

McInnis	Reynolds	Stump
McIntosh	Riley	Sununu
McKeon	Rogan	Sweeney
Mica	Rogers	Talent
Miller (FL)	Rohrabacher	Tancred
Miller, Gary	Ros-Lehtinen	Tauzin
Moran (KS)	Royce	Taylor (NC)
Nethercutt	Ryan (WI)	Terry
Ney	Ryun (KS)	Thomas
Northup	Salmon	Thornberry
Nussle	Scarborough	Thune
Ose	Schaffer	Toomey
Oxley	Sensenbrenner	Upton
Packard	Sessions	Vitter
Paul	Shadegg	Walden
Pease	Shaw	Walsh
Peterson (MN)	Shays	Wamp
Peterson (PA)	Sherwood	Watkins
Petri	Shimkus	Watts (OK)
Pickering	Shuster	Weldon (PA)
Pitts	Simpson	Weller
Pombo	Skeen	Whitfield
Portman	Smith (MI)	Wicker
Pryce (OH)	Smith (TX)	Wilson
Radanovich	Souder	Young (AK)
Ramstad	Spence	
Regula	Stearns	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—28

Bachus	Ganske	McHugh
Barr	Gilman	Metcalf
Boehlert	Hunter	Norwood
Bono	Jenkins	Roukema
Brady (TX)	Jones (NC)	Saxton
Cook	Kelly	Smith (NJ)
Cooksey	King (NY)	Weldon (FL)
Foley	LaTourette	Wolf
Franks (NJ)	LoBiondo	
Frelinghuysen	McCollum	

NOT VOTING—24

Barrett (NE)	Gutknecht	Sanchez
Bass	Hinojosa	Sanford
Brown (OH)	Istook	Tiahrt
Bryant	Jackson-Lee	Turner
Campbell	(TX)	Vento
Carson	Myrick	Waters
DeMint	Porter	Young (FL)
Fattah	Quinn	
Graham	Rivers	

□ 1644

Messrs. BATEMAN, WELLER, CAMP, PORTMAN, CANNON, DICKEY, and Mrs. WILSON changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. BACHUS changed his vote from "yea" to "present."

So the motion to instruct was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 6 on February 1, 2000, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Stated against:

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I was absent for the vote on the motion to instruct the conferees on H.R. 2990, the Bipartisan Consensus Managed Care Improvement Act of 1999. Had I been present I would have voted "nay."

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained earlier today and was not present for rollcall vote No. 6. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

□

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, today I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall vote Nos. 4, 5, and 6. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on H.R. 764, Child Abuse Prevention and Enforcement Act; "yes" on H.R. 1838, the Taiwan Security Enhancement

Act; and "no" on the motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 2990.

□

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. DEMINT. Mr. Speaker, due to the untimely passing of one of my district staff members, I was detained from rollcall votes both yesterday and today. Had I been present today, I would have voted "yea" on passage of H.R. 764, the Child Abuse Prevention and Enforcement Act (rollcall vote 4), "yea" on passage of H.R. 1838, the Taiwan Security Enhancement Act (rollcall vote 5), of which I am a cosponsor, and "no" on the motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 2990 (rollcall vote 6).

In addition, had I been present yesterday, I would have voted "yea" on both rollcall vote 2 and rollcall vote 3.

□

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER
AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 72

Mr. GALLEGLY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 72.

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

There was no objection.

□

PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION
99-37 REGARDING EXEMPTIONS
UNDER RESOURCE CONSERVATION
AND RECOVERY ACT—MES-
SAGE 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 objection, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

To the Congress of the United States:

Consistent with section 6001(a) of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (the "Act"), as amended, 42 U.S.C. 6961(a), notification is hereby given that on September 20, 1999, I issued Presidential Determination 99-37 (copy enclosed) and thereby exercised the authority to grant certain exemptions under section 6001(a) of the Act.

Presidential Determination 99-37 exempted the United States Air Force's operating location near Groom Lake, Nevada, from any Federal, State, interstate, or local hazardous or solid waste laws that might require the disclosure of classified information concerning that operating location to unauthorized persons. Information concerning activities at the operating location near Groom Lake has been properly determined to be classified, and its disclosure would be harmful to national security. Continued protection of this information is, therefore, in the paramount interest of the United States.

The determination was not intended to imply that in the absence of a Presidential exemption, RCRA or any other

provision of law permits or requires the disclosure of classified information to unauthorized persons. The determination also was not intended to limit the applicability or enforcement of any requirement of law applicable to the Air Force's operating location near Groom Lake except those provisions, if any, that would require the disclosure of classified information.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 31, 2000.

□

□ 1645

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES AND THE RE-
PUBLIC OF LATVIA CONCERNING
FISHERIES—MESSAGE FROM THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT) 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 Resources and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.), I transmit herewith an Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Latvia extending the Agreement of April 8, 1993, Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States, with annex, as extended (the "1993 Agreement"). The present Agreement, which was effected by an exchange of notes at Riga on June 7 and September 27, 1999, extends the 1993 Agreement to December 31, 2002.

In light of the importance of our fisheries relationship with the Republic of Latvia, I urge that the Congress give favorable consideration to this Agreement at an early date.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 31, 2000.

□

BIENNIAL REVISION TO UNITED
STATES ARCTIC RESEARCH
PLAN—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 objection, referred to the Committee on Science:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Arctic Research and Policy Act of 1984, as amended (15 U.S.C. 4108(a)), I transmit herewith the sixth biennial revision (2000-2004) to the United States Arctic Research Plan.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 1, 2000.

