

Holden	McIntyre	Rush
Holt	McKeon	Ryan (OH)
Honda	McNulty	Ryan (WI)
Hooley (OR)	Meehan	Ryun (KS)
Hostettler	Meek (FL)	Sanders
Houghton	Meeks (NY)	Sandlin
Hoyer	Menendez	Saxton
Hulshof	Mica	Schiff
Hunter	Michaud	Schrock
Hyde	Miller (FL)	Scott (GA)
Inslee	Miller (MI)	Scott (VA)
Isakson	Miller (NC)	Sensenbrenner
Issa	Miller, Gary	Serrano
Istook	Mollohan	Sessions
Jackson (IL)	Moran (KS)	Shaw
Jackson-Lee	Moran (VA)	Shays
(TX)	Murphy	Sherman
Jefferson	Murtha	Sherwood
Jenkins	Musgrave	Shimkus
John	Myrick	Shuster
Johnson (CT)	Nadler	Simmons
Johnson (IL)	Napolitano	Simpson
Johnson, E. B.	Neal (MA)	Skelton
Johnson, Sam	Nethercutt	Smith (MI)
Jones (NC)	Neugebauer	Smith (NJ)
Kanjorski	Ney	Smith (TX)
Kaptur	Northup	Smith (WA)
Keller	Norwood	Snyder
Kelly	Nunes	Solis
Kennedy (RI)	Nussle	Souder
Kildee	Obey	Spratt
Kilpatrick	Ortiz	Stark
Kind	Osborne	Stearns
King (IA)	Otter	Strickland
King (NY)	Oxley	Sullivan
Kingston	Pallone	Sweeney
Kirk	Pascrell	Tauscher
Klecza	Paul	Tauzin
Kline	Payne	Taylor (NC)
Knollenberg	Pearce	Terry
Kolbe	Pelosi	Thomas
LaHood	Pence	Thornberry
Lampson	Peterson (PA)	Tiaht
Langevin	Petri	Tiberi
Lantos	Pickering	Tierney
Larsen (WA)	Pitts	Toomey
Larson (CT)	Platts	Towns
Latham	Pombo	Turner (OH)
LaTourette	Pomeroy	Turner (TX)
Leach	Porter	Upton
Lee	Portman	Van Hollen
Levin	Price (NC)	Velazquez
Lewis (CA)	Pryce (OH)	Vitter
Lewis (KY)	Putnam	Walden (OR)
Linder	Quinn	Walsh
Lipinski	Radanovich	Wamp
Lofgren	Rahall	Watson
Lowe	Rangel	Watt
Lucas (KY)	Regula	Waxman
Lucas (OK)	Rehberg	Weiner
Lynch	Renzi	Weldon (FL)
Majette	Reyes	Weldon (PA)
Maloney	Reynolds	Wexler
Manzullo	Rodriguez	Whitfield
Markey	Rogers (AL)	Wilson (NM)
Marshall	Rogers (KY)	Wilson (SC)
McCarthy (MO)	Rohrabacher	Wolf
McCarthy (NY)	Ros-Lehtinen	Woolsey
McCollum	Ross	Wynn
McCotter	Rothman	Young (AK)
McCrary	Roybal-Allard	Young (FL)
McHugh	Royce	
McInnis	Ruppersberger	

NOES—54

Baird	Hinchev	Sanchez, Linda
Baldwin	Israel	T.
Berry	Jones (OH)	Sanchez, Loretta
Brady (PA)	Kennedy (MN)	Schakowsky
Capuano	Kucinich	Shadegg
Carson (OK)	Lewis (GA)	Slaughter
Costello	LoBiondo	Stenholm
Crane	Matheson	Stupak
DeFazio	Matsui	Tanner
DeGette	McDermott	Taylor (MS)
Delahunt	McGovern	Thompson (CA)
English	Miller, George	Thompson (MS)
Fattah	Oberstar	Udall (CO)
Filner	Olver	Udall (NM)
Gillmor	Pastor	Visclosky
Green (TX)	Peterson (MN)	Waters
Gutknecht	Ramstad	Weller
Hefley	Sabo	Wu
Hill		

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Tancred

NOT VOTING—17

Cramer	Goss	Ose
Duncan	Harman	Owens
Edwards	Harris	Rogers (MI)
Fossella	Janklow	Wicker
Gephardt	Millender-	
Gibbons	McDonald	
Grengrey	Moore	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members are advised there are 2 minutes remaining in the vote.

□ 1815

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

□ 1815

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1472

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 1472.

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

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY COMMITTEE ON RULES REGARDING H.R. 1950, FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2004 AND 2005

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Rules may meet the week of July 14 to grant a rule which could limit the amendment process for floor consideration of H.R. 1950, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for fiscal years 2004 and 2005.

The Committee on International Relations ordered the bill reported on May 8 and filed its report in the House on May 16. The Committee on Armed Services ordered the bill reported on June 26 and filed its report in the House on June 30. The Committee on Energy and Commerce ordered the bill reported today.

Any Member wishing to offer an amendment should submit 55 copies of the amendment and one copy of a brief explanation of the amendment to the Committee on Rules in room H-312 of the Capitol by noon, Monday, July 14.

Members should draft their amendments to the combined text of the bill as reported by the Committee on International Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Energy and Commerce, which will be available for their review on the Web site of the Committee on Rules.

Members should use the Office of Legislative Counsel to ensure that their amendments are drafted in the most appropriate format. Members are also advised to check with the Office of the Parliamentarian to be certain their amendments comply with the rules of the House.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members

may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2657, and that I may include tabular and other extraneous material.

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

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2004

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 311, I call up the bill (H.R. 2657) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of H.R. 2657 is as follows:

H.R. 2657

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses of the House of Representatives, \$1,014,464,000, as follows:

HOUSE LEADERSHIP OFFICES

For salaries and expenses, as authorized by law, \$17,094,000, including: Office of the Speaker, \$2,048,000, including \$25,000 for official expenses of the Speaker; Office of the Majority Floor Leader, \$1,965,000, including \$10,000 for official expenses of the Majority Leader; Office of the Minority Floor Leader, \$2,390,000, including \$10,000 for official expenses of the Minority Leader; Office of the Majority Whip, including the Chief Deputy Majority Whip, \$1,684,000, including \$5,000 for official expenses of the Majority Whip; Office of the Minority Whip, including the Chief Deputy Minority Whip, \$1,259,000, including \$5,000 for official expenses of the Minority Whip; Speaker's Office for Legislative Floor Activities, \$460,000; Republican Steering Committee, \$862,000; Republican Conference, \$1,448,000; Democratic Steering and Policy Committee, \$1,542,000; Democratic Caucus, \$768,000; nine minority employees, \$1,380,000; training and program development—majority, \$290,000; training and program development—minority, \$290,000; Cloakroom Personnel—majority, \$354,000; and Cloakroom Personnel—minority, \$354,000.

MEMBERS' REPRESENTATIONAL ALLOWANCES

INCLUDING MEMBERS' CLERK HIRE, OFFICIAL EXPENSES OF MEMBERS, AND OFFICIAL MAIL

For Members' representational allowances, including Members' clerk hire, official expenses, and official mail, \$514,454,000.

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

STANDING COMMITTEES, SPECIAL AND SELECT

For salaries and expenses of standing committees, special and select, authorized by House resolutions, \$106,058,000. *Provided,* That such amount shall remain available for such salaries and expenses until December 31, 2004.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

For salaries and expenses of the Committee on Appropriations, \$24,926,000, including studies and examinations of executive

agencies and temporary personal services for such committee, to be expended in accordance with section 202(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 and to be available for reimbursement to agencies for services performed: *Provided*, That such amount shall remain available for such salaries and expenses until December 31, 2004.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

For compensation and expenses of officers and employees, as authorized by law, \$158,324,000, including: for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Clerk, including not more than \$13,000, of which not more than \$10,000 is for the Family Room, for official representation and reception expenses, \$18,632,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Sergeant at Arms, including the position of Superintendent of Garages, and including not more than \$3,000 for official representation and reception expenses, \$5,471,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer, \$113,141,000, of which \$9,400,000 shall remain available until expended; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Inspector General, \$3,847,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Operations, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended; for salaries and expenses of the Office of General Counsel, \$926,000; for the Office of the Chaplain, \$153,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Parliamentarian, including the Parliamentarian and \$2,000 for preparing the Digest of Rules, \$1,560,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Law Revision Counsel of the House, \$2,263,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the House, \$6,233,000; for salaries and expenses of the Corrections Calendar Office, \$948,000; and for other authorized employees, \$150,000.

ALLOWANCES AND EXPENSES

For allowances and expenses as authorized by House resolution or law, \$193,608,000, including: supplies, materials, administrative costs and Federal tort claims, \$3,975,000; official mail for committees, leadership offices, and administrative offices of the House, \$410,000; Government contributions for health, retirement, Social Security, and other applicable employee benefits, \$188,533,000; and miscellaneous items including purchase, exchange, maintenance, repair and operation of House motor vehicles, inter-parliamentary receptions, and gratuities to heirs of deceased employees of the House, \$690,000.

