

fact that the MCA is not fully funded and this Congress has only appropriated \$800 million this past cycle. How will we ever make the \$5 billion we were supposed to do over a 3-year period? The administration requested \$1.3 billion, but only \$800 million has been appropriated.

So I urge the restoring of the full amount to the Millennium account.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. OSE). The Committee will rise informally.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin) assumed the Chair.

SUNDRY MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Committee will resume its sitting.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2004 AND 2005—Resumed

The Committee resumed its sitting.

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Hyde/Lantos amendment and want to thank the gentlemen for their leadership.

The Millennium Challenge Account is an excellent initiative, and I believe it will make great strides in the way the United States provides aid to countries most in need.

I rise today, however, to speak about the Peace Corps, which will be reauthorized and expanded under this amendment.

I spent two of the greatest, most profound, years of my life serving with my wife Betsi as a Peace Corps volunteer in Fiji. Words cannot describe how important those years were to me, and how they helped me to develop as a person and a leader.

Expanding the Peace Corps from 7,000 to 14,000 members is an excellent idea. We will have an extra 7,000 well-trained and motivated young people prepared as future leaders of America. More importantly, this expansion doubles our commitment to the world's poor. 7,000 additional Peace Corps volunteers will help educate children, improve small businesses, bring cleaner water for communities, and provide hope for many more communities around the world.

I appreciate the Chairman and Ranking Member's commitment to the expansion of the Peace Corps, and urge the adoption of the Hyde/Lantos Amendment.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the Hyde-Lantos amendment.

I am greatly encouraged by the bipartisan work of this body in moving forward with the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) and reauthorization of the Peace Corps. Today, we take a significant step forward in addressing the needs of the developing world and strengthening the United States commitment to our global neighbors and families.

While I support the unprecedented increase in foreign assistance provided through the MCA, I am concerned with the lack of environmental safeguards in the bill. Last night the

Rules Committee refused to make in order my amendment to address this critically important issue. This amendment would have promoted environmental sustainability and the protection of our natural resources by requiring the compact made between the U.S. and an eligible country, under MCA, include an environmental assessment and regular benchmarks to monitor and evaluate impacts during the implementation of the project.

Any development initiative that offers lasting relief from poverty and promotes economic opportunity must take into account the protection of the natural resources on which all people—all families—depend upon. The major environmental challenges facing the world today—water scarcity, poor sanitation, degradation of agricultural lands, and pandemic diseases, such as malaria—weaken the foundation for a strong and prosperous economy, a secure nation, and poverty reduction.

In order for developing countries to assure the protection of their natural resources, achieve sustainable economic growth and promote the health, education and well-being of their citizens an assessment of the environmental effects of projects funded through the MCA should be required to be conducted. This amendment is consistent with environmental assessments currently required under the Foreign Assistance Act for USAID and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation—two of our largest foreign development organizations. These assessments are required for U.S.-sponsored development projects around the world and I believe should continue to be used on all future projects funded through the MCA.

The MCA places a strong emphasis on the ability of developing nations to invest in their people wisely, rule justly and pursue sound economic principles that stimulate enterprise and entrepreneurship. Although we can all agree that each of these principles is critically important, it is unrealistic to expect any developing nation to achieve these principles unless a healthy environment exists. Without clean air, clean water and the protection of our natural resources, sustainable development, adequate health care and education, a stable open market and opportunities for economic growth are not possible. Economic growth at the expense of the environment is completely contradictory to the development goals of the United States.

If investments in development are to yield sustainable benefits, the effects on a developing nation's natural resources must be taken into account. To do this, an assessment of a project's environmental impact must be part of a country's development plan from the beginning.

I look forward to working with Chairman HYDE, Ranking Member LANTOS and my colleagues in the other body on this important issue in the weeks and months ahead.

Mr. THORBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by Chairman HYDE and Mr. LANTOS to implement the Millennium Challenge Account. MCA can truly provide the revolution in foreign assistance so desperately desired by the American taxpayers and by the people in the countries we are trying to help.

I am particularly interested in the language related to property rights. The amendment includes property rights as one of the primary objectives and metrics to be used in assessing progress in recipient countries. The work of

Peruvian economist Hernando de Soto provides real, empirical evidence that property rights is the key to economic progress. All too often, our attempts to help other peoples has ignored this fundamental building block.

Economic success of any people or nation requires that individuals are motivated to work and accumulate wealth. That "wealth" might look like a shack to us, but if one can begin to accumulate something of value and have that wealth protected by the government, one will be more likely to work to build more. If that wealth can then be passed along to one's children, one is motivated to work even harder and has a stake in the future of that system. Hope for the future is absolutely critical for future economic success and for success in the war on terrorism. Respect for the rule of law and a legal system that protects the fruits of one's labors must be established. No amount of money for economic development will be successful without them.

This amendment is a hopeful start toward much needed reform. I support it and hope we can build on it in order to achieve a better future for all of us.

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Hyde/Lantos amendment, which would authorize the establishment of the Millennium Challenge Account and support the doubling of the number of Peace Corps volunteers to 14,000 by the year 2007.

I served as a Peace Corps volunteer in Somalia for two years, which was a meaningful experience for me. The Peace Corps has proven to be a very cost-effective mechanism for disseminating foreign assistance—from the bottom up. Doubling the number of Peace Corps volunteers will only make these efforts more effective, and allow more U.S. citizens to serve our country on the international level.

The Hyde/Lantos amendment also provides for the establishment of a new and innovative foreign aid initiative, the Millennium Challenge Account.

