

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON).

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the chairman and ranking member for moving quickly. This is a critical time in our relationship with the European community, because the ground rules are just being established, and if the United States sits back as the Europeans close up this very important market for us, protecting and nurturing their own markets, we will find it will not just be in aerospace, it will be in every other sector. Any time the Europeans have a problem, whether it is exports of grain or beef or technology, they will come up with some new standard that their companies have already reached or have been advance notified, and American companies will be locked out.

This administration and this Congress have to be tough and hard on this issue because, as we begin the relationship with a unified Europe, if they get the sense that they can shut out American products without paying a price, every worker and every company in America is under threat.

Mr. Chairman, again I commend the ranking member and the chairman for taking this swift action.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 seconds.

I totally concur in the splendid statement of the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON). After all, Europe is where they invented the Hanseatic League, cartels, and they know how to control markets. This is a message to Europe: "You're not going to do it in aviation."

Mr. Chairman, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

I would emphasize indeed it is the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) who provided the leadership in moving this bill forward, and so I am very happy to be supportive of his initiative, but he is the one that really deserves the credit for this.

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of this legislation, and I would like to thank the distinguished Chairman and the ranking member for giving members the opportunity to express their concern about this situation.

At a time when the United States has advanced measures to reduce trade barriers and open doors to the global marketplace—and while the European Union has done much of the same—we're facing the passage of a new European Union regulation to limit the fair trade of aircraft.

The regulation will have the effect of targeting the resale of U.S. aircraft that already meet International noise standards. And one of the most frustrating aspects of this initiative, common position 66/99, is that some of the aircraft banned under that regulation are quieter than some that are permitted to be sold.

The regulation would prohibit the purchase of aircraft, from non-EU nations, that have been re-engined with a "hushkit" to meet

internationally-established noise standards agreed upon by the International Civil Aviation Organization.

And the regulation, which is presumably designed to reduce environmental noise, will allow purchases of aircraft with the same level of noise emissions that are already owned by EU operators.

This type of gerrymandered regulation is a step backward in our efforts to promote international cooperation and a freer flow of trade, and may actually be a violation of some bilateral air service agreements between EU member states and the U.S.

If the rule is adopted, U.S. manufacturers, airlines, and leasing companies stand to lose billions of dollars—and the impact on U.S. aviation workers will be substantial.

I've heard estimates that the EU rule could result in job reductions as high as 16 thousand at impacted airlines and engine manufacturers.

The U.S. can't stand by and watch as the EU unilaterally takes steps with this wide of an impact on U.S. airline, machinist, and aerospace workers.

H.R. 661 is an appropriate response to an unfair barrier, and I strongly support its passage.

Again, I thank the Chairman and the Ranking Member for their efforts and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Chairman, I rise to express apprehension regarding the passage of H.R. 661. This bill, which bans the Concorde from operating in the United States, was introduced to deter the European Union (EU) from adopting a proposed regulation that would limit the use of hushkitted aircraft in Europe. American companies are worldwide suppliers of hushkits, which are fitted on older aircraft to reduce their noise level to meet worldwide noise pollution standards. The EU regulation discriminates against U.S. companies, and will cost American industry millions of dollars in losses. I strongly oppose the EU's regulation to restrict hushkitted aircraft, and support efforts to propel the EU to reassess their hushkit regulation.

Last week, the EU did just that. The EU decided to postpone its decision on banning hushkitted aircraft until the end of March 1999. Originally, the EU was scheduled to pass the regulation on March 9, 1999. This delay gives U.S. negotiators a chance to make our case to the EU, and us a chance to carefully consider a reasoned and appropriate U.S. response if one proves necessary. I have some concerns that this particular proposal is neither effective nor risk free for U.S. interests.

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

The CHAIRMAN. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

The text of H.R. 661 is as follows:

H.R. 661

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. COMMERCIAL OPERATION OF SUPERSONIC TRANSPORT CATEGORY AIRCRAFT.

If the European Union adopts Common Position (EC) No. 66/99 as a final regulation or adopts any similar final regulation, the Secretary of Transportation shall prohibit, after

such date of adoption, the commercial operation of a civil supersonic transport category aircraft to or from an airport in the United States unless the Secretary finds that the aircraft complies with stage 3 noise levels.

The CHAIRMAN. During consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chair may accord priority in recognition to a Member offering an amendment that he has printed in the designated place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Those amendments will be considered read.

The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may postpone a request for a recorded vote on any amendment and may reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the time for voting on any postponed question that immediately follows another vote, provided that the time for voting on the first question shall be a minimum of 15 minutes.

Are there any amendments to the bill?

If not, under the rule the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. FORBES) having assumed the chair, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 661) to direct the Secretary of Transportation to prohibit the commercial operation of supersonic transport category aircraft that do not comply with stage 3 noise levels if the European Union adopts certain aircraft noise regulations, pursuant to House Resolution 86, he reported the bill back to the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks in the RECORD on H.R. 661, the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

PEACE CORPS ACT
AUTHORIZATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 83 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 669.

□ 1155

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

consideration of the bill (H.R. 669) to amend the Peace Corps Act to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2000 through 2003 to carry out that Act, and for other purposes, with Mr. PEASE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) and the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman I yield myself such time as I may consume.

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, the main purpose of H.R. 6689 is to reauthorize appropriations to expand the Peace Corps to President Ronald Reagan's goal of 10,000 volunteers. This legislation was introduced by the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL) and the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON), and I am proud to be a cosponsor along with the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER), the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. HOUGHTON). I understand that all three Republican and all three Democratic Members who served in the Peace Corps cosponsored this bill. Senator COVERDELL and Senator DODD will introduce companion legislation in the Senate.

