

Saxton
Schrock
Sensenbrenner
Shadegg
Shaw
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Souder

NOT VOTING—10

Bishop (UT)
Gephardt
Graves
Hensarling

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LINDER) (during the vote). Members are advised 2 minutes remain in this vote.

□ 1313

Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. KINGSTON, and Mr. COX changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. HINOJOSA changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."
So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the conference report.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the conference report.

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

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 417, nays 8, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 515]

YEAS—417

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Baldwin
Ballance
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bass
Beauprez
Becerra
Bell
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggart
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Bradley (NH)

Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (OH)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite,
Ginny
Burgess
Burns
Burr
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Cardoza
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Carter
Case
Castle
Chabot
Chocola
Clay
Clyburn
Coble
Cole
Collins
Cooper
Costello
Cox
Cramer
Crane
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cubin

Vitter
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Tauzin
Weldon (FL)
Weldo (PA)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

Rush
Sessions

Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Granger
Graves
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall
Harman
Harris
Hart
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoefel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley (OR)
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Janklow
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Klecicka
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaHood
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)

Feeny
Ferguson
Filner
Fletcher
Folgy
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gingrey
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Granger
Graves
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall
Harman
Harris
Hart
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoefel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
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Hoyer
Hulshof
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Hyde
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Jackson-Lee
(TX)
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John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Klecicka
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaHood
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)

Latham
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Lynch
Majette
Maloney
Manzullo
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCotter
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Mica
Michaud
Millender
McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy
Murtha
Musgrave
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Nethercutt
Neugebauer
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nunes
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Ose
Otter
Owens
Oxley
Pallone
Pascrell
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Renzi
Reyes

Reynolds
Rodriguez
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Sanchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanders
Sandlin
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrock
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Spratt
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Sullivan
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Toomey
Towns
Turner (OH)
Turner (TX)
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velazquez
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)

NAYS—8

Conyers
Flake
Hinchee

NOT VOTING—9

Larson (CT)
Markey
Miller, George
Osborne
Pastor
Sessions

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1320

So the conference report was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 857

Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 857.

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

There was no objection.

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 the conference report to accompany H.R. 2657, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

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

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2657, LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2004

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the previous order of the House, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 2657) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the conference report is considered as having been read.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of September 18, 2003 at page H 8385.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to present the legislative branch appropriations

conference report for fiscal year 2004 to the House for consideration. I want to thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN), ranking member, and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) on the committee for their work in putting together what I think is a fairly good and balanced bipartisan package. I also have to thank all the staff, Democrat and Republican staffers, for the many hours of hard work and overtime and the countless questions that they had to answer during this process.

Again, I think the bill came to a fairly good conclusion and, excluding the Senate items and the Capitol visitor center, the bill provides no increase above fiscal year 2003; and I think that is very important when we consider the deficit situation that we are in, that the legislative branch, and that would be the campus here with the offices of Congress, the Capitol Hill Police, the Government Printing Office, the Library of Congress, all of this is somewhat in line with last year; and I wish that more of our appropriation measures were that way.

Unfortunately, our friends in the other body, the Senate, they do not quite stick to the fiscal restraint that we do in the House, and they did overspend. We negotiated a lot of this back, which I was glad about; but unfortunately they still bumped up the spending a little bit more than we wanted to,

and with the Senate items and the Capitol visitor center, they increased what originally left the House a little bit below last year, 1 percent below. They put it at \$87 million above, but it is 2.5 percent above fiscal year 2003; and again unfortunately for Washington that is still an achievement. I wish it could be a lot less than that. But we are fighting to make sure that we are spending the taxpayers' money the way we would spend our own money.

In terms of the levels, I want to say that the staff on the legislative branch, which does work very hard, long hours, and many people do not realize it, in Congress and in Washington we tend to broad-brush every employee up here as a bureaucrat, but in fact there are a lot of entrepreneurial hard-working government employees; and I am glad to say that they will be getting their full 3.7 percent COLA and other related cost increase; so we are trying to look after our employees, which I think is very important.

I also want to note that although no increase was provided for sworn personnel at the United States Capitol Police, we have provided for 75 new civilian positions to address administration, financial, and legal personnel needs. Because of the 75 new civilian positions, this will allow 30 officers who are sworn officers to return to regular police functions and relieve them from civilian administrative functions.

It is important for our colleagues to understand that if the Capitol Police strategic plan and associated staffing plan are completed and approved by the House and the Senate, there is ample funding for emergency response to fund and hire additional sworn positions, but we want to be sure that that is merited. One of the things that is important is that the County of Fairfax, Virginia, has about 1,800 officers. Capitol Hill Police, the request actually was above 1,700, and we just have to balance it. We do not want the Capitol campus to become a police state. I already have Members asking me about the police officers standing on the top of the steps of the Capitol with machine guns in their hands, what kind of signal does that send to school kids who come here to see their Capitol building? And it is something that I hope as we move away from the shadow of 9/11 and as we continue to win the war against terrorism that we can re-address some of these things and make this again a more porous and a more open campus because this is the people's House and that should not just be a slogan. It should be something that means that the doors are open.

