

Strickland	Turner	Waxman
Stupak	Udall (CO)	Weiner
Tanner	Udall (NM)	Wexler
Tauscher	Velazquez	Weygand
Thompson (CA)	Vento	Wise
Thompson (MS)	Visclosky	Woolsey
Thurman	Walsh	Wu
Tierney	Waters	Wynn
Towns	Watt (NC)	

NOT VOTING—8

Cook	Dixon	Kaptur
Cummings	Gephardt	Watkins
DeGette	Houghton	

1326

Mr. OLVER changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. MANZULLO changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds not having voted in favor thereof) the joint resolution was not passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 119, I was on the floor and pressed the "yea" button, but I was not recorded.

I would like to be recorded as a "yea."

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2328, THE CLEAN LAKES PROGRAM

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 468 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 468

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2328) to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize the Clean Lakes Program. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure now printed in the bill. Each section of the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read. Points of order against the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute for failure to comply with clause 7 of rule XVI are waived. During consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may accord priority in recognition on the basis of whether the Member offering an amendment has caused it to be printed in the portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose in clause 8 of rule XVIII. Amendments so printed shall be considered as read. The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may: (1) postpone until a time during further consideration in the Committee of the Whole a request for a recorded vote on any amendment; and (2) reduce to five minutes the min-

imum time for electronic voting on any postponed question that follows another electronic vote without intervening business, provided that the minimum time for electronic voting on the first in any series of questions shall be 15 minutes. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

1330

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). The gentleman from New York (Mr. REYNOLDS) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mrs. SLAUGHTER), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of the resolution, all time is yielded for the purpose of debate only.

(Mr. REYNOLDS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material.)

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 468 is an open rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 2328, a bill to reauthorize the Clean Lakes Program. The rule provides for 1 hour of general debate, equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. The rule also makes in order the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure amendment in the nature of a substitute now printed in the bill as an original bill for the purpose of an amendment.

The rule waives clause 7 of rule XVI, prohibiting nongermane amendments against the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute and provides that the amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be open for amendment by section. Additionally, the rule authorizes the chairman of the Committee of the Whole to accord priority in recognition to Members who have preprinted their amendments in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and to postpone votes during consideration of the bill and to reduce voting time to 5 minutes on a postponed question if the vote follows a 15-minute vote.

Finally, the rule provides for one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

Mr. Speaker, the Clean Lakes Program was included in the 1972 amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, commonly referred to as the Clean Water Act. This broad-based program helps communities to address a wide range of water quality issues and helps States through grants and technical assistance.

Reauthorization of the Clean Lakes Program is a necessary measure that will provide much-needed financial and technical assistance to States to restore publicly owned lakes. It is important to note that this is the primary Federal program that places the national focus and priority on lakes, their monitoring, protection, and management.

Mr. Speaker, the funding authorization for this program expired in fiscal year 1990. The program has not received funding since fiscal year 1995. Recently, the EPA has recognized the need to focus on clean lakes activities and has encouraged States to set aside monies from other programs to fund the Clean Lakes Program. In addition, various public and private organizations involved in lake water quality management have been seeking an increase in funding for this program.

Over the past two decades, lake restoration techniques have improved dramatically, and are viewed by many as an important component in meeting the Clean Water Act's objective of having all our Nation's waters fishable and swimmable, including the 41 million acres of fresh water lakes.

One of the most damaging contributing factors to the toxicity of these lakes in the Northeast is acid rain. Not only is it a costly problem to solve, but it can overwhelm State budgets. Funding the Clean Lakes Program is necessary to meet the States' needs in combatting the devastating effects of acid rain and other environmental pollutants.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, this legislation provides the opportunity for necessary partnerships among Federal, State, and local entities to focus both on the prevention and the remediation of pollution. Working together, Federal, State, and local governments can focus attention and resources on the special needs of our Nation's lakes.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the gentleman from New York (Mr. SWEENEY), the bill's sponsor, for his hard work on this measure. In addition, I would like to commend the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER), the chairman of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the ranking member, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR.)

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support both this rule and the underlying bill.

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

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from New York for yielding me the customary 30 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the open rule. I would note that the underlying bill is noncontroversial and reauthorizes the Clean Lakes Program established under the Clean Water Act.

This measure provides financial and technical assistance to States to restore publicly owned lakes. This is the

primary Federal program that focuses national attention on lakes, their monitoring, protection, and management.

