

What are we doing? We are doing just the opposite. We are not addressing the needs that we need to address. As we look at the existing piece of legislation, especially Title I, there is some specific language in Title I. It is only addressed to limited English proficiency youngsters. Every other child, if you are an Anglo, if you are black, you do not have to jump through that hoop. The cost incurred is that if you are limited English proficiency, you are required to have to get parental approval. If you are Anglo, you do not have to. If you are black, you do not have to. That is discriminatory.

I would ask that Members seriously consider that we treat everyone in the same fashion and the same form. I would ask that we vote "no" on Title I.

REPUBLICANS PROTECT SOCIAL SECURITY

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

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, what is a great day this is, in fact. I am incredibly happy to hear the discussion on the floor. I mean, this is amazing, and I hope the American people are paying strict attention here.

After 40 years of control by the Democrats in this House and in the Congress of the United States, after 40 years of spending every single dime of Social Security surplus and, by the way, a lot of money that did not even come into the government of the United States, after 40 years, they trapse to the floor today to say, "We must protect Social Security."

What a great battle we have won for the minds of the American public when even they are now saying they need to protect Social Security. As for the President's opinion on this, as to whether or not he wants to protect Social Security, I ask you all to think carefully of the last time you heard the President of the United States say he was going to veto a bill because it spent too much money. Never, not one, zero, nada. All the bills that the President is going to veto is because he says they do not spend enough.

PLEA FOR BIKE PARTISANSHIP

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

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, the most important act that we can do to promote livable communities on behalf of the Federal Government is simply to lead by example. There are 65 million Americans who cycle. A simple four-mile round trip on a bicycle saves 15 pounds of air pollution.

Members of this assembly have the opportunity to help lead by example by joining the Bicycle Caucus Tuesday morning with Secretary of Transportation Rodney Slater and the Washington Area Bicycle Association for a ribbon cutting for the new metropolitan branch trail.

If you do not have a bike, Member of Congress, let us know and we will loan you one for the event. You will have fun. Join the bicycle caucus, do right for America.

As we hear the battling here on the floor, this is an activity that is "bike" partisan. I think it will be good for us all to get on two wheels and inaugurate that trail.

CONGRESS MUST SUCCEED IN BUDGET BATTLE

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

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, we are in the last crucial days until Congress adjourns, and we must be really alert. This is a time of last-minute desperate midnight decisions. Now we must be most vigilant. The President may try to apply pressure in support of his tax increase by shutting down the government again. That is a real concern, and we cannot let that happen.

Do not let the President raid the Social Security trust fund in these last crucial hours for his spending programs. There must be real trust in the trust fund, and there must be real money there. People are depending on that money. I am one of them. It is my generation that is depending on that money. We must stop the raid on Social Security. It is our job and this Congress must succeed.

MOSELEY-BRAUN FOR NEW ZEALAND AMBASSADOR

(Ms. MCKINNEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, the last time I checked, a flag is made of cloth, not carved in stone. But it appears, Mr. Speaker, that the heart of at least one Senator is carved in stone and it is stone cold.

I have long known that some of my brothers and sisters in the South are still fighting the Civil War. But guess what, Mr. Speaker, the United States won. The Confederacy lost.

The South shall rise again. But this time under the leadership of a New South coalition that unites us rather than tears us apart. But some folks particularly in North Carolina did not get the message.

Like the slaves who did not get the word until years later that they were free, it appears that JESSE HELMS still has his heart in Confederate bondage. From fighting the Confederate flag on the Senate floor to singing "Dixie" in Senate elevators, Senator HELMS has ricocheted the Senate back to the Tara Plantation of "Gone With the Wind." Thank goodness those days really are gone with the wind.

Carol Moseley-Braun could be our next ambassador to New Zealand if President Clinton stands by her.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY). The Chair will once again admonish the Member not to refer to Members of the other body.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the pending business is the question of agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal of the last day's proceedings.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

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

Mr. TANCREDO. 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 352, nays 62, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 520]

