

freely acknowledge You as Lord of all and in all.

May the relationship of husband and wife and between parent and child be nourished by this life-giving Spirit.

Let understanding put an end to strife and humble resolve overcome all difficulties so, Your lasting and compassionate love be cradled anew in our homes and become vibrant strength across this Nation.

Bless and protect the families of this Congress, especially those in most need of Your healing and mercy. We are confident in Your love for each of them now and forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. SMITH of Texas led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE HONORABLE HERBERT H. BATEMAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 573, the Chair announces the Speaker's additional appointment of the following Members of the House to the committee to attend the funeral of the late Herbert H. Bateman:

Mr. GOODLING, Pennsylvania;
Mr. LEWIS, California;
Mr. TAYLOR, Mississippi.

LORI HARRIGAN AND THE 2000 OLYMPICS

(Mr. GIBBONS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Lori Harrigan, a Las Vegas native, who made history this weekend.

Lori pitched the first-ever solo no-hitter in Olympic history. Nicknamed "Vegas," Lori Harrigan lead the United States team to victory over the Canadian team in the first softball game of the Olympics in Sydney, Australia.

Harrigan was also a member of the U.S. Olympic softball team that won the gold medal in Atlanta in 1996. The United States is honored to have such talented and distinguished athletes

representing our country in the Olympics.

And while the U.S. team still has several more games to play before making it to the gold medal game later this month, I want to join with my fellow Nevadans in wishing Harrigan and her teammates the best of luck in extending their 111 gaming-winning streak in Sydney.

And to every other U.S. Olympian in Sydney, America is very proud of you and your accomplishments. Best of luck in the coming weeks of Olympic competition.

ALLOWING JANET RENO TO GET AWAY WITH TREASON

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, when faced with solid evidence that China funneled cash illegally to the Democrat party, Janet Reno turned her back. When 100 witnesses took the fifth amendment before Congress, Janet Reno said no to the independent counsel.

Janet Reno, as reports now say, even said no to an FBI request to wire-tap a suspected Chinese spy. Now, if that is not enough to prop up Communism, even when the CIA told Janet Reno China had missiles pointed at us, Janet Reno said no. Beam me up, Congress. We are allowing Janet Reno to get away with treason. She has betrayed America before our very own eyes.

The only time she has said yes was to helping Communist China. I urge Congress to pass H.R. 5161, mandating a thorough investigation into this Chinese communist business.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the treason with reason I believe I can prove of Janet Reno.

MEDIA BIASED IN MANY WAYS

(Mr. SMITH of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in the presidential election, George Bush really faces three opponents: AL GORE, Bill Clinton and his manipulation of the government bureaucracy, and a bias by many in the media.

During the next few weeks, I am going to point out examples of media bias. The slanting of the news appears in many forms. Reporters injecting their own opinion into articles, the decision by editors and reporters to cover or not to cover certain subjects, and one-sided stories that fail to achieve a fair balance of opinions.

The American people will know there is something wrong with media coverage. In fact, a survey conducted by the American Society of Newspaper Editors showed that more than three-quarters agree there is bias in news coverage.

Conscientious editors and reporters know the media should provide the facts and fair and objective coverage. The American people are smart enough to make up their own minds.

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 each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas or nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Such record votes on postponed questions will be taken after debate is concluded on all motions to suspend the rules but not before 6 p.m. today.

FISHERMAN'S PROTECTIVE ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1999

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 579) providing for the concurrence by the House with an amendment in the Senate amendment to H.R. 1651.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 579

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution the House shall be considered to have taken from the Speaker's table the bill H.R. 1651, with the Senate amendment thereto, and to have concurred in the Senate amendment with the following amendment:

Page 1, line 4, strike "**SEC. 401. USE OF AIRCRAFT PROHIBITED.**" and all that follows through "**SEC. 402.**", and insert "**SEC. 401.**"

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) and the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.Res. 579.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1651, the Fisherman's Protective Act Amendments. This bill makes a number of fishery conservation improvements in several important laws.

Title I amends the Fisheries Protective Act to extend current law so that reimbursement may be provided to owners of U.S. fishing vessels illegally detained or seized by foreign countries. Since this provision has expired, the bill will ensure that U.S. vessels illegally seized or fined by a foreign nation are able to seek reimbursement in the future.

Title II establishes a panel to advise the Secretaries of State and the Interior of the Yukon River salmon management issues in Alaska. The U.S. and Canada had an interim agreement regarding management of the salmon stocks of mutual interests in the Yukon River, but the agreement expired in March of 1998. When the interim agreement expired, it was unclear whether the advisory panel was still authorized to recommend salmon restoration measures.

This bill codifies the Yukon River Salmon Panel and authorizes the panel to advise the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Interior on the management, enhancement, and restoration of Yukon River salmon stocks and perform other activities that relate to the conservation and management of the Yukon River salmon stocks.

Finally, Title III authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to acquire, purchase, lease, lease-purchase, or charter and equip up to six fishery survey vessels. These vessels are one of the most important fishery management tools available to Federal scientists. Because they conduct a vast majority of fishery stock surveys, their reliability is critical to fishery management. The information obtained using them is critical for the improvement of regulations governing fisheries management.