Mr. Chairman, 14 years ago Ronald Reagan's late beloved Peace Corps director, Loret Ruppe, gave us a vision of a Peace Corps that could grow to 10,000 volunteers, and today we renew that goal on a bipartisan basis, working with the administration and with the minority in Congress to realize that vision.

This bill was carefully drafted in cooperation with the administration and with OMB, and while we initially planned to get the Peace Corps to 10,000 by the year 2000, budget realities and our concern for the planned and orderly expansion of the Corps means that we will reach our goal by the year 2003. This is a slower pace than we like and with which the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) has indicated he would be more comfortable.

We choose the Peace Corps as one of our first orders of business because it represents the best part of our foreign assistance programs. The Peace Corps remains foremost in the imagination of America's young people. From President Kennedy to President Reagan and now to President Clinton, the Peace Corps serves as a symbol of what is best in our own Nation and its humanitarian missions around the world.

Today, there are millions of people around the world whose first impression of our Nation is through a Peace Corps volunteer. To date, over 150,000

Americans have served in the Peace Corps, including seven U.S. ambassadors, five current Members of Congress and Senator DODD, and they represent an invaluable corps of veterans who speak over 80 languages in some of the countries most important in advancing our Nation's nationality security, economic and humanitarian interests.

Mr. Chairman, the Peace Corps is changing. It is not the same young people going overseas just to teach English. More people are volunteering after retiring, providing a wealth of knowledge and experience to their projects.

Peace Corps Director Mark Gearan formed the Crisis Corps to bring former volunteers back to the most difficult projects of importance to our Nation. For example, Crisis Corps volunteers are serving today in Central America, helping those nations recover from the 200-year devastation of Hurricane Mitch.

□ 1200

House passage of this bill will demonstrate that the Congress is back at work, passing important legislation and doing it on a bipartisan basis.

Accordingly, Mr. Chairman, I urge support for this measure, and I insert the following for the RECORD:

THE DIRECTOR OF THE PEACE CORPS,
Washington, DC, March 3, 1998.

Hon. BENJAMIN GILMAN,
*Committee on International Relations,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing to convey my sincere appreciation to you and the other Members of the Committee for your decision to authorize an increase of \$29 million for the Peace Corps FY 2000 budget. The Peace Corps has been fortunate to enjoy bipartisan support in the Congress for many years. On behalf of the Peace Corps, I wish to thank you for the strong leadership that you have brought to bear in making it possible for more Americans to serve our country as Peace Corps Volunteers. If Congress appropriates the Committee's authorized funding level, there will be 8,000 Volunteers serving overseas by the end of FY 2000. This proposed budget will keep the Peace Corps on the path to achieving the goal that Congress established for us in 1985—to field a Volunteer Corps of 10,000—in the early part of the next century.

This is a particularly appropriate moment in the Peace Corps history to undertake a careful effort to expand the number of Volunteers. Today, there are nearly 6,700 Volunteers serving in 79 countries. In recent years, however, the requests for Peace Corps Volunteers that we have received from developing countries has generally far exceeded the capacity of our budget. There is a reason for this: Our Volunteers are making important and lasting contributions to the development of some of the world's poorest communities. Their work at the grass-roots level in education, small business development, the environment, health, and agriculture has become a model of success for other international development agencies. Given the pressing need for this kind of people-to-people assistance, I am confident that the additional Volunteers we recruit will have effective and successful jobs in their overseas communities.

As the need for the service of Peace Corps Volunteers continues to rise overseas, I am

pleased to report to you that we have seen an equally significant increase in interest in Peace Corps service among Americans here at home. Each year, tens of thousands of our fellow citizens contact the Peace Corps seeking information about serving as a Volunteer, and thousands of more of our citizens apply for Peace Corps service than our budget can fund. This growth in interest in the Peace Corps reflects our country's great tradition of service and our willingness to work with people in some of the world's poorest countries who want to build a better future for their communities. I believe that now is the time to enable more of our citizens to offer their skills in the cause of peace and progress in the developing world.

I also wish to assure you and the Committee that the Peace Corps is prepared to manage this growth in the Volunteers corps in a responsible manner. In recent years, the Peace Corps has implemented a series of operational policies that have reduced the agency's overhead costs and improved the way we conduct our business. We have reduced the size of our headquarters staff, closed five regional recruitment offices, and closed 18 overseas programs. These cost savings have allowed us to open new and exciting Volunteer programs in South Africa, Jordan, Mozambique, and Bangladesh. Moreover, these management streamlining efforts will also ensure that the Peace Corps can recruit, train, and support additional Volunteers under the Committee's authorized funding level.

Finally, Peace Corps Volunteers are fulfilling an even larger purpose through their service in the developing world: By living and working overseas for two years, they are strengthening the ties of friendship and cross-cultural understanding between our citizens and the people of other countries. In the process, they build enormous goodwill for our country and make an intangible contribution to our country's long-term interests abroad. As we look to maintain America's leadership in the next century, our understanding of other people and cultures will assume an even greater importance in maintaining our international leadership. I believe that there are few organizations that can contribute as much to America's understanding of the world beyond our borders as the Peace Corps.

Mr. Chairman, as part of our efforts to mark the 38th anniversary of the founding of the Peace Corps, yesterday thousands of former Volunteers visited classrooms in every state to talk with students about the cross-cultural experience they gained while serving in the Peace Corps. This is but one example of how Peace Corps Volunteers continue their service, even after returning home, and our country can take great pride in what our Volunteers are accomplishing overseas every day. I thank you and the other Members of the Committee for providing the support that is so vital to the thousands of other Americans who want to take part in the Peace Corps experience, and I look forward to working with you to make our goal of 10,000 Volunteers a reality.

Best wishes.
Sincerely,

MARK D. GEARAN,
Director.