CHILD CARE CENTER

For salaries and expenses of the House of Representatives Child Care Center, such amounts as are deposited in the account established by section 312(d)(1) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1992 (2 U.S.C. 2112), subject to the level specified in the budget of the Center, as submitted to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

SEC. 101. (a) REQUIRING AMOUNTS REMAINING IN MEMBERS' REPRESENTATIONAL ALLOWANCES TO BE USED FOR DEFICIT REDUCTION OR TO REDUCE THE FEDERAL DEBT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any amounts appropriated under this Act for "HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—SALARIES AND EXPENSES—MEMBERS' REPRESENTATIONAL ALLOWANCES" shall be available only for fiscal year 2004. Any amount remaining after all payments are made under such allowances for fiscal year 2004 shall be deposited in the Treasury and used for deficit reduction (or, if there is no Federal budget deficit after all such payments have been made, for reducing the Federal debt, in such man-

ner as the Secretary of the Treasury considers appropriate).

(b) REGULATIONS.—The Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives shall have authority to prescribe regulations to carry out this section.

(c) DEFINITION.—As used in this section, the term "Member of the House of Representatives" means a Representative in, or a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress.

SEC. 102. None of the funds in this Act may be used to provide supplemental dental or vision health insurance benefits for Members and employees of the House of Representatives.

JOINT ITEMS

For Joint Committees, as follows:

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

For salaries and expenses of the Joint Economic Committee, \$3,805,000, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION

For salaries and expenses of the Joint Committee on Taxation, \$8,112,000, to be disbursed by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House.

For other joint items, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN

For medical supplies, equipment, and continuing expenses of the emergency rooms, and for the Attending Physician and his assistants, including: (1) an allowance of \$2,175 per month to the Attending Physician; (2) an allowance of \$725 per month each to four medical officers while on duty in the Office of the Attending Physician; (3) an allowance of \$725 per month to two assistants and \$580 per month each not to exceed 11 assistants on the basis heretofore provided for such assistants; and (4) \$1,566,000 for reimbursement to the Department of the Navy for expenses incurred for staff and equipment assigned to the Office of the Attending Physician, which shall be advanced and credited to the applicable appropriation or appropriations from which such salaries, allowances, and other expenses are payable and shall be available for all the purposes thereof, \$2,236,000, to be disbursed by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives.

CAPITOL GUIDE SERVICE AND SPECIAL SERVICES OFFICE

For salaries and expenses of the Capitol Guide Service and Special Services Office, \$3,511,000, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate: *Provided*, That no part of such amount may be used to employ more than 58 individuals: *Provided further*, That the Capitol Guide Board is authorized, during emergencies, to employ not more than two additional individuals for not more than 120 days each, and not more than 10 additional individuals for not more than 6 months each, for the Capitol Guide Service.

STATEMENTS OF APPROPRIATIONS

For the preparation, under the direction of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, of the statements for the first session of the One Hundred Eighth Congress, showing appropriations made, indefinite appropriations, and contracts authorized, together with a chronological history of the regular appropriations bills as required by law, \$30,000, to be paid to the persons designated by the chairmen of such committees to supervise the work.

CAPITOL POLICE

SALARIES

For salaries of employees of the Capitol Police, including overtime, hazardous duty pay differential, and Government contributions for health, retirement, Social Security,

and other applicable employee benefits, \$189,913,000, to be disbursed by the Chief of the Capitol Police or his designee.

GENERAL EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Capitol Police, including motor vehicles, communications and other equipment, security equipment and installation, uniforms, weapons, supplies, materials, training, medical services, forensic services, stenographic services, personal and professional services, the employee assistance program, the awards program, postage, communication services, travel advances, relocation of instructor and liaison personnel for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, and not more than \$5,000 to be expended on the certification of the Chief of the Capitol Police in connection with official representation and reception expenses, \$21,917,000, of which \$1,745,000 shall remain available until expended, to be disbursed by the Chief of the Capitol Police or his designee: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the cost of basic training for the Capitol Police at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center for fiscal year 2004 shall be paid by the Secretary of Homeland Security from funds available to the Department of Homeland Security.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 1001. TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—Amounts appropriated for fiscal year 2004 for the Capitol Police may be transferred between the headings "SALARIES" and "GENERAL EXPENSES" upon the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses of the Office of Compliance, as authorized by section 305 of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1385), \$2,255,000, of which \$304,700 shall remain available until September 30, 2005: *Provided*, That the Executive Director of the Office of Compliance may have the authority, within the limits of available appropriations, to dispose of surplus or obsolete personal property by interagency transfer, donation, or discarding.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses necessary for operation of the Congressional Budget Office, including not more than \$3,000 to be expended on the certification of the Director of the Congressional Budget Office in connection with official representation and reception expenses, \$33,820,000: *Provided*, That no part of such amount may be used for the purchase or hire of a passenger motor vehicle.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For salaries for the Architect of the Capitol, and other personal services, at rates of pay provided by law; for surveys and studies in connection with activities under the care of the Architect of the Capitol; for all necessary expenses for the general and administrative support of the operations under the Architect of the Capitol including the Botanic Garden; electrical substations of the Capitol, Senate and House office buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol; including furnishings and office equipment; including not more than \$5,000 for official reception and representation expenses, to be expended as the Architect of the Capitol may approve; for purchase or exchange, maintenance, and operation of a passenger motor vehicle, \$84,513,000, of which \$11,660,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2008.

CAPITOL BUILDING

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Capitol, \$23,307,000, of which \$7,863,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2008.

CAPITOL GROUNDS

For all necessary expenses for care and improvement of grounds surrounding the Capitol, the Senate and House office buildings, and the Capitol Power Plant, \$6,886,000, of which \$585,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2008.

HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the House office buildings, \$54,564,000, of which \$19,498,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2008.

CAPITOL POWER PLANT

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Capitol Power Plant; lighting, heating, power (including the purchase of electrical energy) and water and sewer services for the Capitol, Senate and House office buildings, Library of Congress buildings, and the grounds about the same, Botanic Garden, Senate garage, and air conditioning refrigeration not supplied from plants in any of such buildings; heating the Government Printing Office and Washington City Post Office, and heating and chilled water for air conditioning for the Supreme Court Building, the Union Station complex, the Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building and the Folger Shakespeare Library, expenses for which shall be advanced or reimbursed upon request of the Architect of the Capitol and amounts so received shall be deposited into the Treasury to the credit of this appropriation, \$81,543,000, of which \$36,652,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided*, That not more than \$4,400,000 of the funds credited or to be reimbursed to this appropriation as herein provided shall be available for obligation during fiscal year 2004.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

For all necessary expenses for the mechanical and structural maintenance, care and operation of the Library buildings and grounds, \$34,750,000, of which \$16,877,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2008.

CAPITOL POLICE BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care, and operation of buildings and grounds of the United States Capitol Police, \$3,308,000, of which \$2,075,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2008.

BOTANIC GARDEN

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Botanic Garden and the nurseries, buildings, grounds, and collections; and purchase and exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of a passenger motor vehicle; all under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, \$6,062,000, of which \$25,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for any activities of the National Garden.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

SEC. 1101. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), none of the funds provided by this Act or any other Act may be used by the Architect of the Capitol after the expiration of the 180-day period which begins on the date of the enactment of this Act to employ any individual as a temporary employee within a category of temporary employment which does not provide employees with the same eligibility for life insurance, health insurance, retirement, and other benefits which is provided to temporary employees who are hired for a period exceeding 1 year in length.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to any of the following individuals:

(1) An individual who is employed under the Architect of the Capitol Summer Employment Program.

(2) An individual who is hired for a total of 120 days or less during any 5-year period (excluding any days in which the individual is employed under the Architect of the Capitol Summer Employment Program).

(3) An individual employed by the Architect of the Capitol as a temporary employee as of the date of the enactment of this Act who exercises in writing, not later than 180 days after such date, an option offered by the Architect to remain under the pay system (including benefits) provided for the individual as of such date.

(4) An individual who becomes employed by the Architect of the Capitol after the date of the enactment of this Act who exercises in writing, prior to the individual's employment, an option offered by the Architect to receive pay and benefits under an alternative system which does not provide the benefits described in subsection (a), except that under such an option the Architect shall be required to provide the individual with the benefits described in subsection (a) as soon as the individual's period of service as a temporary employee exceeds 1 year in length.