We on a bipartisan basis, though, are very gungho about the Capitol Hill Police and all the good work that they do to protect us in all the oddball situations that we may get into.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT- FY 2004
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2003 Enacted	FY 2004 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE I - LEGISLATIVE BRANCH						
SENATE						
Payments to Widows and Heirs of Deceased Members of Congress						
Gratuities, deceased Members.....	150	---	---	---	---	-150
Expense allowances:						
Vice President.....	20	20	---	20	20	---
President Pro Tempore of the Senate.....	20	20	---	20	20	---
Majority Leader of the Senate.....	20	20	---	20	20	---
Minority Leader of the Senate.....	20	20	---	20	20	---
Majority Whip of the Senate.....	10	10	---	10	10	---
Minority Whip of the Senate.....	10	10	---	10	10	---
President Pro Tempore Emeritus of the Senate.....	8	8	---	8	8	---
Chairman of the Majority Conference Committee.....	5	5	---	5	5	---
Chairman of the Minority Conference Committee.....	5	5	---	5	5	---
Chairman of the Majority Policy Committee.....	5	5	---	5	5	---
Chairman of the Minority Policy Committee.....	5	5	---	5	5	---
Subtotal, expense allowances.....	128	128	---	128	128	---
Representation allowances for the Majority and Minority Leaders.....	30	30	---	30	30	---
Total, Expense allowances and representation....	158	158	---	158	158	---
Salaries, Officers and Employees						
Office of the Vice President.....	1,949	2,028	---	2,028	2,028	+79
Office of the President Pro Tempore.....	518	539	---	539	539	+21
Office of the President Pro Tempore Emeritus.....	150	156	---	156	156	+6
Offices of the Majority and Minority Leaders.....	3,094	3,220	---	3,220	3,220	+126
Offices of the Majority and Minority Whips.....	2,042	2,324	---	2,324	2,324	+282
Committee on Appropriations.....	11,266	12,799	---	12,799	12,799	+1,533
Conference committees.....	2,610	2,716	---	2,716	2,716	+106
Offices of the Secretaries of the Conference of the Majority and the Conference of the Minority.....	648	674	---	674	674	+26
Policy Committees.....	2,724	2,834	---	2,834	2,834	+110
Office of the Chaplain.....	315	327	---	327	327	+12
Office of the Secretary.....	17,079	18,299	---	18,299	18,299	+1,220
Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper.....	43,161	48,291	---	45,789	45,789	+2,628
Offices of the Secretaries for the Majority and Minority.....	1,410	1,468	---	1,468	1,468	+58
Agency contributions and related expenses.....	30,075	32,134	---	32,134	32,134	+2,059
Total, Salaries, officers and employees.....	117,041	127,809	---	125,307	125,307	+8,266
Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate						
Salaries and expenses.....	4,581	4,768	---	4,843	4,843	+262
Office of Senate Legal Counsel						
Salaries and expenses.....	1,176	1,222	---	1,222	1,222	+46
Expense Allowances of the Secretary of the Senate, Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, and Secretaries for the Majority and Minority of the Senate: Expenses allowances.....						
	12	12	---	24	24	+12
Contingent Expenses of the Senate						
Inquiries and investigations.....	109,450	118,462	---	118,462	118,462	+9,012
Expenses of United States Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control.....	520	520	---	520	520	---
Secretary of the Senate.....	7,077	1,700	---	2,265	2,265	-4,812
Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.....	114,423	149,969	---	136,843	135,243	+20,820
Miscellaneous items.....	18,355	19,268	---	18,425	18,425	+70
Senators' Official Personnel and Office Expense Account.....	290,161	322,061	---	310,000	310,000	+19,839
Official Mail Costs						
Expenses.....	300	300	---	300	300	---
Total, Contingent expenses of the Senate.....	540,286	612,280	---	586,815	585,215	+44,929
Total, Senate.....	663,404	746,249	---	718,369	716,769	+53,365

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT- FY 2004
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2003 Enacted	FY 2004 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES						
Salaries and Expenses						
House Leadership Offices						
Office of the Speaker.....	1,979	2,048	2,048	2,048	2,630	+651
Office of the Majority Floor Leader.....	1,899	1,965	1,965	1,965	1,965	+66
Office of the Minority Floor Leader.....	2,309	2,390	2,390	2,390	2,756	+447
Office of the Majority Whip.....	1,624	1,684	1,684	1,684	1,684	+60
Office of the Minority Whip.....	1,214	1,259	1,259	1,259	1,259	+45
Speaker's Office for Legislative Floor Activities.....	446	460	460	460	460	+14
Republican Steering Committee.....	834	862	862	862	862	+28
Republican Conference.....	1,397	1,448	1,448	1,448	1,448	+51
Democratic Steering and Policy Committee.....	1,490	1,542	1,542	1,542	1,542	+52
Democratic Caucus.....	741	768	768	768	768	+27
Nine minority employees.....	1,337	1,380	1,380	1,380	1,380	+43
Training and Program Development:						
Majority.....	290	290	290	290	290	---
Minority.....	290	290	290	290	290	---
Cloakroom Personnel:						
Majority.....	340	354	354	354	404	+64
Minority.....	340	354	354	354	404	+64
Subtotal, House Leadership Offices.....	16,530	17,094	17,094	17,094	18,142	+1,612
Members' Representational Allowances Including Members' Clerk Hire, Official Expenses of Members, and Official Mail						
Expenses.....	476,536	523,454	514,454	514,454	514,454	+37,918
Committee Employees						
Standing Committees, Special and Select.....	114,421	107,558	106,058	106,058	107,188	-7,233
Committee on Appropriations (including studies and investigations).....	24,200	24,926	24,926	24,926	24,926	+726
Subtotal, Committee employees.....	138,621	132,484	130,984	130,984	132,114	-6,507
Salaries, Officers and Employees						
Office of the Clerk.....	20,032	19,387	18,632	18,632	19,452	-580
Office of the Sergeant at Arms.....	5,097	6,471	5,471	5,471	5,471	+374
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer.....	105,363	123,053	113,141	113,141	111,141	+5,778
Office of the Inspector General.....	3,947	4,147	3,847	3,847	3,847	-100
Office for Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Operations.....	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,200	-800
Office of General Counsel.....	894	926	926	926	926	+32
Office of the Chaplain.....	149	153	153	153	153	+4
Office of the Parliamentarian.....	1,464	1,560	1,560	1,560	1,560	+96
Office of the Parliamentarian.....	(1,279)	(1,363)	(1,363)	(1,363)	(1,363)	(+84)
Compilation of precedents of the House of Representatives.....	(185)	(197)	(197)	(197)	(197)	(+12)
Office of the Law Revision Counsel of the House.....	2,168	2,263	2,263	2,263	2,263	+95
Office of the Legislative Counsel of the House.....	5,852	6,233	6,233	6,233	6,233	+381
Corrections Calendar Office.....	915	948	948	948	---	-915
Office of Interparliamentary Affairs.....	---	---	---	---	500	+500
Other authorized employees.....	146	150	150	150	150	+4
Technical Assistants, Office of the Attending Physician.....	(146)	(150)	(150)	---	(150)	(+4)
Subtotal, Salaries, officers and employees.....	152,027	171,291	158,324	158,324	156,896	+4,869
Allowances and Expenses						
Supplies, materials, administrative costs and Federal tort claims.....	3,384	3,975	3,975	3,975	3,975	+591
Official mail for committees, leadership offices, and administrative offices of the House.....	410	410	410	410	410	---
Government contributions.....	172,673	190,240	188,533	188,533	187,783	+15,110
Miscellaneous items.....	690	690	690	690	690	---
Subtotal, Allowances and expenses.....	177,157	195,315	193,608	193,608	192,858	+15,701
Total, Salaries and expenses.....	960,871	1,039,638	1,014,464	1,014,464	1,014,464	+53,593
Total, House of Representatives.....	960,871	1,039,638	1,014,464	1,014,464	1,014,464	+53,593