This initiative shows great promise as it would fund programs which already have shown impressive rates of performance. U.S. foreign aid would then be invested in those programs that actually work, not just those that promise to work.

Expanding the Peace Corps and establishing the Millennium Challenge Account will make U.S. foreign aid more accountable and effective. I encourage my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman, as an original cosponsor of the Millennium Challenge Account, I rise to speak in strong support of the Hyde/Lantos amendment.

The MCA has the potential to do much good throughout the developing world and I commend Chairman HYDE and Mr. LANTOS for working together to produce a strong bipartisan bill.

This bill represents the largest spending increase in foreign aid by the United States in the past half century.

The MCA will provide increased development assistance to the world's poorest nations.

The MCA will not just give out this aid to the world's poorest countries instead they will have to meet a set of indicators to be eligible for MCA funding.

These indicators include the rule of law and good governance to name a few.

When countries realize that meeting these standards not only enables them to receive

aid through MCA but also puts them on the right path to economic and political sustainability.

I want to thank the Chair and the Ranking Member for including a priority of mine, language highlighting the role credit unions and other micro-enterprise development offers for economic growth.

This bill will also enable a small amount of aid to near miss countries, these are the countries that demonstrate a commitment to development but fail to meet a sufficient number of performance standards.

The MCA will not only help those countries that receive aid but will encourage countries who do not qualify to make the necessary changes to meet the required indicators.

I urge all my colleagues to support this amendment.

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

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in House Report 108-206.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. KENNEDY OF MINNESOTA TO AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. HYDE

Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment made in order pursuant to the rule.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment to the amendment.

The text of the amendment to the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 3 offered by Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota to amendment no. 2 offered by Mr. HYDE:

Page 14, line 10, add at the end before the semicolon the following: “, including, with respect to investment in the health of its citizens, a calculation of the amount of both public and private expenditures on health initiatives as a percentage of the gross domestic product of the country”.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 316, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. KENNEDY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. KENNEDY).

Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise to support the Millennium Challenge Account. My amendment deals with the manner in which countries are deemed eligible on the basis of public health expenditures.

The Millennium Challenge Account and the corporation which will be created to administer it will have three basic criteria for eligibility: nations will be required to rule justly, invest in their people, and encourage freedom. Those nations that qualify will be eligible for grants for projects involving the development of agriculture, education, health, trade and investment capacity.

Mr. Chairman, I have a concern about how this will actually work. The administration's plans calls for a country's investment in health to be measured solely on the amount of public sector expenditure. Mr. Chairman, I worry that such a requirement may inadvertently provide an incentive to de-

veloping nations to rely exclusively on solutions in the public sector instead of seeking the energy and innovation of the private sector. This oversight might end up hurting fledgling market systems from developing.

We need to make sure that we are encouraging nations to pursue private sector solutions to their problems whenever possible. Mr. Chairman, I am prepared to withdraw my amendment if the gentleman from Illinois, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on International Relations, will enter into a colloquy with me.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on International Relations.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Minnesota makes a very good point. The Millennium Challenge Account is not about creating big government or promoting socialized health care. Instead, it is about promoting responsibility and accountability on the part of governments of developing countries. I am confident that the President's proposal is an appropriate way to hold these governments to high standards and is an appropriate manner in which to determine eligibility.

But the gentleman's point is a good one. We should not be exporting big government to developing countries, but we should be promoting government that is responsive and accountable to its citizens.

Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, I thank the distinguished chairman for his consideration. I look forward to working with him on this bill to ensure the final legislative product resolves this potential defect in what I believe is an important initiative.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman's amendment is withdrawn.

It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in House Report 108-206.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. KOLBE TO AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. HYDE

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment made in order by the rule.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment to the amendment.

The text of the amendment to the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 4 offered by Mr. KOLBE to amendment No. 2 offered by Mr. HYDE:

Page 15, beginning on line 17, strike “fiscal year 2006” and insert “fiscal years 2004 through 2006”.

Page 16, line 6, strike “fiscal year 2006” and insert “each of fiscal years 2004 through 2006”.

Page 16, line 8, strike “fiscal year 2006” and insert “the fiscal year involved”.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 316, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) and a Member opposed each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE).

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AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. KOLBE, AS MODIFIED, TO AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. HYDE

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment to the amendment be modified in the form I have sent to the desk.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. OSE). The Clerk will report the modification.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 4 offered by Mr. KOLBE, as modified, to amendment No. 2 offered by Mr. HYDE:

Page 15, beginning on line 17, strike “fiscal year 2006” and insert “fiscal years 2005 through 2006”.

Page 16, line 6, strike “fiscal year 2006” and insert “each of fiscal years 2005 through 2006”.

Page 16, line 8, strike “fiscal year 2006” and insert “the fiscal year involved”.

Mr. KOLBE (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the modification be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment, and I ask unanimous consent to yield half of my time to the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) and that he may control that time.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Is there objection to the modification offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE)?

There was no objection.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) for the exceptionally good work that they and their committee have done in bringing this Millennium Challenge Account legislation to the floor as part of this State Department authorization. It is one of the more important things that we have done in the last several years.

The amendment that I have offered at the desk, the revision, would extend the number of countries eligible to apply for the Millennium Challenge Funding Account for a single year only of 2004. As drafted in my original amendment, it would have been for 2004, 2005 and 2006. The underlying bill is for 2006, so this would extend it for 1 year.