(c) Nothing in this section may be construed to require the Architect of the Capitol to provide duplicative benefits for any employee.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Library of Congress not otherwise provided for, including development and maintenance of the Library's Catalogs; custody and custodial care of the Library buildings; special clothing; cleaning, laundering and repair of uniforms; preservation of motion pictures in the custody of the Library; operation and maintenance of the American Folklife Center in the Library; preparation and distribution of catalog records and other publications of the Library; hire or purchase of one passenger motor vehicle; and expenses of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board not properly chargeable to the income of any trust fund held by the Board, \$366,520,000, of which not more than \$6,500,000 shall be derived from collections credited to this appropriation during fiscal year 2004, and shall remain available until expended, under the Act of June 28, 1902 (chapter 1301; 32 Stat. 480; 2 U.S.C. 150) and not more than \$350,000 shall be derived from collections during fiscal year 2004 and shall remain available until expended for the development and maintenance of an international legal information database and activities related thereto: *Provided*, That the Library of Congress may not obligate or expend any funds derived from collections under the Act of June 28, 1902, in excess of the amount authorized for obligation or expenditure in appropriations Acts: *Provided further*, That the total amount available for obligation shall be reduced by the amount by which collections are less than the \$6,850,000: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated, \$11,236,000 shall remain available until expended for acquisition of books, periodicals, newspapers, and all other materials including subscriptions for bibliographic services for the Library, including \$40,000 to be available solely for the purchase, when specifically approved by the Librarian, of special and unique materials for additions to the collections: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated, not more than \$12,000 may be expended, on the certification of the Librarian of Congress, in connection with official representation and reception expenses for the Overseas

Field Offices: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated, \$905,000 shall remain available until expended for the acquisition and partial support for implementation of an Integrated Library System (ILS): *Provided further*, That of the amount appropriated, \$500,000 shall remain available until expended, and shall be transferred to the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission for carrying out the purposes of Public Law 106-173, of which amount \$10,000 may be used for official representation and reception expenses of the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated, \$1,380,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2008 for the acquisition and partial support for implementation of a Central Financial Management System: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated, \$11,060,000 shall remain available until expended for partial support of the National Audio-Visual Conservation Center: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated, \$2,762,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2008, for the development and maintenance of the Alternate Computer Facility.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Copyright Office, \$47,290,000, of which not more than \$23,321,000, to remain available until expended, shall be derived from collections credited to this appropriation during fiscal year 2004 under section 708(d) of title 17, United States Code: *Provided*, That the Copyright Office may not obligate or expend any funds derived from collections under such section, in excess of the amount authorized for obligation or expenditure in appropriations Acts: *Provided further*, That not more than \$6,343,000 shall be derived from collections during fiscal year 2004 under sections 111(d)(2), 119(b)(2), 802(h), and 1005 of such title: *Provided further*, That the total amount available for obligation shall be reduced by the amount by which collections are less than \$29,664,000: *Provided further*, That not more than \$100,000 of the amount appropriated is available for the maintenance of an "International Copyright Institute" in the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress for the purpose of training nationals of developing countries in intellectual property laws and policies: *Provided further*, That not more than \$4,250 may be expended, on the certification of the Librarian of Congress, in connection with official representation and reception expenses for activities of the International Copyright Institute and for copyright delegations, visitors, and seminars.

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 203 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 166) and to revise and extend the Annotated Constitution of the United States of America, \$93,590,000: *Provided*, That no part of such amount may be used to pay any salary or expense in connection with any publication, or preparation of material therefor (except the Digest of Public General Bills), to be issued by the Library of Congress unless such publication has obtained prior approval of either the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate.

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses to carry out the Act of March 3, 1931 (chapter 400; 46 Stat. 1487; 2 U.S.C. 135a), \$51,706,000, of which

\$14,812,000 shall remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 1201. Of the amounts appropriated to the Library of Congress in this Act, not more than \$5,000 may be expended, on the certification of the Librarian of Congress, in connection with official representation and reception expenses for the incentive awards program.

SEC. 1202. (a) For fiscal year 2004, the obligational authority of the Library of Congress for the activities described in subsection (b) may not exceed \$105,589,000.

(b) The activities referred to in subsection (a) are reimbursable and revolving fund activities that are funded from sources other than appropriations to the Library in appropriations Acts for the legislative branch.

(c) During fiscal year 2004, the Librarian of Congress may temporarily transfer funds appropriated in this Act under the heading "LIBRARY OF CONGRESS—SALARIES AND EXPENSES" to the revolving fund for the FEDLINK Program and the Federal Research Program established under section 103 of the Library of Congress Fiscal Operations Improvement Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-481; 2 U.S.C. 182c): *Provided*, That the total amount of such transfers may not exceed \$1,900,000: *Provided further*, That the appropriate revolving fund account shall reimburse the Library for any amounts transferred to it before the period of availability of the Library appropriation expires.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For authorized printing and binding for the Congress and the distribution of Congressional information in any format; printing and binding for the Architect of the Capitol; expenses necessary for preparing the semi-monthly and session index to the Congressional Record, as authorized by law (section 902 of title 44, United States Code); printing and binding of Government publications authorized by law to be distributed to Members of Congress; and printing, binding, and distribution of Government publications authorized by law to be distributed without charge to the recipient, \$91,111,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for paper copies of the permanent edition of the Congressional Record for individual Representatives, Resident Commissioners or Delegates authorized under section 906 of title 44, United States Code: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred under the appropriations for similar purposes for preceding fiscal years: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the 2-year limitation under section 718 of title 44, United States Code, none of the funds appropriated or made available under this Act or any other Act for printing and binding and related services provided to Congress under chapter 7 of title 44, United States Code, may be expended to print a document, report, or publication after the 27-month period beginning on the date that such document, report, or publication is authorized by Congress to be printed, unless Congress reauthorizes such printing in accordance with section 718 of title 44, United States Code: *Provided further*, That any unobligated or unexpended balances in this account or accounts for similar purposes for preceding fiscal years may be transferred to the Government Printing Office revolving fund for carrying out the purposes of this heading, subject to the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS SALARIES AND EXPENSES (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses of the Office of Superintendent of Documents necessary to provide for the cataloging and indexing of Government publications and their distribution to the public, Members of Congress, other Government agencies, and designated depository and international exchange libraries as authorized by law, \$34,456,000: *Provided*, That amounts of not more than \$2,000,000 from current year appropriations are authorized for producing and disseminating Congressional serial sets and other related publications for 2002 and 2003 to depository and other designated libraries: *Provided further*, That any unobligated or unexpended balances in this account or accounts for similar purposes for preceding fiscal years may be transferred to the Government Printing Office revolving fund for carrying out the purposes of this heading, subject to the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE REVOLVING FUND

For payment to the Government Printing Office Revolving Fund, \$5,000,000 for working capital. The Government Printing Office is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available and in accord with the law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 9104 of title 31, United States Code, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs and purposes set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for the Government Printing Office revolving fund: *Provided*, That not more than \$7,500 may be expended on the certification of the Public Printer in connection with official representation and reception expenses: *Provided further*, That the revolving fund shall be available for the hire or purchase of not more than 12 passenger motor vehicles: *Provided further*, That expenditures in connection with travel expenses of the advisory councils to the Public Printer shall be deemed necessary to carry out the provisions of title 44, United States Code: *Provided further*, That the revolving fund shall be available for temporary or intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, but at rates for individuals not more than the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title: *Provided further*, That the revolving fund and the funds provided under the headings "OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS" and "SALARIES AND EXPENSES" together may not be available for the full-time equivalent employment of more than 3,189 workyears (or such other number of workyears as the Public Printer may request, subject to the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate): *Provided further*, That activities financed through the revolving fund may provide information in any format.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the General Accounting Office, including not more than \$12,500 to be expended on the certification of the Comptroller General of the United States in connection with official representation and reception expenses; temporary or intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, but at rates for individuals not more than the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of such title; hire of one passenger motor vehi-

cle; advance payments in foreign countries in accordance with section 3324 of title 31, United States Code; benefits comparable to those payable under section 901(5), (6), and (8) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4081(5), (6), and (8)); and under regulations prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States, rental of living quarters in foreign countries, \$458,533,000: *Provided*, That not more than \$4,806,200 of payments received under section 782 of title 31, United States Code, shall be available for use in fiscal year 2004: *Provided further*, That not more than \$1,200,000 of reimbursements received under section 9105 of title 31, United States Code, shall be available for use in fiscal year 2004: *Provided further*, That this appropriation and appropriations for administrative expenses of any other department or agency which is a member of the National Intergovernmental Audit Forum or a Regional Intergovernmental Audit Forum shall be available to finance an appropriate share of either Forum's costs as determined by the respective Forum, including necessary travel expenses of non-Federal participants: *Provided further*, That payments hereunder to the Forum may be credited as reimbursements to any appropriation from which costs involved are initially financed: *Provided further*, That this appropriation and appropriations for administrative expenses of any other department or agency which is a member of the American Consortium on International Public Administration (ACIPA) shall be available to finance an appropriate share of ACIPA costs as determined by the ACIPA, including any expenses attributable to membership of ACIPA in the International Institute of Administrative Sciences.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

SEC. 1301. (a) At any time during fiscal year 2004 or any succeeding fiscal year, the Comptroller General may accept payment from the Securities and Exchange Commission for the performance of any audit of the financial statements of the Commission which is conducted by the Comptroller General.

(b) Any payment accepted under the authority of subsection (a) shall be credited to the account established for salaries and expenses of the General Accounting Office, and shall be available for obligation and expenditure upon receipt.

PAYMENT TO THE OPEN WORLD LEADERSHIP CENTER TRUST FUND

For a payment to the Open World Leadership Center Trust Fund for financing activities of the Open World Leadership Center, \$13,000,000.

TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. No part of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used for the maintenance or care of private vehicles, except for emergency assistance and cleaning as may be provided under regulations relating to parking facilities for the House of Representatives issued by the Committee on House Administration and for the Senate issued by the Committee on Rules and Administration.

SEC. 202. No part of the funds appropriated in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond fiscal year 2004 unless expressly so provided in this Act.

SEC. 203. Whenever in this Act any office or position not specifically established by the Legislative Pay Act of 1929 is appropriated for or the rate of compensation or designation of any office or position appropriated for is different from that specifically established by such Act, the rate of compensation and the designation in this Act shall be the permanent law with respect thereto: *Provided*, That the provisions in this Act for the

various items of official expenses of Members, officers, and committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, and clerk hire for Senators and Members of the House of Representatives shall be the permanent law with respect thereto.

SEC. 204. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, under section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued under existing law.

SEC. 205. Such sums as may be necessary are appropriated to the account described in subsection (a) of section 415 of the Congressional Accountability Act to pay awards and settlements as authorized under such subsection.