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT- FY 2004
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2003 Enacted	FY 2004 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
JOINT ITEMS						
Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies.....	---	---	---	1,250	1,250	+1,250
Joint Economic Committee.....	3,658	3,988	3,805	3,988	3,988	+330
Joint Committee on Taxation.....	7,593	8,112	8,112	8,112	8,112	+519
Office of the Attending Physician						
Medical supplies, equipment, expenses, and allowances.....	2,981	2,236	2,236	2,236	2,236	-745
Capitol Guide Service and Special Services Office.....	3,035	3,511	3,511	3,511	3,511	+476
Statements of Appropriations.....	30	30	30	30	30	---
Total, Joint items.....	17,297	17,877	17,694	19,127	19,127	+1,830
CAPITOL POLICE						
Salaries.....	174,533	218,268	189,913	207,000	197,600	+23,067
General expenses.....	27,917	72,242	21,917	33,000	23,500	-4,417
Wartime supplemental.....	37,758	---	---	---	---	-37,758
Total, Capitol Police.....	240,208	290,510	211,830	240,000	221,100	-19,108
OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE						
Salaries and expenses.....	2,157	2,518	2,255	2,255	2,255	+98
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE						
Salaries and expenses.....	31,892	33,993	33,820	33,612	33,820	+1,928
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL						
Capitol Buildings and Grounds						
General administration.....	58,957	158,570	84,513	71,697	77,053	+18,096
Capitol building.....	32,985	52,368	23,307	27,777	28,188	-4,797
Capitol grounds.....	8,302	6,986	6,886	6,986	6,886	-1,416
Senate office buildings.....	64,449	66,063	---	63,388	63,388	-1,061
House office buildings.....	60,564	66,779	54,564	54,564	62,816	+2,252
Capitol Power Plant.....	128,671	106,557	85,943	93,379	85,943	-42,728
Offsetting collections.....	-4,371	-4,400	-4,400	-4,400	-4,400	-29
Net subtotal, Capitol Power Plant.....	124,300	102,157	81,543	88,979	81,543	-42,757
Library buildings and grounds.....	37,277	47,108	34,750	41,620	39,159	+1,882
Capitol police buildings and grounds.....	63,885	2,970	3,308	3,308	3,308	-60,577
(Transfer out).....	---	---	---	---	(-12,000)	(-12,000)
Botanic garden.....	6,063	10,919	6,062	6,239	6,189	+126
Capitol Visitor Center.....	---	47,800	---	47,800	36,839	+36,839
(By transfer).....	---	---	---	---	(12,000)	(+12,000)
Total, Capitol Visitor Center.....	---	(47,800)	---	(47,800)	(48,839)	(+48,839)
Total, Architect of the Capitol.....	456,782	561,720	294,933	412,358	405,369	-51,413
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS						
Salaries and expenses.....	361,644	380,386	366,520	367,539	370,897	+9,253
Authority to spend receipts.....	-6,850	-6,850	-6,850	-6,850	-6,850	---
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses.....	354,794	373,536	359,670	360,689	364,047	+9,253
Copyright Office, salaries and expenses.....	38,971	48,290	47,290	48,290	48,290	+9,319
Authority to spend receipts.....	-29,472	-29,664	-29,664	-29,664	-29,664	-192
Subtotal, Copyright Office.....	9,499	18,626	17,626	18,626	18,626	+9,127
Congressional Research Service, salaries and expenses.....	88,250	96,267	93,590	91,726	91,726	+3,476
Books for the blind and physically handicapped, Salaries and expenses.....	50,632	51,706	51,706	51,706	51,706	+1,074
Total, Library of Congress.....	503,175	540,135	522,592	522,747	526,105	+22,930
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE						
Congressional printing and binding.....	89,557	91,111	91,111	91,111	91,111	+1,554

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT- FY 2004
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2003 Enacted	FY 2004 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Office of Superintendent of Documents						
Salaries and expenses.....	29,468	34,456	34,456	34,456	34,456	+4,988
Government Printing Office Revolving Fund.....	---	10,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	+10,000
Total, Government Printing Office.....	119,025	135,567	130,567	135,567	135,567	+16,542
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE						
Salaries and expenses.....	456,031	472,627	464,539	468,118	466,328	+10,297
Offsetting collections.....	-2,980	-6,006	-6,006	-6,006	-6,006	-3,026
Total, General Accounting Office.....	453,051	466,621	458,533	462,112	460,322	+7,271
OPEN WORLD LEADERSHIP CENTER						
Payment to the Open World Leadership Center Trust Fund.....	---	14,815	13,000	14,000	13,500	+13,500
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.....	3,461,323	3,849,643	2,699,688	3,574,611	3,548,398	+87,075

FY 2003 EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT
(Amounts in thousands)

