

and passing the bill, H.R. 4868, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CRANE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4868, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 411, nays 0, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 438]

YEAS—411

Abercrombie	Coyne	Hefley
Ackerman	Cramer	Heger
Aderholt	Crane	Hill (IN)
Allen	Crowley	Hill (MT)
Andrews	Cummings	Hilleary
Archer	Cunningham	Hilliard
Armey	Danner	Hinchey
Baca	Davis (FL)	Hinojosa
Bachus	Davis (IL)	Hobson
Baird	Davis (VA)	Hoeffel
Baker	Deal	Hoekstra
Baldacci	DeFazio	Holden
Baldwin	DeGette	Holt
Ballenger	Delahunt	Hooley
Barcia	DeLauro	Hostettler
Barr	DeLay	Houghton
Barrett (NE)	DeMint	Hoyer
Barrett (WI)	Deutsch	Hulshof
Bartlett	Diaz-Balart	Hunter
Becerra	Dickey	Hutchinson
Bentsen	Dicks	Hyde
Bereuter	Dingell	Inslee
Berkley	Dixon	Isakson
Berman	Doggett	Istook
Berry	Dooley	Jackson (IL)
Biggert	Doolittle	Jackson-SLee
Bilbray	Doyle	(TX)
Billakis	Dreier	Jefferson
Bishop	Duncan	John
Blagojevich	Dunn	Johnson (CT)
Bliley	Ehlers	Johnson, E. B.
Blumenauer	Ehrlich	Johnson, Sam
Blunt	Emerson	Jones (NC)
Boehlert	Engel	Jones (OH)
Boehner	English	Kanjorski
Bonilla	Eshoo	Kaptur
Bonior	Etheridge	Kasich
Bono	Evans	Kelly
Borski	Everett	Kennedy
Boswell	Farr	Kildee
Boucher	Fattah	Kilpatrick
Boyd	Filner	Kind (WI)
Brady (PA)	Fletcher	King (NY)
Brady (TX)	Foley	Kingston
Brown (FL)	Forbes	Klecza
Brown (OH)	Ford	Klink
Bryant	Fossella	Knollenberg
Burr	Fowler	Kolbe
Burton	Frank (MA)	Kucinich
Buyer	Frelinghuysen	Kuykendall
Callahan	Frost	LaFalce
Calvert	Galleghy	LaHood
Camp	Ganske	Lampson
Campbell	Gejdenson	Lantos
Canady	Gekas	Largent
Cannon	Gephardt	Larson
Capps	Gibbons	Latham
Capuano	Gilchrest	LaTourette
Cardin	Gillmor	Leach
Carson	Gonzalez	Lee
Castle	Goode	Levin
Chabot	Goodlatte	Lewis (CA)
Chambliss	Goodling	Lewis (GA)
Chenoweth-Hage	Gordon	Lewis (KY)
Clay	Goss	Linder
Clayton	Graham	Lipinski
Clement	Green (TX)	LoBiondo
Clyburn	Green (WI)	Lofgren
Coble	Greenwood	Lowe
Coburn	Gutierrez	Lucas (KY)
Collins	Gutnecht	Lucas (OK)
Combest	Hall (OH)	Luther
Condit	Hall (TX)	Maloney (CT)
Conyers	Hansen	Maloney (NY)
Cook	Hastings (FL)	Manzullo
Cooksey	Hastings (WA)	Markey
Costello	Hayes	Martinez
Cox	Hayworth	Mascara