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

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

Mr. Chairman, oftentimes the debate on the floor is whether the investment of the taxpayers' resources is commensurate with the benefit we get as a

country from the expenditure. The entire foreign assistance program is less than 1 percent of the Federal budget, and the Peace Corps is less than 1 percent of that budget.

When we take a look at the impact it has on the world community from President Kennedy's initiation of this program, there is no American program that has been a better ambassador for America and its values than the Peace Corps.

I think a sense of what the broad-based support in this Congress is for this program is not because of a Washington decision, it is a decision in the countryside. The American people like what the Peace Corps does. It takes people with normal skills in survival, building dams, houses, finding ways to train people better, and puts them in countries where they are desperately needed.

Unlike other programs that are often hard to calculate in their impact, that have fungible effects on their economy, this is one where we can see one individual helping a family, helping a village, and representing the very best of our American society.

So I am proud to be here today to support this budget, to support the Administration's request to make sure there is adequate funding so these ambassadors for America's best interest can continue to do their job. I would hope that my colleagues would all join together in supporting this legislation.

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL), a sponsor of the legislation.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) for giving me the honor to present this bill on the floor. I would not be here were it not for the graciousness of the chairman of the Committee on International Relations, who asked me to carry this very important legislation.

At the start, I also want to recognize the very fine leadership of Mark Gearan and the Administration's strong support for this Peace Corps re-authorization bill. We truly have a bipartisan consensus that this is a way to show to the rest of the world the very best that America has to offer; that funds for the Peace Corps are, in my judgment, the best dollars that we spend in the foreign assistance categories.

This reauthorization bill permits the increase in numbers of volunteers from today's level of 6,700 to eventually 10,000 by the year 2003. I note that this is, as a benchmark, still not the maximum that we have ever had in the Peace Corps. That was reached in 1966, when we had 15,000. But it is a goal towards which we have been directing our efforts for some time.

Presently, we have more people in America applying to be Peace Corps volunteers, qualified to be Peace Corps

volunteers, qualified to be ambassadors of our country overseas, and to do good at the most basic levels overseas, we have more volunteers for that task than we have budget authority to employ.

For example, over the last 4 years, the numbers of Americans requesting applications for the Peace Corps has gone up by 40 percent. Financially, though, over the last 4 years, we have only been able to adopt and make part of the Peace Corps an increase of 2 percent.

Since its inception, over 150,000 Americans have served in the Peace Corps. I am proud to relate that every returning Peace Corps volunteer member of this House of Representatives is a cosponsor of the bill. I draw particular attention to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. CHRIS SHAYS), the gentleman from California (Mr. SAM FARR), the gentleman from New York (Mr. JIM WALSH), and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. TOM PETRI); and over in the other body, Senators DODD and COVERDELL. Senator COVERDELL is not technically a returned volunteer, but he was director of the Peace Corps under President George Bush.

Mr. Chairman, I have a personal interest in Africa that I have attempted to bring to the attention of my colleagues on many occasions. Whenever I travel to Africa, I try to focus on the poorest countries, the countries of greatest need. My wife travels with me. Susanne and I have visited, just in the last few months, the Ivory Coast, Ghana, Mali, and in previous trips, as well, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, Congo.

Every time we visit we make a point to see the Peace Corps volunteers, to find out what they are doing, to talk with them. Then I will frequently write a note to the individuals' parents to let them know how proud we are of the job they are doing. Recently, Mr. Chairman, I have been writing notes to their children, because the Peace Corps now is taking more and more Americans who have finished a career and have decided to give to their country and give to their world at that stage in their lives, a little departure from what we might have originally identified with the Peace Corps.

This bill allows adequate funding to allow this increase in volunteers and to make other changes in the authorizing legislation, so that Peace Corps volunteers and employees will have many of the same benefits accorded to members of the Foreign Service.

Affirmatively, it is good for our country, good for the world. But in addition, I wish to anticipate those who have criticized the Peace Corps, who have been very few over the years, but there have been some, and to the extent that those criticisms were valid, it is my judgment that this director of the Peace Corps, Mr. Mark Gearan, has superbly addressed them.

I note, for example, that under his leadership the Peace Corps has now ac-

complished an actual reduction of 13 percent in the United States-based staff, putting more of the Peace Corps resources overseas where they make such a difference.

The Peace Corps has also achieved a 14 percent decrease in the annual cost of a volunteer. Under Mark Gearan's directorship we have closed unnecessary regional recruiting offices, and consolidated our activities overseas.

The administration, in other words, has improved the Peace Corps until it is, in my judgment, to be compared favorably with any of our foreign assistance programs.

Lastly, Mr. Chairman, I want to add a personal note, that when my wife and I were in Senegal we witnessed the opening of the Karen Robinson Center just outside Dakar, a center that was created to assist albino children who, in that society, had theretofore been social outcasts and who also had physical disabilities particularly associated with the bright sun, the danger of exposure to sun, due to their lack of pigmentation, as well as the near-sightedness that is oftentimes associated with albinism.

The point is that this center, opened for this remarkably compassionate purpose, was named for a Peace Corps volunteer whose idea it was, who arranged the local funding, who arranged the assistance with the local authorities, so that it happened.

Mr. Chairman, there are stories like the Karen Robinson Center in every country throughout Africa that I have been privileged to visit over the last 3 years. I conclude by saying that of all of the honors that the chairman of the Committee on International Relations could have given me, his designation of me to be the author of this bill is certainly the highest. I am most grateful.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Chairman, it is a great pleasure to yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO).

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Chairman, I thank our very distinguished ranking member, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON).

I am very proud to rise today in support of H.R. 669, a bill which is designed to expand the Peace Corps so it can meet the demands and challenges as it heads into the 21st century.