I offer this amendment because I think it is critical for U.S. foreign policy and because I think this debate is

more about the signals of good governance that we have in countries around the world. It is about investing in people and economic freedom. It is more about that than it is about money; and I am concerned about the signal that we are sending to a lot of countries around the world, the so-called lower middle income countries who are not going to be able to join this process of applying for the MCA in my view until too late if we do not include them now.

That includes many countries in this hemisphere; and, as we know with the AIDS Initiative which the President has announced, it is almost exclusively limited to Africa. With the way this is drafted to now, it would be limited to mostly countries in Africa until at least the year 2006 and then limited to only 20 percent of the money after that.

I think our hemisphere is being left behind, and I believe, from traveling down there very recently, I have found that people down there do feel this way about it. So the debate is not really about money. The issue of this development in the developing world has never really been about money. It is about the quality of political, economic and social governance.

The amendment that I am offering today would make sure that the signals are sent out to more countries around the world that they, too, can participate in this. Because it is about whether or not they have shown the commitment to good governance as to whether or not they can apply.

As the bill is structured, there are two pools of countries. Those with per capita incomes below \$1,435 a year, that is in Tier 1 or the first pool; and the second tier are those between \$1,435 and \$2,995 per year. As drafted, the second tier would only become eligible to participate in the year 2006. The Tier 1 countries, those with incomes below \$1,435, are eligible to qualify if they need 16 performance indicators envisioned by the President. They are ranked, and we will not go into the details of that.

But how many countries in Tier 1 would qualify? Estimates range on the number of countries with below \$1,435 in per capita incomes, but we might have as many as 80 or 90 countries being evaluated. How many countries in Tier 2 might? There are another 30 countries that might qualify as a result of that.

That is what this is about, those second tier countries, some 30 in number, that otherwise would have to wait until 2006 before they can compete for even 20 percent of the resources included in this bill.

What is the impact of this amendment? Immediately, in the first year only, a few countries in the Western Hemisphere are eligible to compete. Those are the Tier 1 countries. That would include in this hemisphere Nicaragua, Haiti, Guyana, Honduras, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Paraguay. That is only seven out of 80 or 90 countries

around the world that might participate that come in our own hemisphere; and two of those, Ecuador and Paraguay, are likely to find themselves cut off because they are right at the edge, and if their income exceeds that, they would then drop out of being eligible to participate. So we might find only five countries in the entire Western Hemisphere that are able to participate.

What kind of Latin American countries are going to be left behind if we do not have this amendment until at least 2006? Countries such as Guatemala, Colombia, Peru, El Salvador, Dominican Republic, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Jamaica, and Belize. Many of these countries have a tremendously low income level. Many of these countries are ones where a large percentage of those people in those countries are living below the \$1 a day. Sixteen percent of the people in Guatemala live at less than \$1 a day, and 23 percent in El Salvador live on less than \$1 a day. This is the absolute bare minimum that the United Nations says represents the poverty level. These are countries that will not be eligible if they have the good governance, and many of these countries do, to participate in this program until the year 2006.

I am just suggesting, give them some hope. Move them up 1 year and give them an opportunity to participate 1 year earlier. At that time, we will have more money, I am convinced, available to us to fund these programs than we do in this very first year, which is why I have limited it to only adding the year 2005.

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

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment, but I respect the dedication with which the gentleman from Arizona has advocated on behalf of development assistance generally and the Millennium Challenge Account particularly. His dedication to the less fortunate in the developing world is to be commended. It is in this spirit of goodwill and compassion for the people, the lower middle income countries, that I know the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) offers his amendment.

Unfortunately, I am convinced that the gentleman's amendment will serve to deplete the very limited funds that are available for countries with the lowest per capita incomes and, by definition, countries which have fewer resources and less recourse to alternative financing. Moreover, the widespread poverty that often exists in the countries the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) is talking about is due to the vast income disparities which exist in many of these countries. The underlying cause of those disparities will not be solved by the Millennium Challenge Account but rather through a change of domestic policies in those countries, a reality which the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) addressed

through his amendment in committee. I, therefore, regretfully must urge my colleagues not to support the Kolbe amendment.

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

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ).

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for offering the amendment and rise in favor of it. It is similar to an amendment that I offered in the Committee on International Relations.

I believe this amendment helps create economic stability in the Western Hemisphere which will then create political stability, stem the flow of undocumented workers, improve health care and biodiversity, and ultimately create a growing market for American products and services.

Now, 200 million citizens in Latin America and the Caribbean earn under \$2 a day, 100 million live on less than \$1 a day, and yet these poorest of the poor in our hemisphere will not qualify for assistance under the MCA. Experts tell us that only 15 to 25 million of those 200 million of the poorest of the poor would benefit from the MCA.

Without this amendment, only 3 out of the 34 democracies in the Western Hemisphere would be included in the first year. That is not in the national interest of the United States. That ultimately undermines the problems we are having in the Western Hemisphere where there is a serious concern by leading analysts and experts on our hemisphere who say that, in fact, the march for democracy and free markets is being undermined. Latin Americans believe that march towards democracy and free markets is not bringing good things to their life.

I applaud what is being done generally with the Millennium Challenge Account, but we need to bring the countries of Latin America and the Western Hemisphere into this as well. I applaud the gentleman's amendment. I believe it is limited in its scope, and I urge support of it.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

While the Kolbe amendment is based on the idea of promoting more assistance for people in Latin and South America, the result of this amendment will be middle income countries like Russia and Turkey becoming eligible. The administration vigorously opposes the bill if this amendment were adopted, so I urge its defeat. It is harmful and it is opposed by the widest possible assemblage of interests, Republicans, Democrats, NGOs, U.S. Conference on Catholic Bishops and, I am told, the White House.