This bill is virtually identical to the measure that overwhelmingly passed the House last year; however, it does not include the extraneous measure added in the other body dealing with the harvest of bluefin tuna using spotter planes in the North Atlantic. This is a good conservation bill, and I urge an aye vote on this measure.

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

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

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

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1651, which was passed by the House last year. As my colleague and dear friend from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) on the other side of the aisle has explained it, this bill contains several provisions intended to improve fisheries conservation, management, and data collection.

It was approved unanimously by the Senate, the other body, last month; and I do urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 579.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof)

the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PACIFIC SALMON RECOVERY ACT

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2798) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to provide financial assistance to the States of Alaska, Washington, Oregon, and California for salmon habitat restoration projects in coastal waters and upland drainages, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2798

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 "Pacific Salmon Recovery Act".

SEC. 2. SALMON CONSERVATION AND SALMON HABITAT RESTORATION ASSISTANCE.

(a) REQUIREMENT TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary of Commerce shall provide financial assistance in accordance with this Act to qualified States and qualified tribal governments for salmon conservation and salmon habitat restoration activities.

(b) ALLOCATION.—Of the amounts available to provide assistance under this section each fiscal year (after the application of section 3(g)), the Secretary—

(1) shall allocate 85 percent among qualified States, in equal amounts; and

(2) shall allocate 15 percent among qualified tribal governments, in amounts determined by the Secretary.

(c) TRANSFER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall promptly transfer in a lump sum—

(A) to a qualified State that has submitted a Conservation and Restoration Plan under section 3(a) amounts allocated to the qualified State under subsection (b)(1) of this section, unless the Secretary determines, within 30 days after the submittal of the plan to the Secretary, that the plan is inconsistent with the requirements of this Act; and

(B) to a qualified tribal government that has entered into a memorandum of understanding with the Secretary under section 3(b) amounts allocated to the qualified tribal government under subsection (b)(2) of this section.

(2) TRANSFERS TO QUALIFIED STATES.—The Secretary shall make the transfer under paragraph (1)(A)—

(A) to the Washington State Salmon Recovery Board, in the case of amounts allocated to Washington;

(B) to the Oregon State Watershed Enhancement Board, in the case of amounts allocated to Oregon;

(C) to the California Department of Fish and Game for the California Coastal Salmon Recovery Program, in the case of amounts allocated to California;

(D) to the Governor of Alaska, in the case of amounts allocated to Alaska; and

(E) to the Office of Species Conservation, in the case of amounts allocated to Idaho.

(d) REALLOCATION.—

(1) AMOUNTS ALLOCATED TO QUALIFIED STATES.—Amounts that are allocated to a qualified State for a fiscal year shall be reallocated under subsection (b)(1) among the other qualified States, if—

(A) the qualified State has not submitted a plan in accordance with section 3(a) as of the end of the fiscal year; or

(B) the amounts remain unobligated at the end of the subsequent fiscal year.

(2) AMOUNTS ALLOCATED TO QUALIFIED TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS.—Amounts that are allocated to a qualified tribal government for a fiscal year shall be reallocated under subsection (b)(2) among the other qualified tribal governments, if the qualified tribal government has not entered into a memorandum of understanding with the Secretary in accordance with section 3(b) as of the end of the fiscal year.

SEC. 3. RECEIPT AND USE OF ASSISTANCE.

(a) QUALIFIED STATE SALMON CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To receive assistance under this Act, a qualified State shall develop and submit to the Secretary a Salmon Conservation and Salmon Habitat Restoration Plan.

(2) CONTENTS.—Each Salmon Conservation and Salmon Restoration Plan shall, at a minimum—

(A) be consistent with other applicable Federal laws;

(B) be consistent with the goal of salmon recovery;

(C) except as provided in subparagraph (D), give priority to use of assistance under this section for projects that—

(i) provide a direct and demonstrable benefit to salmon or their habitat;

(ii) provide the greatest benefit to salmon conservation and salmon habitat restoration relative to the cost of the projects; and

(iii) conserve, and restore habitat, for—

(I) salmon that are listed as endangered species or threatened species, proposed for such listing, or candidates for such listing, under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); or

(II) salmon that are given special protection under the laws or regulations of the qualified State;

(D) in the case of a plan submitted by a qualified State in which, as of the date of the enactment of this Act, there is no area at which a salmon species referred to in subparagraph (C)(iii)(I) spawns—

(i) give priority to use of assistance for projects referred to in subparagraph (C)(i) and (ii) that contribute to proactive programs to conserve and enhance species of salmon that intermingle with, or are otherwise related to, species referred to in subparagraph (C)(iii)(I), which may include (among other matters)—

(I) salmon-related research, data collection, and monitoring;

(II) salmon supplementation and enhancement;

(III) salmon habitat restoration;

(IV) increasing economic opportunities for salmon fishermen; and

(V) national and international cooperative habitat programs; and

(ii) provide for revision of the plan within one year after any date on which any salmon species that spawns in the qualified State is listed as an endangered species or threatened species, proposed for such listing, or a candidate for such listing, under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.);

(E) establish specific goals and timelines for activities funded with such assistance;

(F) include measurable criteria by which such activities may be evaluated;

(G) require that activities carried out with such assistance shall—

(i) be scientifically based;

(ii) be cost effective;

(iii) not be conducted on private land except with the consent of the owner of the land; and