

them. Let me start with the good news. The good news is that there is a high probability that we can complete our work some time this evening or early tomorrow morning, depending on how well things go.

The bad news is that, in order to do that and have tomorrow off, we would have to be willing to work late and work our way through this.

Mr. Speaker, in just a few minutes, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations will be filing the MILCON conference report and be asking unanimous consent to take it up. Assuming that his unanimous consent request is agreed to, then go directly in that bill and complete that bill as time requires.

Then following the completion of that work, we would take up the doctors' collective bargaining rule and then move right on to that bill; and upon the completion of that bill, our work would be completed.

It is, of course, my fondest hope and my expectation that the unanimous consent will be agreed to. If for some reason that is not the case, we would then go to the doctors' collective bargaining rule and continue to work on our best effort to get the MILCON conference report to the floor right after we complete the rule. We would then, of course, finish up the evening with the collective bargaining.

The urgency here is that we need to complete the MILCON conference report, make it available for the other body for their consideration in the morning. So we will build our remaining schedule to the evening around the fate of that unanimous consent. That is the announcement.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4425,
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AP-
PROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

Mr. YOUNG of Florida submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 4425) making appropriations for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes:

[The text of the conference report can be found on page H5460.]

MAKING IN ORDER ON OR BEFORE
FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 2000 CONSIDER-
ATION OF CONFERENCE REPORT
ON H.R. 4425, MILITARY CON-
STRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS
ACT, 2001

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order at any time on or before the legislative day of Friday, June 30, 2000, to consider the conference report to accompany H.R. 4425; that all points of order against the conference report and against its consideration be waived; that the conference report be considered as read when called up; and that H. Res. 540 be laid on the table.

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) so that he may briefly explain to the Members what this is all about.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me. The purpose of the unanimous consent is to expedite the business of this House. We passed in this body the supplemental on the 30th day of March, and it has been hanging out there now until today. It has been a work in progress. We have been working diligently to cover every possible issue that we could with a limitation on the amount of money available.

Now, here is the problem, and here is why we need to expedite this. We are recessing for the 4th of July recess. The Army, as well as the other services, has the biggest problem because its money for the fourth quarter has been spent in Kosovo and other deployments.

It is essential that this money be replaced before the Army has to stop driving its trucks or the Navy has to tie up its ships or the Air Force and the Marine Corps have to stop flying their airplanes.

It is essential that we move this conference report through the House tonight in order for the Senate to take it up tomorrow before we all get home for our 4th of July activities. That is the reason that we are trying to expedite this through a unanimous consent request.

Now, there probably will be some parts of this bill that someone does not like, but that is always the case. We need to move this conference agreement. I hope that no one will object to us taking it up so we can debate it and move it on to the Senate.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, let me simply say that there are large portions of this bill to which I am strongly opposed, as the gentleman from Florida knows, including the Colombia aid package. I have expressed my view through my votes as this has gone through the process.

I feel it is my institutional obligation, even though I continue to be opposed to large sections of this, to at least facilitate the House's ability to work its will. There will be, I am sure, a rollcall vote on final passage so Members will express themselves.

So in the interest of moving the House forward more quickly, I do not intend to object.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

Mr. COBURN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I think we need to ask ourselves, there is no question there are significant needs in this bill. But we are getting ready to vote on a

bill that is \$2.7 billion larger than the bill we voted on before. Nobody in this body outside of those in the appropriations process is going to be privy to what is in this.

The question will be, do we know what we are voting on? The answer to that is no. If my colleagues feel very comfortable in spending \$11.2 billion and not knowing where the money is going, then we should take that up.

I will not object, but I think we are doing a disservice to the people of this country. I also might note that in this appropriation bill is \$105 million in both the Senate and the House to sprinkle around for us, just \$105 million each; \$105 million for pork projects or otherwise. My colleagues are not going to know where it is, but they are going to vote for it whether they agree with it or not.

So I will withdraw my reservation, but I think the process, even though well-intended, will create major problems for us here forward.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the conference report to accompany H.R. 4425 and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

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

There was no objection.

□ 2000

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4425,
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AP-
PROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the previous order of the House, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 4425) making appropriations for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the conference report is considered as having been read.

(For conference report and statement, see prior proceedings of the House of today.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG).

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

(Mr. YOUNG of Florida asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, this conference report deals with the military construction appropriations bill. The conference report contains two parts, one is the conference report on the military construction appropriation bill, as I said, and the other part is the conference report on the supplemental for the Defense Department and other items that were passed on March 30 in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HOBSON), the very distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Military Construction, to explain what is in that part of the bill.

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

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Speaker, Division A of the conference report we present to the House today recommends a total appropriation of \$8.8 billion for military construction, family housing, and base closure. Overall, the agreement recommends \$3.6 billion for items related to family housing, \$4.2 billion for military construction, and \$1 billion for the implementation of base realignments and closures.

As always, I want to express my appreciation to all members of the subcommittee, as well as expressing to our ranking member, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. OLIVER), for his cooperation in crafting this agreement.

These funds represent an investment program that has significant payback

in economic terms and in better living and working conditions for our military personnel and their families.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to congratulate the big chairman and all the other chairmen that worked on Division B. This has not been an easy process for them to go through, but it is an essential process to maintaining our defense posture in this country. I hope that when we complete our work tonight we will have passed this bill in support of our troops, in support of their living conditions, and I want to express my sincere thanks to everyone who worked very hard to make this a reality this evening.

Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD data relating to Division A of the Military Construction Appropriations Bill.

DIVISION A - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2001 (H.R. 4425)

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
Military construction, Army	1,042,033	897,938	870,585	824,138	909,880	-132,153
Foreign currency fluctuation adjustment			-635	-635	-635	-635
Total	1,042,033	897,938	869,950	823,503	909,245	-132,788
Military construction, Navy	901,531	753,422	894,269	831,167	931,162	+29,631
Foreign currency fluctuation adjustment			-2,889	-2,889	-2,889	-2,889
Total	901,531	753,422	891,380	828,278	928,273	+26,742
Military construction, Air Force	777,238	530,969	703,903	777,793	870,208	+92,970
Military construction, Defense-wide	593,615	784,753	807,429	808,213	821,762	+228,147
Foreign currency fluctuation adjustment			-7,115	-7,115	-7,115	-7,115
Total	593,615	784,753	800,314	801,098	814,647	+221,032
Total, Active components	3,314,417	2,967,082	3,265,547	3,230,672	3,522,373	+207,956
Military construction, Army National Guard	227,456	59,130	137,603	233,675	281,717	+54,261
Military construction, Air National Guard	263,724	50,179	110,585	183,029	203,829	-59,895
Military construction, Army Reserve	111,340	81,713	115,854	99,888	108,738	-2,602
Military construction, Naval Reserve	28,457	16,103	53,004	38,532	64,473	+36,016
Rescission			-2,400		-2,400	-2,400
Total	28,457	16,103	50,604	38,532	62,073	+33,616
Military construction, Air Force Reserve	84,404	14,851	43,748	25,533	36,591	-27,813
Total, Reserve components	695,381	221,976	458,394	580,657	692,948	-2,433
Total, Military construction	4,009,798	3,189,058	3,723,941	3,811,329	4,215,321	+205,523
Appropriations	(4,009,798)	(3,189,058)	(3,726,341)	(3,811,329)	(4,217,721)	(+207,923)
Rescissions			(-2,400)		(-2,400)	(-2,400)
NATO Security Investment Program	81,000	190,000	177,500	175,000	172,000	+91,000
Family housing, Army:						
New construction	41,000	91,974	115,974	150,974	165,824	+124,824
Construction improvements	35,400	63,590	77,940	63,590	63,590	+28,190
Planning and design	4,300	6,542	6,542	6,542	6,542	+2,242
Foreign currency fluctuation adjustment			-1,951			
Subtotal, construction	80,700	162,106	198,505	221,106	235,956	+155,256
Operation and maintenance	1,086,312	978,275	971,704	978,275	971,704	-114,608
Foreign currency fluctuation adjustment			-17,960	-19,911	-19,911	-19,911
Subtotal, operation and maintenance	1,086,312	978,275	953,744	958,364	951,793	-134,519
Total, Family housing, Army	1,167,012	1,140,381	1,152,249	1,179,470	1,187,749	+20,737
Family housing, Navy and Marine Corps:						
New construction	134,674	159,317	213,720	188,760	205,120	+70,446
Construction improvements	189,682	183,547	183,547	184,047	193,077	+3,395
Planning and design	17,715	19,958	19,958	19,958	19,958	+2,243
Foreign currency fluctuation adjustment			2,359			
General reduction and revised economic assumptions	-1,000					+1,000
Subtotal, construction	341,071	362,822	419,584	392,765	418,155	+77,084
Operation and maintenance	891,470	882,638	882,638	882,638	882,638	-8,832
Foreign currency fluctuation adjustment			-3,430	-1,071	-1,071	-1,071
Subtotal, operation and maintenance	891,470	882,638	879,208	881,567	881,567	-9,903
Total, Family housing, Navy and Marine Corps	1,232,541	1,245,460	1,298,792	1,274,332	1,299,722	+67,181
Family housing, Air Force:						
New construction	203,411	36,677	61,417	47,275	72,015	-131,396
Construction improvements	129,952	174,046	174,046	174,046	174,046	+44,094
Planning and design	17,093	12,760	12,760	12,760	12,760	-4,333
Foreign currency fluctuation adjustment			-6,839	-6,839	-6,839	-6,839
General reduction and revised economic assumptions	-1,000					+1,000
Subtotal, construction	349,456	223,483	241,384	227,242	251,982	-97,474
Operation and maintenance	818,392	826,271	826,271	826,271	826,271	+7,879
Foreign currency fluctuation adjustment			-5,392	-5,392	-5,392	-5,392
Subtotal, operation and maintenance	818,392	826,271	820,879	820,879	820,879	+2,487
Total, Family housing, Air Force	1,167,848	1,049,754	1,062,263	1,048,121	1,072,861	-94,987