It is well-intentioned, but it would disrupt the compromise that the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) and I worked on for many months. This plan sets aside MCA assistance for the poorest countries in 2004 and 2005 and opens up eligibility for lower middle

income countries in 2006. The Kolbe amendment would make middle income countries around the world eligible for MCA in 2005, countries that are less in need of MCA assistance than the poorer countries.

Low-income countries have much greater needs; and if they meet the other criteria proposed, we will be helping more people on the road to human development and economic growth. For instance, the infant mortality rate in low-income countries is 69 per 1,000 live births, but in lower middle income countries it is only 27 per 1,000 live births. Life expectancy in low-income countries is only 56 years, whereas in lower middle income countries like Turkey, it is 70 years. Lower middle income countries receive other U.S. assistance. The group of countries that would become eligible in the third year includes many countries of strategic importance to the U.S. These countries also receive already the largest share of U.S. economic and security assistance.

I know this is a well-intentioned amendment, but I urge its defeat.

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

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. HARRIS).

Ms. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I vigorously support the amendment of the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE). We share one central concern, and that is by limiting the MCA's authority to assist lower middle income countries to a 20 percent cap in the final year of authorization, we undermine the very foundation of President Bush's visionary initiative. Further, basing a country's eligibility for assistance on per capita national income ignores the key reality that in Latin America large subregions labor under tremendous disparity in income. The income of many of these subregions remains far below the income of many of the nations targeted for assistance under the MCA.

□ 1500

Chairman HYDE's original draft of this bill included a provision that permitted MCA to consider subregions in determining eligibility. Further, by giving per capita national income levels disproportionate weight, the proponents of this amendment unintentionally penalize the nations that are pursuing the very reforms MCA seeks to promote. We will not find more eager, receptive partners for MCA than our friends and neighbors in the Western Hemisphere. We must stand with them side by side particularly as they confront the poisonous rhetoric that entices them to jettison the extraordinary democratic progress that they have made during this last decade.

Absent this amendment, few nations in the Americas may qualify for MCA. Congress must not sacrifice the MCA's desperately needed reforms upon the altar of political expediency. We must find a more balanced approach.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE), the distinguished ranking member of the Subcommittee on Africa.

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

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona. My colleagues in the Committee on International Relations and I have worked hard to ensure that the authorization of the Millennium Challenge Account stays true to its original purpose and objectives. Those were to reduce poverty, to reward good governance, and to encourage free market activity.

The MCA, as passed through the Committee on International Relations, would focus in the first year on the low-income countries that are IDA eligible, meaning those countries which are determined to be the poorest countries in the world by the World Bank, and expand the pool to include low-income countries that meet the historic cutoff for IDA in the second year, and then establish a separate competition for lower-middle-income countries in the third year. The NGO community and think tanks such as the Center for Global Development and the Brookings Institution have advocated focusing funding on just the low-income and IDA-eligible countries. However, I am not pushing for that, and we said that we do believe that the third tier should come in.

I could not agree more with the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ). We have overlooked Latin America. However, we should not take what the concept of the Millennium Challenge Account is to do and, therefore, say that we should include many of the Latin American countries that are in the lower-middle-income tier. I think we need to focus on Latin America. I think that we have a responsibility to do something there. But I think it should be a separate program that we should take a look at how we adjust the problems of immigration and so forth in this hemisphere.

I stand supportive of the opposition to the amendment. There are even lower-middle-income countries in Africa, such as South Africa and Namibia, where there is a skewed income level but they are ineligible also, and they should be because we should deal with the poorest of the poor, especially those countries that are trying to have good governance, that are looking to improve.

I urge the defeat of the Kolbe amendment.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE).

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Chairman, firstly I would like to recognize the commendable spirit of the amendment because there are many countries throughout the world, many, where we have key

interests that could use Millennium Challenge Account aid. But my concern is that this amendment by opening the door to so many middle-income countries, as the chairman said earlier, countries like Russia, countries like Turkey could actually qualify under that amendment, that would stretch the funds at the expense of the most impoverished, mainly in Africa.

I serve as chairman of the Subcommittee on Africa. While the Millennium Challenge Account is rightly focused on developing countries in Latin America and in Asia too, we need to be aware that Africa is a continent in profound crisis. And while we have seen some positive developments, there is no getting around the fact that war and poverty and environmental degradation and so many other ills are devastating many African countries. Africa is the most impoverished continent in the world. It is the most economically marginalized continent in the world. With some 15 percent of the world's population, Africa does 1 percent of the world's trade. Many African countries stand on the precipice of political, economic, health, and humanitarian disaster. In traveling through the continent last week, President Bush championed the Millennium Challenge Account as one means of our engagement with Africa. My concern is that this amendment would lessen the Millennium Challenge Account's impact on this continent where we do have so many key interests. It is for that reason that I oppose this particular amendment, but I certainly support the underlying Hyde-Lantos amendment to expand the Peace Corps and to establish the Millennium Challenge Account.

I have had the chance to meet with Peace Corps volunteers serving in Africa, extraordinary men and women, many of whom work in challenging circumstances. President Bush has offered a bold vision to significantly expand the Peace Corps. This Hyde-Lantos underlying amendment gives the President what he needs to make this vision a reality. Under the leadership of Director Gaddi Vasquez, the Peace Corps is well poised to address the rapidly evolving challenges of the developing world. Also, the Hyde-Lantos amendment contains a provision that I offered in committee expressing the sense that the Peace Corps should return to Sierra Leone as soon as security conditions permit. Sierra Leone, which was so bleak a few years ago, is now making real strides in recovering from a horrific war. The mayhem spread by the Revolutionary United Front with the Liberian warlord Charles Taylor as the sponsor for that organization thankfully has come to an end.

