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## House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m.

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:  
O Lord, down through the ages You have taught us to seek Your kingdom. In our search we will not lose our way if we approach You with the free abandonment of trust and the sheer delight of a child.

May pride not steel our hearts or arrogance distort our vision so that we would go after things far beyond us.

Rather, give peace to the soul of this Nation and the Members of this House. Free us from any restlessness in silence that we may listen more deeply to Your word in human hearts.

As a child takes rest in the wrapped arms of a parent, may our trust in You, Lord, be full-weighted and lasting.

O America, hope in the Lord both now and forever.  
Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

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

Mr. FROST 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.

### CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2216, 2001 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call

up House Resolution 204 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 204

*Resolved*, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 2216) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes. All points of order against the conference report and against its consideration are waived. The conference report shall be considered as read.

The SPEAKER. The gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. MYRICK) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, for purposes of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of the resolution, all time yielded is for purposes of debate only.

Yesterday, the Committee on Rules met and granted a normal conference report rule for H.R. 2216, the fiscal year 2001 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act. The rule waives all points of order against the conference report and against its consideration. The rule also provides that the conference report shall be considered as read.

Mr. Speaker, this should not be a controversial rule. It is the type of rule that we grant for almost every conference report. Meanwhile, the underlying bill provides vital relief to our Nation's Armed Forces, and aid to areas that have been devastated by natural disasters. It does all this without busting the budget caps by designating pet projects as emergency spending.

I cannot remember the last time we passed an emergency supplemental bill through this House without resorting to the "emergency spending" gimmick that we use, and the administration de-

serves credit for holding the line on this one.

Our military needs our help. Without this bill and without the help from Congress, our Nation may fall short on its promise to provide adequate health care for our men and women in uniform. So today we provide more than \$1 billion for the defense health program.

At the same time, we are providing more than \$6 billion, largely to help our military maintain its facilities and its topnotch training and equipment, and we are helping the military deal with the energy crisis, they have a problem with that like the rest of us do, by providing \$735 million just to deal with rising energy costs in the daily routine they have.

We are not only taking care of the emergency needs of our military, though. Several communities in the Midwest have recently been devastated by floods and tornadoes, so we are giving the Army Corps of Engineers money to mitigate the damages from these natural disasters.

We are also helping low-income families deal with high heating costs by adding money to the LIHEAP program. That is the program that helps them with their energy bills. And we are giving the IRS additional resources so they can mail out the tax rebate checks this summer. I know everybody is going to be glad to hear that.

I urge my colleagues to support this normal conference report rule, and to support the underlying bill. This legislation is a strong step forward as we work to care for our military personnel and to take care of all of those who are hurting at home.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, in this bill, I think it is appropriate to paraphrase the promise of the President and the Vice President to our military and say that some help is on the way.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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H4355

Mr. Speaker, this is a good conference agreement as far as it goes, since it provides \$5.6 billion for the urgent needs of our Armed Forces. But frankly, Mr. Speaker, the administration is remiss for not requesting even more funds early in its term so that the Congress might truly ensure that help is on the way.

I do have to take just a moment to point out that this conference agreement provides \$735 million to address the Pentagon's rising energy costs. This allocation is critical, but it also points to the fact that rising energy costs hit home all over the country, and can in fact endanger our national security.

That is true even here in Washington, D.C. It is so true that part of the help that is on the way in this bill is most likely going to the Vice President to help him pay his own rising energy bills at his residence.

This conference agreement contains a desperately needed additional \$300 million for LIHEAP for the remainder of the fiscal year to help those consumers who are facing power cutoffs because they have been unable to pay for soaring energy costs. I am very happy to support that additional funding, since I have cosponsored legislation to increase the funding available for this most valuable program.

But it seems strange to me that the Vice President, who has been telling Californians to bite the bullet when it comes to their own soaring energy electricity costs, has to go begging to the United States Navy to bail him out of his own \$186,000 electrical bill.

So some help is indeed on the way. It is on the way in the form of additional funds for readiness and operations requirements for the military, to improve substandard housing, and to avoid disruptions in military health care. It is also on the way for thousands of Americans who need help paying their energy bills.

I am also encouraged that some help may be on the way to the people of Houston, who suffered enormous losses after Allison hit in June.

When the House first considered this supplemental, the Committee on Appropriations had included rescissions in FEMA's budget, an action many in this body simply could not understand. I am happy to report the conference committee has eliminated those rescissions so there will be some funding available in the near term to help families and businesses get back on their feet. But, of course, this bill does not include the money that was being sought on an emergency basis specifically for Houston, and we will deal with that in a later appropriation bill in the next week or two.

Mr. Speaker, I support this conference agreement, but it is high time that this body faces up to the fact that there are pressing needs that must be addressed in this country, and we have squandered the resources we need to do it.

I believe it is time we provide real help to the military, so that our dedicated personnel do not have to live in substandard housing and they do not have to cannibalize equipment in order to make something work. But we cannot do that if this Congress does not own up to what we have done by passing a \$1.3 trillion tax cut.

That tax cut has already cost either the military, our education programs, our energy assistance, or whatever program we want to name, \$116 million. And for what? That is what it costs to send out the letters saying that the check is in the mail, and then to send the check in the mail. There is money in this bill to cover those costs.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to support this rule and to support this supplemental appropriation for fiscal year 2001. We do need to send help, but we could have done more.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the rule, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 204, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 2216) making supplemental appropriations 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. HANSEN). Pursuant to House Resolution 204, the conference report is considered as having been read.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of Thursday, July 19, 2001, at page H4281).

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).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the conference report to accompany H.R. 2216, 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.

□ 0915

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

Actually, Mr. Speaker, during the discussion on the rule we had a pretty good description of what this bill does. But let me say first that we started out with a ceiling of \$6.5 billion. We stayed within that number in the House, our

counterparts in the Senate did as well, and this conference report stays within the \$6.5 billion.

Most of the money is actually for national defense. The bill includes \$5.6 billion to address urgent defense needs that include rising fuel costs, military health care programs, readiness and operation requirements, substandard housing for our troops, and disaster assistance for damage sustained at military installations.

I would like to echo what my friend from Texas said during the discussion on the rule; that this is more or less a band-aid on our real needs. And I want to emphasize housing and quality of life. There are so many needs in military housing that we should be ashamed of the way we make some of our military personnel live. Some of the facilities that they live in are just totally unacceptable. This bill takes a little step towards correcting that problem, but we have a lot more to do and a long way to go. We were, however, constrained to stay within the \$6.5 billion and so we did that.

I would also add that while this is a supplemental, there are no emergency designations. We did not declare anything an emergency as a way to get over and above the \$6.5 billion, so there are no emergency declarations in this bill.

In addition to the funds for the military that I mentioned briefly we included an additional \$92 million for the Coast Guard operational requirements. The Coast Guard has been falling behind in their infrastructure, and they do such a tremendous job. When the Coast Guard goes out for a search and rescue, or when they go out for port security, or drug interdiction, or the many, many risky missions they take on, they sometimes are going with equipment that is not up to date. They also have a spare parts problem and they have an operational expense problem that we tried to address in this bill too. But like the other military uniformed services, the Coast Guard needs more money than this bill provides. It does provide, however, \$92 million.

There is \$300 million funded for natural disaster assistance, including relief to communities that were impacted by recent floods and ice storms in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and the Seattle earthquake, and for other natural disasters.