SEC. 206. Amounts available for administrative expenses of any legislative branch entity which participates in the Legislative Branch Financial Managers Council (LBFMC) established by charter on March 26, 1996, shall be available to finance an appropriate share of LBFMC costs as determined by the LBFMC, except that the total LBFMC costs to be shared among all participating legislative branch entities (in such allocations among the entities as the entities may determine) may not exceed \$2,000.

SEC. 207. The Architect of the Capitol, in consultation with the District of Columbia, is authorized to maintain and improve the landscape features, excluding streets and sidewalks, in the irregular shaped grassy areas bounded by Washington Avenue, SW on the northeast, Second Street SW on the west, Square 582 on the south, and the beginning of the I-395 tunnel on the southeast.

SEC. 208. None of the funds made available in this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this Act or any other appropriation Act.

SEC. 209. During fiscal year 2004 and any succeeding fiscal year, any entity in the legislative branch which is a member of the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board may use funds made available to the entity for the fiscal year to finance an appropriate share of the costs of the Board for the year.

This Act may be cited as the "Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2004".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 311, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON).

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

I wanted to say that the legislative branch bill is somewhat the inside baseball bill, the operating budget for the U.S. Capitol. It includes not just the legislative branch per se but the Capitol Hill Police, the Library of Congress and the Government Printing Office, the General Accounting Office and many other important government agencies which we all depend on.

The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN), the ranking member, and I have worked very closely on our bill this year, and its total spending is \$2.7 billion, which is a decrease of about \$34

million below last year, or about 1.2 percent. It is 10 percent below the actual request. Every agency has had to take reductions, and we have had to say no to many of our friends to get to this number, but we think that we have been fair across the board.

For example, this bill does not require any reductions in the current force, and it fully funds the traditional COLA of the leg branch employees at a level of 3.7 percent.

The other thing the bill does, along with keeping a very tight line on the fiscal side of it, is that it does not provide any new authorizations. So we are not changing anything in this bill. It is what we refer to as a clean appropriations bill.

One issue that has come up is the U.S. Capitol Police, and they do a great job; and we all here in Congress depend on them, not just every day but really every hour, to keep the U.S. Capitol safe. This is a unique building in that it is a historical building. It is a tourist site in itself; and then, in addition to that, Members of Congress are conducting business in it. So we have lots of people, a mom, dad, the three-and-a-half kids who come up from Peoria, as the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LAHOOD) would always remind us; as well as the 435 Members of Congress and 100 Members of the Senate conducting business here and hearing from all kinds of constituency groups. Yet throughout all of it, the Capitol Hill Police keeps it safe so that the tourists, the business people and those in government and all the employees can enjoy a safe working environment.

Since September 11, we have funded 512 new positions for the Capitol Police. That is a 37 percent increase in a year and a half. The salary account has grown from \$113 million in fiscal year 2002 to a requested level of \$218 million in fiscal year 2004, so a 93 percent increase in a 2-year period of time for the salary account.

General expenses for the police have climbed from \$6.7 million in 2001 to a requested level of \$72 million in fiscal year 2004, a 975 percent increase. All this has already been done. This is all in the name of security, and we absolutely have supported it.

In addition, there has been another \$167 million that has been appropriated in supplemental funds. This committee, on a bipartisan basis, can take pride that the Capitol Hill Police Department has moved into the 21st century with a 20 percent increase in salaries over the last 2 years and a lot of other changes that are beneficial to the police officers in terms of recruitment, hiring and retention. But the budget request for fiscal year 2004 includes an increase of 25 percent for the salary account and an increase in general expenses of 158 percent.

Increases cannot be sustained at the allocation that we have been given. So at this time we are not going to increase more staffing, as we want them to absorb the growth that we have already given them.

Another issue that we spent a lot of time on in committee is the Capitol Visitors Center. The Capitol Visitors Center is something that started out at one level, and is now at a completely different level in terms of spending. The scope of the job changed because we have put in some additional office spaces and because of some security concerns. Yet at the same time we, on this committee, are very concerned that the spending has gotten out of hand.

We have not put in a \$48 million estimation for additional expenses. We understand the other body has done so; but at this time, the House bill has not and we intend to have a lot of discussions about that before we move forward on it. At present, there are still 37 items, according to a recent GAO study, which are unknown in terms of additional expenses. So our committee is trying to get a good grip on the Capitol Visitors Center—but we are very, very concerned about some of the expenses.

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

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bill. There has been a pretty good level of bipartisan cooperation on this bill, and it is reflected in the vote that we are going to have. I doubt that there will be many, if any, voting against this bill, even though I am told by the Committee on Rules last night, this is the first time that an appropriations bill or an appropriations subcommittee has reported a bill that was funded at a lower level than the previous year. Is the gentleman aware of that?

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

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I am not aware of it, but I certainly am proud of it.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. We do not expect that to happen with every bill.

We had a fairly tight allocation, discretionary caps were pretty tight; but I think that it serves the Nation well. We are \$290 million below the President's request and \$34 million below last year's funding level; but given the limitations of the allocation, I think that the chairman and the members of the committee on both sides of the aisle have been prudent and fair.

Sufficient funds have been provided to cover all mandatory expenditures, and the budget assumes the full 3.7 percent COLA increase for salaries. I support the chairman's decision to withhold making any new appropriation for the Capitol Visitors Center and slow down the pace of the Architect's other construction projects because a recent GAO review took issue with the Capitol Visitors Center projected cost estimates.

That GAO review found that the total cost of the project could potentially climb to as high as \$395 million,

read \$400 million, when it started out at about \$300 million. I think that it behooves the Congress to take a very close look. We are going to have another hearing on it, and we do not intend to scrimp on the funding of it. Since it is going to be done, we want it done right, but we want to make sure we have a full handle on all of the cost increases.

So we are going to withhold any new funds and reevaluate how we should proceed. We need to gain better control over potential cost overruns and engage in those substantive discussions, particularly with the House and Senate leadership.

I also want to touch on another topic, as the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON) did, and clarify to the Members of the House that this bill supports and respects the men and women in law enforcement who serve on the Capitol Police force. They have toiled under stressful and difficult circumstances, particularly since September 11, 2001; but since that date, the Capitol Police have seen their manpower grow by 37 percent. So until a strategic plan, which the subcommittee directed the police to undertake last year, is completed and shared with the members of the subcommittee and open to review by outside experts, this bill postpones action on this portion of the police chief's request. That is the responsible way to deal with the request in my view, and I agree with the chairman again.

Should the Capitol Police's full workforce increase be merited, the funds will be there. In the meantime, full funding for overtime pay for the police, the COLA increase, the longevity differential, the special training, the specialty pay and all the other recruitment and retention incentives are all preserved and fully funded in this bill.

The employees in the agencies who work for us are indispensable, if we want this legislative body to continue to perform and to perform well.

Mr. Speaker, the bill before us today is a sound bill. It is tight, but it is responsive to addressing the needs and the obligations of the entire legislative branch. That is why I support it and encourage my colleagues on this side of the aisle to vote for it as well. I trust that it will be unanimously approved, and with that, we only have I think three more speakers.

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

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LAHOOD).

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

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, I do not know if this is the most boring bill in the House; but it is certainly one of the most boring, there is no doubt about it. Maybe that is why it is going to get almost a unanimous vote, but I really came to the well of the House today to

say thank you to so many people who work in this institution who we all take for granted.

We show up here every day. We have these folks taking down all of our words, and we can pick up the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and read it. We have all of these folks that are behind me who show up every day and do all the work and we take all the credit.

□ 1830

And there are many, many thousands of people like that in this House who do a great job for the Members and do a great job for the public, and that is what this bill is all about. It is taking care of the 10 major offices and funding the 10 major offices that make all of us look good as Members of Congress: The staff in the Architect's office; and when we need legal advice, there are people here who give us legal advice; when we need medical attention, there are people who can give us medical attention, and the list goes on and on.

As a former staffer, I want to say thank you to all of the staff who work hard in this institution to make the 435 Members and the 100 Members in the other body look good. They do not get the appreciation, they do not get the thanks that is so well deserved. And they do work hard, and they make this place tick. They make it operate. When we are gone, they are still here. And when we are gone, they really continue to keep the Capitol open.

I know that it is fashionable to take our hats off to the Capitol Hill Police, and I certainly want to do that. They work really hard, and they provide the protection. But there are lots of other people, hundreds of other people in this Capitol who do such great work for so many of us and for the public who come here. We owe them a big debt of gratitude for what they do, and that is what this bill is about, to say to them we want to continue to fund the work that you do to give you a little bit of an increase and to say thank you for what you do.

I also want to make mention of two other items. One is the Capitol Visitors Center. I know that we are going to have some additional hearings on that. I know we are going to have some additional meetings on it. I know that there is a big hole in front of the Capitol, and a lot of people wonder what it is all about. It is the responsibility of this subcommittee to take charge of that and to really have responsibility for it.

I know it has been sort of a leadership-driven project, but it is up to the Congress to come up with the money to fund this, and we do have the responsibility for it. I think we take that responsibility seriously, and we want to make sure it is done correctly and done right, and that it turns out to be a state-of-the-art visitors center, but done in a way that comports with the fiscal concerns that I think many of us have about what it will cost when it is complete.