DIVISION A - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2001 (H.R. 4425) — continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
Family housing, Defense-wide:						
Construction improvements	50					-50
Operation and maintenance	41,440	44,886	44,886	44,886	44,886	+ 3,446
Total, Family housing, Defense-wide	41,490	44,886	44,886	44,886	44,886	+ 3,396
Department of Defense Family Housing Improvement Fund	2,000					-2,000
Total, Family housing	3,610,891	3,480,481	3,558,190	3,546,809	3,605,218	-5,673
New construction	(379,085)	(287,968)	(391,111)	(387,009)	(442,959)	(+ 63,874)
Construction improvements	(355,084)	(421,183)	(435,533)	(421,683)	(430,713)	(+ 75,629)
Foreign currency fluctuation adjustment			(-6,431)	(-6,839)	(-6,839)	(-6,839)
Planning and design	(39,108)	(39,260)	(39,260)	(39,260)	(39,260)	(+ 152)
General reduction	(-2,000)					(+ 2,000)
Operation and maintenance	(2,837,614)	(2,732,070)	(2,725,499)	(2,732,070)	(2,725,499)	(-112,115)
Foreign currency fluctuation adjustment			(-26,782)	(-26,374)	(-26,374)	(-26,374)
Family Housing Improvement Fund	(2,000)					(-2,000)
Base realignment and closure accounts:						
Part IV	672,311	1,174,369	1,174,369	1,174,369	1,024,369	+ 352,058
GENERAL PROVISIONS						
General provision (sec. 129)				-73,507	-100,000	-100,000
Foreign currency account (sec. 132)					-83,000	-83,000
Grand total:						
New budget (obligational) authority	8,374,000	8,033,908	8,634,000	8,634,000	8,833,908	+ 459,908
Appropriations	(8,374,000)	(8,033,908)	(8,636,400)	(8,634,000)	(8,836,308)	(+ 462,308)
Rescissions			(-2,400)		(-2,400)	(-2,400)

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR).

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

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to object to the anti-environmental provision of this conference report. That provision is a direct assault on the Clean Water Act. It prevents the EPA from proceeding with a final rulemaking on the Total Maximum Daily Load proposed rule which has been under consideration for several years and which is important to addressing the last frontier of the Clean Water Act: discharges from open spaces, runoff from land that gets into our waters through our creeks and streams, into lakes and rivers, and into estuaries.

The EPA was proceeding in proper fashion with this rulemaking. It has removed from the final rule any reference to and effect upon silviculture, forestry, in order to deal more comprehensively, effectively and thoroughly with the fundamental issue of runoff from nonpoint sources. It is regrettable that language was inserted in conference in this bill to prevent EPA from moving ahead to improve the quality of the Nation's waters.

Mr. Speaker, just a few short weeks ago, the majority, with much fanfare, claimed to have adopted a policy of no anti-environmental riders in appropriations bills. That policy did not last until even the first conference report—which does contain language preventing EPA from improving the quality of the Nation's waters.

Mr. Speaker, the provisions in the conference report which prevents EPA from proceeding with the TMDL rule is a direct attack on the Clean Water Act—preventing EPA from spending any money to advance the process of developing and implementing the program for Total Maximum Daily Loads.

The TMDL program is the final phase of the Clean Water Act. It is the mechanism by which we will fulfill the promise made to the American public in 1972 to make the Nation's waters fishable and swimmable.

The opposition to the TMDL rule is badly misguided and fueled by an unwillingness to achieve water quality in a fair and timely manner. The TMDL process is an effective, rational, and defensible process by which to achieve the water quality goals of The Clean Water Act.

This is how the process works: First, states identify those waters where the water quality standards which the states have developed are not being met.

Second, states identify the pollutants that are causing the water quality impairment.

Third, states identify the sources of those pollutants.

Finally, states assign responsibility for reducing those pollutants so that the waters can meet the uses that the states have established.

We have made great improvements in water quality through the treatment of municipal waste and industrial discharges. Thanks to bil-

lions of dollars invested by industries and municipalities, these point sources are no longer the greatest source of impairment. Nationally, the greatest problem is nonpoint sources. Now, nearly 30 years after the Clean Water Act, it is time for the states to get all sources of pollution to be part of the solution.

I have heard the arguments that the TMDL rule is not based on science. In my considered judgment, the TMDL rule is not only based on science, it is also based upon the facts.

Just this week, EPA published its biennial report entitled "National Water Quality." This report provides Congress with information developed by the states, and the states tell us that there are still major water quality problems to be addressed. Further, the states tell Congress that for rivers, streams, lakes, reservoirs, and ponds, the leading source of water quality impairment, by far, is runoff from urban lands under development and from those agricultural lands that are not properly managed to contain runoff.

Mr. Speaker, the TMDL process is the most fair and efficient way to clean up the Nation's waters. The TMDL rule is not perfect. Many have criticized it, including some in the environmental community, and EPA has responded by making adjustments.

EPA has changed the TMDL rule to make it clearer and more responsive to the concerns of the agricultural community. EPA has also in its entirety withdrawn that part of the rule which addresses forestry, and has promised to work with stakeholders to develop a new rule.

The vast majority of the environmental community supports going forward. The Department of Agriculture supports going forward. The Association of Metropolitan Sewerage Agencies supports going forward.

I hope that EPA does in fact move forward, and that this inappropriate, unnecessary rider will be reversed in subsequent legislation.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Mrs. WILSON).

Mrs. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today really to offer my thanks to the chairman and the ranking member for including in this supplemental claims for the Cerro Grande fire in New Mexico. It was less than 2 months ago now when the National Park Service lit a fire that destroyed the homes of over 400 families in the town of Los Alamos in northern New Mexico. And in less than 2 months, some folks working very hard here have come up with a way to compensate the victims and try to get them on the path to rebuilding their homes and their lives.

I particularly wanted to thank Senator DOMENICI and Senator BINGAMAN for their leadership. I wanted to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG); the Speaker, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT); the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS); and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HOBSON) for their hard work and their willingness to include this claims language and the compensation in this bill.

From the people of New Mexico, we thank you very much.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. OLVER).

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, my comments will refer to the military construction part of this legislation, and I want to start by saying that it is a great pleasure to work with the chairman of this Subcommittee on Military Construction, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HOBSON). It is also a pleasure to work with the staff, both the majority and minority staff, the majority clerk, Liz Dawson, and our minority staff, Tom Forhan.

Mr. Speaker, this agreement, negotiated in a fair and bipartisan spirit under the leadership of subcommittee chairman deserves our support. It was not an easy negotiation. The bills produced by the two parties were miles apart. Therefore, to reach agreement, there were worthy construction projects that had to be reduced or dropped. So not everyone is happy with the result in either branch or from either side of the aisle.

I am not pleased with giving up the \$20 million deferral of construction funding for national missile defense that the House-passed bill included. It is very clear to me that the appropriations in this bill for national missile defense represents a head-long rush toward a goal that exceeds our grasp.

Supporting material for the budget request was thin and vague. Cost estimates were based on the most expensive options in every case. The prevalent presumption is that the site of the facility will be Alaska, which would break the ABM Treaty. With the leadership of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HOBSON), the House tried to apply reality to this program; but the Senate was obdurate.

However, looking at the good in the rest of this bill, I support its passage. The agreement provides for better workplaces and housing for the men and women that serve our Nation in the military, along with their families and, as such, will help us to retain our well-trained people.

The appropriation for military construction is 5 percent higher than last year, so we are not losing ground in dealing with our facilities and housing backlog. At least half of the dollars of the appropriated dollars go to family and bachelor housing, both new and for improvements to existing housing. And several hundred million additional dollars are for child development centers, hospitals and health clinics, and schools. So I think we are on the road to improving the quality of life for our military families.