The President, in his supplemental request, asked for \$150 million for the Low Income Home and Energy Assistance Program, LIHEAP, a program that is strongly supported by the Congress. This bill includes \$300 million, double the amount requested by the President, and bringing the program to the highest level in history.

An additional \$100 million is provided for international bilateral assistance for HIV-AIDS through the child survival and disease program, and \$161 million is provided to implement last year's conference agreement on title I, education for the disadvantaged.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of our colleagues to support this conference report. It is very timely. Our military services have already spent well into their fourth quarter funding because of the rising fuel costs and the additional medical care expenses, and so we really

need to expedite consideration of this bill here and in the other body to get it to the President.

There is available a one-page table that lists most of the items that are included in this bill, and that is available for any Member who would like it.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for listening attentively, and I submit for the RECORD a chart reflecting the amounts allocated in the supplemental.

## H.R. 2216 - SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

(Amounts in thousands)

	Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
TITLE I - NATIONAL SECURITY MATTERS						
CHAPTER 1						
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
Radiation Exposure Compensation						
Payment to the radiation exposure compensation trust fund .....			84,000	20,000	+ 20,000	-84,000
CHAPTER 2						
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - MILITARY						
Military Personnel						
Military Personnel, Army .....	164,000	164,000	164,000	164,000		
Military Personnel, Navy .....	84,000	84,000	84,000	84,000		
Military Personnel, Marine Corps .....	69,000	69,000	69,000	69,000		
Military Personnel, Air Force .....	126,000	119,500	126,000	119,500		-6,500
Reserve Personnel, Army .....	52,000	52,000	52,000	52,000		
Reserve Personnel, Air Force .....	2,000	8,500	2,000	8,500		+ 6,500
National Guard Personnel, Army .....	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000		
National Guard Personnel, Air Force .....	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000		
Total, Military Personnel .....	515,000	515,000	515,000	515,000		
Operation and Maintenance						
Operation and Maintenance, Army .....	655,800	659,600	784,500	792,400	+ 132,800	+ 7,900
Operation and Maintenance, Navy .....	953,400	948,100	1,037,900	1,024,100	+ 76,000	-13,800
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps .....	54,400	54,400	62,000	62,000		
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force .....	853,200	840,000	824,900	813,800	-26,200	-11,100
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide .....	93,800	123,100	62,050	123,250	+ 150	+ 61,200
Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve .....	20,500	20,500	20,500	20,500		
Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve .....	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500		
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve .....	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900		
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve .....	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000		
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard .....	42,900	38,900	42,900	42,900	+ 4,000	
Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard .....	119,300	119,300	119,300	119,300		
Total, Operation and maintenance .....	2,841,700	2,852,300	3,002,450	3,046,650	+ 194,350	+ 44,200
Procurement						
Other Procurement, Army .....	3,000	3,000	3,000	7,000	+ 4,000	+ 4,000
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy:						
SCN, 1995/2001:						
Carrier Replacement Program .....	84,000	84,000	84,000	84,000		
DDG-51 Destroyer Program .....		300	300	300		
SCN, 1996/2001:						
DDG-51 Destroyer Program .....	41,000	14,600	14,600	14,600		
LPD-17 Amphibious Transport Dock Ship Program .....	65,000	65,000	140,000	140,000	+ 75,000	
SCN, 1997/2001:						
DDG-51 Destroyer Program .....		12,600	12,600	12,600		
SCN, 1998/2001:						
NSSN Program .....	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000		
DDG-51 Destroyer Program .....		13,500	13,500	13,500		
Subtotal, SCN .....	222,000	222,000	297,000	297,000	+ 75,000	
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force .....	84,000	84,000	78,000	78,000	-6,000	
Missile Procurement, Air Force .....		15,500	15,500	15,500		
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force .....	73,000	73,000	31,200	31,200	-41,800	
Other Procurement, Air Force .....	162,900	85,400	165,650	138,150	+ 52,750	-27,500
Procurement, Defense-Wide .....	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800		
Total, Procurement .....	550,700	488,700	586,150	572,650	+ 83,950	-23,500
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation						
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army .....		5,000		5,000		+ 5,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy .....	108,000	151,000	123,000	128,000	-23,000	+ 5,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force .....	247,500	275,500	227,500	275,500		+ 48,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide .....	85,000	94,100	35,000	84,100	-10,000	+ 49,100
Total, RDT&E .....	440,500	525,600	385,500	492,600	-33,000	+ 107,100
Revolving and Management Funds						
Defense Working Capital Funds .....	178,400	178,400	178,400	178,400		
Other Department of Defense Programs						
Defense Health Program:						
Operation and maintenance .....	1,453,400	1,453,400	1,522,200	1,453,400		-68,800
Military treatment facility optimization .....		200,000		150,000	-50,000	+ 150,000
Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense .....		1,900			-1,900	
Total, Other DoD Programs .....	1,453,400	1,655,300	1,522,200	1,603,400	-51,900	+ 81,200

## H.R. 2216 - SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001 — continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
General Provisions						
O&M, Navy: U.S.S. Cole repair (sec. 1203) .....	44,000		44,000	44,000	+44,000	
Emergency appropriations .....		44,000			-44,000	
Aircraft Procurement, Navy (P.L. 106-259) (rescission) .....	-235,000					
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (P.L. 106-259) (rescission) .....	-270,000					
Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund (P.L. 106-259) (offset) .....	-61,000					
Rescissions (sec. 1204) .....		-834,000	-792,000	-1,034,900	-200,900	-242,900
Natural disasters (sec. 1205) .....				39,900	+39,900	+39,900
Emergency appropriations .....		39,900			-39,900	
Total, chapter 2 (net) .....	5,457,700	5,485,200	5,451,700	5,457,700	-7,500	+6,000
Appropriations .....	(6,023,700)	(6,215,300)	(6,243,700)	(6,492,600)	(+277,300)	(+248,900)
Rescissions .....	(-505,000)	(-834,000)	(-792,000)	(-1,034,900)	(-200,900)	(-242,900)
Emergency appropriations .....		(83,900)			(-83,900)	
Offset .....	(-61,000)					
CHAPTER 3						
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY						
National Nuclear Security Administration						
Weapons Activities .....	140,000	140,000	140,000	126,625	-13,375	-13,375
Other Defense Related Activities						
Defense Environmental Restoration and Waste Management .....	100,000	100,000	95,000	95,000	-5,000	
Defense Facilities Closure Projects .....	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000		
Defense Environmental Management Privatization .....	29,600	27,472	29,600	29,600	+2,128	
Other Defense activities .....			5,000	5,000	+5,000	
Total, chapter 3 .....	290,600	288,472	290,600	277,225	-11,247	-13,375
CHAPTER 4						
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION						
Military construction, Army .....		67,400		22,000	-45,400	+22,000
Rescission (sec. 1403) .....				-12,856	-12,856	-12,856
Military construction, Navy .....		10,500		9,400	-1,100	+9,400
Rescission (sec. 1403) .....				-6,213	-6,213	-6,213
Military construction, Air Force .....	18,000	8,000	18,000	10,000	+2,000	-8,000
Rescission (sec. 1403) .....				-4,935	-4,935	-4,935
Military construction, Defense-wide (rescission) (sec. 1403) .....			-6,700	-14,376	-14,376	-7,676
Military construction, Air National Guard .....			6,700	6,700	+6,700	
Family Housing, Army .....	27,200	29,480	28,200	30,480	+1,000	+2,280
Rescission .....			-1,000	-4,000	-4,000	-3,000
Family Housing, Navy and Marine Corps .....	20,300	20,300	20,300	20,300		
Family Housing, Air Force .....	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000		
Rescission .....				-4,375	-4,375	-4,375
Base realignment and closure account, part IV .....	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000		
Rescissions .....		-70,500			+70,500	
Total, chapter 4 (net) .....	92,500	92,180	92,500	79,125	-13,055	-13,375
Appropriations .....	(92,500)	(162,680)	(100,200)	(125,880)	(-36,800)	(+25,680)
Rescissions .....		(-70,500)	(-7,700)	(-46,755)	(+23,745)	(-39,055)
Total, title I, National Security Matters (net) .....	5,840,800	5,845,852	5,918,800	5,834,050	-11,802	-84,750
TITLE II - OTHER SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS						
CHAPTER 1						
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
Production, Processing, and Marketing						
Office of the Secretary .....			3,000	3,000	+3,000	
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service						
Salaries and expenses .....	35,000		35,000	5,000	+5,000	-30,000
Farm Service Agency						
Agricultural conservation program (rescission) .....			-45,000	-45,000	-45,000	
Natural Resources Conservation Service						
Water and flood prevention operations .....			5,000	35,500	+35,500	+30,500
General Provisions						
Sec. 2104 Klamath Basin .....	20,000		20,000	20,000	+20,000	
Sec. 2105 Food Stamp program (Employment & Training) .....			-3,000	-3,000	-3,000	
Sec. 2106 Food Stamp program (rescission) .....			-39,500	-39,500	-39,500	
Sec. 2107 Yakima Basin .....			2,000	2,000	+2,000	
Total, General Provisions .....	20,000		-20,500	-20,500	-20,500	