The other issue I want to raise is one that is near and dear to my heart, and I am someone who has been pushing for this. Again, as a former staffer, I think it is important, and that is the idea that in this bill there is language and there is money to continue to study what it would take to put a footprint for a staff gym. Again, many of the people who work in this building and work long hours do not have access to the kind of facility that would allow them to get the kind of exercise that is necessary to stay healthy.

As an interim step, we were able to develop an agreement with Gold's Gym where any staffer can go to any Gold's Gym in the metropolitan area and have access to those facilities at a very, very reasonable cost. And I want to thank the staff who have made those arrangements possible. But in the end, my goal is to make sure that right here on the Capitol campus there is a facility for our staff so that they have a facility available so they can stay healthy and stay in good shape, just as the Members have available to them a very nice state-of-the-art facility for themselves both on the House and the Senate side. I really want to make sure that goal is achieved. We are making progress on it, and I think we will continue to make progress as we move ahead.

I know a lot has been said about the Capitol Hill Police, and I certainly support them. I want to say a word about the Chief of the Capitol Hill Police because he is from Illinois. I think Terry Gainer is doing a great job. I think we are fortunate to have such an outstanding law enforcement person in charge of the Capitol Hill Police. I have known Terry since he was the director of the State police in Illinois, where he did a great job. He then came to the city of Washington and worked with the chief of police and did a great job there, and now he is right here in our midst, and I think doing a good job, and I want to compliment him. And even though he was not allowed everything he wanted in this bill, I think people want to continue to work with Chief Gainer and continue his efforts to make sure that our facilities are secure.

So I compliment the chairman and the staff and the ranking member, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN), for the work in our subcommittee, and I think we have done good work, and I encourage all Members to support the bill.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute, before I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), because up front I want to acknowledge the committee staff, since the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LAHOOD) has referenced them. We have some terrific staff people on this appropriation subcommittee: Liz Dawson, who does a wonderful job; Chuck Turner; Kelly Wade; Jack O'Neill on the personal staff of the gentleman from Georgia

(Mr. KINGSTON); and, of course, our appropriation staff, Dave Pomerantz, Tom Forhan, and my own staff person Tim Aiken.

I want to say right up front that they have done a great job on this bill. Even though it might not be the most exciting bill, it has as fine a staff as you would want to find on the Hill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 7 minutes to the distinguished whip of the Democratic Caucus, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN), for yielding me this time, and I want to thank the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON) for his leadership on this bill.

This is an institutional bill. This is a bill which is designed to allow the legislative body to carry out its constitutional functions of overseeing a mammoth executive department and to make sure that, in fact, we have checks and balances. So although it may not be exciting, it is critical, as all of us, I think, on this floor know, to the exercise of our constitutional responsibility. So I clearly rise in strong support of this legislation.

Obviously, any measure that trims spending from a previous fiscal year does so by proposing reductions in some programs. I would like to comment on a few provisions that are particularly important. One arm of Congress for which H.R. 2657 proposes a 1.3 percent reduction is the United States Capitol Police. We have all talked about that. Many of my colleagues know that on the Committee on House Administration and on the Subcommittee on Legislative for a number of years, I have been a strong supporter, as most people in this body have, of the Capitol Police. It symbolizes, it seems to me, the safety of democracy in many ways. Of course, as all of us know, tragically, a few years ago, we lost two members of the Capitol Police force, Officers Gibson and Chestnut, protecting democracy and this House, these visitors that come to their Capitol, and, yes, the Members and staff who work here.

Mr. Speaker, I have looked at this budget very carefully, and I am confident that the proposed \$212 million that have been appropriated for the time being are sufficient. I know the committee wanted to ensure that that was the case, and I thank them for their careful study and review, and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) has said the same thing.

Since 1997, and particularly since the tragedy of 9/11 and the tragedy that occurred to us in this Capitol, Congress has substantially increased the size and budget of the Capitol Police. I believe that was warranted. In 1997, we appropriated \$75.39 million, almost .4 million. In 2003, we appropriated \$240 million, a very substantial increase,

appropriate given the security concerns.

Make no mistake about it, these large increases were essential to make up for deficiencies that we saw and that we were confronted with when we discovered tragically in 1998 the Capitol Police needed more resources to secure all access points and protect not just the lives of the people who work here, but also, as I said, the visitors.

The events of 9/11 were another wake-up call that no American landmark is off limits to terrorists, including the Capitol complex. Most of us believe that that plane that those brave passengers brought down in the fields of Pennsylvania was, in fact, being directed at this Capitol dome, one of the great symbols of freedom in the world.

Let me speak about Chief Gainer. Chief Gainer does not come from Maryland, but he is still a very good fellow, as the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LAHOOD) said. I want to thank he and his able staff. These increases have been invested in a wide range of essential programs by Chief Gainer and his people; an expanded force, better equipment, protective infrastructure, and improved training. But as the report accompanying H.R. 2657 points out, there is concern over the continuation of such large growth for the Capitol Police without a comprehensive strategic plan.

I think that report is correct. Fortunately, a strategic plan is being developed. Once completed, it will help the Capitol Police deploy their resources in the most efficient manner possible with the greatest protection possible.

A second area that is getting a reduction is the Architect of the Capitol. As many know, the Committee on Appropriations has been concerned about the level and quality of the project management and acquisition planning in the Architect of the Capitol's organization, particularly with regards to the construction of the Capitol Visitors Center. I am a strong supporter, as I think all of us are, of this facility, but the committee is correct in being concerned about the construction schedule and the construction cost. Later this month an oversight hearing on the CVC will be held. I am confident this hearing will help us make more informed spending and policy decisions with regard to the visitors center.

One matter that should concern every Member of this body, in addition to the visitors center, is the fair treatment of workers, including temporary workers, employed by the legislative branch. I want to thank Liz Dawson and the staff of the committee both on the majority side and on the minority side for continuing to focus on this. Section 133 of the Legislative Appropriations Act of 2002, which became law on November 12, 2001, prohibits the Architect of the Capitol from employing temporary workers for long periods without providing eligibility for employee benefits.

Mr. Speaker, this is not happening. Much to my dismay, the Architect has

not implemented section 133 more than 2 years after it was the law of the land, despite the clearest of congressional intentions and the fact that the General Accounting Office has determined that section 133 provides the Architect with the authority to treat temporary workers fairly. This is unacceptable behavior.

During markup 2 weeks ago, I offered an amendment which was adopted by voice vote which restates section 133. My expectation with this amendment is simple: That Mr. Hantman will finally appreciate that Congress meant what it said 2 years ago when it instructed his office to fairly treat temporary workers.

One provision of today's measure that does distress me, and I follow up with what the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LAHOOD) said, I agree with him 100 percent, we need to thank our staffs, incredibly talented, skilled, critical people to the accomplishment of our objectives and our responsibility. But in this bill, unfortunately, the raise we have given them is less than the raise that we give to all other executive employees.

I am very hopeful that before we complete consideration of this bill, in the final analysis our employees will be given the 4.1 percent increase that I hope that all the executive department will be given and that we have already given to the military. Our staff is incredible. We ought to say thank you. But in addition to that, we ought to ensure that they are treated at least as well as we expect our executive department employees to be treated as it relates to the COLA.

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

Mr. HOYER. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I say to my friend from Maryland that I believe it is the intent of this committee to conform with whatever the other Federal employees end up getting in terms of COLAs.

Mr. HOYER. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HEFLEY). Time of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) has expired.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time. I appreciate that.

I say to the gentleman from Georgia that I know what he says to be the case. I meant no criticism, but the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LAHOOD) had observed, and I wanted to make sure our employees knew, that we are going to treat them as well as we are hopefully also going to treat the executive employees, and so I appreciate the chairman's comment on that.

I do also, with the time the gentleman from Georgia yielded to me, want to again congratulate him and the committee on the mass transit benefit program that he has included in this bill.

With that, Mr. Speaker, let me say that I appreciate the work of the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN). They have brought a good bill to the floor that all our Members can support and that will serve this institution and the American people.

□ 1845

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KIRK).

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation, and I especially want to thank the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON), the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN), and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LAHOOD) for what has been included as a key project in this legislation.

We are beginning the work of a staff gym in the Congress. I served in the Pentagon, and there we have the Pentagon Officers Athletic Club. It is not a very nice facility, but it keeps the men and women during their headquarters tour in shape before returning to the field or sea. Such facilities are not available to congressional staff. Most large employers with over 5,000 employees in my district have on-site gyms. We employ over 10,000 people in the Congress and have no such facility.

As a former staff member, I think it is time we build a staff gym. We have spent taxpayer dollars for promotion programs on fitness or to fight obesity; we should do that here in Congress. This bill sets aside \$100,000 to design a 4,000-square foot facility with male and female showers, lockers and a weight room. It will be ready for the staff in 8 months. We also are looking to expanding shower facilities for runners in Longworth and Cannon. We will have a more complete and permanent facility by July 2004.

This means that men and women who work here in the people's House will be fitter, will handle stress better, and will serve the long hours under low-pay conditions for longer working for our constituents.

Mr. Speaker, I want to reiterate my thanks to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LAHOOD), but especially to Liz Dawson and Reed Bundy of our staffs who made this new facility a reality.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF) for a colloquy.

