

Kasich	Oxley	Skeen	Velazquez	Waxman	Woolsey
Kelly	Packard	Skelton	Visclosky	Weiner	Wynn
King (NY)	Pascrell	Smith (MI)	Waters	Wexler	
Kingston	Paul	Smith (NJ)	Watt (NC)	Weygand	
Knollenberg	Pease	Smith (TX)			
Kolbe	Peterson (PA)	Smith (WA)			
Kuykendall	Petri	Souder			
LaHood	Phelps	Spence	Brown (OH)	Everett	Lofgren
Largent	Pickering	Stabenow	Capps	Gillmor	McCollum
Latham	Pickett	Stearns	DeFazio	Hinojosa	Vento
LaTourette	Pitts	Stump			
Lazio	Pombo	Stupak			
Leach	Porter	Sununu			
Lewis (CA)	Portman	Sweeney			
Lewis (KY)	Pryce (OH)	Talent			
Linder	Quinn	Tancredo			
Lipinski	Radanovich	Tauzin			
LoBiondo	Ramstad	Taylor (NC)			
Lucas (KY)	Regula	Terry			
Lucas (OK)	Reynolds	Thomas			
Maloney (CT)	Riley	Thompson (MS)			
Manzullo	Roemer	Thornberry			
Martinez	Rogan	Thune			
Mascara	Rogers	Tiahrt			
McCarthy (NY)	Rohrabacher	Toomey			
McCrery	Ros-Lehtinen	Trafficant			
McHugh	Roukema	Udall (CO)			
McInnis	Royce	Upton			
McIntosh	Ryan (WI)	Vitter			
McIntyre	Ryun (KS)	Walden			
McKeon	Salmon	Walsh			
McKinney	Sandlin	Wamp			
Metcalf	Sanford	Watkins			
Mica	Saxton	Watts (OK)			
Miller (FL)	Scarborough	Weldon (FL)			
Miller, Gary	Schaffer	Weldon (PA)			
Moore	Sensenbrenner	Weller			
Moran (KS)	Sessions	Whitfield			
Moran (VA)	Shadegg	Wicker			
Morella	Shaw	Wilson			
Myrick	Shays	Wise			
Nethercutt	Sherwood	Wolf			
Ney	Shinkus	Wu			
Northup	Shows	Young (AK)			
Norwood	Shuster	Young (FL)			
Nussle	Simpson				
Ose	Sisisky				

NAYS—158

Abercrombie	Gonzalez	Mink
Ackerman	Green (TX)	Moakley
Allen	Gutierrez	Mollohan
Andrews	Hall (OH)	Murtha
Baca	Hastings (FL)	Nadler
Baldacci	Hill (IN)	Napolitano
Baldwin	Hilliard	Neal
Barrett (WI)	Hinchey	Oberstar
Becerra	Hoeffel	Obey
Bentsen	Holden	Olver
Berman	Hoyer	Ortiz
Berry	Jackson (IL)	Owens
Blumenauer	Jackson-Lee	Pallone
Bonior	(TX)	Pastor
Borski	Jefferson	Payne
Boucher	Johnson, E. B.	Pelosi
Boyd	Jones (OH)	Peterson (MN)
Brady (PA)	Kanjorski	Pomeroy
Brown (FL)	Kaptur	Price (NC)
Capuano	Kennedy	Rahall
Cardin	Kildee	Rangel
Clay	Kilpatrick	Reyes
Clayton	Kind (WI)	Rivers
Conyers	Klecza	Rodriguez
Coyne	Klink	Rothman
Crowley	Kucinich	Roybal-Allard
Cummings	LaFalce	Rush
Davis (FL)	Lampson	Sabo
Davis (IL)	Lantos	Sanchez
DeGette	Larson	Sanders
Delahunt	Lee	Sawyer
DeLauro	Levin	Schakowsky
Deutsch	Lewis (GA)	Scott
Dicks	Lowey	Serrano
Dingell	Luther	Sherman
Dixon	Maloney (NY)	Slaughter
Doggett	Markey	Snyder
Dooley	Matsui	Spratt
Edwards	McCarthy (MO)	Stark
Engel	McDermott	Stenholm
Eshoo	McGovern	Strickland
Evans	McNulty	Tanner
Farr	Meehan	Tauscher
Fattah	Meek (FL)	Taylor (MS)
Filner	Meeks (NY)	Thompson (CA)
Ford	Menendez	Thurman
Frank (MA)	Millender	Tierney
Frost	McDonald	Towns
Gejdenson	Miller, George	Turner
Gephardt	Minge	Udall (NM)