Mr. Chairman, because of this brutal conflict, the Peace Corps was forced to terminate its program in Sierra Leone in 1994, after a long tradition of service focused on education,

health, and agriculture. If the West African region is to have a chance at peaceful development, Charles Taylor must be brought to justice by the Special Court in Sierra Leone, and programs like the Peace Corps must return.

With the Millennium Challenge Account, we're taking a new and innovative approach to development aid. Countries making strides to root-out corruption and institute sound, market-based policies will be treated as partners. Our experience with the African Growth and Opportunity Act has shown us that these standards are an effective approach to engaging with the nations of Africa. The MCA rightly sets standards, so that all benefit: countries that receive MCA funds benefit, but so too does the United States—by making what should be productive investments in the developing world, where our nation has an increasing number of key interests.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. OSE). The gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) is recognized for 1½ minutes.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, with all due respect, I do not think it would be accurate to say that the administration does vigorously oppose this. They have not in any way indicated, certainly to me, that they would. I think it is important to note that in the legislation that was sent up by the administration, they did not have any cap, any 20 percent cap or any cap of any sort beginning in the year 2006 on the amount of funds. So it does not seem very reasonable that with a 20 percent cap they would be opposed to having that made available to countries in the year 2005 that come in the second tier.

Let me just say in conclusion that I hope my colleagues will support this. Again, I want to say I have the greatest respect for the chairman and the ranking member and the others who oppose this, but I just think this is really about giving hope to other countries. Let us keep our eye on the ball, what the MCA is and what it is not. It is not a poverty program. We have USAID programs that are funded through my subcommittee that are about that. This is about governance. This is about giving hope to countries that have made a commitment, that have made a commitment to reducing corruption, that have made a commitment to transparency, that have made a commitment to the rule of law, that have made a commitment to titling property, that have made a commitment to actually having development that will work to sustain economic growth for their people.

Let us give them some hope. Do not turn our back now on the Western Hemisphere. So much has been accomplished in the last 10 years. Give them hope. They are teetering on the edge at this moment. This is not the time now for us to turn our back on these countries.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment allowing these countries in tier 2 to be eligible only 1 year earlier than otherwise in the Hyde-Lantos amendment.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN).

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN) is recognized for 1½ minutes.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) for yielding me this time. With great reluctance, I disagree on one of those rare occasions with my friend from Arizona, the author of the amendment.

The beauty of the Millennium Challenge Account is that it is not about neighbors and it is not about friends and it is not about how much you voted with us in the U.N. and it is not what your position was on Iraq. It is about helping, committing a portion of our foreign assistance to the poorest of the poor where the people of those countries have undertaken steps in terms of governance to promote democracy, human rights in terms of respect, and economic progress and concern for public health and education; and where they have made those internal changes and reforms, to try and establish what we think is fundamental principles that apply to all people all around the world, where they have made those decisions without regard to political reasons, interests of neighbors versus others but simply based on their poverty. We are going to devote a portion of our political resources to helping the poorest of the poor.

Unfortunately, when you make that decision, if you raise the eligibility standard earlier than it otherwise would be raised, you will therefore have less money to help the poorest of the poor. It is just automatic simple logic and math. In the lower-middle-income countries, you have countries like Turkey and Russia and Colombia as the fourth-largest recipient. I would urge we keep consistent with the intent of the bill and the administration's proposal, help the poorest of the poor and vote "no" on this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE), as modified, to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE).

The question was taken; and the Chairman pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE), as modified, to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) will be postponed.

It is now in order to consider amendment No. 5 printed in House Report 108-206.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. KOLBE TO AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. HYDE

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment made in order by the rule.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment to the amendment.

The text of the amendment to the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 5 offered by Mr. KOLBE to amendment No. 2 offered by Mr. HYDE:

Page 56, after line 3, insert the following new section:

SEC. 310. CLARIFICATION OF ROLE OF USAID.

(a) STATUS OF USAID.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall report to the President through, and operate under the foreign policy authority and direction of, the Secretary of State. The United States Agency for International Development shall be administered under the supervision and operational direction of the Administrator of the Agency.

(b) FUNCTIONS OF USAID.—The United States Agency for International Development is authorized—

(1) to receive appropriated funds;

(2) to be the United States Government agency primarily responsible for administering sections 103 through 108 (other than section 104A), 214, and 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the "Child Survival and Health Programs Fund", and other United States economic assistance as directed in writing by the President or the Secretary of State, or as otherwise provided by law;

(3) to provide assistance to a country currently ineligible for assistance provided under title II in order that it may become eligible for such assistance; and

(4) upon the request of the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation and with the concurrence of the Administrator of the Agency, to assist in the evaluation, execution, and oversight of Millennium Challenge Compacts described in section 204.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 316, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE).

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume. As I understand it, this will be acceptable to the committee. Let me just say, these are clarifying amendments that clarify the authority of both the Secretary of State and USAID to the Millennium Challenge Account and I think just helps make it clear the lines of authority.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KOLBE. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, this is good government practice. It improves the bill. I do not see any reason why the administration would oppose it. I think my friend, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), supports this. And so I urge the adoption of this amendment.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I will not oppose this amendment at this time. However, there are a number of concerns with the amendment, including changing USAID's relationship to the Department of State.