Mr. Chairman, the extraordinary vision of President Kennedy really lives on today through the Peace Corps. In the Congress of the United States, we have our own honor roll of former Peace Corps members: in the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. SAM FARR), the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. CHRIS SHAYS), the gentleman from New York (Mr. JIM WALSH); certainly in the Senate, CHRIS DODD, the late Paul Tsongas.

Mr. Chairman, when we send Peace Corps volunteers overseas, we do not just export our volunteers. We really are exporting American values. Our Peace Corps volunteers demonstrate

firsthand what it means to build community and to build democracy. We export our great intellectual genius with each one of our volunteers.

The Peace Corps has always enjoyed a bipartisan support in the Congress. The proposed increases in this bill really represent, I think, a very small investment for a large return. By sending our best and our brightest ambassadors, the Peace Corps itself is one of the most effective and long-lasting foreign policy tools that the United States of America has.

At a time when so many of our young people, Mr. Chairman, are turning away from public service, are not interested in it, the Peace Corps is actually inundated with applications and is having to turn people away from that service. We know that we need to match their idealism and their attraction to the Peace Corps.

The number of Americans requesting applications and information about the Peace Corps has increased by more than 40 percent over the last 4 years. Yet, the Peace Corps is only able to increase its volunteers by 2 percent during this same period.

I am exceedingly proud to be a political descendant of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, and I am an unabashed idealist. President Kennedy's aspirations live on today, and the torch, as he said, has been passed to a new generation. That new generation includes my son, Paul Eshoo, who is a volunteer in the Peace Corps today in Nepal, in the Himalayas.

I cannot wait to send him an e-mail to say that this legislation has passed, and that with it, the Congress of the United States really not only thanks and acknowledges what the volunteers in the Peace Corps are doing all around the world, but that we match our idealism and our pragmatism in the investment of America's tax dollars in the hopes and aspirations of people around the world.

So I urge my colleagues to support this legislation. It is very well put together. If in fact the amendment that would flatten out this budget is offered, I urge my colleagues to vote against it. It is an amendment to diminish aspirations. It would be an amendment to diminish the hopes and aspirations of generations and generations that have seen fit to go around the world and be America's best ambassadors.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Without objection, the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL) will control the time allotted to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Chairman, before introducing the next speaker, I am proud to say that my colleague, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO), has added her strong support for this legislation. I

have the highest regard for my neighbor and colleague.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific of the Committee on International Relations.

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

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

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 669, the Peace Corps Reauthorization Act, which will strengthen the impact of the Peace Corps. This legislation was introduced by our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL), and cosponsored by the distinguished chairman of the committee, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), the distinguished gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON), the ranking member of the Committee on International Relations, and many other members, including this Member.

We passed this bill from the committee unanimously on February 11th. I would congratulate the distinguished gentleman from California for introducing this act which, if passed and signed into law, would authorize the expansion of the Peace Corps to 10,000 volunteers by the year 2003. It will be fulfilling the goal set by former President Ronald Reagan in 1985, who built on the legacy of President John F. Kennedy.

Mr. Chairman, in the 38 years since the Peace Corps was established, its volunteers have compiled a distinguished record of service to people in countries around the world. Volunteers provide badly needed, at times critical, assistance, while at the same time embodying not just the technical know-how but also the ideals and the can-do spirit of the American people.

The annals of the Peace Corps are replete with examples of communities strengthened and lives changed, both among those who have received the assistance and among the volunteers themselves, who come back to this country and continue to provide service to our Nation's communities.

Former volunteers have gone on to distinguished careers in many fields, including five Peace Corps alumni who are members of this body. There can be little doubt that the type of—that the need for the type of assistance the Peace Corps provides remains great. At the same time, this Member is pleased to note that there is no shortage of Americans, both young people and those with years or even decades of experience, willing to dedicate a significant period of their lives to volunteering to assist others.

In its 38-year-history, more than 1,200 volunteers have come from this Member's low population State of Nebraska, including 63 Nebraskans currently providing this important form of volunteer service.

As a personal note, a former intern of this Member's staff in whom we take great pride was Tammy Ortega, who performed in an exemplary fashion as a Peace Corps volunteer in Ecuadorian Guinea. This Nation should be proud that we have individuals like Tammy who are willing to devote 2 or more years of their lives to helping those less fortunate.

Mr. Chairman, for many reasons, this Member is pleased both to cosponsor this important bill, and I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 669, introduced by our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL).

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Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. WALSH) a distinguished member of the Committee on Appropriations, a subcommittee chairman, and himself a returned Peace Corps volunteer.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL), my good friend, colleague, and classmate for his hard work on this important issue.

Mr. Chairman, the Peace Corps not only benefits the world, it benefits our country, it benefits the individual. Everyone wins in this program. It is a remarkably ingenious idea. Take America's idealistic youth, send them around the world. They learn, the people in the other countries learn, there is a benefit to all.

Then these young people come back to the United States and, throughout our society, they are engaged and active in making this a better country, just as they were when they visited Nepal or Ghana or any of the other Peace Corps locations around the world.

Mr. Chairman, I have a bias, obviously, as a returned Peace Corps volunteer. But the fact is, the world is changing. We have seen great progress here in our country. But in some places in the world, the countries are actually poorer. People are in more difficult conditions than they were when I was a volunteer 25 or 30 years ago, so the need is still there. And, as the world changes, other countries open up to this idea, and we need to fulfill that need.

I just recently returned to India and to Nepal to my village. It was a remarkable homecoming for me. I saw people who were there when I was there. I renewed relationships. Visually, it was very much the same as when I left, although there were improvements in permanent housing. They have electricity in the village now. They have municipal water in the village.

We used to have to boil the water and put iodine in it to make sure it was drinkable. Today, they have municipal water throughout the village. Two weeks after I returned home, I received an e-mail from my village. Talk about

amazing. When I was there, the only machine that I saw on a regular basis was the Thailand International jet that flew over on Tuesday.