NOT VOTING—9

□ 1649

Mr. DELAY changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read:

“A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce the marriage penalty by providing for adjustments to the standard deduction, 15-percent rate bracket, and earned income credit and to repeal the reduction of the refundable tax credits.”

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, on February 10, 2000, I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall vote numbers 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15. Had I been present, I would have voted ‘yes’ on approving the journal; ‘yes’ on H. Res. 419, the rule for H.R. 6; ‘no’ on the motion to recommit H.R. 6 with instructions; and ‘yes’ on H.R. 6, the Marriage Tax Penalty Relief Act.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed a concurrent resolution of the following title in which concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 80. Concurrent resolution providing for a conditional adjournment or recess of the Senate and a conditional adjournment of the House of Representatives.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY), the distinguished majority leader, the schedule for the remainder of the week and next week?

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONIOR. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that we have completed legislative business for the week. There will be no recorded votes in the House on Friday.

The House will next meet for legislative business on Monday, February 14, at 12:30 p.m. for morning hour debate and at 2 o'clock p.m. for legislative business. We will consider a number of bills under suspension of the rules, a list of which will be distributed to

Members' offices tomorrow. On Monday, we do not expect recorded votes until 6 o'clock p.m.

On Tuesday, February 15, through Thursday, February 17, the House will consider the following measures:

H.R. 2086, the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Act, under an open rule;

H.R. 2366, the Small Business Liability Reform Act, subject to a rule; and

H.R. 1987, the Fair Access to Indemnity and Reimbursement Act, also subject to a rule.

Mr. Speaker, we also expect to consider a motion to go to conference next week on the digital signatures legislation that has passed both the House and the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, on Friday, February 18, no votes are expected.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for the information, and I wish him a good weekend.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3308

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 3308.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, on February 2, I was tending to my ill mother and missed rollcall No. 7. Had I been present, I would have voted “no” on final passage.

RE-REFERRAL OF S. 1809 TO THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE AND TO THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate bill, S. 1809, the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act, be re-referred to the Committee on Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

Mr. Speaker, today S. 1809 was re-referred to the Committee on Commerce and in addition the Committee on Education and the Workforce. Titles I and III have been traditionally in the sole jurisdiction of the Committee on Commerce and Title II, Family Support, has been traditionally in the sole jurisdiction of the Committee on Education and the Workforce. Title II, Family Support, would authorize a program that was originally created in Section 315 of P.L. 103-382, Improving America's Schools Act of 1994, which created a new Part I in the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. In 1997, Part I, Family Support of IDEA was repealed by Section 203(a), Repealers, of P.L. 105-17, the Individuals with

Disabilities Education Act Amendments of 1997, see H.R. 5, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Amendments of 1997.

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

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY,
FEBRUARY 14, 2000

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. on Monday next for morning hour debates.

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

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR
WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON
WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

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

There was no objection.

RECESS OR ADJOURNMENT OF
SENATE FROM FEBRUARY 10,
2000, OR FEBRUARY 11, 2000 TO
FEBRUARY 22, 2000, AND AD-
JOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE
FROM FEBRUARY 16, 2000, FEB-
RUARY 17, 2000 OR FEBRUARY 18,
2000 TO FEBRUARY 29, 2000.