YEAS—352

Abercrombie	Chenoweth-Hage	Frost
Ackerman	Clayton	Gallegly
Allen	Clement	Ganske
Andrews	Coble	Gejdenson
Archer	Coburn	Gekas
Armeny	Collins	Gilchrest
Baker	Condit	Gilman
Baldacci	Conyers	Gonzalez
Baldwin	Cook	Goode
Ballenger	Cooksey	Goodlatte
Barcia	Cox	Goodling
Barr	Coyne	Gordon
Barrett (NE)	Cramer	Goss
Barrett (WI)	Crowley	Graham
Bartlett	Cubin	Granger
Barton	Cunningham	Green (WI)
Bass	Danner	Greenwood
Batemann	Davis (FL)	Hall (OH)
Bentsen	Davis (IL)	Hall (TX)
Bereuter	Davis (VA)	Hansen
Berkley	Deal	Hastings (FL)
Berman	DeGette	Hastings (WA)
Berry	Delahunt	Hayes
Biggert	DeLauro	Hayworth
Bilirakis	DeLay	Herger
Bishop	DeMint	Hill (IN)
Blagojevich	Deutsch	Hinchey
Biley	Diaz-Balart	Hinojosa
Blumenauer	Dicks	Hobson
Blunt	Dingell	Hoefel
Boehlert	Dixon	Holden
Boehner	Doggett	Holt
Bonilla	Doolley	Horn
Bonior	Doolittle	Hostettler
Bono	Doyle	Houghton
Boswell	Dreier	Hoyer
Boucher	Duncan	Hulshof
Boyd	Dunn	Hunter
Brady (TX)	Edwards	Hutchinson
Brown (FL)	Ehlers	Hyde
Brown (OH)	Ehrlich	Inslee
Bryant	Emerson	Istook
Burr	Engel	Jackson (IL)
Buyer	Eshoo	Jackson-Lee
Callahan	Everett	(TX)
Calvert	Ewing	Jenkins
Campbell	Farr	John
Canady	Fletcher	Johnson (CT)
Cannon	Foley	Johnson, Sam
Capps	Ford	Jones (NC)
Cardin	Fossella	Jones (OH)
Carson	Fowler	Kanjorski
Castle	Frank (MA)	Kaptur
Chabot	Franks (NJ)	Kasich
Chambliss	Frelinghuysen	Kelly

Kennedy	Neal	Sherman
Kildee	Nethercutt	Sherwood
Kilpatrick	Ney	Shimkus
Kind (WI)	Northup	Shows
King (NY)	Norwood	Shuster
Kingston	Nussle	Simpson
Kleczka	Obey	Siskiwy
Knollenberg	Olver	Skeen
Kolbe	Ortiz	Skelton
Kuykendall	Ose	Slaughter
LaFalce	Owens	Smith (MI)
LaHood	Oxley	Smith (NJ)
Lampson	Packard	Smith (TX)
Lantos	Paul	Smith (WA)
Larson	Payne	Snyder
Latham	Pease	Souder
LaTourette	Pelosi	Spence
Lazio	Peterson (PA)	Spratt
Leach	Petri	Stabenow
Lee	Phelps	Stark
Levin	Pickering	Stearns
Lewis (CA)	Pitts	Stenholm
Lewis (GA)	Pombo	Stump
Lewis (KY)	Pomeroy	Sununu
Lofgren	Porter	Talent
Lowey	Portman	Tanner
Lucas (KY)	Price (NC)	Tauscher
Lucas (OK)	Pryce (OH)	Tauzin
Luther	Quinn	Taylor (NC)
Maloney (CT)	Radanovich	Terry
Maloney (NY)	Rahall	Thomas
Manzullo	Rangel	Thornberry
Martinez	Regula	Thune
Mascara	Reyes	Thurman
McCullom	Reynolds	Tiaht
McCrary	Riley	Tierney
McGovern	Rivers	Toomey
McHugh	Rodriguez	Towns
McInnis	Roemer	Traficant
McIntosh	Rogers	Turner
McIntyre	Rohrabacher	Upton
McKeon	Ros-Lehtinen	Vento
McKinney	Rothman	Vitter
Meehan	Roukema	Walden
Meeks (NY)	Royal-Allard	Walsh
Menendez	Royce	Wamp
Metcalf	Rush	Watkins
Mica	Ryan (WI)	Watt (NC)
Millender-McDonald	Ryun (KS)	Watts (OK)
Miller (FL)	Salmon	Waxman
Miller, Gary	Sanchez	Weiner
Minge	Sandlin	Weldon (FL)
Mink	Sanford	Weldon (PA)
Moakley	Sawyer	Wexler
Mollohan	Saxton	Weygand
Moore	Schakowsky	Whitfield
Moran (VA)	Scott	Wicker
Morella	Sensenbrenner	Wilson
Murtha	Serrano	Wise
Murwick	Sessions	Wolf
Nadler	Shadegg	Woolsey
Napolitano	Shaw	Wynn
	Shays	Young (FL)