**H.R. 2216 - SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001 — continued**

(Amounts in thousands)

	Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
Total, chapter 1 (net) .....	55,000		-22,500	-22,000	-22,000	+500
Appropriations .....	(55,000)		(65,000)	(65,500)	(+65,500)	(+500)
Rescissions .....			(-84,500)	(-84,500)	(-84,500)	
Offset .....			(-3,000)	(-3,000)	(-3,000)	
<b>CHAPTER 2</b>						
<b>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE</b>						
<b>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration</b>						
Coastal and Ocean activities .....			8,000	8,000	+8,000	
Rescission .....			-8,000	-8,000	-8,000	
<b>Departmental Management</b>						
Emergency Oil and Gas guaranteed loan program (rescission) .....			-114,800	-114,800	-114,800	
<b>RELATED AGENCIES</b>						
<b>Small Business Administration</b>						
Salaries and expenses .....			30,000	30,000	+30,000	
Rescission .....			-30,000	-30,000	-30,000	
<b>Business Loans Program Account:</b>						
Guaranteed loans subsidy .....			22,000	22,000	+22,000	
Rescission .....			-22,000	-22,000	-22,000	
Total, chapter 2 (net) .....			-114,800	-114,800	-114,800	
Appropriations .....			(60,000)	(60,000)	(+60,000)	
Rescissions .....			(-174,800)	(-174,800)	(-174,800)	
<b>CHAPTER 3</b>						
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS</b>						
Federal payment to the Chief Financial Officer .....				750	+750	+750
(By transfer) .....				(250)	(+250)	(+250)
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS</b>						
<b>General Fund</b>						
Governmental direction and support (incl rescission) .....	(5,150)	(5,150)	(5,400)	(5,150)		(-250)
Economic development and regulation .....	(1,685)	(1,625)	(1,625)	(1,685)	(+60)	(+60)
Public safety and justice (including rescission) .....	(8,871)	(8,770)	(8,770)	(8,871)	(+101)	(+101)
Public education system .....	(13,000)	(13,750)	(13,000)	(13,000)	(-750)	
(By transfer) .....		(250)			(-250)	
Human support services .....	(28,000)	(28,000)	(28,000)	(28,000)		
Public works .....	(131)	(131)	(131)	(131)		
Workforce investments .....	(40,500)	(40,500)	(40,500)	(40,500)		
Wilson Building .....	(7,100)	(7,100)	(7,100)	(7,100)		
Total, general fund (including transfer) .....	(104,437)	(105,276)	(104,526)	(104,437)	(-839)	(-89)
<b>Enterprise and Other Funds</b>						
Water and Sewer Authority and the Washington Aqueduct .....	(2,151)	(2,151)	(2,151)	(2,151)		
Total, DC Funds (including transfer) .....	(106,588)	(107,427)	(106,677)	(106,588)	(-839)	(-89)
Total, chapter 3 .....				750	+750	+750
<b>CHAPTER 4</b>						
<b>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - CIVIL</b>						
<b>Department of the Army</b>						
<b>Corps of Engineers - Civil</b>						
Flood Control, Mississippi River and Tributaries, Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee .....				9,000	+9,000	+9,000
Emergency appropriations .....		18,000			-18,000	
Operation and Maintenance, General .....				86,500	+86,500	+86,500
Emergency appropriations .....		115,500			-115,500	
Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies .....	50,000		50,000	50,000	+50,000	
Emergency appropriations .....		50,000			-50,000	
Total, Corps of Engineers .....	50,000	183,500	50,000	145,500	-38,000	+95,500
<b>DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY</b>						
<b>Energy Programs</b>						
Non-Defense Environmental Management .....	11,400	11,950	11,400	11,950		+550
Uranium Facilities Maintenance and Remediation .....	18,000	18,000	18,000	30,000	+12,000	+12,000
<b>Power Marketing Administrations</b>						
Construction, Rehabilitation, Operation & Maintenance, Western Area Power Administration .....		1,578		1,578		+1,578
Total, Department of Energy .....	29,400	31,528	29,400	43,528	+12,000	+14,128

## H.R. 2216 - SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001 — continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
GENERAL PROVISIONS						
Sec. 2302:						
National Nuclear Security Administration:						
Weapons Activities.....		-23,700			+23,700	
Corps of Engineers-Civil:						
Operations and Maintenance, General.....		23,700			-23,700	
Total, chapter 4.....	79,400	215,028	79,400	189,028	-26,000	+109,628
Appropriations.....	(79,400)	(31,528)	(79,400)	(189,028)	(+157,500)	(+109,628)
Emergency appropriations.....		(183,500)			(-183,500)	
CHAPTER 5						
BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE						
Agency for International Development						
Child survival and disease programs fund.....			100,000	100,000	+100,000	
Rescission.....			-10,000	-10,000	-10,000	
INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS						
International Security Assistance						
Economic Support Fund (rescission).....	-20,000			-10,000	-10,000	-10,000
Total, chapter 5 (net).....	-20,000		90,000	80,000	+80,000	-10,000
Appropriations.....			(100,000)	(100,000)	(+100,000)	
Rescissions.....	(-20,000)		(-10,000)	(-20,000)	(-20,000)	(-10,000)
CHAPTER 6						
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						
Bureau of Land Management						
Management of lands & resources.....				3,000	+3,000	+3,000
(By transfer).....			(3,000)			(-3,000)
United States Fish and Wildlife Service						
Construction.....				17,700	+17,700	+17,700
Emergency appropriations.....		17,700			-17,700	
National Park Service						
Operation of the National Park Service.....			4,200			-4,200
Rescission.....			-4,200			+4,200
United States Park Police.....		1,700		1,700		+1,700
Bureau of Indian Affairs						
Operation of Indian Programs.....	50,000		50,000	50,000	+50,000	
Emergency appropriations.....		50,000			-50,000	
RELATED AGENCY						
Forest Service						
Forest and rangeland research.....				1,400	+1,400	+1,400
(By transfer) (sec. 2608).....			(1,400)			(-1,400)
State and Private Forestry.....			12,500	24,500	+24,500	+12,000
Emergency appropriations.....	22,000				-22,000	
National Forest System.....			10,000	12,000	+12,000	+2,000
Emergency appropriations.....	12,000				-12,000	
Wildland Fire Management (emergency).....	100,000				-100,000	
Capital Improvements and Maintenance.....			9,000	9,000	+9,000	
Rescission.....			-5,000	-5,000	-5,000	
Emergency appropriations.....	4,000				-4,000	
Total, Forest Service.....		138,000	26,500	41,900	-96,100	+15,400
Total, chapter 6.....	50,000	207,400	76,500	114,300	-93,100	+37,800
Appropriations.....	(50,000)	(1,700)	(85,700)	(119,300)	(+117,600)	(+33,600)
Emergency appropriations.....		(205,700)			(-205,700)	
(By transfer).....			(4,400)			(-4,400)
CHAPTER 7						
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR						
Employment and Training Administration						
Training and employment services.....			45,000	45,000	+45,000	
Rescission.....			-262,500	-262,500	-262,500	
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES						
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration						
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services.....			6,500	6,500	+6,500	
Administration for Children and Families						
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program.....	150,000	300,000	300,000	300,000		