The world is changing dramatically and rapidly as it gets smaller, as the world gets smaller. And with this Internet now that is reaching out and touching every village, literally, in the world, the personal relationships that Peace Corps volunteers make and the associations they make with people from all these different countries can only benefit our country.

We will be more and more a global citizen, more and more involved in all of these countries, and the more knowledge we have of the rest of the world through these individuals can only make us stronger.

Mr. Speaker, those are the emotional, the idealistic views. Let me tell a few things about the Peace Corps. They are changing, too, with the improvements that Director Gearan has made. They have reduced headquarters staff by 13 percent. They have reduced the number of domestic recruiting offices. They have reduced the cost to support volunteers in the field. All of this with the thought in mind that we need to be better and smarter and work faster, reduce the cost of government.

But, at the same time, the investment that we are making in these individuals in those countries and ultimately in our own country is a sound investment that we need to support today.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of this legislation. I have always supported the Peace Corps and the invaluable work their volunteers provide because I have seen it first hand. These volunteers are informal ambassadors for the United States. They spread our culture and values while learning and absorbing from people in some of the most remote areas of the world. More importantly, they bring these cultures back with them to the United States and educate friends and neighbors on the communities that most only read about in magazines.

I have traveled to some of these areas where Peace Corps volunteers are working. Time and again, I am always impressed with the volunteers I meet. Their acceptance into the community and the hard work they provide is truly remarkable. Just when you think you have reached the most remote area on earth, there is a Peace Corps volunteer helping to build a house or sow a field.

Since the Peace Corps' inception thirty-eight years ago, its popularity has only grown. In 1998, more than 150,000 individuals contacted the Peace Corps to inquire about becoming a volunteer, this is an increase of over forty percent since 1994. We must make sure that the Peace Corps is able to meet this demand. Further, I believe that success and effectiveness should be rewarded. Therefore, I strongly support this reauthorization and the goal of reaching 10,000 volunteers by fiscal year 2003.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, on the 38th anniversary of the founding by President Kennedy of the Peace Corps, one of our nation's most successful international relief and development programs, I rise in support of Peace

Corps reauthorization funding to meet President Clinton's goal of expanding the number of volunteers to 10,000 early in the new millennium.

Thanks to the 150,000 peace corps volunteers who have served overseas, communities around the world have benefited from the continue to reap the benefits of the contributions of the Peace Corps. 6,700 volunteers are serving in 80 countries, working to bring clean water to communities, teaching children, helping to develop small businesses, and preventing the spread of AIDS.

Today, volunteers are making contributions by working along side local people throughout the world as AIDS and environmental educators, business advisors and teachers. Through their work, they are helping people of developing countries to help themselves for only 1 percent of our foreign aid budget.

There is no greater testament to the success of this program than the Peace Corps Director's recent visit with Kenya's minister of public works who had been taught by a Peace Corps volunteer and Tanzania's minister of education who could still recall all of his Peace Corps teachers. Communities around the world, including our own, are better off today as a result of Peace Corps volunteers, their mission, their contributions and their commitment to service.

The Peace Corps is a successful international diplomacy program that is improving the lives of people in the developing world and enriching the lives of Peace Corps volunteers who return from the field to contribute to their own communities across this nation. We can be proud of this program and its legacies and salute the members of this body who have served.

Volunteers are returning home to be leaders in every field. Young and old of all backgrounds are not only sharing their commitment to altruism and volunteerism throughout the world, but are coming home to continue their commitment to service in an ever increasing multi-cultural society. As the Ranking Member of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee, I ask my colleagues to support H.R. 669.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 669, which will expand our sensible investment in the Peace Corps.

As an original cosponsor of this important legislation, I am proud to join my colleagues today in support of the Peace Corps, one of our most effective foreign assistance tools.

This bill, which has broad bipartisan support, will increase the number of Peace Corps volunteers to 10,000 over the next four years. It is especially fitting that we make this commitment today, just a day after the Peace Corps celebrated its 38th birthday.

Under the outstanding leadership of Mark Gearan, the Peace Corps has become a lean and effective advocate for the United States' foreign assistance goals around the world. With almost 7,000 volunteers in about 80 countries, the Peace Corps has brought assistance in education, microcredit, health care, and a range of other fields to millions of people in Latin America, Africa, Eastern Europe, the Pacific, and the Middle East.

This bill responds to the increasing demand for the Peace Corps, both in the United States and around the world. Here in the United States, interest in volunteering in the Peace Corps has increased by 40 percent over the last four years. And Peace Corps volunteers

continue to be welcomed into communities around the world for their unique ability to work closely with the indigenous populations to implement successful development projects.

Mr. Chairman, this bill makes good sense. The Administration supports it. Congress has been on the record since 1985 in support of the goal of 10,000 Peace Corps volunteers. And even this increase would still leave Peace Corps funding at only one percent of our foreign aid budget, which itself is less than one percent of our overall federal budget.

I urge my colleagues to support the Peace Corps by voting for H.R. 669.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the Peace Corps Act (H.R. 669). This bill authorizes appropriations for fiscal years 2000 through 2003. This organization has a legacy of service that has become an important part of American history.

President John F. Kennedy first proposed the idea of the Peace Corps during a campaign stop at the University of Michigan in 1960. He challenged the students to give two years of their lives to help people in the developing world.

Later in his inaugural address, President Kennedy stated the philosophy of the organization: "To those peoples in the huts and villages of half the globe struggling to break the bonds of mass misery, we pledge our best efforts to help them help themselves." The Peace Corps was officially established on March 1, 1961 by an Executive Order. Sargent Shriver was appointed as its first director.