NAYS—62

Aderholt	Gutierrez	Pastor
Baird	Hefley	Peterson (MN)
Becerra	Hill (MT)	Pickett
Bilbray	Hilleary	Ramstad
Borski	Hilliard	Rogan
Brady (PA)	Hoekstra	Sabo
Capuano	Hooley	Schaffer
Clay	Johnson, E.B.	Strickland
Clyburn	Klink	Stupak
Costello	Kucinich	Sweeney
Crane	Lipinski	Tancredo
DeFazio	LoBiondo	Taylor (MS)
Dickey	Markey	Thompson (CA)
English	McDermott	Thompson (MS)
Etheridge	McNulty	Udall (CO)
Evans	Meek (FL)	Udall (NM)
Fattah	Miller, George	Visclosky
Filner	Moran (KS)	Waters
Gibbons	Oberstar	Weller
Gillmor	Pallone	Wu
Green (TX)	Pascrell	

NOT VOTING—19

Bachus	Gutknecht	McCarthy (NY)
Burton	Isakson	Sanders
Camp	Jefferson	Scarborough
Combest	Largent	Velazquez
Cummings	Linder	Young (AK)
Forbes	Matsui	
Gephardt	McCarthy (MO)	

□ 1101

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 3064, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY). Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees on the bill, H.R. 3064: Messrs. ISTOOK, CUNNINGHAM, TIAHRT, and ADERHOLT, Mrs. EMERSON, and Messrs. SUNUNU, YOUNG of Florida, MORAN of Virginia, DIXON, MOLLOHAN and OBEY.

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2, the Student Results Act of 1999.

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

There was no objection.

STUDENT RESULTS ACT OF 1999

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Pursuant to House Resolution 336 and rule XVIII, 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. 2.

□ 1104

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. 2) to send more dollars to the classroom and for certain other purposes, with Mr. THORNBERRY (Chairman pro tempore) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Wednesday, October 20, 1999, Amendment No. 4 by the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) had been disposed of. Three hours and 20 minutes remain for consideration of the bill under the 5-minute rule.

Are there further amendments to the bill?

AMENDMENT NO. 56 OFFERED BY MR. ARMEY:

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 56 offered by Mr. ARMEY:

Before section 111 of the bill, insert the following (and redesignate any subsequent sections accordingly):

SEC. 111. PUPIL SAFETY AND FAMILY SCHOOL CHOICE.

Subpart 1 of part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6311 et seq.) is amended by in-

serting after section 111A of such Act (20 U.S.C. 6316) the following:

“SEC. 111B. PUPIL SAFETY AND FAMILY SCHOOL CHOICE.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—If a student is eligible to be served under section 1115(b), or attends a school eligible for a schoolwide program under section 1114, and—

“(1) becomes a victim of a violent criminal offense while in or on the grounds of a public elementary school or secondary school that the student attends and that receives assistance under this part, then the local educational agency shall allow such student to attend any other public or private elementary school or secondary school, including a sectarian school, in the same State as the school where the criminal offense occurred, that is selected by the student's parent; or

“(2) the public school that the student attends and that receives assistance under this part has been designated as an unsafe public school, then the local educational agency may allow such student to attend any other public or private elementary school or secondary school, including a sectarian school, in the same State as the school where the criminal offense occurred, that is selected by the student's parent.

“(b) STATE EDUCATIONAL AGENCY DETERMINATIONS.—

“(1) The State educational agency shall determine, based upon State law, what actions constitute a violent criminal offense for purposes of this section.

“(2) The State educational agency shall determine which schools in the State are unsafe public schools.

“(3) The term ‘unsafe public schools’ means a public school that has serious crime, violence, illegal drug, and discipline problems, as indicated by conditions that may include high rates of—

“(A) expulsions and suspensions of students from school;

“(B) referrals of students to alternative schools for disciplinary reasons, to special programs or schools for delinquent youth, or to juvenile court;

“(C) victimization of students or teachers by criminal acts, including robbery, assault and homicide;

“(D) enrolled students who are under court supervision for past criminal behavior;

“(E) possession, use, sale or distribution of illegal drugs;

“(F) enrolled students who are attending school while under the influence of illegal drugs or alcohol;

“(G) possession or use of guns or other weapons;

“(H) participation in youth gangs; or

“(I) crimes against property, such as theft or vandalism.

“(c) TRANSPORTATION AND TUITION COSTS.—The local educational agency that serves the public school in or on the grounds on which the violent criminal offense occurred or that serves the designated unsafe public school may use funds hereafter provided under this part to provide transportation services or to pay the reasonable costs of transportation or the reasonable costs of tuition or mandatory fees associated with attending another school, public or private, selected by the student's parent. The local educational agency shall ensure that this subsection is carried out in a constitutional manner.

“(d) SPECIAL RULE.—Any school receiving assistance provided under this section shall comply with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.) and not discriminate on the basis of race, color, or national origin.

“(e) PART B OF THE INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the requirements of part B of the Individuals with