For example, current law provides that USAID is under the "direct authority and foreign policy guidance of the Secretary of State." The amendment has a different formula. Not sure how these two different responsibilities will be reconciled.

Moreover, the amendment provides that USAID have certain responsibilities under the Foreign Assistance Act, but leaves out a number of important programs. These include assistance to promote human rights and democracy, protection and management of the environment, preservation of tropical forests, assistance for victims of torture, and assistance to victims of trafficking in persons.

I think we need to carefully consider what other provisions of law are properly on this list.

Finally, I am unclear how this provision relates to other parts of the legislation with respect to USAID's role in providing Millennium Challenge Assistance. Under the legislation before the House, USAID is on the Board of the new Corporation, must be consulted regarding Millennium Challenge Contracts, and plays a variety of other roles. Nothing is mentioned in this provision in this regard.

I look forward to working with the Chairman of the Committee and the Gentleman from Arizona in working on this amendment as the legislative process moves forward.

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

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE).

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

SEQUENTIAL VOTES POSTPONED IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments on which further proceedings were postponed in the following order: amendment No. 1 offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), amendment No. 4 offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE), and amendment No. 2 offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE).

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 216, noes 211, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 362]
AYES—216

Aderholt	Barrett (SC)	Bilirakis
Akin	Bartlett (MD)	Bishop (UT)
Alexander	Barton (TX)	Blackburn
Bachus	Beauprez	Blunt
Baker	Bereuter	Boehner
Ballenger	Berry	Bonilla

Bonner	Hefley
Bono	Hensarling
Boozman	Herger
Brady (TX)	Hobson
Brown (SC)	Hoekstra
Brown-Waite,	Holden
Ginny	Hostettler
Burgess	Hulshof
Burns	Hunter
Burr	Hyde
Burton (IN)	Isakson
Buyer	Issa
Calvert	Istook
Camp	Jenkins
Cannon	John
Cantor	Johnson (IL)
Carter	Johnson, Sam
Chabot	Jones (NC)
Chocola	Keller
Coble	Kennedy (MN)
Cole	Kildee
Collins	King (IA)
Costello	King (NY)
Cox	Kingston
Crane	Kline
Crenshaw	Knollenberg
Cubin	LaHood
Culberson	Latham
Cunningham	LaTourrette
Davis (TN)	Lewis (KY)
Davis, Jo Ann	Linder
Deal (GA)	Lipinski
DeLay	LoBiondo
DeMint	Lucas (KY)
Diaz-Balart, L.	Lucas (OK)
Diaz-Balart, M.	Manullo
Doolittle	McCotter
Doyle	McCrery
Dreier	McHugh
Duncan	McInnis
Ehlers	McIntyre
Emerson	McKeon
English	Mica
Everett	Miller (FL)
Feeney	Miller (MI)
Flake	Miller, Gary
Fletcher	Mollohan
Forbes	Moran (KS)
Fossella	Murphy
Franks (AZ)	Murtha
Galleghy	Musgrave
Garrett (NJ)	Myrick
Gibbons	Nethercutt
Gillmor	Neugebauer
Gingrey	Ney
Goode	Northup
Goodlatte	Norwood
Goss	Nunes
Graves	Nussle
Green (WI)	Oberstar
Gutknecht	Ortiz
Hall	Osborne
Harris	Otter
Hart	Oxley
Hastert	Paul
Hastings (WA)	Pearce
Hayes	Pence

NOES—211

Abercrombie	Carson (OK)
Ackerman	Case
Allen	Castle
Andrews	Clay
Baca	Clyburn
Baird	Conyers
Baldwin	Cooper
Ballance	Cramer
Bass	Crowley
Becerra	Cummings
Bell	Davis (AL)
Berman	Davis (CA)
Biggart	Davis (FL)
Bishop (GA)	Davis (IL)
Bishop (NY)	Davis, Tom
Blumenauer	DeFazio
Boehlert	DeGette
Boswell	Delahunt
Boucher	DeLauro
Boyd	Deutsch
Bradley (NH)	Dicks
Brady (PA)	Dingell
Brown (OH)	Doggett
Brown, Corrine	Dooley (CA)
Capito	Dunn
Capps	Edwards
Capuano	Emanuel
Cardin	Engel
Cardoza	Eshoo
Carson (IN)	Etheridge

Peterson (MN)	Jackson (IL)
Peterson (PA)	Jackson-Lee
Petri	(TX)
Pickering	Johnson (CT)
Pitts	Johnson, E. B.
Pombo	Jones (OH)
Porter	Kanjorski
Portman	Kaptur
Putnam	Kelly
Quinn	Kennedy (RI)
Radanovich	Kilpatrick
Rahall	Kind
Regula	Kirk
Rehberg	Kleczka
Renzi	Kolbe
Reynolds	Kucinich
Rogers (AL)	Lampson
Rogers (KY)	Langevin
Rogers (MI)	Lantos
Rohrabacher	Larsen (WA)
Ros-Lehtinen	Larson (CT)
Royce	Leach
Ryan (WI)	Lee
Ryun (KS)	Levin
Saxton	Lewis (CA)
Schrock	Lewis (GA)
Sensenbrenner	Lofgren
Sessions	Lowey
Shadegg	Lynch
Sherwood	Majette
Shimkus	Maloney
Shuster	Markey
Simpson	Marshall
Skelton	Matheson
Smith (MI)	Matsui
Smith (NJ)	McCarthy (MO)
Smith (TX)	McCarthy (NY)
Souder	McCollum
Stearns	McDermott
Stenholm	McGovern
Stupak	McNulty
Sullivan	
Tancredo	
Tauzin	
Taylor (MS)	
Taylor (NC)	
Terry	
Thornberry	
Tiahrt	
Tiberi	
Toomey	
Turner (OH)	
Upton	
Vitter	
Walsh	
Wamp	
Weldon (FL)	
Weldon (PA)	
Weller	
Whitfield	
Wicker	
Wilson (SC)	
Wolf	
Young (AK)	
Young (FL)	