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I intended to offer an amendment to the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act that would allow Members to use their representational allowances to promote, sponsor and conduct congressional science competitions among high school students in their district. The very popular Congressional Arts Competition, which allows Members to sanction art competitions within their

districts, has been successfully conducted for over 20 years. This competition helps to encourage young people to pursue their artistic education and ambitions and promotes the idea that art should be an integral part of our lives; yet no such congressional competition exists to reward the achievements of young scientists, as I learned last year when I had hoped to conduct such a competition in my district which is, I am proud to say, the home of Cal Tech and JPL and some of the finest scientists on the Earth. House rules prohibit any Member from conducting any competitions except for the Congressional Arts Competition.

Science is integral to our society and to our American spirit of ingenuity and innovation. Science fuels our technological entrepreneurship and has been the basis for remarkable technological advances in the span of only a few decades, including space exploration, biotechnology and medical advances to seek cures to human disease and afflictions, and tremendous gains in computing power, telecommunications, and information management.

As Members of Congress, we must do our part to advance scientific knowledge and scientific explanation as core values of our society. One important way we can engender a sense of excitement about scientific inquiries is to reward the achievements of young scientists by allowing Members to conduct congressional scientific competitions in each of our 435 districts. I look forward to working with my colleagues on this important issue at the earliest possible opportunity.

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

Mr. SCHIFF. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and say I believe this is a very interesting proposal. I think it is a promising idea and something there is probably a lot of good bipartisan support for.

I have sponsored the Congressional Arts Awards Program in my former district for 10 years and have always been amazed by the talent that is out there amongst 15-, 16-, and 17-year-olds, and so I would like to see the brilliance that is there from the 15-, 16-, and 17-year-olds as well.

I remember when I had a science project. We wanted to study if there were more protozoa in a stream where water was moving or a pond where it sat still; and we could not conclude anything, but it was very interesting. My sister studied phototropism and geotropism, and I still remember her project as well.

I am always amazed when I go to State science fairs to see the brilliance of these kids and what they are doing. I think this has a lot of potential. It is really an issue that the Committee on House Administration needs to look at, and so I would like to join the gentleman in seeking their guidance and possible action from that committee

because we probably would not need to do an appropriations. I am not sure, but we do need to talk to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) and the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON) and seek their guidance on it.

I believe that Members could use their existing Members representational allowances so we probably would not appropriate more money, but we will see about that. I want to assure the gentleman that I think we can find a way that Members can sponsor such a high school science competition awards program in their district.

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I agree with the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON). The intention is not to seek any additional appropriations, but rather to allow Members to use their existing allowances to host, if they choose, science competitions in their districts.

I think we have seen the dramatic success of the arts competition in stimulating interest in the arts. This would be a way of heightening the awareness of the importance of science in our lives and getting young people engaged. We need more scientists in this country, and this is a good way to tap into that young talent.

I can tell my colleague had a greater head start than I did. I think my science project when I was in school consisted of how to drop an egg from a light tower in a contraption that would not allow the egg to break, which is a little less sophisticated than counting the number of protozoa in a pond. Nonetheless, there are great opportunities for us to reach into our districts, tap into that talent and cultivate the future scientists that will lead this Nation forward. I look forward to working with the gentleman.

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

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT) for a colloquy.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to enter into a colloquy with the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON), the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN), and the gentleman from New York (Mr. HOUGHTON).

Mr. Speaker, yesterday I submitted an amendment to the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act bill to provide \$7 million to revive the Office of Technology Assessment as authorized by the Technology Assessment Act of 1972. During its 23 years of existence, OTA provided Congress with highly respected, impartial analysis of complex scientific and technological issues and their impacts on current legislation. When OTA's funding was eliminated in 1995, Congress lost a valuable and unique resource.

Although my amendment was not ruled in order, I would like to use this opportunity to discuss with the chairman the need for more scientific advice in Congress.

Mr. Speaker, science and technology have pervaded almost every aspect of

our society. Most, if not all, of the bills that come to the floor of the House include technological components. Technology has played and will continue to play an important role in many of the issues such as economic development, homeland security, and environmental stewardship, which this body has dedicated so much time and money to address.

Mr. Speaker, if the OTA were still in existence, it is likely we would have received I think in a timely way reports that address the importance of research in early childhood development as it relates to Head Start or technology needed to ensure interoperability of first responder communication devices in high-rise buildings, scientific evidence regarding the safety of genetically engineered food, or a comprehensive assessment of the technology available to ensure the safety of our airlines and shipping ports.

Would my colleagues, the ranking member on this committee and the chairman and the gentleman from New York (Mr. HOUGHTON), agree that many issues such as these that we deal with on a daily basis are highly technical and that we could use more help in evaluating the merits of such legislation dealing with such matters?

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLT. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the efforts of my colleague from New Jersey and agree that the Congress could use more scientific expertise. I regret that this amendment was not made in order. I had urged the Committee on Rules to make it in order.

I do have some concerns about how the Architect would absorb a \$7 million cut, but I think Congress would benefit from a restored capability to conduct more technology assessments. Unfortunately, I do not think that the support is there within this body to recreate the original Congressional Office of Technology Assessment.

As my colleague knows, I have worked with the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON) to establish a core competency within the General Accounting Office through a pilot program to conduct technology assessments. The pilot program's first report using biometrics for border security was both timely and helpful as Congress used some of the report's findings in crafting legislation to create the Department of Homeland Security.

Technology assessments can help us craft better policies and laws. There is report language accompanying this bill

which directs the GAO to conduct three more technology assessment studies in fiscal year 2004. I would like to work with my colleague to explore ways that we can increase this capability for technology assessment in the Congress and establish a more stable foundation and a more certain future.

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

Mr. HOLT. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I would agree with the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) and understand the need for scientific advice to Members of Congress on complex issues, and I support reports that assist Congress with its work.

For this reason, the committee has funded since fiscal year 2002 technology assessments to be completed by the General Accounting Office; and once again, the report accompanying this bill requires the GAO to allocate funding for three studies related to issues facing Congress. With a staff of over 3,200 employees, GAO is in a position to contract for scientific assessments, and an independent expert determined in fiscal year 2002 that the GAO approach and results were sound.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman and the ranking member for their efforts in directing the GAO to conduct three pilot technology assessments, and I am sure they would agree with me that three reports is not nearly sufficient to meet the needs of Congress.

I would suggest that we need a capacity to conduct upwards of 40 reports a year. Now, whether housed in the GAO or in a re-funded OTA, we need to provide the support to ensure a sustained capacity in-house to conduct a significant number of studies and maintain a professional staff to accomplish this objective. Currently, we are not providing the GAO with sufficient funds to achieve this objective.

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

Mr. HOLT. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to underscore the point made by my colleagues, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN), that Congress as a whole currently lacks the scientific base to assess the technologies that are crucial for our national security, economic prosperity and personal and environmental health of this Nation.

I would also like to underscore that scientific expertise is unique in that it

can be provided in an inherently non-partisan way; and I can attest to that personally, having been on the OTA board. The OTA board was governed by a bipartisan technology assessment board. There were six House members, six Senate members, both parties equally represented, and the OTA had a reputation for producing reports that were often cited by both sides of a debate; and they were very, very helpful.

In essence, we need to start, I think, in getting serious about rebuilding the capacity in the legislative branch to provide this nonpartisan technical expertise to Congress in a timely manner.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLT. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New Jersey. I believe it would be beneficial for our subcommittee to get advice from a bipartisan group on exactly these scientific issues. It would be useful to receive recommendations on what would be the most efficient, timely, and useful way to make sure that the core capability that has now been created can be placed on a more stable foundation and have a more certain future for a support agency such as the OTA to provide scientific advice to Congress.

□ 1900

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I would like to thank the three gentleman for agreeing to enter into this discussion on the importance of providing balanced bipartisan technology assessment, an approach to begin the process that will allow this Congress and our successors to utilize more of the empirical, fact-based, scientific and technical expertise needed to shape a sound public policy.

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

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

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

I wanted to emphasize on behalf of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) and me the great work that our staff has done. Liz Dawson and Tom Forhan have done a great job on this bill. Chuck Turner, Kelly Wade, Jack O'Neill, Tim Aiken have all worked very diligently with us, and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) and I and all the committee members appreciate everything they have done.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2003
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2004 (H.R. 2657)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2003 Enacted	FY 2004 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE I - LEGISLATIVE BRANCH					
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES					
Salaries and Expenses					
House Leadership Offices					
Office of the Speaker.....	1,979	2,048	2,048	+69	---
Office of the Majority Floor Leader.....	1,899	1,965	1,965	+66	---
Office of the Minority Floor Leader.....	2,309	2,390	2,390	+81	---
Office of the Majority Whip.....	1,624	1,684	1,684	+60	---
Office of the Minority Whip.....	1,214	1,259	1,259	+45	---
Speaker's Office for Legislative Floor Activities.....	446	460	460	+14	---
Republican Steering Committee.....	834	862	862	+28	---
Republican Conference.....	1,397	1,448	1,448	+51	---
Democratic Steering and Policy Committee.....	1,490	1,542	1,542	+52	---
Democratic Caucus.....	741	768	768	+27	---
Nine minority employees.....	1,337	1,380	1,380	+43	---
Training and Program Development:					
Majority.....	290	290	290	---	---
Minority.....	290	290	290	---	---
Cloakroom Personnel:					
Majority.....	340	354	354	+14	---
Minority.....	340	354	354	+14	---
Subtotal, House Leadership Offices.....	16,530	17,094	17,094	+564	---
Members' Representational Allowances Including Members' Clerk Hire, Official Expenses of Members, and Official Mail					
Expenses.....	476,536	523,454	514,454	+37,918	-9,000
Committee Employees					
Standing Committees, Special and Select.....	114,421	107,558	106,058	-8,363	-1,500
Committee on Appropriations (including studies and investigations).....	24,200	24,926	24,926	+726	---
Subtotal, Committee employees.....	138,621	132,484	130,984	-7,637	-1,500
Salaries, Officers and Employees					
Office of the Clerk.....	20,032	19,387	18,632	-1,400	-755
Office of the Sergeant at Arms.....	5,097	6,471	5,471	+374	-1,000
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer.....	105,363	123,053	113,141	+7,778	-9,912
Office of the Inspector General.....	3,947	4,147	3,847	-100	-300
Office for Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Operations.....	6,000	6,000	5,000	-1,000	-1,000
Office of General Counsel.....	894	926	926	+32	---
Office of the Chaplain.....	149	153	153	+4	---
Office of the Parliamentarian.....	1,464	1,560	1,560	+96	---
Office of the Parliamentarian.....	(1,279)	(1,363)	(1,363)	(+84)	---
Compilation of precedents of the House of Representatives.....	(185)	(197)	(197)	(+12)	---
Office of the Law Revision Counsel of the House.....	2,168	2,263	2,263	+95	---
Office of the Legislative Counsel of the House.....	5,852	6,233	6,233	+381	---
Corrections Calendar Office.....	915	948	948	+33	---
Other authorized employees.....	146	150	150	+4	---
Technical Assistants, Office of the Attending Physician.....	(146)	(150)	(150)	(+4)	---
Subtotal, Salaries, officers and employees.....	152,027	171,291	158,324	+6,297	-12,967