I want to thank the subcommittee chairman particularly for the bipartisan spirit behind this bill. And again I want to recognize both the minority and majority staff on this bill. They are dedicated professionals who put the time and effort into making this agreement real. I urge my colleagues to support the military construction conference report.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN), the

chairman of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference agreement, which will, as far as the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs is concerned, will provide \$1.3 billion in assistance for Plan Colombia.

There are some in this body and some who question whether or not this is the right direction; but this is the direction that the President of Colombia, the President of the United States, and our drug czar, General McCaffrey, has requested that we submit to the Colombians, this necessary ingredient to help them stop the flow of drugs into the United States. It is imperative that we do this tonight, and it is imperative that my colleagues join with us.

To satisfy some who are concerned about some of the human rights and justice program, we have included an additional \$29 million above the President's request to make certain that human rights and justice are provided for all citizens. And I certainly encourage the Members of Congress to vote for it.

On that note, let us not send any doubt that the U.S. Congress is not behind this plan that has been developed to help eradicate this tremendous problem for the United States and for the world. Even though we have gone through all of the debate and all of the negotiations and all of the discussions about whether or not this is the right direction, in my opinion this is the right direction at this time. I think that if we are going to do anything to combat drugs, we must respond to those people who have pledged to eradicate this tremendous plague on the people of the United States and the people of the world and, at the same time, to provide the Colombian government with the necessary resources.

We are not giving direct cash to the Colombian government. Most of the money that we are providing will go in vehicles that are manufactured by American workers. Most all of this \$1.3 billion will be spent here in the United States providing the artillery and providing the necessary vehicles that the Colombians need to win this war against drugs.

So this is the time when we should support our President, support the Colombian plan, support the other allies throughout the world who are contributing nearly \$5 billion towards this program. Our share is only \$1.3 billion of the \$7.5 billion plan. So I think it is the right direction for our country to take, and I would encourage all Members to vote for this conference report which includes these very vital provisions.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR).

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

I rise tonight on the supplemental as a former Peace Corps volunteer who lived 2 years in Colombia. I am very concerned about the issues that the chairman of the subcommittee just talked about, Plan Colombia.

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We are sending \$1.185 billion in aid to Colombia and, as the chairman said, not directly to Colombia but in many different ways.

My message tonight is that with this funding comes a message from the American people to Colombia, and that is that we want to help the good, honest people of that beautiful country to end the violence in Colombia. With the money comes our voice. Our voice joins their voice in "no mas," "no more," no more drugs, no more corruption in their politics, no more violence in the campo, no more kidnappings, no more insurgency by political rebels who do not want to participate in the Democratic process that their Government guarantees.

We are sending them helicopters but not troops, we are sending them professional training of their National Police and Army, but only if they assure us that they will not violate human rights and only if they assure us that they will prosecute such violators in civil court.

If they use our helicopters to assist anybody that is not fighting the drug war, if they use them to assist the paramilitary, they lose it. If they use them to assist insurgency, they lose those helicopters.

Let it be known to anyone who aids and abets Colombian insurgency or the paramilitary that they will lose any visas that they apply for or will lose any if they already have them, any member of FARC, any member of ELAN, any member of the AUC. They will also lose any deposit or investment of any illegally obtained monies. It will be impounded.

Yes, we are aiding Colombia tonight in Plan Colombia. We send them a message. We send them a message that this aid is to help them out of violence, to help them become the democracy that they can be.

We hope that it will work. If it does not, we will make sure that they do not get any more.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time for closing.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is important for the House to understand that all the agriculture commodity issues have been deferred so that they will be dealt with on the regular Agriculture Appropriations bill.

With respect to the Colombia provision that the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR) just mentioned, I think that is a profound mistake. I voted against it. I lost.

I do think that we are in better shape in the conference report than we were

in the original bill because we now do have the Byrd language, which will require a new authorization for that operation if new funds are asked for the year 2002 or beyond.

We also have the human rights language that Senator LEAHY pushed in this bill. This bill does contain the disaster assistance, which cannot be delayed any longer.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, an earlier speaker had mentioned that this bill was \$2 billion over the original House bill. I think there was a mistake in addition or subtraction. Because the House bill that we passed on March 30 was \$12.7 billion. This conference report is \$11.2 billion. So that is less than the House-passed bill.

Now, that is unusual because normally when we come back from conference we have a bill that is much larger than either the House or the Senate.

Now, there is one reason that this bill might appear to be higher is because of a provision that sets aside \$4 billion to be used exclusively to pay down on the national debt. If we add that \$4 billion, then, of course, the number gets higher. But that \$4 billion is not spent. It is reserved and it is set aside to pay down the debt.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. COBURN. Mr. Speaker, is it not true that the original House-passed bill had \$4 billion in defense spending in it which is not in this bill that was moved to the Defense Appropriations bill?

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, the gentleman is correct. There was some adjustment on that issue, yes.

Mr. Speaker, I ask our Members to support this conference report and move it on to the other body.

Before I yield back my time, I want to thank the principals who worked so hard in making this bill as good a bill as it is today. It is a good bill. There are some things that Members want that did not get in there. There were some things that I had in the original bill that were of importance to my State that are not in the bill tonight. And quite a few of us have had that experience. But it is a good bill, and it is a clean bill.

I want to compliment the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HOBSON), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Military Construction, and the ranking member, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. OLVER), who worked diligently to get the military construction section of this bill concluded in a very expeditious manner; and the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS), the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA), the gentleman

from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN), the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS), the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA); and then my colleague, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), who is the ranking member on the full committee.

I must tell my colleagues that it has been a difficult procedure. But we have

worked together. We have had some strong differences of opinion, and we have worked them out.

There are still some areas where the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) is not satisfied and where I am not satisfied, but this is as good a bill as we could produce for this supplemental.

I want to pay tribute, also, to the many members of our staff, subcommittee staff and the full committee

staff, who worked many, many long and hard hours to help us put together the mechanical parts of this bill. To do the adding and subtracting has been a tremendous effort.

Mr. Speaker, I ask for a yes vote on the conference report.

At this point in the RECORD I would like to insert a table providing the details of the conference agreement.

DIVISION B - EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL ACT, 2000 (H.R. 4425)
(Amounts in thousands)

	Conference
DIVISION B - FY 2000 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS	
TITLE I - KOSOVO AND OTHER NATIONAL SECURITY MATTERS	
CHAPTER 1	
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - MILITARY	
Operation and Maintenance	
Operation and maintenance, Army (emergency appropriations)	23,883
Operation and maintenance, Navy (emergency appropriations)	20,565
Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps (emergency appropriations)	37,155
Operation and maintenance, Air Force (emergency appropriations)	38,065
Operation and maintenance, Defense-wide (emergency appropriations)	40,000
Operation and maintenance, Army Reserve (emergency appropriations)	2,174
Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard (emergency appropriations)	2,851
Overseas contingency operations transfer fund (emergency appropriations)	2,050,400
Total, Operation and Maintenance	2,215,093
Procurement	
Aircraft procurement, Air Force (emergency appropriations)	73,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	
Research, development, test and evaluation, Army	5,700
Other Department of Defense Programs	
Defense health program (emergency appropriations)	3,533
General Provisions	
Defense-wide working capital fund (emergency appropriations) (sec. 102)	1,556,200
Aircraft procurement, Air Force (sec. 103)	90,000
Procurement of weapons and tracked combat vehicles, Army (sec. 104)	163,700
Defense health program (emergency appropriations) (sec. 105)	615,600
Defense health program (emergency appropriations) (sec. 107)	695,900
Quality of life (emergency appropriations) (sec. 108)	27,000
Military recruiting, advertising, and retention (emergency appropriations) (sec. 109)	357,288
Depot-level maintenance and repair (emergency appropriations) (sec. 110)	220,000
High priority support to deployed forces (emergency appropriations) (sec. 111)	503,900
Biometrics (sec. 112)	7,000
Patriot mods (emergency appropriations) (sec. 113)	125,000
Operation Walking Shield (sec. 114)	300
East Timor and Mozambique humanitarian assistance (emergency appropriations) (sec. 115)	61,500
Macalloy (by transfer) (sec. 116)	(9,642)
Olympic Games support (sec. 117)	8,000
Cavalese (sec. 122)	10,000
Rescissions (sec. 123)	-286,611
Total, Chapter 1:	
New budget (obligational) authority	6,452,103
Appropriations	(284,700)
Rescissions	(-286,611)
Emergency appropriations	(6,454,014)
(By transfer)	(9,642)
CHAPTER 2	
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - CIVIL	
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY	
Corps of Engineers - Civil	
General investigations (emergency appropriations)	3,500
Construction, general (contingent emergency appropriations)	3,000
Operation and maintenance, general (contingent emergency appropriations)	200
Total, Corps of Engineers - Civil	6,700
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	
Bureau of Reclamation	
Water and related resources (contingent emergency appropriations)	600
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	
Energy Programs	
Uranium enrichment decontamination and decommissioning fund (contingent emergency appropriations)	58,000
Atomic Energy Defense Activities	
Weapons activities (contingent emergency appropriations)	96,500
Other defense activities (contingent emergency appropriations)	38,000
Total, Atomic Energy Defense Activities	134,500
Total, Department of Energy	192,500
Total, Chapter 2:	
New budget (obligational) authority	199,800
Emergency appropriations	(3,500)
Contingent emergency appropriations	(196,300)