**H.R. 2216 - SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001 — continued**

(Amounts in thousands)

	Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
<b>DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION</b>						
Education for the disadvantaged .....		161,000	161,000	161,000		
Total, chapter 7 (net) .....	150,000	461,000	250,000	250,000	-211,000	
Appropriations .....	(150,000)	(461,000)	(512,500)	(512,500)	(+51,500)	
Rescissions .....			(-262,500)	(-262,500)	(-262,500)	
<b>CHAPTER 8</b>						
<b>LEGISLATIVE BRANCH</b>						
Congressional Operations						
House of Representatives						
Payments to Widows and Heirs of Deceased Members of Congress						
Gratuities, deceased Members (Sisisky, Moakley) .....		290		290		+290
Salaries and Expenses						
Members' Representational Allowances, Standing Committees, Special and Select, Committee on Appropriations, Allowances and Expenses .....	47,214	44,214		44,214		+44,214
Salaries, Officers and Employees .....	14,448	17,448		17,448		+17,448
Total, House of Representatives .....	61,662	61,662		61,662		+61,662
Joint Items						
Capitol Police Board						
Salaries .....				514	+514	+514
General expenses .....				486	+486	+486
Office of Compliance						
Salaries and expenses .....	35	35	35	35		
Government Printing Office						
Congressional Printing and Binding .....	9,900	11,900	9,900	9,900	-2,000	
Government Printing Office Revolving Fund .....	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000		
Library of Congress						
Salaries and expenses .....		600		600		+600
General Accounting Office						
Salaries and expenses .....	2,600					
Total, chapter 8 .....	80,197	80,487	15,935	79,487	-1,000	+63,552
<b>CHAPTER 9</b>						
<b>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION</b>						
Office of the Secretary						
Rental payments (rescission) .....				-440	-440	-440
Coast Guard						
Operating Expenses .....	92,000	92,000	92,000	92,000		
Acquisition, construction, and improvements:						
Shore facilities & aids to navigation facilities .....			4,000	4,000	+4,000	
Rescission .....				-12,000	-12,000	-12,000
Total, Coast Guard .....	92,000	92,000	96,000	84,000	-8,000	-12,000
Federal Aviation Administration						
Grants-in-aid for airports (Airport and Airway Trust Fund) (rescission of contract authorization) .....		-30,000	-30,000	-30,000		
Federal Highway Administration						
Emergency highway restoration (Highway Trust Fund) .....			12,800	27,600	+27,600	+14,800
Federal-aid highways (Highway Trust Fund) (rescissions) .....			-14,000	-15,918	-15,918	-1,918
<b>RELATED AGENCY</b>						
United States-Canada Railroad Commission .....			2,000	2,000	+2,000	
Total, chapter 9 (net) .....	92,000	62,000	66,800	67,242	+5,242	+442
Appropriations .....	(92,000)	(92,000)	(110,800)	(125,600)	(+33,600)	(+14,800)
Rescissions .....		(-30,000)	(-44,000)	(-58,358)	(-28,358)	(-14,358)
<b>CHAPTER 10</b>						
<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY</b>						
Departmental Offices						
Salaries and Expenses (Winter Olympics security) .....	60,601		59,956	59,956	+59,956	
Tax Rebate Implementation .....	115,776					
Financial Management Service						
Salaries and expenses .....		49,576	49,576	49,576		



## H.R. 2216 - SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001 — continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
Internal Revenue Service						
Processing, assistance, and management .....		66,200	66,200	66,200		
Rescissions (SEC. 21002) .....				-18,000	-18,000	-18,000
Federal Payment to Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence In National Environmental Policy Foundation						
Native Nations Institute (by transfer) .....			(1,000)	(1,000)	(+ 1,000)	
Total, chapter 10 .....	176,377	115,776	175,732	157,732	+ 41,956	-18,000
CHAPTER 11						
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS						
Veterans Benefits Administration						
Compensation and Pensions .....	589,413	589,413	589,413	589,413		
Readjustment Benefits .....	347,000	347,000	347,000	347,000		
Total, Veterans Benefits Administration .....	936,413	936,413	936,413	936,413		
Departmental Administration						
General Operating Expenses (transfer from Medical Care) .....	(19,000)	(19,000)	(19,000)	(19,000)		
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT						
Public and Indian Housing						
Housing certificate fund (rescission) .....		-114,300		-114,300		-114,300
Native American Housing Block grants .....			5,000			-5,000
Housing Programs						
Manufactured housing fees trust fund .....		6,100			-6,100	
Fees collected .....		-6,100			+ 6,100	
Federal Housing Administration						
FHA--General and Special Risk Program Account .....	40,000	40,000			-40,000	
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES						
Department of Defense - Civil						
Cemeterial Expenses, Army						
Salaries and expenses .....		243			-243	
Federal Emergency Management Agency						
Disaster relief .....			1,000			-1,000
Rescission of emergency appropriations .....		-389,200			+ 389,200	
Total, chapter 11 (net) .....	976,413	473,156	942,413	822,113	+ 348,957	-120,300
Rescissions .....		(-114,300)		(-114,300)		(-114,300)
Rescission of emergency appropriations .....		(-389,200)			(+ 389,200)	
Total, title II, Other Supplementals (net) .....	1,639,387	1,614,847	1,559,480	1,623,852	+ 9,005	+ 64,372
GENERAL PROVISIONS						
U.S. - China Security Review Commission .....			1,700	1,700	+ 1,700	
Grand total (net) .....	7,480,187	7,460,699	7,479,980	7,459,602	-1,097	-20,378
Appropriations .....	(8,066,187)	(8,425,599)	(8,867,680)	(9,281,715)	(+ 856,116)	(+ 414,035)
Rescissions .....	(-525,000)	(-1,048,800)	(-1,384,700)	(-1,819,113)	(-770,313)	(-434,413)
Rescission of emergency appropriations .....		(-389,200)			(+ 389,200)	
Offsets .....	(-61,000)		(-3,000)	(-3,000)	(-3,000)	
Emergency appropriations .....		(473,100)			(-473,100)	
(By transfer) .....	(19,000)	(19,000)	(24,400)	(20,250)	(+ 1,250)	(-4,150)
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET RECAP						
Scorekeeping adjustments:						
EPA: State & Tribal Assistance Grants .....		20,584		20,584		+ 20,584
Total mandatory and discretionary .....	7,480,187	7,481,283	7,479,980	7,480,186	-1,097	+ 206
Mandatory .....	936,413	936,703	936,413	936,703		+ 290
Discretionary .....	6,543,774	6,544,580	6,543,567	6,543,483	-1,097	-84

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 8 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this is certainly a far better bill than we had when it left the House, and it is certainly a far more honest bill than was the case when it left the House.