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2003
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2004 (H.R. 2657)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2003 Enacted	FY 2004 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Allowances and Expenses					
Supplies, materials, administrative costs and Federal tort claims.....	3,384	3,975	3,975	+591	---
Official mail for committees, leadership offices, and administrative offices of the House.....	410	410	410	---	---
Government contributions.....	172,673	190,240	188,533	+15,860	-1,707
Miscellaneous items.....	690	690	690	---	---
Subtotal, Allowances and expenses.....	177,157	195,315	193,608	+16,451	-1,707
Total, Salaries and expenses.....	960,871	1,039,638	1,014,464	+53,593	-25,174
Total, House of Representatives.....	960,871	1,039,638	1,014,464	+53,593	-25,174
JOINT ITEMS					
Joint Economic Committee.....	3,658	3,988	3,805	+147	-183
Joint Committee on Taxation.....	7,593	8,112	8,112	+519	---
Office of the Attending Physician					
Medical supplies, equipment, expenses, and allowances.....	2,981	2,236	2,236	-745	---
Capitol Guide Service and Special Services Office.....	3,035	3,511	3,511	+476	---
Statements of Appropriations.....	30	30	30	---	---
Total, Joint items.....	17,297	17,877	17,694	+397	-183
CAPITOL POLICE					
Salaries.....	174,533	218,268	189,913	+15,380	-28,355
General expenses.....	27,917	72,242	21,917	-6,000	-50,325
Wartime supplemental.....	37,758	---	---	-37,758	---
Total, Capitol Police.....	240,208	290,510	211,830	-28,378	-78,680
OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE					
Salaries and expenses.....	2,157	2,518	2,255	+98	-263
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE					
Salaries and expenses.....	31,892	33,993	33,820	+1,928	-173
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL					
Capitol Buildings and Grounds					
General administration.....	58,957	158,570	84,513	+25,556	-74,057
Capitol building.....	32,985	52,368	23,307	-9,678	-29,061
Capitol grounds.....	8,302	6,986	6,886	-1,416	-100
House office buildings.....	60,564	66,779	54,564	-6,000	-12,215
Capitol Power Plant.....	128,671	106,557	85,943	-42,728	-20,614
Offsetting collections.....	-4,371	-4,400	-4,400	-29	---
Net subtotal, Capitol Power Plant.....	124,300	102,157	81,543	-42,757	-20,614
Library buildings and grounds.....	37,277	47,108	34,750	-2,527	-12,358
Capitol police buildings and grounds.....	63,885	2,970	3,308	-60,577	+338
Botanic garden.....	6,063	10,919	6,062	-1	-4,857
Total, Architect of the Capitol.....	392,333	447,857	294,933	-97,400	-152,924

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2003
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2004 (H.R. 2657)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2003 Enacted	FY 2004 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS					
Salaries and expenses.....	361,644	380,386	366,520	+4,876	-13,866
Authority to spend receipts.....	-6,850	-6,850	-6,850	---	---
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses.....	354,794	373,536	359,670	+4,876	-13,866
Copyright Office, salaries and expenses.....	38,971	48,290	47,290	+8,319	-1,000
Authority to spend receipts.....	-29,472	-29,664	-29,664	-192	---
Subtotal, Copyright Office.....	9,499	18,626	17,626	+8,127	-1,000
Congressional Research Service, salaries and expenses. Books for the blind and physically handicapped, Salaries and expenses.....	88,250 50,632	96,267 51,706	93,590 51,706	+5,340 +1,074	-2,677 ---
Total, Library of Congress.....	503,175	540,135	522,592	+19,417	-17,543
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE					
Congressional printing and binding.....	89,557	91,111	91,111	+1,554	---
Office of Superintendent of Documents					
Salaries and expenses.....	29,468	34,456	34,456	+4,988	---
Government Printing Office Revolving Fund.....	---	10,000	5,000	+5,000	-5,000
Total, Government Printing Office.....	119,025	135,567	130,567	+11,542	-5,000
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE					
Salaries and expenses.....	456,031	472,627	464,539	+8,508	-8,088
Offsetting collections.....	-2,980	-6,006	-6,006	-3,026	---
Total, General Accounting Office.....	453,051	466,621	458,533	+5,482	-8,088
OPEN WORLD LEADERSHIP CENTER					
Payment to the Open World Leadership Center Trust Fund.....	---	14,815	13,000	+13,000	-1,815
CENTER FOR RUSSIAN LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT					
Payment to Russian Leadership development Trust Funds.....	12,915	---	---	-12,915	---
TITLE II - GENERAL PROVISIONS					
John Stennis Center.....	298	---	---	-298	---
Congressional Award Act.....	248	---	---	-248	---
Grand total.....	2,733,470	2,989,531	2,699,688	-33,782	-289,843

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2657, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2004. This is the fourth bill we are considering pursuant to the 302(b) allocations adopted by the Appropriations Committee on June 17th. I am happy to report that it is consistent with the levels established in H. Con. Res. 95, the House concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2004, which Congress adopted as its fiscal blueprint on April 10th. Conforming with a long practice—under which each chamber of Congress determines its own needs, appropriations for the other Body are not included in the bill as reported to the House.

H.R. 2657 provides \$2.669 billion in new budget authority, which is within the 302(b) allocation to the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Legislative. Outlays of \$2.875 billion are also within the subcommittee's allocation. The bill contains no emergency-designated new budget authority, nor does it include rescissions of previously-enacted appropriations.

Accordingly, the bill as reported, complies with section 302(f) of the Budget Act, which prohibits consideration of bills in excess of an appropriations subcommittee's 302(b) allocation of budget authority.

I commend Chairmen KINGSTON and YOUNG for bringing another appropriations bill to the floor that is consistent with the Budget Resolution.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2657 appropriates nearly \$295 million to the Architect of the Capitol for fiscal year 2004. The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, on which I serve as Ranking Democratic Member, is the authorizing committee with jurisdiction over the Architect's activities relating to the Capitol, the House and Senate Office Buildings, and the Capitol Grounds.

Let me state at the outset that I have great respect for the Architect, Mr. Alan Hantman. In the wake of the September 11 terrorist attacks and the release of anthrax in some of the House and Senate Office Buildings, Mr. Hantman's office did a tremendous job in ensuring the safety and security of the Congress, those working in the Capitol buildings, and the visiting public. He has rightly made the security of everyone who works in and visits the Capitol his number one priority. In addition, Mr. Hantman has initiated a program to maintain and renovate the Capitol building and has promoted the construction of the Capitol Visitor's Center—a place where the American people can come and learn more about the inner workings of their government. The U.S. Capitol, and all that it represents, is the citadel of democracy, and the Architect has done a fine job of caring for it.

However, the knowledge of these accomplishments only serves to heighten my great disappointment in the Architect over the manner in which his office has proceeded with unauthorized construction activities, specifically and most recently the demolition of the Tip O'Neill House Office Building. The Architect of the Capitol never sought a specific Committee authorization for the demolition of the O'Neill Building. Moreover, in December 2002, then-Economic Development and Public Buildings Subcommittee Ranking Member JERRY COSTELLO and I wrote to the Architect to express our concern that the Architect's office was not authorized to demolish the O'Neill Building and to request a description of the

demolition project and specific cost estimates for the project. The Architect has never answered our letter.

Whether it is regarding the demolition of the Tip O'Neill House Office Building, cost overruns of the Capitol Visitor's Center, or the construction and maintenance of the Capitol buildings, the Architect has a responsibility to be responsive to all Members of this Body, including Democratic Members of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee.