	President Request 1/	House Mark	Senate Pass	Conference	Conference vs. Request
FISCAL YEAR 2003 EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL					
CHAPTER 1					
THE JUDICIARY					
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other					
Judicial Services					
Salaries and Expenses.....	12,187	12,187	---	12,187	---
Defender Services.....	17,228	17,228	---	17,228	---
Fees of Jurors and Commissioners.....	2,778	2,778	---	2,778	---
Total, Chapter 1.....	32,193	32,193	---	32,193	---
CHAPTER 2					
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - CIVIL					
Department of Army					
Corps of Engineers - Civil					
Flood control and costal emergencies.....	---	60,000	10,000	60,000	+60,000
CHAPTER 3					
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY					
Emergency Preparedness and Response					
Disaster relief fund	1,550,000	1,550,000	1,550,000	441,700	-1,108,300
Note: \$983,600 appropriated in July supplemental					
CHAPTER 4					
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR					
Bureau of Land Management					
Wildland fire management:					
Fire suppression operations.....	36,000	36,000	61,000	36,000	---
United States Fish and Wildlife Services					
Resource management.....	---	5,000	---	5,000	+5,000
RELATED AGENCIES					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Forest Service					
Wildland fire management:					
Fire suppression operations.....	253,000	283,000	253,000	283,000	+30,000
Total, Chapter 4.....	289,000	324,000	314,000	324,000	+35,000
CHAPTER 5					
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES					
National Aeronautics and Space Administration					
Human Space Flight	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	---
Corporation for National and Community Service					
National and Community Service Programs					
Operating expenses.....	---	---	100,000	---	---
Total, Chapter 5.....	50,000	50,000	150,000	50,000	---
CHAPTER 6					
GENERAL PROVISIONS					
CCC tree assistance program (sec. 3602).....	---	9,700	---	9,700	+9,700
CCC Mormon cricket infestation (sec. 3603).....	---	---	20,000	20,000	+20,000
DoED special education (sec. 3611).....	---	-500	---	-500	-500
DoEd special education (sec. 3612).....	---	500	---	500	+500
DoEd (transfer out) (sec. 3613).....	---	---	(-4,353)	(-4,400)	(-4,400)
DoEd rehabilitation services (by transfer) (sec. 3613)	---	---	(4,353)	(4,400)	(+4,400)
Total, Supplemental on Legislative Branch bill....	1,921,193	2,025,893	2,044,000	937,593	-983,600
Total, Supplemental passed in July.....	---	---	---	983,600	+983,600
Total, Supplemental.....	1,921,193	2,025,893	2,044,000	1,921,193	---

1/ Reflects \$32,193 requested for Judiciary items on September 12.

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

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 8½ minutes.

I rise, regretfully, to say that I have a problem with this legislation. But my issue is not with title I or title II of the conference agreement, the legislative branch appropriations bill. I do not have any problem with that appropriations billing. It is actually a good bipartisan bill and a final conference agreement. In fact, the conference agreement went very quickly, as did the markup on the bill itself, done in a bipartisan manner. My problem is with the third title of the bill which provides additional supplemental funds for wildland fires, NASA's Columbia Space Shuttle disaster, and emergency natural disaster assistance. But I agree with the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON) that the legislative branch titles are worthy of bipartisan support. The third title, though, should be sent back to conference.

While the discretionary caps made the legislative branch appropriation bill tight, the chairman and the subcommittee acted appropriately with the funds that we had available. We are just \$87 million above last year's funding level. The legislative branch agencies and offices will be able to support and improve the operations of the legislative body. The agreement does not shortchange our security needs. It provides tight but sufficient amounts for Members' offices and legislative branch agencies. Sufficient funds have been provided to cover all mandatory expenditures, and the budget assumes a full 3.7 percent COLA increase.

The architect will have the funds to complete the visitors center, but with greater oversight and accountability. The bill also supports and respects the men and women in law enforcement who serve on the Capitol Police force. I know that they have toiled under very stressful and difficult circumstances. At the same time, we all need to live within the constraints of our allocation. Since the terrible events of September 11, the Capitol Police have seen their manpower grow by 37 percent. In this bill, the police have funds to hire an additional 75 new civilian positions. Upon completion of a strategic plan and committee approval, additional sworn officers may also be hired. In this agreement the current complement of officers will receive full funding for overtime pay for the Capitol Police. The COLA increase, the longevity differential, the special training, the specialty pay, and the other recruitment and retention incentives are all preserved and fully funded in this bill. The employees and the agencies that work for us are essential if we want this great experiment in democracy to perform well.

Mr. Speaker, the conference agreement before us today is a sound and responsible measure. When we concluded the conference last Wednesday, September 17, we had a good agreement.

□ 1330

Hurricane Isabel changed that. The funds the agreement provides in Title III, the emergency supplemental funds for disaster assistance, are insufficient.

On this issue, I have to elaborate further. Just a few days ago, we had a very damaging hurricane, Hurricane Isabel it was called. Tragedy struck. Lives were lost, thousands of homes were damaged, businesses ruined, and daily conveniences and routines were greatly disrupted. Seven days later thousands of families and hundreds of businesses are still without power.

My hat goes off to the local fire, police, and emergency response crews that have responded in every way possible. It goes to the Red Cross, the thousands of volunteers, and to all the great neighbors who lent a hand clearing debris, cooking meals, and providing shelter.

I also want to express my appreciation to the people at FEMA, the Federal Emergency Management Agency. They and the Small Business Administration have put in long hours responding to urgent needs. I met those Federal officials firsthand. We have toured the businesses and homes. We have talked about the local residents. I know that many of my colleagues have done the same who were also very adversely affected by Hurricane Isabel.

There are some real tragedies out there, but everyone is doing their part and then some; that is, with the exception of the Congress if we do not provide sufficient funds.

The conference agreement that is now before us fails to provide an appropriate or adequate amount of money to replenish the disaster assistance fund. So far this year there have been 62 disaster and emergency declarations.

In its supplemental request the White House stated that this has been the most costly and deadly tornado season in years. And the National Weather Service hurricane outlook suggests that disaster costs for the hurricane season we just entered could be much higher than anticipated.