Matsui	Pombo	Spence
McCarthy (MO)	Pomeroy	Spratt
McCarthy (NY)	Porter	Stabenow
McCrery	Portman	Stark
McDermott	Price (NC)	Stearns
McGovern	Pryce (OH)	Stenholm
McHugh	Quinn	Strickland
McInnis	Radanovich	Stump
McIntyre	Rahall	Stupak
McKeon	Ramstad	Sununu
McNulty	Rangel	Sweeney
Meehan	Regula	Talent
Meek (FL)	Reyes	Tancredo
Meeks (NY)	Reynolds	Tanner
Metcalf	Riley	Tauscher
Mica	Rivers	Tauzin
Millender-	Rodriguez	Taylor (MS)
McDonald	Roemer	Taylor (NC)
Miller (FL)	Rogan	Terry
Miller, Gary	Rogers	Thomas
Minge	Rohrabacher	Thompson (CA)
Mink	Rothman	Thornberry
Moakley	Roukema	Thune
Mollohan	Roybal-Allard	Thurman
Moore	Royce	Tiahrt
Moran (KS)	Ryan (WI)	Tierney
Moran (VA)	Ryun (KS)	Toomey
Morella	Sabo	Towns
Murtha	Salmon	Trafigant
Myrick	Sanchez	Turner
Nadler	Sanders	Udall (CO)
Napolitano	Sandlin	Udall (NM)
Neal	Sanford	Upton
Nethercutt	Sawyer	Velazquez
Ney	Saxton	Visclosky
Northup	Scarborough	Vitter
Norwood	Schaffer	Walden
Nussle	Schakowsky	Walsh
Oberstar	Scott	Wamp
Obey	Sensenbrenner	Waters
Oliver	Serrano	Watkins
Ortiz	Sessions	Watt (NC)
Ose	Shadegg	Watts (OK)
Owens	Shaw	Waxman
Oxley	Shays	Weldon (FL)
Packard	Sherman	Weldon (PA)
Pallone	Sherwood	Weller
Pascarell	Shinkus	Wexler
Pastor	Shows	Weygand
Paul	Shuster	Whitfield
Payne	Simpson	Wicker
Pease	Sisisky	Wilson
Pelosi	Skeen	Wise
Peterson (MN)	Skelton	Wolf
Peterson (PA)	Slaughter	Woolsey
Petri	Smith (MI)	Wu
Phelps	Smith (NJ)	Wynn
Pickering	Smith (TX)	Young (AK)
Pickett	Snyder	Young (FL)
Pitts	Souder	

NOT VOTING—23

Barton	Granger	Miller, George
Bass	Horn	Ros-Lehtinen
Bateman	Jenkins	Rush
Cubin	Lazio	Smith (WA)
Edwards	McCollum	Thompson (MS)
Ewing	McIntosh	Vento
Franks (NJ)	McKinney	Weiner
Gilman	Menendez	

□ 2043

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, I was unavoidably detained. If present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall Nos. 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438.

□ 2045

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 4578, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 4578) making appropriations for the Department of Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HUTCHINSON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT OFFERED BY MR. DICKS

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to instruct conferees.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. DICKS moves that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill, H.R. 4578, be instructed to insist on funding for the Institute of Museum and Library Services at a level not less than the \$24,907,000 provided in the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) each will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS).

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

Mr. Speaker, the small increase for the Institute for Museum and Library Services will help address, which is only \$600,000, I might add, some of the critical needs in this country of our museums and libraries.

The dramatic advances in technology, increasing diversity in our population and growing demands for learning across a lifetime requires museums and libraries to provide service in new ways. This is a small but vitally important increase. It is my hope that a favorable vote on this motion to instruct conferees will demonstrate the support for these programs, and I urge support for the motion.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the distinguished gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER).

Ms. SLAUGHTER. I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps more than any other institution, museums consistently give the American people a real glimpse into our past. Walk a few feet outside the door of the Capitol and you see hundreds of people from all over the country and the world touring through the many museums here in Washington. These visits give both adults and children a sense of our own history and culture as well as those of other nations. That is why I believe it makes good sense to provide the Institute for Museum and Library Services

with the funding increase suggested by this motion.

In 1995, the budget for the Institution of Museum and Library Services was cut by more than 25 percent. Since then, the IMLS has seen only extremely modest increases in their funding levels. This motion to instruct provides much needed and very affordable relief by directing the conferees to accept a \$600,000 increase for this agency, an amount that was responsibly added to this bill by the other body. This Institute of Museum and Library Services oversees America's 8,000 museums, connects schools, libraries and other institutions with many wonderful resources within their walls. With additional funding, IMLS can continue to administer the wonderful programs that connect our youth with history and expose all of us to worlds we have yet to know.

In an era where technology takes center stage in our society, we need new programs more than ever and not to forget to emphasize art, culture, and history. If we give these services nothing more than level funding, we send a message to the younger generation that it is okay to forget your past, it is okay not to have a place where individuals can see evidence of the greatness that came before them. Unless we approve this motion, we are contributing to the slow death of arts and culture in America. We owe our constituents much more than that.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to vote in favor of the motion to instruct.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, this motion to instruct is a very small and modest amount for the Institute of Museum and Library Services, and it just requests that we take the Senate level, which was \$600,000 above the House level, a good program. I urge adoption of the motion.

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

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

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to instruct offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS).

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection the Chair appoints the following conferees: Messrs. REGULA, KOLBE, SKEEN, TAYLOR of North Carolina, NETHERCUTT, WAMP, KINGSTON, PETERSON of Pennsylvania, YOUNG of Florida, DICKS, MURTHA, MORAN of Virginia, CRAMER, HINCHEY, and OBEY.