The House will recall that at the time of going to conference we asked the House to consider doing three things in our motion to instruct. The first was to ask the House to drop the rescission of \$389 million in previously appropriated disaster money for FEMA. The majority at that time declined to support that motion. But this conference, in fact, did adopt that position, and I think that was the correct position to take.

We also asked the House at that time to provide additional funding for the victims of radiation related sickness, because many of them were in fact the victims of the conduct of their own government. This is an important issue out west. And while, again, the majority did not support the motion to recommit, we are happy that in the end they did provide a recognition that these people are entitled to this compensation, and I am happy that the matter was addressed in conference.

We also asked in that motion that the House support direct funding to enable the Department of Agriculture to deal with the twin threats of foot and mouth disease and mad cow disease. The conferees there did provide \$5 million of direct funding and they provided support for \$30 million in indirect funding. So I think on those three items certainly this bill is a much better bill than we had when the bill first left the House.

I should make some other points. This bill will have broad bipartisan support, but there are certainly a number of other areas where this bill should have acted but chose not to.

I also wish that this bill had been passed faster. Certainly the committees in both Houses moved the bill as quickly as they got it, but the administration chose to withhold their request of these funds until after the tax bill was passed. And in my view, one of the reasons they did that was to hide from the House's view the implications of that tax bill for some of the critical items in this bill. And I think some of the inadequacies in this bill were purposely withheld from the House until after the tax bill was passed so that people's views of those inadequacies would not get in the way of passing the kind of tax bill the administration wanted.

I should also say that there are a number of areas where the bill, I think, should have been improved. In the area of emergency disaster assistance, for instance, we have had some very severe storms all across the country, especially in the Midwest. It was strange, I thought, that this Congress originally tried to eliminate \$389 million in pre-

viously appropriated funds to deal with that problem. I welcome the fact that the Congress essentially decided in the end to restore that money, but I do believe that there are still other needs to be met.

And I think it needs to be clearly understood this FEMA budget is adequate only so long as Mother Nature suspends her normal course of events in producing heavy storms over the summer period. If we have one more storm, this budget will clearly be inadequate. And I think the administration knows it, and I believe that the majority in this House knows it.

I would also point out that the state of military readiness that will be enabled by this bill is what is required to meet world conditions provided that nothing significant happens in the world between now and the end of the fiscal year. If it does, we are going to need additional funding mighty quick.

And lastly, I think it is also clear that if we have the usual round of forest fires in the west, that this bill will be clearly inadequate. I hope that we get lucky, but I am not convinced that we will.

I am also pleased that the bill did provide clarifying authority to make certain that the Department of Agriculture understands that they do have the authority to provide reimbursement to the various private groups who are helping to carry out the global food initiative.

I also must say, going back to the FEMA issue, I find this bill on this subject somewhat disingenuous. The administration, in my judgment, fully recognizes that this account is probably short. Certainly the FEMA agency itself, in their conversations with me, have indicated that they expect that in the end they will probably need at least \$5 billion more, and perhaps as much as \$1 billion more.

And I would say that I found interesting the St. Paul conversion on the road to Damascus of the distinguished majority whip. As my colleagues will recall, he, on three occasions, insisted that we support the rescission of the funds for FEMA. We welcome the fact that he has walked away from that position, to the extent that now he is recognizing that there is probably going to be a need for \$1.3 billion in additional funds for FEMA.

The strangeness in this whole episode is demonstrated by the fact that while the administration has said in public comment, in newspapers, that we probably will need more money, they have declined to ask for that money. This committee has made quite clear, at least the Democratic majority in the other body has made quite clear, and we have made quite clear on our side of the aisle in this House that we would be willing to provide that money if the administration asks for it. But I guess we will have to play Russian roulette a while longer before the administration decides what it is actually going to do for the remainder of the year.

So, in short, this bill has some shortcomings, but I think it is good that the committee moved as fast as it did to finish action on it. I think that we will have broad support on both sides of the aisle. I would urge support of the bill.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS), who is chairman of the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, it is not my intention to take any significant amount of time, for the work that has been done by our very fine staff on both sides of the aisle has expedited this process.

I really wanted to rise for just a couple of reasons. First, to bring to the attention of our ranking member, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), that the last time we were here on the floor with this bill he was suffering from laryngitis and it helped us a lot in expediting the process. I want to congratulate him on the progress he has made between now and then.

But I really also wanted to point out one other item to him, and that is that it was not so long ago that it was my privilege to be chairman of the subcommittee that deals with FEMA funding, and the gentleman may recall that this Member certainly did not stand by and allow too much rescission of FEMA funding. Indeed, the challenges of emergencies across the country are an item that I recognize very clearly.

From there, I believe the work of the committee, relative to the amount of money in the bill reflecting the problem of the caps we are dealing with in this budget process, is as far as we can go.

I am very, very pleased with the expression of concern on both sides of the aisle about the need for more adequate funding for our national security. Indeed, bear with me, for as we move towards September, I am certain we are going to be able to have a very healthy discussion about just how far we should go in connection with making sure the troops are taken care of and we are prepared for whatever emergencies might be out there.

□ 0930

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE).

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairman and the ranking member for their efforts to bring the conference report before us in a bipartisan manner which will provide supplemental appropriations to the Department of Defense and address other critical needs we face in this country.

I am particularly glad to see that the conference report does not include any rescissions in FEMA's disaster relief account.

Included in the supplemental is \$5 million for the Department of Agriculture's Animal Plant Health Inspection Service to guard against the threat of foreign animal disease, including foot and mouth disease and mad cow disease. I have expressed serious concerns about this issue as have other Members about the devastating impact that these diseases would have on American agriculture should any outbreak occur in this country.

Because of the concentration of livestock in my home State of North Carolina, a foot and mouth disease outbreak would be an incredible catastrophe. An outbreak in eastern North Carolina could require the destruction of 2.8 million hogs within a mere 20 mile radius. That number is greater than the amount of animals killed in the entire country of England.

My State has worked hard and continues to be vigilant to prepare for an emergency and, most importantly, prevent an outbreak before it occurs.

Five million dollars was not the amount that the USDA requested, nor was it the amount that experts in the field felt was adequate. Frankly, I am disappointed that the full \$35 million requested for APHIS for this effort was not agreed to. But now the decision has been made, and we must count on the USDA to muster all the resources we can to bolster animal inspections at U.S. borders and ports, to hire additional veterinarians for animal health assessments, and to control an outbreak should it occur.

The conferees have indicated that they expect the Secretary of Agriculture to use funds from the Commodity Credit Corporation not only to deal with an emergency after it occurs, but also to work now to prevent the threat of foreign animal disease.