We now know that the disaster costs for the hurricane season are higher than the Bush administration anticipated. For fiscal year 2003, which is going to conclude in a few days, the Congress originally appropriated \$776 million for disaster relief. The President released another \$500 million in emergency funding that was appropriated in fiscal year 2002, and the Congress appropriated another \$983 million in the August supplemental. So a total of \$2¼ billion has been provided for disaster relief this year.

Historical obligations, though, for the disaster relief program, not including major disasters, have averaged a total of \$2.9 billion per year on average for the last 5 years. If we provide the \$441.7 million in funds contained in this conference report for disaster relief, we will have only provided \$2.7 billion in 2003, or \$200 million less than the historic averages, never mind the addi-

tional funding that is now needed for Hurricane Isabel.

It is too early for FEMA and the Department of Homeland Security to tell us how much Hurricane Isabel will cost, but they can point out to us the cost of disasters in the past similar to Isabel. We have the record for Hurricanes Floyd and Fran. FEMA spent about \$700 million on each hurricane.

If we were to provide the \$1.5 billion included in the Senate bill instead of the amount that is in the conference report, we would be providing at least some funding for Hurricane Isabel that we know is going to be needed.

So, what we have here is a low-balling of estimates in this very conference report. This conference report, within days of Hurricane Isabel, low-balls the estimates we know that FEMA is going to have to spend. That has happened in too many cases.

We should not, cannot tell disaster victims to wait until we take up the next supplemental. There is no reason why we should not do it today, provide adequate money. Today's backlog, we are now told, is \$300 million. FEMA admits that it has restrictions on the disaster relief activity that is being funded. Any funding, for example, needed beyond the current month is not being provided. So we should not make those that have been disrupted by Hurricane Isabel and other disasters wait for that funding.

The disruptions are not just limited to residents and businesses either. In a strange twist of irony, it has even affected an agency within the Department of Homeland Security. Staff tells us they just got notification that the United States Coast Guard headquarters building has experienced severe electrical and infrastructure problems due to Hurricane Isabel. Coupled with flooding, fire, main system and sanitation problems, Coast Guard headquarters remains closed to all but essential personnel for the foreseeable future.

We should see to it that the Coast Guard's disaster problems are quickly fixed, as well as those of our constituents.

So I urge Members to support this motion to recommit. It is timely, it is necessary, it is appropriate, and it is the least we can do for families who have lost so much in the last few days.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

I want to congratulate the gentleman from Georgia (Chairman KINGSTON) on doing a fine job, a very good job, on this legislative branch appropriations bill. This is the first conference report of the gentleman from Georgia (Chairman KINGSTON) as a subcommittee chairman, and I would like for our colleagues to know that he provided valuable and effective oversight of all of

the legislative branch accounts, which is what he should have done. He did a really good job at it, along with the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN), the ranking member. He was very much of a partner through the process. While we do have a little difference on the part of the bill that I am going to talk about, it is not that big a difference, I do not think.

But I thank the chairman for being willing to include in his conference report the supplemental, the mini-supplemental, that we dealt with early on. In fact, the Committee on Appropriations considered it back in July, and it is included as a part of this conference report. Disaster relief funds, which have been discussed, total \$442 million in this bill. That is in addition to the \$983.6 million that we passed back in July. So there is a substantial amount for FEMA already being appropriated here.

There is \$319 million for wildland fire management. As we know, we had severe fires this year, especially in the West. There is \$50 million for NASA to deal with the *Columbia* disaster; \$32 million for costs of the courts, for the judicial branch of government; and \$60 million for the flood control activities of the Army Corps of Engineers.

So we worked hard on this supplemental to make it something that we thought that the House would be willing to support, and that would primarily meet the needs of the United States as a supplemental, in addition to all of the regular appropriations bills that we have passed or are in the process of passing.

So, again, I want to thank the chairman for allowing us to use his bill as a vehicle for this supplemental, this mini-supplemental. We can get the decks cleared, because we have a \$87 billion request that we will be starting to deal with this afternoon at 2 o'clock. We have a hearing with Ambassador Bremer and General Abizaid.

The Subcommittee on Defense this weekend is on its way to Iraq to do the investigations they feel compelled to do, and they will follow up with hearings back home when they return. There will then be additional hearings next week with the State Department. So we are going to vet this \$87 billion request as effectively as we can.

We believe it is in the best interests of the President, the best interests of the effort against terrorism, and in the best interests of our colleagues in the Congress to get as many answers as we possibly can on the major questions surrounding this \$87 billion request. So that is under way, and I would like to get the deck cleared on this bill so that we can be free to give our full attention to the \$87 billion request.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 seconds to bear in mind that while we are looking at \$87 billion on top of another \$80 billion already provided for Iraq, what we are asking for here is well less than \$1 billion for our own people. I know we are

mixing apples and oranges a little bit, but not necessarily in the perspective of the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE).

(Mr. PRICE of North Carolina asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, once again we are considering a supplemental appropriations bill that ignores the crisis affecting many of our community service organizations around the country.

Before the August recess, this House, at the insistence of the Republican leadership, sent the other body a take-it-or-leave-it supplemental package that omitted the \$100 million the other body proposed for AmeriCorps. That omission, unfortunately, remains in this conference report.

Failing to provide this funding will deny hundreds of faith-based and community-based organizations around the country many of the AmeriCorps positions they depend on. We are talking about groups like Habitat for Humanity, Teach for America, and hundreds of homegrown programs in the districts of everyone here that make a difference every day.

For some organizations that depend on AmeriCorps, unfortunately, the damage is already done. But for others, an infusion of funding to support additional volunteers could still make a difference between the elimination or weakening of a program and sustaining and building their efforts to support our communities.

Without this funding, AmeriCorps will see its numbers reduced by something like 40 percent overall to around 30,000 participants.