Since its inception, the Peace Corps has trained 150,000 volunteers to work in 134 countries. Currently there are 6,700 volunteers serving in 80 countries. The increased funding proposed in this bill would allow the Peace Corps to expand to its goal of 10,000 volunteers. It would also allow the Peace Corps programs to expand to South Africa, Jordan, China, Bangladesh, Mozambique and other countries in Central Asia, the Middle East, South America, Eastern Europe and Africa.

For the past 38 years, the Peace Corps has been an important part of our foreign assistance program. It helps communities gain access to clean water, grow food, prevent the spread of AIDS and work to protect the environment.

Some Peace Corps volunteers include current members of this House: Representative SAM FARR of California, Representative TONY HALL of Ohio, Representative THOMAS PETRI of Wisconsin, Representative CHRISTOPHER SHAYS of Connecticut, and Representative JAMES WALSH of New York. Donna Shalala, Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services also served in the Peace Corps.

Let me tell you a little about the Peace Corps participation from my state of Texas. There are 197 Texans currently serving in the Peace Corps. Since 1961, Texas has supplied 2,784 volunteers. Of the colleges and universities that send Peace Corps volunteers this year, the University of Texas at Austin has 52 volunteers.

An intern from Houston now serving in my office, LaQuinta Wadsworth, was a participant in the Peace Corps internship during the summer of 1998. She traveled to Ghana as a part of a Peace Corps program through her school, Texas Southern University. Her internship was designed to increase awareness among the

Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs).

LaQuinta shared these thoughts, "The Peace Corps motto is 'The Toughest Job You Will Ever Love', and this statement is definitely true. The service opens the minds of the volunteers to new and amazing people and adventures. The Peace Corps is an asset to the communities of the countries in which volunteers serve."

Another citizen from my district, Roosevelt Harris worked as Associate Director of Field Operations for the Peace Corps in Liberia from 1972-1975. He had this to say about his experience, "It has been one of the best experiences I've ever had in my life. It surpasses any foreign aid in terms of the direct impact it has on the local populace and the exchange between people contributes greatly to world peace. The Peace Corps enhances the image of America abroad. If I had the opportunity, I . . . [would] not hesitate to return to the Peace Corps."

These testimonials are just an example of the positive impact the Peace Corps has had on the lives of former volunteers. I urge my colleagues today to vote in support of this appropriation for this worthwhile organization.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to express my very strongest support for H.R. 669 to authorize \$270 million in fiscal year 2000 for the Peace Corps. This bill will provide an increase of \$29 million over current funding levels. Surely a very modest increase, Mr. Speaker, for a program that has such a positive impact around the world and such a proven track record of success.

Over the last 38 years 6,921 Peace Corps Volunteers from Massachusetts have built a legacy of service and made contributions to the health, education, and development of countless people around the world. Currently, 232 Massachusetts citizens are serving in the Peace Corps.

I can go into any school in my district and find young people who dream of working in the Peace Corps. These students already know that the Peace Corps embodies our most enduring values of service, compassion, and peace-making. They dream about going to some of the poorest communities on the face of this earth and helping people help themselves, while learning about other people and other cultures.

But their dreams will only come true if we provide now the necessary funding to allow the Peace Corps to expand its volunteer program. Under the leadership of Peace Corps Director Mark Gearan—a Massachusetts native, I might add—more and more of our fellow citizens, of all ages and backgrounds, are applying to serve as volunteers. Under his leadership, the Peace Corps has also become a model government agency—streamlining procedures, cutting costs and reducing the number of U.S.-based staff, while at the same time increasing the support and training for new volunteers.

I am especially grateful that the new program established in 1996, the Crisis Corps, will be sending more than 60 experienced former Peace Corps Volunteers to Central America to help those communities rebuild after the devastation of Hurricane Mitch.

I urge my colleagues to support this authorization and to reject any amendments to freeze or cut funding for the Peace Corps.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H.R. 669, a bill that will allow more

Americans to serve our country as Peace Corps Volunteers. Peace Corps volunteers play a vital role in the development of some of the world's poorest communities. Through the contributions of these volunteers, great strides have been made to improve education, economic development and healthcare. In recent years, our foreign neighbors have come to depend on Peace Corps volunteers for the grass root assistance, and the demand for volunteers increases every year. Furthermore, American interest in the Peace Corps has risen by 40%. Increased funding for this program over the next three years is essential to insure that more Americans can make a difference around the world. With great pride I recognize the individuals in the Peace Corps and this organization for its commitment to helping our international neighbors. Organizations such as the Peace Corps have not only established proud traditions of goodwill and service around the world, but also have contributed to improved relationships with people of other countries. Support for the Peace Corps requires little more than one percent of the resource allocated for foreign assistance. The benefit gained from this investment will be felt by both the foreign countries we help and the volunteers who return from their service with a better understanding of the world. Let us continue to support the Peace Corps Organization as a display of the strong American commitment to international development and partnerships.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Chairman, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The CHAIRMAN. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

The text of H.R. 669 is as follows:

H.R. 669

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2000 THROUGH 2003 TO CARRY OUT THE PEACE CORPS ACT.

Section 3(b) of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2502(b)) is amended to read as follows: "(b)(1) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the purposes of this Act \$270,000,000 for fiscal year 2000, \$298,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, \$327,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, and \$365,000,000 for fiscal year 2003.

"(2) Amounts authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1) for a fiscal year are authorized to remain available for that fiscal year and the subsequent fiscal year."

SEC. 2. MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS TO THE PEACE CORPS ACT.

(a) INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL.—Section 15(d) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2514(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking "and" at the end;

(2) in paragraph (12), by striking the period at the end and inserting ";" and"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(13) the transportation of Peace Corps employees, Peace Corps volunteers, dependents of such employees and volunteers, and accompanying baggage, by a foreign air carrier when the transportation is between two places outside the United States without regard to section 40118 of title 49, United States Code."

