

Goss	McCrary
Graham	McHugh
Green (WI)	McInnis
Greenwood	McIntosh
Gutknecht	McIntyre
Hall (TX)	McKeon
Hansen	Metcalf
Hastings (WA)	Mica
Hayes	Miller (FL)
Hayworth	Miller, Gary
Hefley	Moore
Herger	Moran (KS)
Hill (IN)	Moran (VA)
Hill (MT)	Myrick
Hilleary	Napolitano
Hobson	Nethercutt
Hoekstra	Ney
Holden	Northup
Horn	Norwood
Hostettler	Nussle
Houghton	Ose
Hulshof	Oxley
Hutchinson	Packard
Hyde	Paul
Isakson	Pease
Istoek	Peterson (MN)
Jefferson	Petri
Jenkins	Pickering
John	Pickett
Johnson (CT)	Pitts
Johnson, Sam	Pombo
Jones (NC)	Pomeroy
Kanjorski	Porter
Kaptur	Portman
Kasich	Price (NC)
Kelly	Quinn
Kind (WI)	Radanovich
King (NY)	Ramstad
Kingston	Regula
Knollenberg	Reynolds
Kolbe	Riley
Kuykendall	Roemer
LaHood	Rogan
Largent	Rogers
Latham	Rohrbacher
LaTourette	Ros-Lehtinen
Lazio	Roukema
Leach	Royce
Lewis (CA)	Ryan (WI)
Lewis (KY)	Ryun (KS)
Linder	Salmon
LoBiondo	Sanchez
Lucas (KY)	Sandlin
Lucas (OK)	Sanford
Luther	Scarborough
Manzullo	Schaffer
McCarthy (MO)	Sensenbrenner

NOES—157

Abercrombie	Doggett
Ackerman	Engel
Allen	Eshoo
Andrews	Evans
Baird	Fattah
Baldacci	Filner
Baldwin	Forbes
Barcia	Frank (MA)
Barrett (WI)	Frost
Becerra	Gejdenson
Berkley	Gephardt
Berman	Gilchrest
Bilbray	Gilman
Blumenauer	Gonzalez
Boehlert	Green (TX)
Bonior	Gutierrez
Borski	Hall (OH)
Brady (PA)	Hastings (FL)
Brown (FL)	Hilliard
Brown (OH)	Hinchey
Capps	Hinojosa
Capuano	Hoefel
Cardin	Holt
Carson	Hooley
Clay	Hoyer
Clyburn	Inslee
Conyers	Jackson (IL)
Costello	Jackson-Lee
Coyne	(TX)
Crowley	Jones (OH)
Cummings	Kennedy
Davis (FL)	Kildee
Davis (IL)	Kilpatrick
DeFazio	Kleczka
DeGette	Klink
Delahunt	Kucinich
DeLauro	LaFalce
Deutsch	Lampson
Dicks	Lantos
Dingell	Larson

Sessions	Rangel
Shadegg	Reyes
Shaw	Rivers
Shays	Rodriguez
Sherwood	Rothman
Shimkus	Royal-Allard
Shows	Rush
Shuster	Sanders
Simpson	Siski
Miller (FL)	Skeen
Miller, Gary	Skelton
Moore	Smith (MI)
Moran (KS)	Smith (NJ)
Moran (VA)	Smith (TX)
Myrick	Souder
Napolitano	Spence
Nethercutt	Spratt
Ney	Stearns
Northup	Nussle
Norwood	Stenholm
Nussle	Stump
Ose	Sununu
Oxley	Sweeney
Packard	Talent
Paul	Tancredo
Pease	Tanner
Peterson (MN)	Tauscher
Petri	Tauzin
Pickering	Taylor (MS)
Pickett	Terry
Pitts	Thomas
Pombo	Thornberry
Pomeroy	Thune
Porter	Thurman
Portman	Tiaho
Price (NC)	Toomey
Quinn	Towns
Radanovich	Traficant
Ramstad	Turner
Regula	Upton
Reynolds	Vitter
Riley	Walden
Roemer	Walsh
Rogan	Wamp
Rogers	Watkins
Rohrbacher	Watts (OK)
Ros-Lehtinen	Weldon (FL)
Roukema	Weldon (PA)
Royce	Weller
Ryan (WI)	Weygand
Ryun (KS)	Whitfield
Salmon	Wicks
Sanchez	Wilson
Sandlin	Wolf
Sanford	Young (AK)
Scarborough	Young (FL)
Schaffer	Sensenbrenner