I just hope they know what they are doing down at USDA because we cannot afford to wait until a foot and mouth outbreak hits to do something. The cost would be much more than the \$30 million this bill does not include.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN).

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) for yielding me this time and for his great work on this conference report.

I rise in support of the conference report. I am especially grateful to and I want to commend the work of the conferees for including additional funds from the Commodity Credit Corporation for the President's Global Food for Education Initiative, a program inspired and promoted by former Senators George McGovern and Bob Dole, and a program that can ultimately end hunger amongst the world's children.

These additional funds will allow for the internal transportation and storage of commodities, moving them closer to the actual sites of use and distribution for these very important school feeding programs. The funds will also cover

specified administrative costs incurred by the implementing of private voluntary organizations and agencies.

Allocation of this funding should help resolve difficulties that have interrupted the implementation of this pilot program since its inception. It will also ensure that this program truly has an American face in the field.

This action sends a clear signal to the Secretary of Agriculture that the Congress believes the Global Food For Education program is important and that Congress wants to see the Global Food for Education pilot program done right. Congress cannot evaluate the effectiveness of a program unless it has been implemented well from the very beginning. The Congress has now demonstrated it is willing to help facilitate the success of the program.

As many of my colleagues know, the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. EMERSON) and I have introduced legislation, H.R. 1700, to establish the Global Food for Education program as a permanent program. Over 70 Members of this House have joined us in this bipartisan effort. This conference report ensures that the pilot program can now proceed along a more constructive and productive course.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), and all the other conferees and staff who worked to make these funds available. I believe they have made an important contribution to alleviating hunger and increasing education opportunities for millions of the world's neediest children.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MATHESON).

Mr. MATHESON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) for his good work on the supplemental. I just wanted to stand up and say how pleased I am that the supplemental does include an effort to compensate folks that have been victims of radiation exposure.

Years ago Congress admitted that there was fault and admitted we need to compensate victims. Yet we have not put up the money. There are people in my region of the country that have letters from the Government right now, IOUs saying, "Well, yeah, you deserve compensation, but we don't have the money." We have come up now with some money. I am a little disappointed that of the \$84 million we were looking for, only \$20 million is in this supplemental and now we have got to do something about next year's budget as well to accommodate that, but it is a step in the right direction. We are going to keep fighting for this. We want to make sure that the people who were inappropriately exposed to harm, and the government has admitted culpability, we are going to make sure those people are adequately compensated. I am pleased that this supplemental takes a step in that direction.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BENTSEN).

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

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the conference report. I want to thank the chairman and the ranking member for agreeing to the Senate position and the administration position with respect to FEMA and not going forward with the rescission. These moneys are greatly needed in my district and throughout the greater Houston area and in 29 other counties in Texas. I think we are going to need more money before the fiscal year is over. I think the committee stands ready to deal with that. I just want to commend the chairman and the ranking member for the hard work they did on that.

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

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

I would like to take just a few minutes to thank all of those who were players in reaching the point that we are at today. While it appears this ended up as a fairly noncontroversial bill, it was not easy to get here. There were a lot of differences between the House and the Senate when we initiated the conference. We had a tremendous spirit of cooperation. I want to thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) personally, for working so closely with us as we reached agreement on the many issues that were outstanding and all of the representatives of the chairmen and ranking members of the subcommittees that were involved in the issues.

Mr. Speaker, when we have regular appropriations bills on the floor, often times we hear comments about the tremendous work of the staff and the mention of the subcommittee staffers, but I want to take just a few seconds this morning to say we have a tremendous front office staff, too, managed by Jim Dyer, the clerk of the committee; Dale Oak, who is here at the table; John Blazey, Therese McAuliffe and John Scofield who are also here in the Chamber; and Mr. OBEY's staff, Scott Lilly. We all worked together with our counterparts in the Senate and ended up with a very good, noncontroversial product.

As other Members have said, this does not solve all the problems. It is not intended to do that. This is a supplemental. The regular bills are already moving through the House and additional bills will be up next week. We will have concluded nine bills plus the supplemental in the House before we adjourn for the August recess. Again, it shows what we can do when we work together in a bipartisan way. We do have differences, but we work them out. I am very proud of the way that the House has functioned on this supplemental.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I rise to comment on a provision in the Supplemental

Appropriations bill passed by the Senate which constitutes legislation in an appropriations bill. The change affects the allocation of Impact Aid funding for this current fiscal year and affects funding levels for virtually all school districts receiving Impact Aid funds under the Basic payments program, with the vast majority losing funds. Changing the formula in an appropriations bill in the middle of the current fiscal year, wherein school districts lose funds that they have been depending on is contrary to good legislative policy.

Currently, school districts with less than 1,000 children, and a per-pupil expenditure of less than the State average are guaranteed at least a 40% Learning Opportunity Threshold (LOT) payment. The change being considered by the conferees would modify the eligibility for the LOT payment by allowing school districts with less than 1,000 students to receive a guaranteed LOT payment if their average per-pupil expenditure is below the State average or below the National average. This increases the LOT payments.

This formula change causes most districts across the nation that receive Impact Aid payments under the Basic payments program to lose funds. Hawaii school districts would receive almost \$100,000 less than they would have under the current formula. This would have a significant impact on school districts everywhere that have been counting on these funds since last year. To change the formula now, with only a few months left in the fiscal year, undermines these districts' plans and shortchanges schools that rely heavily on these funds.

The House agreed to this change for future funds when it passed H.R. 1 earlier this year. I do not object to that change, only that it is be unfair to implement it in this year's funding cycle.

The only way to allow for the formula change for this fiscal year so as not to hurt other school districts was to come up with the additional funds needed to cover the cost of this change in formula so as to hold harmless the funding for all other schools. Regrettably this Conference Report does not come up with these additional funds. It states that in this years' up coming appropriations bill these losses will be offset with added funds.

The attached chart shows the state-by-state loss of Impact Aid funds.

State	FY 2000 BSP <sup>1</sup>	FY '01 BSP Current Law <sup>2</sup>	FY '01 BSP Watts' Amendment <sup>3</sup>	Difference
Alaska .....	\$89,910,004	\$89,164,106	\$89,091,978	\$72,128
Alabama .....	2,463,310	2,867,836	2,859,886	7,950
Arizona .....	118,953,121	126,519,738	126,631,354	(111,616)
Arkansas .....	467,185	525,947	524,489	1,458
California .....	53,253,103	56,643,590	56,631,465	12,124
Colorado .....	6,911,529	7,874,176	7,852,348	21,827
Connecticut .....	6,970,709	7,257,766	7,237,647	20,119
District of Co- lumbia .....	898,704	1,547,479	1,543,189	4,290
Delaware .....	21,415	35,412	35,314	98
Florida .....	7,462,980	9,164,756	9,246,586	(81,830)
Georgia .....	6,625,676	16,028,092	16,016,290	11,803
Hawaii .....	33,398,384	34,749,647	34,653,320	96,237
Idaho .....	5,138,122	5,508,286	5,503,007	5,208
Illinois .....	10,036,315	14,264,487	14,259,181	5,306
Indiana .....	133,848	140,077	139,689	388
Iowa .....	143,159	146,814	146,407	407
Kansas .....	11,629,843	15,315,708	15,294,768	20,940
Kentucky .....	243,553	375,238	374,198	1,040
Louisiana .....	5,336,508	5,728,938	5,713,057	15,881
Maine .....	2,092,788	2,273,531	2,270,098	3,432
Maryland .....	5,434,946	6,122,534	6,105,562	16,972
Massachusetts ..	1,081,084	1,138,697	1,135,540	3,156
Michigan .....	2,512,546	2,808,050	2,800,266	7,784
Minnesota .....	7,606,571	8,028,552	8,019,561	8,991
Mississippi .....	2,990,457	3,229,289	3,262,750	(33,461)
Missouri .....	8,705,957	12,524,943	12,517,645	7,298
Montana .....	33,901,638	35,431,225	35,431,866	(641)
Nebraska .....	10,226,476	17,977,713	17,976,810	903
Nevada .....	3,297,577	3,687,859	3,677,636	10,223