I understand that earlier this year, the Architect wrote to Transportation and Infrastructure Committee Chairman DON YOUNG and stated that with regard to the O'Neill Building site, the Architect of the Capitol will make no further changes to the site "without the authorization and approval from the appropriate governing authorities." I take that to mean that he will seek the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee's approval before undertaking any new construction on the site, and I continue to expect a full response to the inquiry that Ranking Member COSTELLO and I made last December. Moreover, I will urge the Subcommittee on Economic Development and Public Buildings of the Transportation Committee to conduct an oversight hearing on the Architect's construction program.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HEFLEY). All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 311, the bill is considered read for amendment. The amendment printed in section 2 of that resolution is adopted, and the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 394, nays 26, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 345]

YEAS—394

Abercrombie	Blunt	Cardoza	Kelly	Porter
Ackerman	Boehlert	Carson (IN)	Kennedy (RI)	Price (NC)
Aderholt	Boehner	Carson (OK)	Kildee	Pryce (OH)
Akin	Bonilla	Carter	Kilpatrick	Putnam
Alexander	Bonner	Case	King (IA)	Quinn
Allen	Bono	Castle	King (NY)	Radanovich
Andrews	Boozman	Chabot	Kingston	Rahall
Baca	Boswell	Choccola	Kirk	Rangel
Bachus	Boucher	Clay	Kline	Regula
Baird	Boyd	Clyburn	Knollenberg	Rehberg
Baker	Bradley (NH)	Coble	Kolbe	Renzi
Baldwin	Brady (PA)	Cole	Kucinich	Reyes
Ballance	Brady (TX)	Collins	LaHood	Reynolds
Ballenger	Brown (SC)	Conyers	Lampson	Rodriguez
Barrett (SC)	Brown, Corrine	Cooper	Langevin	Rogers (AL)
Bartlett (MD)	Brown-Waite,	Costello	Lantos	Rogers (KY)
Barton (TX)	Ginny	Cox	Larsen (WA)	Rogers (MI)
Bass	Burgess	Crane	Larson (CT)	Rohrabacher
Beauprez	Burns	Crenshaw	Latham	Ros-Lehtinen
Bell	Burr	Crowley	LaTourette	Ross
Bereuter	Burton (IN)	Cubin	Leach	Rothman
Berkley	Buyer	Culberson	Lee	Royal-Allard
Berman	Calvert	Cummings	Levin	Ruppersberger
Biggart	Camp	Cunningham	Lewis (CA)	Rush
Bilirakis	Cannon	Davis (AL)	Lewis (GA)	Ryan (OH)
Bishop (GA)	Cantor	Davis (CA)	Lewis (KY)	Ryun (KS)
Bishop (NY)	Capito	Davis (FL)	Linder	Sabo
Bishop (UT)	Capps	Davis (IL)	Lipinski	Sanchez, Linda
Blackburn	Capuano	Davis (TN)	LoBiondo	T.
Blumenauer	Cardin	Davis, Jo Ann	Lowey	Sanchez, Loretta
			Lucas (OK)	Sanders
			Lynch	Sandlin
			Majette	Saxton
			Maloney	Schakowsky
			Manzullo	Schiff
			Markey	Schrock
			Marshall	Scott (GA)
			Matsui	Scott (VA)
			McCarthy (MO)	Serrano
			McCarthy (NY)	Sessions
			McCollum	Shadegg
			McCotter	Shaw
			McCrery	Shays
			McDermott	Sherman
			McGovern	Sherwood
			McHugh	Shuster
			McInnis	Simmons
			McIntyre	Simpson
			McKeon	Skelton
			McNulty	Slaughter
			Meehan	Smith (MI)
			Meek (FL)	Smith (NJ)
			Meeks (NY)	Smith (TX)
			Menendez	Smith (WA)
			Mica	Snyder
			Michaud	Solis
			Miller (FL)	Souder
			Miller (MI)	Spratt
			Miller (NC)	Stark
			Miller, Gary	Stenholm
			Miller, George	Strickland
			Mollohan	Stupak
			Moore	Sullivan
			Moran (KS)	Sweeney
			Moran (VA)	Tancredo
			Murphy	Tauscher
			Musgrave	Tauzin
			Myrick	Taylor (MS)
			Nadler	Taylor (NC)
			Napolitano	Terry
			Neal (MA)	Thomas
			Nethercutt	Thompson (CA)
			Neugebauer	Thompson (MS)
			Ney	Thornberry
			Northup	Tiahrt
			Norwood	Tiberi
			Nunes	Tierney
			Nussle	Toomey
			Oberstar	Towns
			Obey	Turner (OH)
			Olver	Turner (TX)
			Ortiz	Udall (CO)
			Osborne	Udall (NM)
			Ose	Upton
			Otter	Van Hollen
			Oxley	Velazquez
			Pallone	Visclosky
			Pascarella	Vitter
			Pastor	Walden (OR)
			Payne	Walsh
			Pearce	Wamp
			Pelosi	Waters
			Pence	Watson
			Peterson (MN)	Watt
			Peterson (PA)	Waxman
			Pitts	Weiner
			Platts	Weldon (FL)
			Pombo	Weldon (PA)
			Pomeroy	Weller

Wexler	Wolf	Young (AK)
Whitfield	Woolsey	Young (FL)
Wilson (NM)	Wu	
Wilson (SC)	Wynn	

NAYS—26

Becerra	Hulshof	Petri
Berry	Jones (NC)	Ramstad
Brown (OH)	Kennedy (MN)	Royce
Doggett	Kind	Ryan (WI)
Flake	Kleczka	Sensenbrenner
Goode	Lofgren	Shimkus
Graves	Lucas (KY)	Stearns
Green (TX)	Matheson	Tanner
Green (WI)	Paul	

NOT VOTING—14

Cramer	Goss	Murtha
Edwards	Harman	Owens
Fossella	Janklow	Pickering
Gephardt	Millender	Portman
Gibbons	McDonald	Wicker

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HEFLEY) (during the vote). Members are advised there are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1921

Mr. BROWN of Ohio and Mr. FLAKE changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, because of an emergency in my district, I missed rollcall vote Nos. 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344 and 345. If present I would have voted "nay" on rollcall vote Nos. 337, 338 and 341 and "yea" on rollcall vote Nos. 339, 340, 342, 343, 344 and 345.

REPORT ON H.R. 2673, AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, FISCAL YEAR 2004

Mr. BONILLA, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 108-193) on the bill (H.R. 2673) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Union Calendar and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1, rule XXI, all points of order are reserved on the bill.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FISCAL YEAR 2004 BUDGET REQUEST ACT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 108-99)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without

objection, referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Consistent with my constitutional authority and sections 202(c) and (e) of the District of Columbia Financial Management and Responsibility Assistance Act of 1995 and section 446 of the District of Columbia Self-Governmental Reorganization Act as amended in 1989, I am transmitting the District of Columbia's Fiscal Year 2004 Budget Request Act.

The proposed Fiscal Year 2004 Budget Request Act reflects the major programmatic objectives of the Mayor and the Council of the District of Columbia. For Fiscal Year 2004, the District estimates total revenues and expenditures of \$5.6 billion.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, July 9, 2003.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DEFAZIO addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

TIME TO FACE THE FACTS ON IRAQ

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. MCDERMOTT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, last fall I stood out in front of the Cannon Building and said I believed that we might indeed be misled by our leaders in the stampede to go to war against Iraq. When I was in Iraq a few weeks later, I was interviewed by "ABC This Week" and asked if I stood by that statement. I said I did. I got death threats for saying that.

Well, folks, it is time to face the facts. The American people were misled and Members of Congress were misled. But who misled us? Apparently we were misled by the White House speechwriters. I do not know.

I do not question that the motive was to do what they sincerely believed would be the best thing for our country. I do not question that they be-

lieved and still believe going to war against Iraq was the right thing to do.

But for those who would not have supported this war save for the official dossiers and intelligence and information they relied on, my friends, you were misled.

Those who believed that whatever the President said would have been carefully confirmed and who never doubted that what the President said in the State of the Union Address would have been gone over with a fine-tooth comb, my friends, you were misled.

So far, 212 young Americans have died in Iraq. Someone will die tonight and tomorrow and the day after. And now what? Now the administration does not even claim that weapons of mass destruction will be found. Instead, we are told that evidence of a program that would have eventually created weapons will be found.

This afternoon, today, according to Reuters, Mr. Rumsfeld, the Secretary of War, told the Senate Armed Services Committee that there was nothing new going on in Iraq. He said there was "no dramatic new evidence," just old evidence seen in a new light.

Is that the impression you had? I ask, because that is not what I heard. I heard urgency. I heard new revelation after new revelation. I heard that we were in imminent danger.

The fact that nothing that we expected, nothing like storehouses of terrifying weapons has been found, certainly backs up Mr. Rumsfeld's contention.

What we found are mass graves in Iraq, body upon body, people killed for no reason by the government of Saddam Hussein. So this is where the administration is turning to justify its actions in Iraq.

The United States has never, never invaded a foreign country simply to get rid of an evil dictator. That is not what our young people signed up to give their lives for. That is not what our taxpayers have given their money for. That is not what America does. At least until now.

Well, our troops in Iraq, these fine young people went into the service to protect America, not to bring democracy to someone else's country, not to stop human rights abuses or get rid of dictators, because if that was the basis of our military policy, there are a lot of governments out there that we would be ready to overthrow.

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Not to get rid of a bad guy because we are tired of messing around with containment. They enlisted to protect our country. What did our country need protection from? From biological and chemical weapons that could be launched within 45 minutes? Apparently not. From a nuclear arms program that was not just an aspiration of a madman, but was so far along that it was importing uranium from Niger? Apparently not. The President denied