DIVISION B - EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL ACT, 2000 (H.R. 4425)—Continued
(Amounts in thousands)

	Conference
CHAPTER 3	
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - MILITARY	
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION	
General Provisions	
Military construction, Navy (sec. 303)	35,000
Rescission (sec. 303)	-35,000
Military construction, Defense-wide (contingent emergency appropriations) (sec. 302)	1,000
Military construction, Army Reserve (contingent emergency appropriations) (sec. 301)	12,348
Family housing, Army (contingent emergency appropriations) (sec. 301)	2,000
Family housing, Navy and Marine Corps (contingent emergency appropriations) (sec. 301)	3,000
Family housing, Air Force (contingent emergency appropriations) (sec. 301)	1,700
Total, Chapter 3:	
New budget (obligational) authority	20,048
Appropriations	(35,000)
Rescissions	(-35,000)
Contingent emergency appropriations	(20,048)
CHAPTER 4	
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	
Coast Guard	
Operating expenses (contingent emergency appropriations)	77,000
Acquisition, construction, and improvements (contingent emergency appropriations)	578,000
Total, Chapter 4:	
New budget (obligational) authority	655,000
CHAPTER 5	
BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE	
General Provisions	
International disaster assistance (contingent emergency appropriations) (sec. 501)	25,000
Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States (emergency appropriations) (sec. 502)	50,000
Total, Chapter 5:	
New budget (obligational) authority	730,000
Emergency appropriations	(50,000)
Contingent emergency appropriations	(680,000)
Total, title I:	
New budget (obligational) authority	7,401,951
Appropriations	(319,700)
Rescissions	(-321,611)
Emergency appropriations	(6,507,514)
Contingent emergency appropriations	(896,348)
(By transfer)	(9,642)
TITLE II - NATURAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE AND OTHER SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS	
CHAPTER 1	
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	
Office of the Secretary (contingent emergency appropriations)	1,350
Farm Service Agency	
Salaries and expenses (contingent emergency appropriations)	77,560
Rural Housing Service	
Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account:	
Rental housing (sec. 515):	
Loan subsidy (emergency appropriations)	15,872
Loan authorization	(40,000)
Rental assistance program (sec. 521) (emergency appropriations)	13,600
Total, Rural Housing Service	29,472
General Provisions	
Commodity Credit Corporation:	
Marketing associations loan forgiveness (contingent emergency appropriations) (sec. 2101)	81,000
Peanut assessments (contingent emergency appropriations) (sec. 2102)	7,000
Total, Chapter 1:	
New budget (obligational) authority	196,382
Emergency appropriations	(29,472)
Contingent emergency appropriations	(166,910)
(Loan authorizations)	(40,000)
CHAPTER 2	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
Legal Activities	
Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys (contingent emergency appropriations)	12,000

DIVISION B - EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL ACT, 2000 (H.R. 4425)—Continued
(Amounts in thousands)

	Conference
Drug Enforcement Administration	
Salaries and expenses (contingent emergency appropriations)	181,000
Office of Justice Programs	
Justice assistance (contingent emergency appropriations)	2,000
Total, Department of Justice	195,000
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	
Economic Development Administration	
Economic development assistance programs (contingent emergency appropriations)	55,800
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	
Operations, research, and facilities (emergency appropriations)	17,400
Contingent emergency appropriations	13,300
DEPARTMENT OF STATE	
International Commissions	
American sections, international commissions (contingent emergency appropriations)	2,150
RELATED AGENCIES	
Small Business Administration	
Disaster Loans Program Account:	
Direct loans subsidy (contingent emergency appropriations)	15,500
Administrative expenses (contingent emergency appropriations)	25,400
Total, Small Business Administration	40,900
United States Commission on International Religious Freedom	
Salaries and expenses (contingent emergency appropriations)	2,000
General Provisions	
Crab fishery failure (contingent emergency appropriations) (sec. 2201)	10,000
Northeast multispecies fishery failure (contingent emergency appropriations) (sec. 2202)	10,000
Northwest Hawaiian Islands (contingent emergency appropriations) (sec. 2203)	7,000
North Pacific Marine Research Institute (contingent emergency appropriations) (sec. 2204)	5,000
Total, Chapter 2:	
New budget (obligational) authority	358,550
Emergency appropriations	(17,400)
Contingent emergency appropriations	(341,150)
CHAPTER 3	
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	
Bureau of Land Management	
Wildland fire management (emergency appropriations)	100,000
Contingent emergency appropriations	100,000
Land acquisition (contingent emergency appropriations)	2,000
Total, Bureau of Land Management	202,000
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	
Regulation and technology (contingent emergency appropriations)	9,821
Total, Department of the Interior	211,821
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	
Forest Service	
National forest system (contingent emergency appropriations)	2,000
Wildland fire management (contingent emergency appropriations)	150,000
Total, Forest Service	152,000
Total, Chapter 3:	
New budget (obligational) authority	363,821
Emergency appropriations	(100,000)
Contingent emergency appropriations	(263,821)
CHAPTER 4	
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	
Health Resources and Services Administration	
Health resources and services (contingent emergency appropriations)	3,000
Advance appropriation	20,000
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	
Disease control, research, and training (contingent emergency appropriation)	12,000
(By transfer)	(460)

DIVISION B - EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL ACT, 2000 (H.R. 4425)—Continued
(Amounts in thousands)

	Conference
Administration for Children and Families	
Low income home energy assistance (contingent emergency appropriations)	600,000
Payments to States for foster care and adoption assistance.....	35,000
Total, Administration for Children and Families.....	635,000
Office of the Secretary	
General departmental management (rescission of advance appropriations)	-20,000
Public health and social services emergency fund (contingent emergency appropriations)	31,200
Rescission.....	-43,200
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	-32,000
Total, Department of Health and Human Services	638,000
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	
Higher education (contingent emergency appropriations)	750
Education research, statistics, and improvement (by transfer)	(368)
RELATED AGENCY	
Social Security Administration	
Limitation on administrative expenses: Trust funds (contingent emergency appropriations)	35,000
General Provisions	
Libby, Montana (contingent emergency appropriations) (sec. 2407)	11,500
Total, Chapter 4:	
New budget (obligational) authority.....	685,250
Appropriations	(35,000)
Rescissions.....	(-43,200)
Advance appropriations	(20,000)
Contingent emergency appropriations	(693,450)
Rescission of advance appropriations	(-20,000)
(By transfer)	(628)
CHAPTER 5	
CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS	
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL	
Capitol Buildings and Grounds	
Capitol buildings, salaries and expenses (emergency appropriations)	7,039
Senate office buildings (emergency appropriations).....	2,314
House office buildings (emergency appropriations)	4,213
Capitol power plant (emergency appropriations)	3
Total, Architect of the Capitol.....	13,569
OTHER AGENCIES	
BOTANIC GARDENS	
Salaries and expenses (emergency appropriations)	26
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL	
Library Buildings and Grounds	
Structural and mechanical care (emergency appropriations)	3,885
Total, Chapter 5:	
New budget (obligational) authority.....	17,480
CHAPTER 6	
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	
Coast Guard	
Acquisition, construction, and improvements.....	45,000
Rescission.....	-11,400
Federal Aviation Administration	
Operations (Airport and Airway Trust Fund) (contingent emergency appropriations)	75,000
Total, Department of Transportation	108,600
RELATED AGENCY	
National Transportation Safety Board	
Salaries and expenses (emergency appropriations)	19,739
General Provisions	
Y2K funds, Department of Transportation (rescission of emergency appropriations) (sec. 2602)	-26,600
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Department of Transportation (contingent emergency appropriations) (sec. 2603)	2,000
Highway Trust Fund (contingent emergency appropriations) (sec. 2605)	2,000
Highway Trust Fund (contingent emergency appropriations) (sec. 2606)	3,000

DIVISION B - EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL ACT, 2000 (H.R. 4425)—Continued
(Amounts in thousands)