NOT VOTING—22

Blagojevich	Blagojevich
Chenoweth	Fossella
Coburn	Ganske
Crane	Gordon
Cubin	Granger
Dixon	Hunter
Ehrlich	Johnson, E. B.
Farr	Martinez
	McCollum

□ 1843

Mr. STUPAK changed his vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 336, I was unable to get to vote due to inclement weather in the metro New York City area. Had I been present, I would have voted “yes”.

Stated against:

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall numbers 335 and 336, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “no” on each rollcall vote.

□ 1845

REPORT ON PROGRESS TOWARD ACHIEVING BENCHMARKS IN BOSNIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 106-104)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE) laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 7 of Public Law 105-174, the 1998 Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions Act, I transmit herewith a 6-month periodic report on progress made toward achieving benchmarks for a sustainable peace process.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.
THE WHITE HOUSE, July 23, 1999.

REPORTS ON NATIONAL TRAFFIC AND MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY ACT OF 1966, HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT AND MOTOR VEHICLE INFORMATION AND COST SAVINGS ACT OF 1972—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The Speaker pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objec-

tion, referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Commerce:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith the 1996 calendar year reports as prepared by the Department of Transportation on activities under the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966, the Highway Safety Act, and the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act of 1972, as amended.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.
THE WHITE HOUSE, July 26, 1999.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2587, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

Mr. LINDER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106-263) on the resolution (H. Res. 200) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2587) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2605, ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

Mr. LINDER, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106-264) on the resolution (H. Res. 261) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2605) making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

FAIRNESS FOR VETERANS

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

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, colleagues I rise today in support of the action taken earlier today by Vice President AL GORE on behalf of our Nation's veterans. The Vice President has announced that the administration will seek an additional \$1 billion fully paid for to ensure our Nation can continue to provide quality and timely health care for our veterans.

America's veterans and many Members of Congress have been speaking out loudly in the past months for an increase in the veterans budget for fiscal year 2000. I am pleased and proud that the administration has heard our call.

The Vice President's action is a vital step toward keeping the promise that was made to our veterans when they

joined the Armed Forces and made their promise to serve their country. We will begin to meet the long-term care needs of our aging veterans. We will begin to lower the waiting times for our medical appointments that veterans have to endure now.

Mr. Speaker, after years of flat line budgets, this action is sorely needed. I salute this move taken by the Vice President this morning.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

HARD TIMES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday I spoke on this House floor about the crisis facing farmers and ranchers. This evening, I continue my efforts to inform my colleagues about the seriousness of the issues and the need to act now.

Last week, I introduced with some of my colleagues legislation that takes an important step to help producers make it through this period of extremely low prices. I encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 2568, the Market Loss Assistance Act of 1999. This straightforward bill provides producers an immediate shot in the arm. Under this bill, producers would receive an additional payment equal to 75 percent of their current farm payment. While this is only one part of a solution to help producers, it is an important part, and it provides immediate assistance. We need to assure our farmers that relief is on its way. Let us begin the debate on disaster assistance now.

Part of the problem is the loss of exports. In 1996, agricultural exports hit a record of \$59.9 billion, and since then agricultural exports have fallen substantially. This year, exports are predicted to be \$49 billion for a loss of over 18 percent since 1996, just 3 years ago.

Not surprisingly, as exports have fallen, so has net farm income. Since 1996, net farm income has fallen to \$45 billion, a decline of 15 percent. That \$45 billion net farm income now stands at the same level as a decade ago. Does anyone think the cost of fertilizer, land payments, equipment, and other farm inputs have remained the same price for the last decade? Of course not.

In the world of agricultural export promotion we have lost the battle on behalf of farmers, and if the current trend continues, we may soon lose the war.

This chart paints a very clear picture on where the United States is on its commitment to helping American farmers and ranchers compete around the world. About \$8.45 billion is spent

each year on agricultural subsidies. Of this, the United States represents \$122 million or roughly only 1.4 percent.