Meehan	Schakowsky
Meek (FL)	Schiff
Meeks (NY)	Scott (GA)
Menendez	Scott (VA)
Michaud	Serrano
Miller (NC)	Shaw
Miller, George	Shays
Moore	Sherman
Moran (VA)	Simmons
Nadler	Slaughter
Napolitano	Smith (WA)
Neal (MA)	Snyder
Obey	Solis
Olver	Spratt
Ose	Stark
Owens	Strickland
Pallone	Sweeney
Pascrell	Tanner
Pastor	Tauscher
Payne	Thomas
Pelosi	Thompson (CA)
Platts	Thompson (MS)
Pomeroy	Tierney
Price (NC)	Towns
Pryce (OH)	Turner (TX)
Ramstad	Udall (CO)
Rangel	Udall (NM)
Reyes	Van Hollen
Rodriguez	Velazquez
Ross	Vislosky
Rothman	Walden (OR)
Roybal-Allard	Waters
Ruppersberger	Watson
Rush	Watt
Ryan (OH)	Waxman
Sabo	Weiner
Sanchez, Linda	Wexler
T.	Wilson (NM)
Sanchez, Loretta	Woolsey
Sanders	Wu
Sandin	Wynn

NOT VOTING—8

Berkley	Greenwood	Jefferson
Ferguson	Hayworth	Millender-
Gephardt	Janklow	McDonald

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN PRO TEMPORE

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. OSE) (during the vote). Members are advised there are 2 minutes remaining on this vote.

□ 1533

Mr. TURNER of Texas, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mrs. TAUSCHER, and Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. ORTIZ changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:
Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Chairman, as you know, I was absent today for medical reasons. If I had been in attendance, I would have voted "yes" on rollcall vote No. 362.

Stated against:
Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Chairman, on rollcall No. 362 I was inadvertently detained and failed to vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. KOLBE, AS MODIFIED, TO AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. HYDE, AS AMENDED

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 4 printed in House Report 108-206, as modified, by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) to the amendment by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment, as modified, to the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment, as modified, to the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 110 noes 313, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 363]

AYES—110

Abercrombie	Frelinghuysen	Ose
Aderholt	Frost	Oxley
Baca	Gerlach	Pallone
Baird	Gilchrest	Pastor
Ballance	Gonzalez	Platts
Ballenger	Graves	Quinn
Barton (TX)	Green (TX)	Radanovich
Bass	Greenwood	Renzi
Becerra	Grijalva	Reyes
Bell	Gutierrez	Rodriguez
Biggert	Gutknecht	Rothman
Bishop (NY)	Harris	Rothbal-Allard
Boehlert	Hill	Ryan (OH)
Bono	Hinchev	Sandlin
Boucher	Hinojosa	Serrano
Bradley (NH)	Houghton	Shadegg
Brown (OH)	Johnson (CT)	Shays
Cannon	Kaptur	Sherwood
Capuano	Kelly	Simmons
Carson (OK)	Kilpatrick	Smith (WA)
Castle	Kirk	Snyder
Clyburn	Kolbe	Solis
Cole	Maloney	Stupak
Crenshaw	Markey	Sullivan
Crowley	Marshall	Sweeney
Davis, Tom	Matheson	Thomas
DeFazio	McCarthy (MO)	Thomas
DeGette	Meehan	Towns
Delahunt	Menendez	Udall (CO)
Diaz-Balart, L.	Miller (NC)	Upton
Diaz-Balart, M.	Miller, Gary	Van Hollen
Ehlers	Moore	Velazquez
Evans	Napolitano	Visclosky
Farr	Neal (MA)	Weiner
Foley	Nethercutt	Weldon (FL)
Ford	Olver	Weldon (PA)
Frank (MA)	Ortiz	Wicker

NOES—313

Akin	Capps	Dunn
Alexander	Cardin	Edwards
Allen	Cardoza	Emanuel
Andrews	Carson (IN)	Emerson
Bachus	Carter	Engel
Baker	Case	English
Baldwin	Chabot	Eshoo
Barrett (SC)	Chocola	Etheridge
Bartlett (MD)	Clay	Everett
Beauprez	Coble	Fattah
Berman	Collins	Feeney
Berry	Conyers	Filner
Billirakis	Cooper	Flake
Bishop (GA)	Costello	Fletcher
Bishop (UT)	Cox	Forbes
Blackburn	Cramer	Fossella
Blumenauer	Crane	Franks (AZ)
Blunt	Cubin	Gallely
Boehner	Culberson	Garrett (NJ)
Bonilla	Cummings	Gibbons
Bonner	Cunningham	Gillmor
Boozman	Davis (AL)	Gingrey
Boswell	Davis (CA)	Goode
Boyd	Davis (FL)	Goodlatte
Brady (PA)	Davis (IL)	Gordon
Brady (TX)	Davis (TN)	Goss
Brown (SC)	Deal (GA)	Granger
Brown, Corrine	DeLauro	Green (WI)
Brown-Waite,	DeLay	Hall
Ginny	DeMint	Harman
Burgess	Deutsch	Hart
Burns	Dicks	Hastings (FL)
Burr	Dingell	Hastings (WA)
Burton (IN)	Doggett	Hayes
Buyer	Doolley (CA)	Hefley
Calvert	Doolittle	Hensarling
Camp	Doyle	Hergert
Cantor	Dreier	Hobson
Capito	Duncan	Hoefel

