask California.

Critics of the program fail to recognize that the EDA has been reformed, reduced, and streamlined over the last 3 years. This bill cuts EDA funding by 15 percent below the current level. Due to the congressional oversight by both the authorizing committee of this body and the Committee on Appropriations, EDA's grants are truly targeted to the most distressed areas. The development and selection of projects has been moved out of Washington and back toward the local and State levels, and EDA's bureaucracy has been cut by over one-third in the last 2 years.

In addition, since the vote last year, the House has continued to demonstrate its support for EDA programs. Our colleagues in the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure will soon approve an EDA reauthorization bill that reforms the programs and responds to the past criticisms of this program.

Mr. Chairman, clearly, there are communities that do not need help. They have infrastructure, they have industry, they have access to education, and all the requirements for a healthy regional economy. Other areas, that must rely on us and EDA to help them cope with job loss and defense cuts and other economic disasters, need us. They are the ones that need our help. They are the ones who are turning to us for our vote.

So I urge Members to do as they did last year and the year before and the year before by an overwhelming margin. Vote down this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Committee will rise informally.

The SPEAKER pro tempore [Mr. LATOURETTE] assumed the chair.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2266) "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 871) "An Act to establish the Oklahoma City National Memorial as a unit of the National Park System; to designate the Oklahoma City Memorial Trust, and for other purposes."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Committee will resume its sitting.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

The Committee resumed its sitting.

PRIVILEGED MOTION OFFERED BY MR. BECERRA

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Chairman, I offer a privileged motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. BECERRA moves that the Committee do now rise.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the privileged motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. BECERRA].

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

#### RECORDED VOTE

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 103, noes 281, not voting 49, as follows:

[Roll No. 454]

#### AYES—103

Abercrombie	Ford	Miller (CA)
Ackerman	Frank (MA)	Mink
Allen	Furse	Moakley
Andrews	Gejdenson	Nadler
Barrett (WI)	Gephardt	Neal
Becerra	Gutierrez	Oberstar
Berry	Harman	Obey
Bishop	Hefner	Olver
Bonior	Hilliard	Owens
Borski	Hinchey	Pallone
Brown (OH)	Hoyer	Peterson (MN)
Carson	Jackson-Lee	Pomeroy
Chenoweth	(TX)	Rangel
Clay	Jefferson	Roybal-Allard
Clayton	Johnson (WI)	Sanchez
Clyburn	Kaptur	Sawyer
Conyers	Kennedy (RI)	Serrano
Coyne	Kennelly	Skelton
Davis (FL)	Kilpatrick	Slaughter
DeFazio	LaFalce	Snyder
DeGette	Lantos	Stark
Delahunt	Levin	Strickland
DeLauro	Lewis (GA)	Stupak
Dellums	Lowey	Tauscher
Deutsch	Maloney (NY)	Taylor (MS)
Doggett	Markey	Thompson
Doolittle	Martinez	Thurman
Edwards	McCarthy (MO)	Tierney
Engel	McDermott	Torres
Eshoo	McGovern	Towns
Evans	McKinney	Velazquez
Farr	McNulty	Vento
Fattah	Meehan	Waters
Fazio	Millender	Waxman
Filner	McDonald	Woolsey

#### NOES—281

Aderholt	Brady	Costello
Bachus	Brown (CA)	Cox
Baesler	Brown (FL)	Cramer
Baker	Bryant	Crane
Baldacci	Bunning	Crapo
Barcia	Burr	Cunningham
Barr	Burton	Danner
Barrett (NE)	Buyer	Davis (IL)
Bartlett	Callahan	Deal
Barton	Calvert	DeLay
Bass	Camp	Dickey
Bateman	Campbell	Dicks
Bentsen	Canady	Dingell
Bereuter	Cannon	Dixon
Berman	Capps	Dreier
Bilbray	Cardin	Duncan
Bilirakis	Castle	Dunn
Blagojevich	Chabot	Ehlers
Blumenauer	Chambliss	Ehrlich
Blunt	Christensen	Emerson
Boehlert	Clement	English
Boehner	Coble	Ensign
Bono	Combest	Etheridge
Boswell	Condit	Everett
Boucher	Cook	Fawell
Boyd	Cooksey	Foley