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—(1) Section 5(f)(1)(B) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2504(f)(1)(B))

is amended by striking "Civil Service Commission" and inserting "Office of Personnel Management".

(2) Section 5(h) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2504(h)) is amended by striking "the Federal Voting Assistance Act of 1955 (5 U.S.C. 2171 et seq.)" and all that follows through "(31 U.S.C. 492a)," and inserting "section 3342 of title 31, United States Code, section 5732 and".

(3) Section 5(j) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2504(j)) is amended by striking "section 1757 of the Revised Statutes of the United States" and all that follows and inserting "section 3331 of title 5, United States Code."

(4) Section 10(a)(4) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2509(a)(4)) is amended by striking "31 U.S.C. 665(b)" and inserting "section 1342 of title 31, United States Code".

(5) Section 15(c) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2514(c)) is amended by striking "Public Law 84-918 (7 U.S.C. 1881 et seq.)" and inserting "subchapter VI of chapter 33 of title 5, United States Code".

(6) Section 15(d)(2) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2514(d)(2)) is amended by striking "section 9 of Public Law 60-328 (31 U.S.C. 673)" and inserting "section 1346 of title 31, United States Code".

(7) Section 15(d)(6) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2514(d)(6)) is amended by striking "without regard to section 3561 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 543)".

(8) Section 15(d)(11) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2514(d)(11)), as amended by this section, is further amended by striking "Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801 et seq.)" and inserting "Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.)".

The CHAIRMAN. During consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chair may accord priority in recognition to a Member offering an amendment that he has printed in the designated place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Those amendments will be considered read.

The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may postpone a request for a recorded vote on any amendment and may reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the time for voting on any postponed question that immediately follows another vote, provided that the time for voting on the first question shall be a minimum of 15 minutes.

Are there any amendments to the bill?

If not, under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WALSH) having assumed the chair, Mr. PEASE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 669) to amend the Peace Corps Act to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2000 through 2003 to carry out that Act, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 83, he reported the bill back to the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

Mr. CAMPBELL. 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.

Pursuant to clause 8(c) of rule XX, this 15-minute vote will be followed by a 5-minute vote on H.R. 603.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 326, nays 90, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 31]

YEAS—326

Abercrombie	Doggett	Kaptur
Aderholt	Dooley	Kasich
Allen	Doyle	Kelly
Andrews	Dreier	Kennedy
Bachus	Dunn	Kildee
Baird	Edwards	Kilpatrick
Baker	Ehlers	Kind (WI)
Baldacci	Ehrlich	King (NY)
Baldwin	Emerson	Kleczka
Barcia	Engel	Klink
Barrett (WI)	English	Knollenberg
Barton	Eshoo	Kucinich
Bass	Etheridge	Kuykendall
Bateman	Ewing	LaFalce
Becerra	Farr	LaHood
Bentsen	Fattah	Lampson
Bereuter	Filner	Lantos
Berkley	Fletcher	Larson
Berman	Foley	LaTourette
Berry	Forbes	Lazio
Biggert	Ford	Leach
Bilirakis	Fossella	Lee
Bishop	Frank (MA)	Levin
Blagojevich	Franks (NJ)	Lewis (CA)
Bliley	Frelinghuysen	Lewis (GA)
Blumenauer	Frost	Linder
Boehlert	Gallegly	Lipinski
Bonior	Ganske	LoBiondo
Bono	Gejdenson	Lofgren
Borski	Gekas	Lowey
Boswell	Gephart	Lucas (KY)
Boyd	Gibbons	Luther
Brady (PA)	Gilchrest	Maloney (CT)
Brady (TX)	Gillmor	Maloney (NY)
Brown (CA)	Gilman	Markey
Brown (FL)	Gonzalez	Martinez
Brown (OH)	Gordon	Mascara
Bryant	Goss	Matsui
Burr	Green (TX)	McCarthy (MO)
Buyer	Greenwood	McCarthy (NY)
Calvert	Gutierrez	McCrery
Camp	Hall (OH)	McDermott
Campbell	Hansen	McGovern
Canady	Hastings (FL)	McHugh
Capuano	Herger	McInnis
Cardin	Hill (IN)	McIntyre
Castle	Hilliard	McKeon
Chambliss	Hinchey	McKinney
Clay	Hinojosa	McNulty
Clayton	Hobson	Meehan
Clement	Hoeffel	Meeks (NY)
Clyburn	Hoekstra	Menendez
Condit	Holden	Millender-
Conyers	Holt	McDonald
Cook	Hooley	Miller (FL)
Cooksey	Horn	Miller, Gary
Costello	Houghton	Miller, George
Coyne	Hoyer	Minge
Crowley	Hulshof	Mink
Cummings	Hunter	Moakley
Danner	Hutchinson	Mollohan
Davis (FL)	Hyde	Moore
Davis (IL)	Inslee	Moran (VA)
Davis (VA)	Isakson	Morella
Deal	Jackson (IL)	Murtha
DeFazio	Jackson-Lee	Myrick
DeGette	(TX)	Nadler
DeLauro	Jefferson	Napolitano
DeMint	Jenkins	Neal
Deutsch	John	Nethercutt
Diaz-Balart	Johnson (CT)	Ney
Dicks	Johnson, E. B.	Northup
Dingell	Jones (OH)	Norwood
Dixon	Kanjorski	Nussle