	Conference
Highway Trust Fund (contingent emergency appropriations) (sec. 2607)	500
Highway Trust Fund (contingent emergency appropriations) (sec. 2608)	1,000
Total, Chapter 6:	
New budget (obligational) authority.....	110,239
Appropriations	(45,000)
Rescissions	(-11,400)
Emergency appropriations.....	(19,739)
Contingent emergency appropriations.....	(83,500)
Rescission of emergency appropriations.....	(-26,600)
CHAPTER 7	
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	
Departmental offices (contingent emergency appropriations)	24,900
Gifts to the United States for reduction of the public debt (contingent emergency appropriations)	
United States Secret Service:	
Salaries and expenses (contingent emergency appropriations)	10,000
Total, Department of the Treasury.....	34,900
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT	
AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT	
Office of Administration (contingent emergency appropriations)	8,400
INDEPENDENT AGENCY	
General Services Administration	
Policy and operations (contingent emergency appropriations)	3,300
Total, Chapter 7:	
New budget (obligational) authority.....	46,600
CHAPTER 8	
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	
Community Planning and Development	
Community development block grants (contingent emergency appropriations)	27,500
HOME investment partnership program (contingent emergency appropriations)	36,000
Total, Community planning and development.....	63,500
Office of Inspector General.....	6,000
Rescission.....	-6,000
Total, Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	63,500
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES	
Corporation for National and Community Service	
National and community service programs operating expenses (rescission).....	-1,000
Office of Inspector General.....	1,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	
Science, aeronautics and technology (contingent emergency appropriations)	1,500
Total, Chapter 8:	
New budget (obligational) authority.....	65,000
Appropriations	(7,000)
Rescissions	(-7,000)
Contingent emergency appropriations	(65,000)
CHAPTER 9	
GENERAL PROVISIONS - TITLE II	
District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department (contingent emergency appropriations) (sec. 2901)	4,485
Total, title II:	
New budget (obligational) authority.....	1,847,807
Appropriations	(87,000)
Rescissions	(-61,600)
Advance appropriations	(20,000)
Emergency appropriations.....	(184,091)
Contingent emergency appropriations	(1,664,916)
Rescission of emergency appropriations.....	(-26,600)
Rescission of advance appropriations	(-20,000)
(By transfer)	(828)
(Loan authorizations).....	(40,000)
TITLE III - COUNTERNARCOTICS	
CHAPTER 1	
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - MILITARY	
Procurement	
Aircraft procurement, Army (contingent emergency appropriations)	30,000

DIVISION B - EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL ACT, 2000 (H.R. 4425)—Continued
(Amounts in thousands)

	Conference
Other Department of Defense Programs	
Drug interdiction and counter-drug activities, Defense (emergency appropriations)	154,059
Total, Chapter 1:	
New budget (obligational) authority	184,059
Emergency appropriations	(154,059)
Contingent emergency appropriations	(30,000)
CHAPTER 2	
BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE	
Department of State	
Assistance for counternarcotics activities (contingent emergency appropriations)	1,018,500
CHAPTER 3	
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - MILITARY	
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION	
Military construction, Defense-wide (contingent emergency appropriations)	116,523
Total, title III:	
New budget (obligational) authority	1,319,082
Emergency appropriations	(154,059)
Contingent emergency appropriations	(1,165,023)
TITLE V - GENERAL PROVISIONS, DIVISION B	
Repeal of military pay date shift (sec. 5102)	-23,000
Repeal of civilian pay date shift (sec. 5102)	-273,000
SSI benefits date shift (sec. 5105)	2,410,000
Repeal of VA benefits (sec. 5106)	1,832,000
Total, title V:	
New budget (obligational) authority	3,946,000
Total, Division B:	
New budget (obligational) authority	14,514,840
Appropriations	(4,352,700)
Rescissions	(-383,211)
Advance appropriations	(20,000)
Emergency appropriations	(6,845,664)
Contingent emergency appropriations	(3,726,287)
Rescission of emergency appropriations	(-26,600)
Rescission of advance appropriations	(-20,000)
(By transfer)	(10,470)
(Loan authorizations)	(40,000)

DIVISION C - CERRO GRANDE FIRE SUPPLEMENTAL (H.R. 4425)
(Amounts in thousands)

	Conference
DIVISION C - CERRO GRANDE FIRE	
TITLE I - CERRO GRANDE FIRE ASSISTANCE ACT	
Federal Emergency Management Agency	
Cerro Grande fire assistance claims office (contingent appropriations) (sec. 105(a))	45,000
Cerro Grande fire assistance (contingent emergency appropriations) (sec. 105(b))	455,000
Total, title I:	
New budget (obligational) authority.....	500,000
TITLE II - CERRO GRANDE FIRE EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS	
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	
Farm Service Agency	
Emergency conservation program (contingent emergency appropriations)	10,000
Natural Resources Conservation Service	
Watershed and flood prevention operations (contingent emergency appropriations)	4,000
Total, Department of Agriculture	14,000
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	
Atomic Energy Defense Activities	
Cerro Grande fire activities (contingent emergency appropriations)	138,000
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	
Bureau of Indian Affairs	
Operation of Indian programs (contingent emergency appropriations)	8,982
Total, title II:	
New budget (obligational) authority.....	160,982
Total, Division C:	
New budget (obligational) authority.....	660,982

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I compliment all those who worked so hard to bring this Military Construction bill which contains an emergency antidrug aid package to the floor today. Passage of this bill affects every school, hospital, courtroom, neighborhood, in all of our communities throughout America.

This bill will provide sorely needed assistance to our allies in Colombia who are all on the front lines in the war against illegal drugs. The numbers have been shocking. Eighty percent of the cocaine, 75 percent of the heroin consumed in our Nation comes from Colombia. Illegal drugs have been costing our society more than \$100 billion per year, costing also 15,000 young American lives each year.

As a result of inattention from the administration, the civil war in Colombia is going badly for that government. This past weekend alone, 26 antidrug police were killed by the narcoterrorists in Colombia. The specter of a consolidated narcostate only 3 hours by plane from Miami has made it patently clear that our Nation's vital security interests are at stake.

As the sun begins to set on his administration, President Clinton is finally facing the reality of the Colombian drug-fueled crisis with this emergency supplemental request. As former Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter eloquently noted, and I quote, "wisdom too often never comes, and so one ought not to reject it merely because it comes late."

Heroes like Colombia's antidrug leader General Jose Serrano want our Nation to stand with them in their fight against the drug lords, including the right-wing paramilitaries. This legislation provides more assistance where it can do the most good with the Colombian antidrug police. Colombia is not asking for nor should we offer American troops in that war. Investing American aid dollars now in Colombia to stem the hundredfold cost to our society only makes common sense. It is a proper role for our government. We at the Federal level have the responsibility to help eradicate those drugs at their source.

Accordingly, I am urging our colleagues to support this package. Colombia's survival as a democracy and our own national security interests are at stake here.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I speak today to express my strong opposition to the backroom deal that resulted in the FY 2000 Supplemental package being attached to the FY 2001 Military Construction Appropriations bill.

As with H.R. 3908, the original House version of the FY 2000 Supplemental Bill, a major concern of mine regarding this legislation is that no authorization language was passed to allow Members the opportunity to argue for funding for projects important to them. As a Member of the Committee on International Relations and the Representative of the largest Colombian-American community in the U.S., I wanted to be involved in the development of our policy on Colombia.

We should have developed a bill that would strike a balance between the needs of international concerns, such as Colombia, human rights and Kosova, and domestic spending priorities. I would have supported such a bill. Unfortunately, despite the passage of much improved legislation in the Senate; this bill does not appear to do that.

Mr. Speaker, I say appear because I have not had the opportunity to read the Conference Report on the FY 2000 Supplemental. The backroom deal that negotiated this legis-

lation circumvented the normal appropriations process and brought it directly to the floor without providing Members the opportunity to read and digest the legislation. I find this very troubling. This legislation provides billions of U.S. taxpayer dollars without real Congressional oversight.

Additionally, as with the original House Supplemental, this legislation may also lack the necessary human rights conditions on our assistance to Colombia.

As with the first House Supplemental, the provisions in this legislation dealing with civil society programs are woefully under funded, especially when compared to the vast funding levels for counter-narcotics assistance.

Now, I will say that I have had the opportunity to review the funding levels in this legislation and I am happy about the modest increase for human rights and justice programs in Colombia and the region. In fact, these programs are funded at \$29 million more than the President requested for a total of \$122 million. This is a positive step, but a relatively small one when compared to the high level of military assistance for Colombia and the region.

Finally, on the Colombia portion, no money was included for domestic prevention and treatment. Interdiction plays a role, but it is next to useless without prevention and treatment programs. Demand will always find supply. I am sorry the Republican leadership will not acknowledge this simple truth.

As I said during the debate on the previous supplemental, I have met with Colombian leaders in Washington, D.C., in my Congressional District and in Colombia. I have traveled to Colombia and seen the need for U.S. assistance. I know the problems of the Colombian people and I am especially supportive of judicial reform efforts, but this supplemental is not going to provide the right kind of assistance.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to the Colombia portion of this Supplemental, I am also concerned that the President's request for Kosova was under funded by almost \$334 million and that the Administration's request for debt relief funds for poor countries was not included at all.

I find the failure to include funding for debt relief for the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) especially troubling because the international agreement on debt relief requires U.S. participation in order for other countries to contribute their pledges. At a time when many countries in Sub-Saharan Africa are facing an epidemic of biblical proportions with the AIDS crisis, failure to provide for debt relief is bad policy.