I was pleased that the committee selected two lakes in upstate New York, Otsego Lake and Lake Oneida, to receive priority consideration for demonstration projects in this bill.

Otsego Lake in New York is at the headwaters of the Susquehanna River, the largest single fresh water source for the Chesapeake Bay. Otsego Lake is biologically unique in that deep water oxygen concentrations provide habitat for cold water fisheries, such as lake trout, Atlantic salmon, brown trout, whitefish, and cisco, which are now in jeopardy because of the sustained loss of bottom oxygen in the late summer and fall.

Oneida Lake in New York is the largest inland lake in the State and home to 74 species of fish. The lake watershed covers five counties and more than 800,000 acres. This lake is experiencing water quality problems and its use has been impaired. There are significant concerns regarding sediment and nutrient runoff to the lake from tributaries and agriculture and urban land use trends. In addition, algae, rooted vegetation, and invasive species are problems for this lake.

Again, Mr. Speaker, this is a completely noncontroversial measure; and I do not oppose this open rule.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this open and fair rule.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further request for time, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3039, CHESAPEAKE BAY RESTORATION ACT OF 1999

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 470 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 470

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3039) to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to assist in the restoration of the Chesapeake Bay, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule.

The bill shall be considered as read. During consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may accord priority in recognition on the basis of whether the Member offering an amendment has caused it to be printed in the portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose in clause 8 of rule XVIII. Amendments so printed shall be considered as read. The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may: (1) postpone until a time during further consideration in the Committee of the Whole a request for a recorded vote on any amendment; and (2) reduce to five minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on any postponed question that follows another electronic vote without intervening business, provided that the minimum time for electronic voting on the first in any series of questions shall be 15 minutes. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York (Mr. REYNOLDS) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

(Mr. REYNOLDS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks, and include extraneous material.)

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 470 is an open rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 3039, a bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to assist in the restoration of the Chesapeake Bay. The rule provides for 1 hour of general debate, equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

Mr. Speaker, the rule also provides that the bill shall be open for amendment at any point, and authorizes the Chair to accord priority in recognition to Members who have preprinted their amendments in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Additionally, the rule allows the chairman of the Committee of the Whole to postpone votes during consideration of the bill and to reduce voting time to 5 minutes on a postponed question if the rule follows a 15 minute vote.

Finally, the rule provides for one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

Mr. Speaker, the Chesapeake Bay is the largest estuary in the United States and is an important commercial, recreational, and historical center for thousands of residents in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia.

The Chesapeake Bay is protected and promoted under a unique voluntary partnership under the Chesapeake Bay

Agreement, first adopted in 1983. The signatories to the agreement are the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Chesapeake Bay Commission, and the States of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, along with the District of Columbia. The agreement directs and conducts the restoration of the Chesapeake Bay.

Over the past two decades, much progress has been made in restoring the Chesapeake Bay. Area wildlife is recovering, toxic pollutant releases are down, and bay grasses have increased. However, much more needs to be done, particularly regarding water clarity and restoring the oyster population.

This bill addresses the need for a cooperative Federal, State, and local effort in restoring the Chesapeake Bay by authorizing \$180 million for the Chesapeake Bay Program for fiscal years 2000 through 2005. In addition, the bill requires Federal facilities to participate in watershed planning and restoration activities.

Finally, the bill requires a study of the state of the Chesapeake Bay ecosystem and a study of the Chesapeake Bay Program's effect on this ecosystem.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support both the rule and the underlying bill.

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

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, this is an open rule. The debate time will be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member on the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. The rule permits amendments under the 5-minute rule.

This is the normal amending process in the House. All Members on both sides of the aisle will have the opportunity to offer germane amendments.

Mr. Speaker, the Chesapeake Bay is one of the most important bodies of water within the United States. Activities in the Bay make significant contributions to our economy through commercial fishing and shipping. The Bay supports extensive wildlife and vegetation. It also provides Americans with numerous recreational opportunities.

Years of man-made pollution have threatened the Bay and the life within it. However, there has been progress, and it is being made under the Chesapeake Bay Agreement signed by the District of Columbia, the Chesapeake Bay Commission, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the States of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3039 will authorize money over a 6-year period for the United States Federal Government to support the agreement. The Chesapeake Bay is a national treasure. The legislation is necessary to help protect