State	FY 2000 BSP <sup>1</sup>	FY '01 BSP Current Law <sup>2</sup>	FY '01 BSP Watts' Amendment <sup>3</sup>	Difference
New Hampshire ..	7,249	7,950	7,928	22
New Jersey .....	12,791,440	15,144,224	15,127,908	16,316
New Mexico .....	68,342,295	71,266,984	71,227,854	39,130
New York .....	11,425,469	15,921,466	15,901,552	19,914
North Carolina ..	8,200,211	11,013,626	10,983,096	30,530
North Dakota .....	16,106,955	24,320,620	24,337,479	(16,858)
Ohio .....	2,737,631	2,938,412	2,930,267	8,145
Oklahoma .....	23,070,837	28,226,650	28,613,721	(387,071)
Oregon .....	2,355,978	2,614,186	2,606,939	7,247
Pennsylvania .....	1,295,274	1,298,454	1,294,855	3,599
Puerto Rico .....	1,228,440	1,254,809	1,251,330	3,478
Rhode Island .....	2,477,030	2,594,638	2,587,445	7,192
South Carolina ..	2,827,810	3,200,759	3,191,887	8,873
South Dakota .....	26,176,631	34,695,348	34,734,158	(38,809)
Tennessee .....	1,201,003	1,954,128	1,948,712	5,417
Texas .....	33,439,494	62,696,858	62,718,452	(21,594)
Utah .....	6,494,785	6,753,207	6,734,487	18,720
Vermont .....	3,800	5,289	5,274	15
Virgin Island .....	208,525	353,231	352,252	979
Virginia .....	25,861,650	34,692,646	34,596,478	96,169
Washington .....	31,756,879	42,196,708	42,137,496	59,212
West Virginia .....	10,435	11,328	11,297	31
Wisconsin .....	9,274,626	9,591,319	9,580,628	10,691
Wyoming .....	7,486,643	7,835,190	7,833,170	2,020

<sup>1</sup>\$737.2 (\$732.6 out) 116.3% LOT.

<sup>2</sup>\$882 (\$867,668 out) 113.27% LOT.

<sup>3</sup>\$82 (\$867,668 out) 112.96% LOT.

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I intend to support this legislation. In particular, I am extremely pleased the conferees have included \$20 million in emergency assistance to farmers in the Klamath River Basin in Oregon and Northern California.

The farmers and communities in this area have been devastated by one of the most severe droughts to ever hit the Pacific Northwest. While the federal government doesn't have any control over the weather, at the very least we should provide emergency aid to alleviate the situation.

That said, one of the more troubling aspects of this legislation is that among the \$1.8 billion in spending offsets the conferees have agreed to take away \$178 million from dislocated worker-training funds.

With layoffs and unemployment increasingly in headlines across the United States—and rising electricity costs threatening to further swell the ranks of dislocated workers—the decision to slash available funding to dislocated workers just doesn't make any sense.

The underlying intent of block grants are to give states flexibility in how they spend federal funds. Crisis don't happen overnight, and it is unrealistic to expect states to expend or obligate all of their funds upon the beginning of the program year. In fact, Congress recognized this in the Workforce Investment Act, which explicitly gives individual states three years to expend their unobligated funds—the first year they are appropriated and the two subsequent years.

As such, I bitterly oppose the decision to take funding away from Oregon and other states before they have had the chance to fully implement their employment programs. Currently, I am working with my colleagues Representative MIKE CAPUANO from Massachusetts and Representative JACK QUINN from New York to ensure that the Workforce Investment Act receives its full funding in fiscal year 2002, and invite every member of the House to join us.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I will support this conference report, because while it is not perfect it is a great improvement over the bill as originally passed by the House last month.

The House bill did include some very good things. It provided for an additional \$100 million for essential environmental restoration and waste management at Savannah River, Hanford, and other sites in the DOE complex and

for acquisition of additional containers for shipping wastes to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant.

These are important for Colorado, because our ability to have the Rocky Flats site cleaned up and closed by 2006 depends on the ability of other sites in the complex to play their roles in that process. So, I was—and remain—very appreciative that the appropriations committee has responded to these needs. Similarly, the House bill's additional \$300 million for low-income home energy assistance will enable that important program to provide much needed assistance this year, even if it will not meet all needs.

But for me all the good things in the bill were outweighed by one glaring omission—the total absence of any funds to pay already-approved claims under the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act, or "RECA."

RECA provides for payments to individuals who contracted certain cancers and other serious diseases because of exposure to radiation released during above-ground nuclear weapons tests or as a result of their exposure to radiation during employment in underground uranium mines. Some of my constituents are covered by RECA, as are hundreds of other Coloradans and residents of New Mexico and other states.

Last year, the Congress amended RECA to cover more people and to make other important modifications. I supported those changes. But there was one needed change that was not made—we did not make the payments automatic. Unless and until we make that change, the RECA payments can only be made when Congress appropriates money for that purpose.

And the undeniable fact is that we in the Congress have not appropriated enough money to pay everyone who is entitled to be paid under RECA. As a result, people who should be getting checks are instead getting letters from the Justice Department.

Those letters—IOWs, you could call them—say that payments must await further appropriations. What they mean is that we in the Congress have failed to meet a solemn obligation. We failed to meet it when we passed the regular appropriations bill for the Justice Department—and as the bill passed the House originally, it again failed to meet that obligation.

So, I am very glad that the conference report provides for \$84 million for paying these claims. I understand that the way that has been scored could mean that not all that amount will be paid before October. I hope that the Administration will do all that is needed to assure that payments are made as soon as possible, because these people have already waited too long as it is.

Of course, this conference report is only a stopgap resolution of the bigger problem with RECA. We need to do more.