Every Member, Mr. Speaker, of the legislative branch appropriations subcommittee in the other body favored this funding for AmeriCorps. It had the support of Chairman STEVENS and the support of Senator BOND, the chairman of the subcommittee with jurisdiction over AmeriCorps. The other body voted to sustain this AmeriCorps funding by a strong bipartisan vote of 71 to 21.

These faith-based and community-based groups are doing good works in our communities on a daily basis, and it should shame this House to let them down. This conference report is another missed opportunity; in fact, it is a missed obligation, because we owe it to the community and faith-based groups who depend on AmeriCorps volunteers to help them sustain the programs on which our communities depend.

Mr. Speaker, the supplemental appropriation attached to the legislative branch bill has a second glaring weakness, and this is one which Members will have an opportunity to remedy in just a few minutes. The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) will be offering a motion to recommit the bill with instructions to include the level of funding provided in the Senate bill for disaster relief.

Mr. Speaker, North Carolina is again facing the daunting challenge of recovering from a major hurricane that has devastated our coast, caused major damage to homes and public facilities, and displaced thousands of families. Other States, including Virginia and Maryland, have been severely affected and are counting on Federal disaster programs to help them recover.

FEMA personnel are on the ground as we speak doing what they do so expertly, providing relief to the victims and initiating an assessment of the damage. It is our job to make sure the disaster relief account has sufficient resources to ensure that once the assessments are complete, relief funding can quickly flow to those in need.

The supplemental we are considering today provides only \$442 million for disaster relief, the level recommended by the House, while the Senate proposed \$1.55 billion. Some may argue that \$442 million is enough, but that is not correct. When combined with the money we appropriated in late July, it will still fall short of what the administration initially requested, \$1.55 billion. And the administration request was meant to cover disasters we already knew about, not Hurricane Isabel.

The Homeland Security bill for next year contains \$1.8 billion for disaster relief, but I can guarantee you that this amount will not be enough to carry us through the coming fiscal year, and we still have several weeks of hurricane season to get through this year.

Now, when the disaster relief account begins to get low, FEMA is obliged to slow the relief funding flow to victims of existing disasters because they just do not know what new disaster might be around the corner. We should not, Mr. Speaker, put FEMA in that position. Let us not put the victims of Hurricane Isabel in that position, the position of unnecessarily having to wait for the disaster relief they urgently need.

I urge my colleagues to support the motion to recommit to be offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) later today, so that timely relief for the victims of Hurricane Isabel can be assured.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LAHOOD).

□ 1345

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I want to say a special thanks to the chairman of the subcommittee, the Subcommittee on Legislative, for the first time in really trying to exert a tremendous amount of leadership in getting his arms around the Capitol visitors center. I think for the first time, the Subcommittee on Legislative has taken some jurisdiction over this very, very significant expenditure and maybe the biggest construction project to go on since the constructing of the Capitol itself. The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON) deserves a lot

of credit for really trying to make sure that the money that is needed is there, but also to make sure that we are not really overspending, and really trying to get his arms around a very important project that I think people on this subcommittee have paid little attention to. And I think a pretty loud message has been sent that the Subcommittee on Legislative is going to take a great deal of interest in this issue, watch it very carefully, and work closely with the Architect and others in leadership to make sure it is done correctly. So I applaud the gentleman from Georgia for his efforts.

This bill is probably not the most dramatic appropriations bill that we will pass of the 13, but I would urge every Member to vote for it, because it is the bill that keeps this beautiful Capitol running. It is the bill that pays for all of the staff people, all of the people who get little or no thanks for keeping this beautiful Capitol open, for making sure that visitors are warmly welcomed, to making sure that visitors are safe when they come to the Capitol complex, to making sure that Members' words are taken down correctly and printed the next day; to all of the things that go on under this dome, both in the House and in the other body.

And we give little credit and should give a lot more credit to the people who make this institution run. Frankly, it is not the Members; we do not deserve that much credit. It is the people that are here 24/7 in many instances that keep this great institution running. That is what this bill is about. It is about making sure that these people who do the hard work to make us look good and keep this facility running, they are the ones who really deserve the credit; and we pay them a certain amount of credit by passing this bill today and making sure that they have the money that is needed to keep this great institution running. Not only this House, but the other body.

So I congratulate all of the people who work in the House and the other body, all of the law enforcement people who secure this facility whom we take so much for granted.

The other thing I want to say is this bill includes a pet project of mine that I hope some day will be a reality, and that is some kind of a health fitness center for our employees. Those of us who are Members of this body benefit from an ability to have a health fitness center. Those who work in this body and in the other body do not have that same kind of health fitness opportunity, and we should create it for them. We should give our staff who work long hours the opportunity to remain healthy, to stay healthy, and to have the opportunity to do it right here on this campus. This bill continues to include our opportunity to do that for all of the employees who work in the House and in the other body.

We talk a lot around here about obesity and fitness. Well, what we are try-

ing to do in the legislative branch bill is to make sure that there is a plan somewhere on this campus to take care of all of the people who work on this campus; and I am pleased that there is language to continue that process, as I see the Parliamentarian and others buttoning up their coats. They are the ones that need this opportunity, and we want to make sure we provide it.

So in any event, I thank the chairman for his leadership. This is a good bill. Every Member should vote for it. Even if the motion to recommit does not pass, the ranking member should have the leadership to persuade his Members to vote for this so we can keep the lights on.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I want to tell my friend from Illinois that the ranking member fully intends to vote for the bill; it is just such an attractive bill, but they loaded it down with the baggage of a flawed supplemental.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. SABO).

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, I say to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LAHOOD), he has convinced me; and to the gentleman from Northern Virginia, he convinced me also that he has a very good motion to recommit to add some money for FEMA, \$1.1 billion, I understand.

I, for one, had concerns when we created the Department of Homeland Security and put FEMA in it that it would mean that what was a very efficient, small, responsive governmental agency would get lost in the maze of the new Department. And in some ways, and especially as it relates to funding, I think that has happened. FEMA's funding had been allowed to dip to a very low level, down to \$44 million, before the administration insisted to Congress that they should have some supplemental funding. This is not good for the program or for the country, to have such low balance.