Obey	Roukema	Taylor (MS)
Olver	Royal-Allard	Thomas
Ortiz	Rush	Thompson (D)
Ose	Sabo	Thompson (D)
Owens	Salmon	Thornberry
Oxley	Sanders	Thune
Packard	Sandlin	Thurman
Pallone	Sawyer	Tierney
Pastor	Saxton	Towns
Payne	Schakowsky	Traficant
Pease	Scott	Turner
Pelosi	Serrano	Udall (CO)
Peterson (MN)	Shaw	Udall (NM)
Peterson (PA)	Shays	Upton
Petri	Sherman	Velazquez
Phelps	Sherwood	Vento
Pickett	Shimkus	Visclosky
Pitts	Shows	Walsh
Pomneroy	Sisisky	Waters
Porter	Skeen	Watt (NC)
Portman	Skelton	Waxman
Price (NC)	Slaughter	Weiner
Pryce (OH)	Smith (NJ)	Weldon (FL)
Quinn	Smith (TX)	Weller
Rahall	Smith (WA)	Wexler
Rangel	Snyder	Weygand
Regula	Souder	Whitfield
Reyes	Spratt	Wise
Reynolds	Stabenow	Wolf
Rivers	Stark	Woolsey
Rodriguez	Strickland	Wu
Roemer	Stupak	Wynn
Rogan	Talent	Young (AK)
Rogers	Tanner	Young (FL)
Ros-Lehtinen	Tauscher	
Rothman	Tauzin	
NAYS—90		
Archer	Graham	Riley
Armey	Green (WI)	Rohrabacher
Ballenger	Gutknecht	Royce
Barr	Hall (TX)	Ryan (WI)
Barrett (NE)	Hastings (WA)	Ryun (KS)
Bartlett	Hayes	Sanford
Bilbray	Hayworth	Scarborough
Blunt	Hefley	Schaffer
Boehner	Hill (MT)	Sensenbrenner
Bonilla	Hillegary	Sessions
Burton	Hostettler	Shadegg
Cannon	Istook	Shuster
Chabot	Johnson, Sam	Simpson
Chenoweth	Jones (NC)	Smith (MI)
Coble	Kingston	Spence
Coburn	Kolbe	Stearns
Collins	Largent	Stenholm
Combest	Latham	Stump
Cox	Lewis (KY)	Sununu
Cramer	Lucas (OK)	Sweeney
Crane	Manzullo	Tancredo
Cubin	McIntosh	Taylor (NC)
Cunningham	Metcalf	Tiahrt
DeLay	Mica	Toomey
Doolittle	Moran (KS)	Walden
Duncan	Paul	Wamp
Fowler	Pickering	Watkins
Goode	Pombo	Watts (OK)
Goodlatte	Radanovich	Wicker
Goodling	Ramstad	Wilson
NOT VOTING—17		
Ackerman	Dickey	Oberstar
Boucher	Evans	Pascarella
Callahan	Everett	Sanchez
Capps	Granger	Terry
Carson	McCollum	Weldon (PA)
Delahunt	Meek (FL)	

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 31 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

CLARIFYING THE APPLICATION OF THE "DEATH ON THE HIGH SEAS ACT" TO AVIATION INCIDENTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The pending business is the question of the passage of the bill, H.R. 603, on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.
The vote was taken by a show of hands.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 412, nays 2, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 32]

YEAS—412

Abercrombie	Condit	Gordon
Aderholt	Conyers	Goss
Allen	Cook	Graham
Andrews	Costello	Green (TX)
Archer	Cox	Green (WI)
Arney	Coyne	Greenwood
Bachus	Cramer	Gutierrez
Baird	Crane	Gutknecht
Baker	Crowley	Hall (OH)
Baldacci	Cubin	Hall (TX)
Baldwin	Cummings	Hansen
Ballenger	Cunningham	Hastings (FL)
Barcia	Danner	Hastings (WA)
Barr	Davis (IL)	Hayes
Barrett (NE)	Davis (VA)	Hayworth
Barrett (WI)	Deal	Heffley
Bartlett	DeFazio	Herger
Barton	DeGette	Hill (IN)
Bass	Delahunt	Hill (MT)
Bateman	DeLauro	Hilleary
Becerra	DeLay	Hilliard
Bentsen	DeMint	Hinchey
Bereuter	Deutsch	Hinojosa
Berkley	Diaz-Balart	Hobson
Berman	Dicks	Hoeffel
Berry	Dingell	Hoekstra
Biggert	Dixon	Holden
Bilbray	Doggett	Holt
Bilirakis	Dooley	Hooley
Bishop	Doolittle	Horn
Blagojevich	Doyle	Houghton
Biley	Dreier	Hoyer
Blumenauer	Duncan	Hulshof
Boehlert	Dunn	Hunter
Boehner	Edwards	Hutchinson
Bonilla	Ehlers	Hyde
Bonior	Ehrlich	Inslee
Bono	Emerson	Isakson
Borski	Engel	Istook
Boswell	English	Jackson (IL)
Boyd	Eshoo	Jackson-Lee
Brady (PA)	Etheridge	(TX)
Brady (TX)	Ewing	Jefferson
Brown (CA)	Farr	Jenkins
Brown (FL)	Fattah	John
Brown (OH)	Filner	Johnson (CT)
Bryant	Fletcher	Johnson, E. B.
Burr	Foley	Johnson, Sam
Burton	Forbes	Jones (NC)
Buyer	Ford	Jones (OH)
Calvert	Fossella	Kanjorski
Camp	Fowler	Kaptur
Campbell	Frank (MA)	Kelly
Canady	Franks (NJ)	Kennedy
Cannon	Frelenghuyzen	Kildee
Capuano	Frost	Kilpatrick
Cardin	Gallegly	Kind (WI)
Castle	Ganske	King (NY)
Chabot	Gejdenson	Kingston
Chambliss	Gekas	Kleckza
Chenoweth	Gephardt	Klink
Clay	Gibbons	Knollenberg
Clayton	Gilcrest	Kolbe
Clement	Gillmor	Kucinich
Clyburn	Gilman	Kuykendall
Coble	Gonzalez	LaFalce
Coburn	Goode	LaHood
Collins	Goodlatte	Lampson
Combest	Goodling	Lantos