Mr. Speaker, I am glad that the Supplemental retained important provisions for the Low Income Heating and Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP). I am also glad that it included \$35 million for the Social Security Administration to respond to the increased workload resulting from the recent repeal of the Social Security earnings limit and \$2 million for Commission on International Religious Freedom. However, this Supplemental and the backroom deal that brought it to the floor without a review period troubles me greatly.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose the supplemental and I request that the relevant committees be asked to deal with these funding increases through the normal budget process.

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this Conference Report, which includes

\$8.8 billion for military construction and family housing for Fiscal Year 2001, while also providing \$11.3 billion in supplemental appropriations for FY 2000.

I am particularly pleased that this Conference Report includes \$10 million in military construction funding for the construction of an Air National Guard supply complex at Ellington Field in Texas, home of the 147th Fighter Group. The Base Supply and Civil Engineering Complex project was the number one FY 2001 funding priority for Ellington Field and the Texas Air National Guard. I am particularly pleased that this project obtained funding this year, as it was originally included in the Future Years Defense Plan for FY 2002. Since this project is of critical importance to the Air National Guard, I am grateful that my colleagues, including CHET EDWARDS in the House and KAY BAILEY HUTCHINSON in the Senate worked to include this critical project in the FY 2001 budget.

In recent years, the 147th Fighter Group has successfully converted from an Air Defense Mission to include a General Purpose Tasking. This new combined mission requires properly sized and adequately configured support complexes for the operations and training of the F-16 squadron and a 24-hour CONUS Air Defense Mission. The current facilities have substandard utilities, are inadequately sized, and require unnecessarily large amounts of operations and maintenance funds to operate. As the roles and missions for the Air National Guard grow, it is imperative that the Air Guard be provided with funding to construct and maintain facilities to meet these growing needs.

I am pleased that the funding levels contained in the FY 2001 Military Construction Conference Report will provide the 147th Fighter Group with the necessary facilities to successfully carry out its missions. As the Air National Guard is increasingly taking on the responsibilities of our nation's active duty forces, maintaining the quality of its operational facilities are critical. With approval of this Conference Report, Congress is helping to make the Air National Guard more mission-efficient and ready to serve.

I support the funding contained in this Conference Report, and I encourage my colleagues to vote for its passage.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, when the House passes the Conference Report on H.R. 4425, the Military Construction Authorization bill, we will also be voting on a massive supplemental bill that has been attached. Unfortunately, members have not even been given the courtesy of an opportunity to review the contents of the conference report. So, we can not possibly know in detail what we are considering.

However, I do know that the Military Construction bill authorizes billions of dollars' worth of unnecessary, irresponsible, and dangerous equipment and programs. Two provisions included in this measure are particularly troubling to me.

The first is \$60 billion for construction of national missile defense facilities in Alaska. I believe that the decision to go forward with construction for this plan is misguided, extremely premature, and actually risks the welfare of our nation. We have already spent billions of dollars on development of this system and it still has not been proven to work. I do not believe that it ever will. Leaders in the scientific

community and even the Pentagon's own experts have raised serious questions about NMD. Moreover, it is clear to me that moving forward with construction of this system will undermine diplomatic efforts to curb the threat of weapons of mass destruction to our nation. I believe that the United States should be investing in peace with at least as much vigor as we continue to fund our wasteful military agenda. I believe that the deployment of a national missile defense system will in fact bring this nation closer to war.

Another misguided, and extremely troubling provision in the legislation we are considering tonight is the more than \$1 billion in aid for Colombia. I have spoken out against this plan on numerous occasions and I want to go on the record in strong opposition to this Colombian aid package tonight. If we really want to help the Colombian people, as I do, we should not be escalating military conflict in that nation. We should not be giving over \$1 billion in military aid to a government with one of the worst human rights records in this hemisphere for a mission that promises to bring further suffering and violence to a country that has already endured so much.

I want to share with my colleagues a report by the Heartland Alliance that evaluates both the House bill as it relates to Colombia and the version passed by the other body and submit it in the RECORD. I believe the report is well done and commend it to the attention of all members. The text of the report follows:

Heartland Alliance's Midwest Immigrant & Human Rights Center Summary Response to Senate Bill and House Bill Relating to Aid to Colombia and Recommendations

I. Principles relating to aid to Colombia

1. Rather than focusing on the expressed aims of the Colombia government and armed forces, first and foremost U.S. aid should address the grave humanitarian needs of the hundreds of thousands of refugees and internally displaced persons as a result of forty years of civil war in Colombia.

2. Work against the consumption rather than the production of narcotics.

3. Develop and support viable, long-term agricultural alternatives to drug production rather than pursuing ineffective short-term measures such as crop destruction.

4. Suspend and/or condition aid packages to Colombia until an effective peace agreement between internal combatants is secured, thereby providing an incentive for peace rather than prolonging violence.

These principles define a clear role for the U.S. as a defender of peace, prosperity and human rights in the Americas rather than a supporter of impunity and armed conflict.

II. Senate bill S. 2522

A. Evaluations

1. Demobilization and rehabilitation of child soldiers.

2. Conditions on the aid: certifications from the Department of State regarding the following areas:

a. Investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of Colombian Armed Forces personnel by civilian courts in cases of human rights violations;

b. Suspension of members of the Colombian Armed Forces who are alleged to have committed violations of human rights;

c. Full cooperation of Colombian Armed Forces with civilian authorities and courts in the investigation, prosecution and punishment of members of the armed forces for human rights violations;

d. Prosecution of leaders and members of the paramilitary groups and members of the

Colombian Armed Forces aiding or abetting such groups.

3. Consultative process between the Department of State and human rights organizations.

B. Recommendations

1. Support child soldier aid.

2. Establish adequate monitoring procedures that effectively ensure:

a. The investigation and prosecution of human rights violators in the military;

b. The suspension of military personnel involved in violations of human rights;

c. The cooperation of military personnel with civilian authorities and courts and;

d. The investigation, prosecution and punishment of members and leaders of the paramilitary and military personnel aiding or abetting such groups.

3. Establish a formal consultative process with clear monitoring procedures between the Department of State and human rights organizations.

III. House bill H.R. 3908

A. Evaluations

1. Limitations on the use of helicopters

2. Assistance to internally displaced persons

3. Humanitarian training and support for investigations on human rights violations by the Colombian Armed Forces

4. Enhancement of U.S. Embassy capabilities to monitor the assistance and to investigate human rights violations

5. Monitoring actions of the guerrilla groups and the paramilitary groups against U.S. citizens

6. Presidential waiver power on the conditions on military assistance

B. Recommendations

1. Direct aid to support and improve the investigation capabilities of the Prosecutor General in Colombia

2. Create the physical and technical capability for the U.S. to systematically monitor the effects of the aid

3. Support the aid for internally displaced persons

4. Eliminate presidential waiver power, which may contribute to the escalation of the conflict and ignores the monitoring functions of the U.S.

I. Senate Bill S. 2522

1. Demobilization and rehabilitation of child soldiers.—The Senate Bill includes a provision that no less than \$5,000,000 shall be made available for demobilizing and rehabilitating activities for child soldiers.

This is an important issue considering that both guerrillas and paramilitary forces voluntarily and forcibly recruit minors. Furthermore, it is important to insist that the government should not voluntarily recruit minors, as it does presently in spite of various public announcements and actions.

2. Conditions on the aid: certification by the Department of State.—The Senate Bill conditions the disbursement of aid to certification from the Department of State. The detailed and specific conditions of the Senate Bill need to be outlined, and the following considerations need to be applied.

a. Investigation, prosecution and adjudication of Colombian Armed Forces personnel by civilian courts in cases of human rights violations.—The Senate Bill requires a statement from the President of Colombia to the Secretary of State that members of the Colombian Armed Forces personnel who are alleged to have committed human rights violations will be brought to civilian courts in accordance with the 1997 ruling of Colombia's Constitutional Court.

However, a recently adopted Military Penal Code will enter into force as soon as a

statutory law on the administrative structure for the military courts is adopted. This new code did not take into account all the elements established on the aforementioned decision of the Constitutional Court, specifically in relation to the concept of "service-related crimes". Concretely, the only crimes expressly excluded are torture, genocide and forced disappearance. Other human rights violations, international humanitarian law breaches, and common crimes such as rape will be brought to the military courts. Additionally, obeying orders can be argued to avoid responsibility.

b. Suspension of members of the Colombian Armed Forces who are alleged to have committed violations of human rights.—The Senate Bill establishes that the Department of State should certify that the Commander General of the Colombian Armed Forces is promptly suspending from duty any armed forces personnel who are alleged to have committed violations of human rights or to have aided or abetted paramilitary groups.