We repeatedly tell our farmers and ranchers to produce for the world and compete for world markets. When your principle export competitor is the European community, the battle for market share under these conditions does not take long. In 1996, the EU spent 69 times more than we spent for export assistance. We cannot let this go on.

Out of this pie, 83.5 percent of the export assistance programs are spent by the European community. Ours are 2.5 percent.

When I first arrived in Congress, the Department of Agriculture indicated that we could not use export promotion funding because prices were too high and that shipping our U.S. farm products overseas might make them even more expensive. Now I am told we cannot use export funds because it would drive the prices even lower; a story I find particularly hard to believe in light of tight storage situation and low farm prices already well under the loan rate.

If the bitter medicine of low prices must be taken, I would recommend we aggressively work through this period and move U.S. agricultural products. Our farmers are locked in a battle competing for international markets. We cannot continue to abandon them. We must use our export programs forcefully, and we must act now.

Mr. Speaker, farmers are willing to compete in the global marketplace, but they cannot compete with foreign treasuries. I urge all my colleagues to join in the fight for the American farmer. We need short term disaster assistance; and for the long run, we need agricultural exports.

PROTECT OUR GREAT LAKES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. STUPAK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, last October you and our colleagues gave unanimous consent to my House Resolution which called on the President and the other Body to act to prevent the sale or diversion of Great Lakes water to foreign countries, businesses, corporations, and individuals. The House of Representatives, speaking with one voice, asked that procedures be established to guarantee that any sale or diversion be fully negotiated and approved by representatives of the United States Government and the Government of Canada in consultation with effective States and provinces.

I want to remind our colleagues of that House action, Mr. Speaker, because there is another threat to the Great Lakes, one posed by drilling for gas and oil in and under the waters of this great natural resource.

Mr. Speaker, we are not being alarmists. Water diversion and drilling for gas and oil are real threats to one of the world's most valuable resources.

Consider, Mr. Speaker, these facts. As I list each item, I want you to think about each of these facts in terms of potential impact on our Great Lakes.

Seventy percent of the Earth's surface is covered by water; 97.5 percent of that water is sea water. Only 2.5 percent of the surface water is fresh water. The Great Lakes contains 6 quadrillion gallons of fresh water, one-fifth of the Earth's fresh water resources.

The Great Lakes are home to 40 million people. One-quarter of Canada's population lives in the Great Lakes basin.

The World Bank predicts that by about the year 2025 more than 3 billion people in 52 countries will suffer water shortages for drinking or sanitation. More than 300 cities in China are currently experiencing water shortages, and more than 100 are deemed to be in condition of acute water scarcity. The global demand for water is doubling every 21 years.

Citizens of the United States and Canada use and consume more than 100 gallons per day per person. Eighty percent of the fresh water used goes to agricultural production.

I thank the Buffalo News for many of those facts, Mr. Speaker. I present them as random facts because like pieces of a puzzle they must be analyzed and arranged to see their importance.

The World Bank has studied this puzzle, and I call your attention to a quote from a World Bank report which appeared in the Buffalo News in a March 1999 story. The World Bank report predicted wars of the next century will be fought over fresh water.

So are we really being alarmists? I believe not.

A company in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, just one company, was given a permit last year to take up the 2.6 million gallons of water per day for 5 years from Lake Superior. I was joined by members of the Ontario parliament and the Canadian New Democratic Party in bringing public attention to this permit which was revoked by the Ontario government, but all fresh water will increasingly be eyed as a potential commodity.

A Vancouver-based company, Global Water Corporation, has an agreement with an Alaskan community of Sitka to take fresh water from a lake and ship it by tanker to China. The deal allows Global to take up to 5 billion gallons a year for 30 years. Global envisions 445 tankers per year carrying fresh water to Asia.

Now we have spoken of just two companies. We know the market is there. We can easily see the overhead is minimal, the market is expanding and the potential number of speculators and potential shippers is unlimited.

Let me say at this time, Mr. Speaker, that although I have mentioned China twice in my remarks, I am not attempting to invoke it as threat to our own security. China is merely a customer in need of fresh water now. The