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following privileged Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 80) providing for recess or adjournment of the Senate from February 10 or 11, 2000, to February 22, 2000, and adjournment of the House from February 16, 17, or 18, 2000, to February 29, 2000.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 80

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That when the Senate recesses or adjourns at the close of business on Thursday, February 10, 2000, or Friday, February 11, 2000, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until noon on Tuesday, February 22, 2000, or until such time on that day as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Wednesday, February 16, 2000, Thursday, February 17, 2000, or Friday, February 18, 2000, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday, February 29, 2000, for morning-hour debate, or until noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the Senate and the Minority Leader of the House, shall notify the Members of the Senate and House, respectively, to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Senate concurrent resolution is concurred in.

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid upon the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING
AMENDMENT PROCESS FOR H.R.
1987, FAIR ACCESS TO INDEMNITY
AND REIMBURSEMENT ACT

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

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon a "Dear Colleague" letter will be sent to all Members informing them that the Committee on Rules is planning to meet the week of February 14 to grant a rule for the consideration of H.R. 1987, the Fair Access to Indemnity and Reimbursement Act.

The Committee on Rules may grant a rule which would require that amendments be preprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. In this case, amendments must be preprinted prior to their consideration on the floor.

Members should use the Office of Legislative Counsel to ensure that their amendments are properly drafted and should check with the Office of the Parliamentarian to be certain their amendments comply with the rules of the House.

ECONOMIC REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES—
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, without objection, referred to the Joint Economic Committee:

To the Congress of the United States:

Today, the American economy is stronger than ever. We are on the brink of marking the longest economic expansion in our Nation's history. More than 20 million new jobs have been created since Vice President Gore and I took office in January 1993. We now have the lowest unemployment rate in 30 years—even as core inflation has reached its lowest level since 1965.

This expansion has been both deep and broad, reaching Americans of all races, ethnicities, and income levels. African American unemployment and poverty are at their lowest levels on record. Hispanic unemployment is likewise the lowest on record, and poverty among Hispanics is at its lowest level since 1979. A long-running trend of rising income inequality has been halted in the last 7 years. From 1993 to 1998,

families at the bottom of the income distribution have enjoyed the same strong income growth as workers at the top.

In 1999 we had the largest dollar surplus in the Federal budget on record and the largest in proportion to our economy since 1951. We are on course to achieve more budget surpluses for many years to come. We have used this unique opportunity to make the right choices for the future: over the past 2 years, America has paid down \$140 billion in debt held by the public. With my plan to continue to pay down the debt, we are now on track to eliminate the Nation's publicly held debt by 2013. Our fiscal discipline has paid off in lower interest rates, higher private investment, and stronger productivity growth.

These economic successes have not been achieved by accident. They rest on the three pillars of the economic strategy that the Vice President and I laid out when we took office: fiscal discipline to help reduce interest rates and spur business investment; investing in education, health care, and science and technology to meet the challenges of the 21st century; and opening foreign markets so that American workers have a fair chance to compete abroad. As a result, the American economy is not only strong today; it is well positioned to continue to expand and to widen the circle of opportunity for more Americans.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S ECONOMIC STRATEGY

Our economic strategy was based on a commitment, first, to fiscal discipline. When the Vice President and I took office, the U.S. Government had a budget deficit of \$290 billion. Today we have a surplus of \$124 billion. This fiscal discipline has helped us launch a virtuous circle of strong investment, increasing productivity, low inflation, and low unemployment.

Second, we have remained true to our commitment to invest in our people. Because success in the global economy depends more than ever on highly skilled workers, we have taken concerted steps to make sure all Americans have the education, skills, and opportunities they need to succeed. That is why, even as we maintained fiscal responsibility, we expanded our investments in education, technology, and training. We have opened the doors of college to all Americans, with tax credits, more affordable student loans, education IRAs, and the HOPE Scholarship tax credits. So that working families will have the means to support themselves, we have increased the minimum wage, expanded the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), provided access to health insurance for people with disabilities, and invested in making health insurance coverage available to millions of children.

Third, we have continued to pursue a policy of opening markets. We have achieved historic trade pacts such as the North American Free Trade Agreement and the Uruguay Round agreements, which led to the creation of the