It is important to establish the meaning and effect of such suspension. Presently such suspension has no punitive effects.

c. Full cooperation of Colombian Armed Forces with civilian authorities and courts in investigation, prosecution and punishment of members of the armed forces for human rights violations.—The Senate Bill requires a certification that the Colombian Armed Forces are cooperating fully with civilian authorities in investigating, prosecuting and punishing in the civilian courts, members of the Armed Forces who are alleged to have committed violations of human rights.

Even though the general idea of such a requirement is positive it is necessary to make it as concrete as possible so that more than a general statement, it would require individual cases to be examined and aid conditioned accordingly.

d. Prosecution of leaders and members of the paramilitary groups and members of the Colombian Armed Forces aiding or abetting such groups.—The last certification requirement refers to the prosecution of leaders and members of paramilitary groups and members of the Colombian Armed Forces who are aiding or abetting such groups.

Again, more than a general statement is required for effective enforcement. Evidence should be submitted to Congress demonstrating that effective actions are being carried out and that the impunity described in the U.S. Department of State Country Report has been overturned.

3. Consultative process between the Department of State and human rights organizations.—The consultative process between the Department of State and human rights organizations is a positive aspect of the Senate Bill. It acknowledges the experience and professionalism of these organizations and also contributes to improving the human rights information in a country in which the United States is investing a considerable amount of resources.

It can be concluded that a certification from the President of Colombia to the Department of State is not a sufficient condition. It is essential that adequate monitoring procedures be established to effectively determine that U.S. aid is not contributing to or sustaining human rights violations.

Conditions placed on the aid could compel the Colombian authorities and armed forces to respect and protect human rights. The creation of a formalized consultative process would contribute to the production of reliable and complete reports on a complex country enmeshed in an internal armed conflict.

II. House bill H.R. 3908

1. Limitations on the use of helicopters.—The House Bill specifically conditions that helicopters only be utilized by the Colombian National Police for counter-narcotics operations in southern Colombia.

The Senate Bill, regrettably, does not establish any limitations on the use of the helicopters. This is a positive aspect in the sense that the helicopters would not be used for the general development of the armed conflict but exclusively for counter-narcotics operations.

2. Assistance to internally displaced persons.—The House Bill specifically indicates that not less than \$50,000,000 of the funds appropriated, shall be made available for assistance for internally displaced persons in Colombia.

No specific mention of internally displaced persons is mentioned by the Senate Bill, in spite of the considerable number of victims, as mentioned above, and their special vulnerability as victims of complex and continuous human rights violations.

3. Humanitarian training and support for investigations on human rights violations by the Colombian Armed Forces.—The House Bill establishes that up to \$1,500,000 shall be made available to provide comprehensive humanitarian law training and to support the development of a judge advocate general to investigate human rights violations by Colombian Armed Forces.

The Senate Bill, regrettably, does not include such important provisions.

4. Enhancement of U.S. Embassy capabilities to monitor the assistance and to investigate human rights violations.—The House Bill establishes that up to \$250,000 shall be made available to enhance the U.S. Embassy's capabilities to monitor U.S. assistance to the Colombian Armed Forces and to investigate reports of human rights violations related to such assistance.

These resources would be particularly useful to train U.S. officials and to develop the capacity to fund specific evidentiary tests through a joint program with the Colombian judiciary.

5. Monitoring actions of the guerrilla groups and the paramilitary groups against U.S. citizens.—An equal amount of funding is established to monitor the actions of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the National Liberation Army (ELN) and the United Colombian Self-Defense Organization (AUC) relative to criminal actions against U.S. citizens.

In summary, the House of Representatives was expressly concerned with obtaining reliable information on Colombia. The Senate disregarded these initiatives and supported a certification procedure.

The House Bill provides for the possibility to use aid to support and improve the investigation capabilities of the Prosecutor General's Office in Colombia. Empowering Colombian judicial authorities to prosecute cases of human rights violations would contribute to a general improvement in the human rights situation in Colombia.

An effective monitoring procedure would contribute to providing the U.S. Congress with tools to evaluate the impact and effect of the U.S. aid in Colombia.

Moreover, restrictions on the use of military equipment would help to ensure that U.S. aid is for anti-narcotics purposes and not to foment civil conflict or arbitrary violence. Finally, establishing a minimum amount of aid for internationally displaced persons would help to mitigate the adverse effects of the aid package on many different social groups in Colombia, particularly those who have been forcibly displaced.

6. Presidential waiver power on the conditions on military assistance.—An especially

negative aspect of the House bill is endowing the U.S. President with waiver power regarding the conditions of military assistance.

Such a waiver weakens the conditions established by the House of Representatives, which are more vague than those contained in the Senate Bill.

We hope that you find this information useful and if you have further questions, concerns or would like to further discuss these issues, we will be more than happy to meet with you, or your staff or to draft any documents regarding U.S. aid to Colombia.

Thank you again for your concern and interest on this important issue.

MARY MEG MCCARTHY,
Director, Midwest Im-
migrant &
Human Rights Center.

HELENA OLEA,
Legal intern.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my opposition to this conference report. I cannot approve of the process that has brought us to this point or of the result. A good bill was hijacked to produce what I think is a problematic package.

This is called a conference report on the military construction bill. But in reality it is much more, and includes both money for many other purposes and provisions dealing with other subjects. And we are considering it without anyone except the conferees having even had a chance to review its contents.

I supported the Military Construction Appropriations bill when we considered it on the floor in May. I supported it because it funds military construction projects, family housing, base realignment, environmental cleanup, and other programs. I supported it in particular because it funds a number of important projects for Colorado, namely funds for a training site at Fort Carson, for a munitions storage and maintenance site at Buckley Air National Guard Air Force Base, and for upgrading facilities at Peterson Air Force Base.

If that were all that was in this conference report, I could support it as well.

However, this conference report also includes many items that were originally part of a separate measure, a supplemental appropriations bill for the current fiscal year.

As I noted when the House originally considered that bill, there are other good things in it that I support. For example, some parts of the bill truly concern "emergencies"—funding to help low-income families cope with sharply rising home heating oil bills; funding to repair damaged roads and bridges and to develop affordable housing for those displaced by recent floods, tornadoes, and other natural disasters; disaster loans for small businesses, farm aid, and rural economic and community development grants to meet needs arising from natural disasters. These are all important and worthwhile and appropriate purposes for an "emergency" spending bill. Also important is funding that the bill provides for NASA's Space Shuttle upgrades, security at our nation's three nuclear weapons laboratories, and funds to accelerate environmental cleanup of DOE facilities.

But these good things are far outweighed by what I consider to be some very problematic provisions.

One of the most troublesome is the "anti-drug" package for Colombia. I don't doubt the magnitude of the problem that the proposal attempts to address. Indeed, there is much cause for alarm. Colombia produces 80 per-

cent of the world's cocaine and about two-thirds of the heroin consumed in this country, and new estimates show that cocaine production in Colombia is up 126 percent in the last five years. That said, I am not convinced that a costly military approach is the best response to the problem. I believe we should be considering other ways to address the source of the problem—the U.S. demand for drugs—by funding additional treatment and education programs right here at home.

There is very little about the Colombia package that has been shown to merit our support. Think for a moment about the dismal human rights record of the Colombian military. The military would itself be the recipient of the billions of dollars in U.S. aid. Human rights organizations have linked right-wing paramilitary groups to the Colombian military and to drug trafficking and atrocities against civilians. How can we be content to pass a bill that could well make this situation worse?

We should also think about the lack of clear objectives for this program. There is no "exit" strategy spelled out. There is no way to ensure farmers won't resume cultivating drug crops once this billion-dollar assistance package dries up. None of these questions about the long-term goals for this program have been adequately answered. Still, we're being asked to support a program that could draw U.S. troops into a protracted counter-insurgency struggle—and one that may ultimately have little effect on the drug trade.

In addition, the conference report reportedly includes at least one anti-environmental rider that would block EPA from taking certain actions to enforce the Clean Water Act—and there may be more. I would have problems with that even if we had had a chance to review the language before voting. Since we can't even do that, I have no choice but to oppose the conference report for that reason as well.

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report on the Military Construction Appropriations bill.

This important legislation contains critically necessary relief assistance to North Carolina's victims of Hurricane Floyd. I want to thank Chairman YOUNG and Ranking Member OBEY for their leadership in securing these funds to help in the recovery effort from this devastating storm.

Hurricane Floyd ripped into my State last September with rains of historic proportion. The massive flooding that resulted was of a magnitude not seen since before Christopher Columbus landed in the New World.

Most folks think of a hurricane as winds ripping into beach houses. But Floyd's greatest damage occurred some 150 miles inland from the coast. Last September we endured the most devastating storm in my State's history.

Three months ago, this House passed a supplemental appropriations bill to aid Floyd's victims. Earlier this month, another hurricane season began with predictions of more destruction to come.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for helping my constituents, many of whom are still in travel trailers. I urge support for this bill.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to the Military Construction Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2001 and the Emergency Supplemental bill.