Hoekstra	McDermott	Ryun (KS)
Holden	McGovern	Sabo
Holt	McHugh	Sanchez, Linda
Honda	McInnis	T.
Hyde	McIntyre	Sanchez, Loretta
Hostettler	McKeon	Sanders
Hoyer	McNulty	Saxton
Hulshof	Meek (FL)	Schakowsky
Hunter	Meeke (NY)	Schiff
Hyde	Mica	Schrock
Inslee	Michaud	Scott (GA)
Isakson	Miller (FL)	Scott (VA)
Israel	Miller (MI)	Sensenbrenner
Issa	Miller, George	Sessions
Istook	Mollohan	Shaw
Jackson (IL)	Moran (KS)	Sherman
Jackson-Lee	Moran (VA)	Shimkus
(TX)	Murphy	Shuster
Jenkins	Murtha	Simpson
John	Musgrave	Skelton
Johnson (IL)	Myrick	Slaughter
Johnson, E. B.	Nadler	Smith (MI)
Johnson, Sam	Neugebauer	Smith (NJ)
Jones (NC)	Ney	Smith (TX)
Jones (OH)	Northup	Souder
Kanjorski	Norwood	Spratt
Keller	Nunes	Stark
Kennedy (MN)	Nussle	Stearns
Kennedy (RI)	Oberstar	Stenholm
Kildee	Obey	Strickland
Kind	Osborne	Tancredo
King (IA)	Otter	Tanner
King (NY)	Owens	Tauscher
Kingston	Pascarell	Tauzin
Klecicka	Paul	Taylor (MS)
Kline	Payne	Taylor (NC)
Knollenberg	Pearce	Terry
Kucinich	Pelosi	Thompson (CA)
LaHood	Pence	Thompson (MS)
Lampson	Peterson (MN)	Thornberry
Langevin	Peterson (PA)	Tiahrt
Lantos	Petri	Tiberi
Larsen (WA)	Pickering	Tierney
Larson (CT)	Pitts	Toomey
Latham	Pombo	Turner (OH)
LaTourette	Pomeroy	Turner (TX)
Leach	Porter	Udall (NM)
Lee	Portman	Vitter
Levin	Price (NC)	Walden (OR)
Lewis (CA)	Pryce (OH)	Walsh
Lewis (GA)	Putnam	Wamp
Lewis (KY)	Rahall	Waters
Linder	Ramstad	Watson
Lipinski	Rangel	Watt
LoBiondo	Regula	Waxman
Lofgren	Rehberg	Weller
Lowey	Reynolds	Whitfield
Lucas (KY)	Rogers (AL)	Wilson (NM)
Lucas (OK)	Rogers (KY)	Wilson (SC)
Lynch	Rogers (MI)	Wolf
Majette	Rohrabacher	Woolsey
Manzullo	Ros-Lehtinen	Wu
Matsui	Ross	Wynn
McCarthy (NY)	Royce	Young (AK)
McCollum	Ruppersberger	Young (FL)
McCotter	Rush	
McCrery	Ryan (WI)	

NOT VOTING—11

Ackerman	Ferguson	Jefferson
Bereuter	Gephardt	Millender-
Berkley	Hayworth	McDonald
Davis, Jo Ann	Janklow	Wexler

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN PRO TEMPORE

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (during the vote). Members are reminded there are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1541

Mr. SANDERS changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. PALLONE changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment, as modified, to the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, as you know, I was absent today for medical reasons. If I had been in attendance, I would have voted "no" on rollcall vote No. 363.

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, on rollcall vote No. 363 I was in a meeting with the Commissioner of the EU. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, a few minutes ago, I was chairing a meeting with the Commissioner of External Affairs, Chris Patton, of the European Union; and we were not able to conclude it in time. Therefore, I missed the vote on the Kolbe amendment to the Hyde amendment. Had I been here, I would have voted "no" on the Kolbe amendment.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. HYDE, AS AMENDED

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The question is on the amendment No. 2 offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), as amended.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 6 printed in House Report 108-206.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. PAUL

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 6 offered by Mr. PAUL:

Page 32, after line 3, insert the following (and amend the table of contents accordingly):

Subtitle C—Limitations

SEC. 131. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS AUTHORIZED TO BE APPROPRIATED BY THIS ACT FOR ANY UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS OR ANY AFFILIATED AGENCY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act may be obligated or expended to pay any United States contribution to the United Nations or any affiliated agency of the United Nations.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 316, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL) and a Member opposed (Mr. HYDE) each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL).

□ 1545

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment takes away the funding from the United Nations as well as any affiliated U.N. agency.

Mr. Chairman, last year we spent \$3.25 billion on the U.N. as well as the other agencies at the U.N. I do not believe that is money worthwhile. It is not a good investment. I do not think the money is spent well. The amendment, as I said, defunds the United Nations as well as its agencies. We pay 21 percent of the budget, and on peace-keeping missions we pay over 27 percent. I think this is essentially wasted money.

We also lose our sovereignty when we look to the U.N. for guidance. When we