We should change the law so that future RECA payments will not depend on annual appropriations, but instead will be paid automatically in the way that we now have provided for payments under the new compensation program for certain nuclear-weapons workers made sick by exposure to radiation, beryllium, and other hazards. I have joined in sponsoring legislation to make that change. But, meanwhile, I urge approval of the conference report.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HANSEN). 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.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 375, nays 30, not voting 28, as follows:

[Roll No. 256]

YEAS—375

Abercrombie	DeGette	Issa
Ackerman	Delahunt	Jackson (IL)
Aderholt	DeLauro	Jackson-Lee
Akin	DeMint	(TX)
Allen	Deutsch	Jefferson
Andrews	Diaz-Balart	Jenkins
Baca	Dicks	John
Bachus	Dingell	Johnson (CT)
Baird	Doggett	Johnson (IL)
Baker	Dooley	Johnson, E.B.
Baldacci	Doolittle	Johnson, Sam
Baldwin	Doyle	Jones (NC)
Ballenger	Dunn	Jones (OH)
Barr	Edwards	Kanjorski
Bartlett	Emerson	Kaptur
Bass	English	Keller
Becerra	Eshoo	Kelly
Bentsen	Etheridge	Kennedy (MN)
Bereuter	Evans	Kennedy (RI)
Berkley	Everett	Kerns
Berman	Farr	Kildee
Berry	Ferguson	Kilpatrick
Biggett	Fletcher	King (NY)
Bilirakis	Foley	Kingston
Bishop	Forbes	Kirk
Blagojevich	Ford	Knollenberg
Blunt	Fossella	Kolbe
Boehlert	Frelinghuysen	LaFalce
Boehner	Frost	LaHood
Bonilla	Galleghy	Lampson
Bonior	Ganske	Langevin
Bono	Gekas	Lantos
Borski	Gephardt	Largent
Boswell	Gibbons	Larsen (WA)
Boucher	Gilchrest	Larson (CT)
Boyd	Gillmor	Latham
Brady (PA)	Gilman	LaTourette
Brady (TX)	Gonzalez	Leach
Brown (OH)	Goode	Levin
Brown (SC)	Goodlatte	Lewis (CA)
Bryant	Goss	Lewis (KY)
Burr	Graham	Linder
Buyer	Granger	LoBiondo
Callahan	Green (TX)	Lofgren
Calvert	Green (WI)	Lowey
Camp	Greenwood	Lucas (OK)
Cannon	Grucci	Luther
Cantor	Gutierrez	Maloney (CT)
Capito	Gutknecht	Maloney (NY)
Capps	Hall (OH)	Manzullo
Capuano	Hall (TX)	Markey
Cardin	Hansen	Mascara
Carson (IN)	Harman	Matheson
Carson (OK)	Hart	Matsui
Castle	Hastings (FL)	McCarthy (MO)
Chambliss	Hastings (WA)	McCarthy (NY)
Clay	Hayes	McCollum
Clayton	Hayworth	McDermott
Clement	Hefley	McGovern
Clyburn	Herger	McHugh
Coble	Hill	McInnis
Collins	Hilleary	McIntyre
Combest	Hilliard	McKeon
Condit	Hinchey	McNulty
Cooksey	Hinojosa	Meehan
Costello	Hobson	Meek (FL)
Cox	Hoefel	Meeks (NY)
Coyne	Holden	Menendez
Cramer	Holt	Mica
Crenshaw	Honda	Millender-
Crowley	Hoolley	McDonald
Cubin	Horn	Miller, Gary
Culberson	Hostettler	Miller, George
Cummings	Houghton	Mink
Cunningham	Hoyer	Mollohan
Davis (CA)	Hunter	Moran (KS)
Davis (FL)	Hutchinson	Moran (VA)
Davis (IL)	Hyde	Morella
Davis, Jo Ann	Inslee	Murtha
Davis, Tom	Isakson	Myrick
Deal	Israel	Nadler

Napolitano	Rogers (KY)	Sweeney
Neal	Rogers (MI)	Tanner
Nethercutt	Rohrabacher	Tauscher
Ney	Ros-Lehtinen	Tauzin
Northup	Ross	Taylor (MS)
Norwood	Rothman	Taylor (NC)
Nussle	Roukema	Terry
Obey	Roybal-Allard	Thompson (CA)
Oliver	Rush	Thompson (MS)
Ortiz	Ryan (WI)	Thornberry
Osborne	Ryun (KS)	Thune
Ose	Sabo	Thurman
Otter	Sanchez	Tiahrt
Owens	Sandlin	Tiberi
Oxley	Sawyer	Tierney
Pallone	Saxton	Toomey
Pascarell	Scarborough	Towns
Pastor	Schakowsky	Turner
Payne	Schiff	Udall (CO)
Pelosi	Schrock	Udall (NM)
Pence	Scott	Velazquez
Peterson (MN)	Serrano	Visclosky
Peterson (PA)	Sessions	Vitter
Phelps	Shaw	Walden
Pickering	Sherman	Walsh
Pitts	Sherwood	Wamp
Platts	Shimkus	Waters
Pombo	Shows	Watkins (OK)
Pomeroy	Shuster	Watson (CA)
Portman	Simmons	Watt (NC)
Price (NC)	Simpson	Watts (OK)
Pryce (OH)	Skeen	Waxman
Putnam	Slaughter	Weiner
Quinn	Smith (NJ)	Weldon (PA)
Radanovich	Smith (TX)	Weller
Rahall	Smith (WA)	Wexler
Ramstad	Snyder	Whitfield
Rangel	Solis	Wicker
Regula	Souder	Wilson
Rehberg	Spratt	Wolf
Reyes	Stearns	Woodsey
Reynolds	Stenholm	Wu
Riley	Strickland	Wynn
Rivers	Stump	Young (FL)
Rodriguez	Sununu	

NAYS—30

Armed	Hoekstra	Schaffer
Barrett	Kind (WI)	Sensenbrenner
Barton	Kleccka	Shadegg
Chabot	Kucinich	Shays
Conyers	Lee	Smith (MI)
DeFazio	Paul	Stark
Duncan	Petri	Stupak
Ehlers	Roemer	Tancredo
Flake	Royce	Upton
Frank	Sanders	Weldon (FL)

NOT VOTING—28

Barcia	Filner	Miller (FL)
Blumenauer	Gordon	Moore
Brown (FL)	Graves	Oberstar
Burton	Hulshof	Skelton
Crane	Istook	Spence
DeLay	Lewis (GA)	Thomas
Cantor	Lipinski	Trafigant
Ehrlich	Lucas (KY)	Young (AK)
Engel	McCreary	
Fattah	McKinney	

□ 1010

Mr. STARK and Mr. KUCINICH changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

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.

Stated for:

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on July 20, 2001, due to a family commitment, I was unavailable for rollcall vote No. 256. Had I been here I would have voted “aye.”

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 256, I was carrying out official duties in my District and missed this vote. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay.”

## LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise for the purpose of inquiring of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY), the majority leader, the schedule for the remainder of the week and for next week.

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

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

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that the House has completed its legislative business for the week.

The House will meet for legislative business on Monday, July 23, at 12:30 p.m. for morning hour and 2 o'clock p.m. for legislative business. The House will consider a number of measures under suspension of the rules, a list of which will be distributed to Members' offices later today. On Monday, no recorded votes are expected before 6 o'clock p.m.

On Tuesday and the balance of the week, the House will consider the following measures: We will complete consideration of H.R. 2506, the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act; H.J. Res. 55, concerning trade relations with respect to Vietnam; the Treasury and Postal Appropriations Act; and the Patients' Bill of Rights. And, Mr. Speaker, we will also complete work on Veterans Affairs, Housing, Urban Development and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act.

Members should understand that this is going to be another busy week, and we should expect some late evenings next week.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I might ask my colleague, when does he expect the Patients' Bill of Rights bill to come up next week?

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I thank the gentleman for the inquiry. I would expect us to see that bill on the floor on Thursday of next week, probably late in the day.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, how about the energy bill? When can we expect to see the energy bill?

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will again yield, I think the committees have completed their work on that. We will probably work with the Committee on Rules and the other committees on that, and we would expect it the week following next.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, is Fast Track coming up before the recess, and does the gentleman expect a markup in the Committee on Ways and Means next week on Fast Track?

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will continue to yield, I do expect that markup to take place; and we do anticipate that being on the floor before we retire for the August recess.