I supported the Military Construction Appropriation's bill when it came to the House floor

for a vote last month and would have supported the bill again had the Republican leadership followed traditional procedures and allowed the two bills to be considered separately.

Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to giving the Colombian Government use of our military, supplies and additional cash reserves rather than using these funds for a number of important domestic programs. At a time when the Leadership of this Congress is proposing to eliminate funding for the Summer Youth Program, which allow tens of thousands of kids job opportunities in our home communities, this Congress is providing \$1.3 billion to the Colombian Government for anti-drug efforts. A better solution would be to give additional funds to local law enforcement officials to fight drugs in our communities and to our border patrol to stop drugs from coming into our country.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this misuse of allocations included in the Emergency Supplemental bill. Vote no on final passage.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the conference report.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the conference report.

Pursuant to clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to H. Res. 535 immediately following the vote on final passage will be 5 minutes.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 306, nays 110, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 362]

YEAS—306

Aderholt	Callahan	Everett
Allen	Calvert	Farr
Andrews	Camp	Fattah
Archer	Cannon	Fletcher
Armey	Capps	Foley
Baca	Cardin	Forbes
Bachus	Carson	Ford
Baker	Castle	Fossella
Baldacci	Chambliss	Fowler
Ballenger	Clayton	Franks (NJ)
Barcia	Clement	Frelinghuysen
Barr	Clyburn	Frost
Barrett (NE)	Coble	Galleghy
Bartlett	Collins	Gejdenson
Bass	Condit	Gephardt
Bateman	Cooksey	Gibbons
Becerra	Cramer	Gilchrest
Bentsen	Crane	Gillmor
Bereuter	Cubin	Gilman
Berkley	Cummings	Gonzalez
Berman	Cunningham	Goodling
Berry	Davis (VA)	Gordon
Biggert	Deal	Goss
Bilbray	Delahunt	Graham
Bilirakis	DeLauro	Granger
Blagojevich	DeLay	Green (TX)
Bliley	Diaz-Balart	Greenwood
Blunt	Dickey	Gutknecht
Boehlert	Dicks	Hall (OH)
Boehner	Dingell	Hall (TX)
Bonilla	Dixon	Hansen
Bonior	Dooley	Hastert
Bono	Doyle	Hayes
Borski	Dreier	Hayworth
Boucher	Edwards	Hefley
Brady (PA)	Ehrlich	Herger
Brown (FL)	Emerson	Hilleary
Bryant	Engel	Hinchey
Burr	English	Hinojosa
Burton	Etheridge	Hobson
Buyer	Evans	Hoefel

Holden	Menendez	Shaw	Velazquez	Wexler	Woolsey
Holt	Metcalfe	Shays	Visclosky	Wicker	Wu
Hooley	Mica	Sherman			
Horn	Millender-	Sherwood			
Houghton	McDonald	Shimkus			
Hoyer	Miller (FL)	Shows			
Hunter	Miller, Gary	Simpson			
Hutchinson	Mink	Sisisky			
Hyde	Moakley	Skeen			
Inslee	Moore	Skelton			
Isakson	Moran (VA)	Smith (NJ)			
Istook	Morella	Smith (TX)			
Jackson-Lee	Murtha	Smith (WA)			
(TX)	Myrick	Snyder			
Jefferson	Napolitano	Souder			
Jenkins	Neal	Spence			
John	Nethercutt	Spratt			
Johnson (CT)	Ney	Stabenow			
Johnson, E. B.	Northup	Stearns			
Johnson, Sam	Norwood	Stenholm			
Jones (NC)	Oberstar	Stump			
Kanjorski	Obey	Stupak			
Kelly	Olver	Sununu			
Kennedy	Ortiz	Sweeney			
Kildee	Ose	Talent			
Kilpatrick	Oxley	Tancred			
King (NY)	Packard	Tanner			
Knollenberg	Pallone	Tauscher			
Kolbe	Pascarell	Tauzin			
Kuykendall	Pastor	Taylor (MS)			
LaFalce	Pease	Taylor (NC)			
LaHood	Peterson (PA)	Thomas			
Lampson	Pickering	Thompson (CA)			
Lantos	Pickett	Thompson (MS)			
Larson	Pomeroy	Thornberry			
Latham	Portman	Thune			
LaTourette	Price (NC)	Tiahrt			
Leach	Pryce (OH)	Toomey			
Levin	Quinn	Trafigant			
Lewis (CA)	Radanovich	Turner			
Lewis (KY)	Rahall	Udall (NM)			
Linder	Regula	Vitter			
Lipinski	Reyes	Walden			
LoBiondo	Reynolds	Walsh			
Lowey	Riley	Wamp			
Lucas (KY)	Rodriguez	Waters			
Lucas (OK)	Rogan	Watkins			
Maloney (CT)	Rogers	Watt (NC)			
Maloney (NY)	Ros-Lehtinen	Watts (OK)			
Mascara	Rothman	Waxman			
Matsui	Roukema	Weiner			
McCarthy (MO)	Roybal-Allard	Weldon (FL)			
McCarthy (NY)	Salmon	Weldon (PA)			
McCollum	Sanchez	Weller			
McCrery	Sandlin	Weygand			
McGovern	Sawyer	Whitfield			
McHugh	Saxton	Wilson			
McInnis	Scarborough	Wise			
McIntyre	Schaffer	Wolf			
McKeon	Scott	Young (AK)			
Meek (FL)	Serrano	Young (FL)			
Meeks (NY)	Sessions				

NAYS—110

Abercrombie	Frank (MA)	Owens
Ackerman	Ganske	Paul
Baird	Gekas	Payne
Baldwin	Goode	Pelosi
Barrett (WI)	Goodlatte	Peterson (MN)
Barton	Green (WI)	Petri
Blumenauer	Gutierrez	Phelps
Boswell	Hastings (FL)	Pitts
Boyd	Hill (IN)	Pombo
Brady (TX)	Hill (MT)	Porter
Brown (OH)	Hilliard	Ramstad
Campbell	Hoekstra	Rangel
Capuano	Hostettler	Rivers
Chabot	Hulshof	Roemer
Chenoweth-Hage	Jackson (IL)	Rohrabacher
Coburn	Kaptur	Royce
Combest	Kasich	Rush
Conyers	Kind (WI)	Ryan (WI)
Costello	Kingston	Ryan (KS)
Cox	Klecza	Sabo
Coyne	Kucinich	Sanders
Crowley	Largent	Sanford
Danner	Lee	Schakowsky
Davis (FL)	Lewis (GA)	Sensenbrenner
Davis (IL)	Lofgren	Shadegg
DeFazio	Luther	Brady (TX)
DeGette	Manzullo	Brown (FL)
DeMint	McDermott	Brown (OH)
Deutsch	McKinney	Bryant
Doggett	Meehan	Burr
Doolittle	Miller, George	Burton
Duncan	Minge	Buyer
Dunn	Moran (KS)	Berkley
Ehlers	Nadler	Callahan
Eshoo	Nussle	Calvert
		Cubin

NOT VOTING—19

Bishop	Jones (OH)	Mollohan
Canady	Klink	Shuster
Clay	Lazio	Strickland
Cook	Markey	Vento
Ewing	Martinez	Wynn
Filner	McIntosh	
Hastings (WA)	McNulty	

□ 2042

Ms. MCKINNEY, and Messrs. TERRY, PHELPS, OWENS, COX, GANSKE and SMITH of Michigan changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mrs. MEEK of Florida, and Messrs. HALL of Texas, TOOMEY, SUNUNU, SERRANO and PASTOR changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the conference report was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. CANADY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 362, I was unavoidably detained and did not cast a vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

SENSE OF HOUSE CONCERNING USE OF ADDITIONAL PROJECTED SURPLUS FUNDS TO SUPPLEMENT MEDICARE FUNDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 535.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 535, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 404, nays 8, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 363]

YEAS—404

Abercrombie	Berry	Camp
Ackerman	Biggert	Campbell
Aderholt	Bilbray	Canady
Allen	Bilirakis	Capps
Andrews	Blagojevich	Capuano
Archer	Bliley	Cardin
Armey	Blumenauer	Carson
Baca	Blunt	Castle
Bachus	Boehlert	Chabot
Baird	Boehner	Chambliss
Baker	Bonilla	Chenoweth-Hage
Baldacci	Bonior	Clayton
Baldwin	Bono	Clement
Ballenger	Borski	Clyburn
Barcia	Boswell	Coble
Barr	Boucher	Coburn
Barrett (NE)	Boyd	Collins
Barrett (WI)	Brady (PA)	Combest
Bartlett	Brady (TX)	Condit
Barton	Brown (FL)	Cooksey
Bass	Brown (OH)	Costello
Bateman	Bryant	Cox
Becerra	Burr	Coyne
Bentsen	Burton	Cramer
Bereuter	Buyer	Crane
Berkley	Callahan	Crowley
Berman	Calvert	Cubin