The gentleman from Virginia's (Mr. MORAN) motion to recommit would put the disaster relief program back on sound financial footing. So I would urge Members to vote for the Moran motion and do good things for the country and do good things for FEMA.

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

Mr. Speaker, I wanted to bring up what the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LAHOOD) had mentioned too on the Capitol visitors center. This committee, on a bipartisan basis, has taken a real close look at the Capitol visitors center. It is perhaps one of the largest construction projects we have had on this campus since the actual construction of the Capitol, and I do not know if it approximately will double our size, but it is big.

This project started out at \$265 million, and right now it is at \$456 million and perhaps on its way up from there. Congress did add some additional office space, and there were some consider-

ations for security that caused the \$265 million to go to about \$365 million or \$370 million range, but the rest is just kind of work-in-progress add-ons. We need to be very careful that this does not become the poster child for congressional disaster spending.

One of the things that we have taken a real close look at, and I am glad that the House and Members of the majority and the members of the committee recommended changing the way the Architect of the Capitol makes decisions. There were too many bosses telling the Architect what to do day to day. So the Architect, being, I guess, a good public servant, responded to these requests; but, as a result, the project somewhat got away from him. And we on this committee have tried to rein this in so that he can run the project. We think that is going to save millions of dollars in outlays.

We also recommended, but were unable to get the Senate to agree with us, to cut out a \$10 million tunnel to the Library of Congress. I just want Members to know there was some discussion and misunderstanding on the Senate's part that has to do with security, but when I met with the Sergeant at Arms, he said that tunnel had nothing to do with security in terms of escapes out of the Capitol. Number one, the last thing we would want is 100 Members of Congress confined to a tunnel area, particularly if there is some kind of a chemical attack. But as my colleagues know, Mr. Speaker, we have a tunnel that goes to the Rayburn Building; we have a tunnel that goes to the Cannon Building; we have a tunnel, a utility tunnel that goes out of the front of the Capitol visitors center towards the Library of Congress already; we have a tunnel that goes to the Dirksen Building; a tunnel that goes to the Russell Building, and a tunnel that goes to the Hart Building.

In addition, there will be a new truck service tunnel entrance. So to say on top of all of those tunnels we need another tunnel to the Library of Congress so Members will not have to degrade themselves by carrying umbrellas when they go to the Library, which we all know is a daily routine anyhow, but let me just say for the record it is, unfortunately, not a daily routine. But I think that this eliminating this tunnel to the Library would have been a sign that we are willing to give a tangible example that we are ready to cut out some of the spending on the Capitol visitors center.

But more importantly, in the conference we did accept the Obey amendment that limits the spending on the tunnel to \$10 million. I hope we can do it for less than that. The Architect recently said that we can do it for perhaps as little as \$ 9.4 on the top end and perhaps as little as 7-and-some-change on the bottom end.

The reality, though, is that this tunnel is going to go over an Amtrak tunnel; the train line that goes to Union Station, it is going to go under the

road. So what we are actually talking about is boring a tunnel, not a trench, but boring a tunnel in between the Amtrak line and the road. This tunnel is not straight; it is a dog leg. I think we are going to have some problems with it. The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) had said if we spend over \$10 million when we are in conference, that the Architect should be fired. I do not know about that. We are already in an overspending situation, and there does not seem to be anybody who is suffering because of it. The contractor is not out of money; nobody who planned or estimated the job is out of work; nobody has really been called on the carpet.

But I am glad to say that this committee had a 2- or 3-, maybe a 4-hour hearing on the spending of the Capitol visitors center trying to get this thing under control. Most Members are, unfortunately, oblivious to what is going on out there, because we are focused on Medicare, education, terrorism, and things like that; and we have not really focused on this enough. This committee found out that the cafeteria there will be the largest cafeteria in the city of Washington, D.C. This committee found out that there will be three theaters inside the Capitol visitors center, even though across the street at the Library of Congress there is already an alternative theater that is designed for Members of Congress to meet in the event that we are unable to meet in this legislative Chamber.

So these are some of the concerns that we had about the tunnel and the Capitol visitors center in general. Yet, despite the fact that my own desire, my own amendment to eliminate the tunnel did not make it, I still think on balance we have done a lot of good work on the Capitol visitors center, trying to get control of the spending. I think on balance we have done a good job addressing some of the issues with the Capitol Hill Police and the other legislative branch agencies, and I am proud to say that we worked very closely with the Democrats and everyone involved on this.

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

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, first, I yield myself 10 seconds just to tell my friend from Georgia that the minority appreciates the majority's decision to fund the Congress's Big Dig project on their watch. So that was fortuitous.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the very distinguished ranking member of the full Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I think the public has a right to ask the Congress why it sometimes ignores the obvious. This bill today, despite all of the good words said about it, in one respect ignores the obvious. When we passed the conference report on the supplemental, I

said I did not believe that it provided sufficient funds for disaster relief, since we knew that Hurricane Isabel was then about to arrive. Well, as we now know, it arrived; and now we know the extent of the damage of Isabel, even though we do not know the precise costs.

Mr. Speaker, 34 people lost their lives; flooding and wind damage was widespread. Many people in the hundreds of thousands still do not have electricity. FEMA tells us that a back-of-the-envelope estimate of the cost of Isabel is about 700 million bucks, the cost of Hurricane Fran and Floyd. Yesterday, the Richmond Times Dispatch reported that one official said, "Too many times Federal, State, and local officials have acted or reacted on the basis of poor information, while FEMA is worried about keeping the headlines down rather than fixing the situation."

□ 1400

Today it seems to me that we have both the unique opportunity and a unique obligation. Given the funding level for disaster relief of \$1.5 billion that was included in the Senate bill to provide funding for Isabel and to help fix the situation, if we wait for the President to submit a supplemental request, it is likely that we will be in the situation next spring where FEMA is out of money, there is a crisis at hand, and people will once again say, well, what in God's Earth? Did those guys think they knew what they were doing? Why did not they anticipate this? Why did they not take care of it when they knew the problem was at hand?