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on the remaining motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Any record votes on postponed questions will be taken tomorrow.

MILITARY EXTRATERRITORIAL JURISDICTION ACT OF 2000

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3380) to amend title 18, United States Code, to establish Federal jurisdiction over offenses committed outside the United States by persons employed by or accompanying the Armed Forces, or by members of the Armed Forces who are released or separated from active duty prior to being identified and prosecuted for the commission of such offenses, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3380

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act of 2000".

SEC. 2. FEDERAL JURISDICTION.

(a) CERTAIN CRIMINAL OFFENSES COMMITTED OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after chapter 211 the following new chapter:

"CHAPTER 212—MILITARY EXTRATERRITORIAL JURISDICTION

"Sec.

"3261. Criminal offenses committed by certain members of the Armed Forces and by persons employed by or accompanying the Armed Forces outside the United States.

"3262. Arrest and commitment.

"3263. Delivery to authorities of foreign countries.

"3264. Limitation on removal.

"3265. Initial proceedings.

"3266. Regulations.

"3267. Definitions.

"§3261. Criminal offenses committed by certain members of the Armed Forces and by persons employed by or accompanying the Armed Forces outside the United States

"(a) Whoever engages in conduct outside the United States that would constitute an offense punishable by imprisonment for more than 1 year if the conduct had been engaged in within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States—

"(1) while employed by or accompanying the Armed Forces outside the United States; or

"(2) while a member of the Armed Forces subject to chapter 47 of title 10 (the Uniform Code of Military Justice),

shall be punished as provided for that offense.

"(b) No prosecution may be commenced against a person under this section if a foreign government, in accordance with jurisdiction recognized by the United States, has prosecuted or is prosecuting such person for the conduct constituting such offense, except upon the approval of the Attorney General or the Deputy Attorney

General (or a person acting in either such capacity), which function of approval may not be delegated.

"(c) Nothing in this chapter may be construed to deprive a court-martial, military commission, provost court, or other military tribunal of concurrent jurisdiction with respect to offenders or offenses that by statute or by the law of war may be tried by a court-martial, military commission, provost court, or other military tribunal.

"(d) No prosecution may be commenced against a member of the Armed Forces subject to chapter 47 of title 10 (the Uniform Code of Military Justice) under this section unless—

"(1) such member ceases to be subject to such chapter; or

"(2) an indictment or information charges that the member committed the offense with 1 or more other defendants, at least 1 of whom is not subject to such chapter.

"§3262. Arrest and commitment

"(a) The Secretary of Defense may designate and authorize any person serving in a law enforcement position in the Department of Defense to arrest, in accordance with applicable international agreements, outside the United States any person described in section 3261(a) if there is probable cause to believe that such person violated section 3261(a).

"(b) Except as provided in sections 3263 and 3264, a person arrested under subsection (a) shall be delivered as soon as practicable to the custody of civilian law enforcement authorities of the United States for removal to the United States for judicial proceedings in relation to conduct referred to in such subsection unless such person has had charges brought against him or her under chapter 47 of title 10 for such conduct.

"§3263. Delivery to authorities of foreign countries

"(a) Any person designated and authorized under section 3262(a) may deliver a person described in section 3261(a) to the appropriate authorities of a foreign country in which such person is alleged to have violated section 3261(a) if—

"(1) appropriate authorities of that country request the delivery of the person to such country for trial for such conduct as an offense under the laws of that country; and

"(2) the delivery of such person to that country is authorized by a treaty or other international agreement to which the United States is a party.

"(b) The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall determine which officials of a foreign country constitute appropriate authorities for purposes of this section.

"§3264. Limitation on removal

"(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), and except for a person delivered to authorities of a foreign country under section 3263, a person arrested for or charged with a violation of section 3261(a) shall not be removed—

"(1) to the United States; or

"(2) to any foreign country other than a country in which such person is believed to have violated section 3261(a).

"(b) The limitation in subsection (a) does not apply if—

"(1) a Federal magistrate judge orders the person to be removed to the United States to be present at a detention hearing held pursuant to section 3142(f);

"(2) a Federal magistrate judge orders the detention of the person before trial pursuant to section 3142(e), in which case the person shall be promptly removed to the United States for purposes of such detention;

"(3) the person is entitled to, and does not waive, a preliminary examination under the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, in which case the person shall be removed to the United States in time for such examination;