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.

□

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

(Mr. KIND addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

□

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

□

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Idaho (Mrs. CHENOWETH-HAGE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. CHENOWETH-HAGE addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

□

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

(Mr. JONES of North Carolina addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

□

THE CHALLENGE FACING CONGRESS AS IT DEVELOPS THE NEW BUDGET

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

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I would like to talk a minute about the challenge facing this Congress as we develop next years new budget. Part of the question is, are we really going to pay down the debt, and do we really have a balanced budget. The answer is no on both counts.

As Members will notice this chart, I have divided our debt into three segments, because there is a great deal of confusion in terms of what our debt really is. Are we really paying down the debt? We hear the candidates running in this first primary today in New Hampshire talking about the importance of paying down the debt. Madam Speaker, the total debt of this country is now \$5.72 trillion. This \$5.72 trillion I have divided up into three categories.

One is what I call the Wall Street debt, or the debt held by the public. That is approximately \$3.6 trillion. The other portion of the debt is the social security surplus about \$1 trillion. Right now, because we are overtaxing American workers, we are bringing in about \$153 billion this year more in social security taxes than is required for the payment of current benefits. For the last 40 years we have been using that extra social security surplus to

fund on other government programs. The middle portion of this chart represents what we have borrowed from the other 112 trust funds.

Madam Speaker, I think it is so important that we not, if you will, hoodwink or mislead the American people that we are paying down the debt of the country when we really are not. As Members will see by this chart, the total debt continues to increase. This continued increase in debt is if we have a freeze, and continue to only spend at last year's spending level. Of course, last year we added another \$20 billion of emergency spending. So if we add that spending to what we already spent last year and we froze at that level for that next 5 years, then we are going to continue to increase the national debt.

We talk about the words "balanced budget." Do Members not think it would be reasonable to define a balanced budget as a spending level when the total debt of the country does not continue to increase? I think it would.

I am a farmer. On the farm, a lot of us try to pay off the mortgage so our kids have a little better life, have a little better chance of making it, so we try to pay down the mortgage so their life does not have the kind of sacrifices that some of us went through.

But in this Congress, we are going just the other way. We are adding to the mortgage of the country, and we are asking our kids and our grandkids to sacrifice their living standards because we think our needs today are so great we should overindulge or overspend now. Let us start really balancing the budget. Let us stop borrowing from the 112 trust funds for other government spending.

On the top of this chart we see social security trust funds. That is the largest surplus we have coming from any of the trust funds. But then there is the Medicare trust fund and the others 111 trust funds. In the gray portion in the middle of this chart, we have represented another 112 trust funds we are borrowing from. Without that borrowing, we do not have a balanced budget.

Let me show Members this other chart. If we stick to our budget caps, this chart represents how we can pay down the Federal debt. It does not start to go actually down until 2003, but at least it starts to go down.

Let me suggest to Members and the President that increasing spending is not good public policy. I see keeping solvent both social security and Medicare a huge challenge. The actuaries at the Social Security Administration estimate that over the next 75 years, over the next 75 years, there will be \$120 trillion less coming in from the social security tax than is needed to pay benefits.

Let me say that again. The social security actuaries at the Social Security Administration estimate that we are going to need \$120 trillion more than what is expected to come in from the 12.4 percent social security tax over the next 75 years to pay the benefits that we have promised; a tremendous challenge in social security, a tremendous challenge of keeping solvent the Medicare program.

I think we have to be very careful about implementing what the President has suggested on increased spending. We cannot continue to expand the size of this government, to increase spending. Let us start solving the problems of social security, Medicare, and start paying down the debt.

Madam Speaker, during good times, it is reasonable, whether you are a family or a

government, to have a rainy day fund. A rainy day fund for a government that owes \$5.7 trillion is starting to pay down that debt. I ask my colleagues to resist the political temptation to increase spending.

□

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

(Mr. SCARBOROUGH addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

□

CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER) is recognized for 60 minutes.

THE SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUND

Mr. SOUDER. Madam Speaker, first, I would like to associate myself with comments of my friend, the gentleman from Michigan, on the trust fund. I think it is absolutely important, before we go on some sort of spending spree in this House, that we replenish our trust funds, which are somewhat inappropriately named. We have not kept that much in trust.

However, what I wanted to address this House for a few minutes on is possibly the most important way to achieve social change in this country to help those who are hurting, those who are in need through creative building up and strengthening of charitable and nonprofit organizations in this country.

I was pleased to see that President Clinton in his State of the Union Address has a proposal. I wanted to address a few others.

The Give Act, which I introduced in the last Congress and have many sponsors in this House for, would use the existing tax code by giving a 120 percent deduction for charitable contributions. It also allows non-itemizers who give more than a \$1,000 to charity to deduct their contributions, and moves the filing deadline on the return to April 15 so people can calculate better how much they could get in an extra tax break by giving to charitable organizations.

Along with the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), we had an amendment in the Community Service Block Grant in 1998 to allow half of the State funds, which is 5 percent of the Community Services Block Grant, to be used to offset revenue losses associated with State charity tax credits.

So we have already passed one bill in this House. We have also, with a number of amendments that I and others have offered, allowed charitable choice in the human services reauthorization. We had it in the juvenile justice reauthorization and numerous other bills to allow charitable organizations to take part in government grant bidding.

I also support Governor Bush's efforts to advance this; in the name of