In my view, we need action, not reaction. That is why we ought to support the Moran motion. We know this damage has occurred. We know the Federal Government is going to be getting the bill. We should not be hiding the cost today, as we are hiding the costs of so many other items. We should fess up and face up to the problem and deal with it now, not after the fact next spring when it can get in the way of orderly relief when we have more problems.

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

Briefly, I just wanted to readdress some of the points that the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) had made briefly on this disaster money that the motion to recommit requests \$1.55 billion to be funded, which is what the administration's original request was for FY 2003. However, this bill already has money in it. So if we went ahead with this, this is in addition to the \$983 million that we put into disaster relief in July, that would mean we would be a billion dollars above the President's request.

Now, that might be good, but we do not know how much Isabel actually costs. The preliminary damage assessments started on Tuesday. It will be several days, weeks, in fact, months before we really know how much money is, in fact, needed for this disaster.

This committee member and all of us, the chairman is from Florida. I am from coastal Georgia. I represent the entire coast. I am very sympathetic to hurricanes.

On a personal basis, I went down one week to prepare my house in Savannah for Isabel, and then came back to Washington and ended up evacuating Washington and going back to Savannah. Hurricanes are something that we in coastal Georgia do take very, very seriously. I know that the money will be there for FEMA when we know what that amount is, but at this point, we just do not know. The fiscal year's closing is less than a week away, and I think the prudent thing to do right now is to hold off on this motion to recommit, vote no on it and then to pass the bill as is.

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

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

What we are doing on this supplemental is to respond to the President's request. What we have in this bill that we were asked to vote on is less than the President himself asked the Congress to provide, and that was before Hurricane Isabel. So we know the money is going to be needed. The question before the Congress is: Do we provide it now, or do we leave future victims of national disasters waiting, wondering whether the Congress is going to provide sufficient funds?

We know the funds are going to be necessary. What we are asking for is much more consistent with what the President himself has requested.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), one of the Democratic Caucus's leadership.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my deep disappointment.

For months after the September 11 tragedies 2 years ago, America was a changed Nation, bound by a common purpose, steeled by our sense of community and shared responsibility. Americans from all over volunteered their time and energy to help those who were most in need, and President Bush created USA Freedom Corps to capitalize on that spirit, to energize our community. He called on America's volunteers, and all across this great Nation, we answered his call.

But now, at a time when our volunteers are calling on him, no one is home at the White House. Today, 20,000 committed AmeriCorps volunteers are ready and willing to serve, but they are on the brink of being turned away, all because of management problems that they had nothing to do with. But management problems exist and management problems are being addressed as they should be addressed.

The success of AmeriCorps is not in doubt. In only a decade, it has given a quarter of a million Americans to serve their community through fighting poverty, tutoring and mentoring neglected

youngsters, cleaning up the environment, and providing long term care to the elderly.

Just ask the over 350 college and high school students who depend on this funding in Connecticut's LEAP program. They give their valuable time to provide mentoring and service opportunities to 1300 kids. Every last one of LEAP's junior counselors graduate from public high schools, 80 percent go on to college. They know what the rest of America knows, that AmeriCorps is without question the premier national service program in the United States.

All President Bush needed to do to keep these young people on was to use his moral leadership, call upon his leadership in the Congress to include the \$100 million in emergency funding that AmeriCorps needs. Instead, he has only expressed vague support for the program, knowing full well that in doing so, he is effectively punishing the millions of people in communities who depend on the services that AmeriCorps provides.

If we could bottle the spirit that guided this country 2 years ago through some of its hardest times, I honestly believe there is no challenge we could not meet. But by turning our backs on AmeriCorps, we squander one of the greatest resources, our young people, who are eager, willing and who want to be involved. That is not merely unfortunate, it is a tragedy.

We should follow the lead of the other body. There was a bipartisan vote to include \$100 million in emergency funding so that we can help to sustain AmeriCorps, help to engage young people in the good work of this country, and give them an opportunity to give back what America gives to all of us.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, how much time remains?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LINDER). The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) has 8½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON) has 10 minutes remaining.

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

Mr. Speaker, I think we can finish up now and vote a little earlier than people thought. Mr. Speaker, I know that many of us recognize very few votes are influenced by floor debate; but I would like to offer a couple points to our colleagues who may be watching this on television.

The first point is that this bill includes less money than President Bush requested for emergency assistance, less money, and he requested that money before we suffered the ravages of Hurricane Isabel. We know, from FEMA's own estimate, that they are going to need more money. What we are providing today is insufficient. That is point one.

Point two is an argument that may be lost on the general public, but I think many of our colleagues are going to understand it. What we are asking

for is money under the fiscal year 2003 supplemental. That means that it does not get counted against the fiscal year 2004 budget resolution. Now, it is emergency funding. So it does not come up against the caps that we would otherwise have imposed on us.

Now, if the majority wants, we will be in a position to have to get more money in fiscal year 2004, money that is going to have to compete against the money for Iraq and against any number of other domestic and foreign needs. The simplest, the most efficient, and, I think, the most responsible thing to do would be to provide sufficient money now in fiscal year 2003. There is only a few days left in this fiscal year. This is our last opportunity. There is not going to be any other train that leaves the station.

The money, of course, will be held over and available in 2004. So I think that those Members of Congress, and it includes the entire Congress, who are increasingly budget-conscious as we all should be, this is the time to do it. The money is needed, desperately needed, and anyone that had constituents that were adversely affected by Hurricane Isabel, and there is a whole lot of them up the East Coast, particularly the Carolinas, Virginia, Maryland, I think it would be a tough argument to explain to your constituents why, when you had the opportunity, you did not provide the money, hoping that the money might become available at a later opportunity. The opportunity is now, and it should be seized by voting for this recommittal.

Now, I want to thank some people who greatly deserve it. First, the chairman of the subcommittee. It has been a pleasure working with the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON). We have not agreed totally on everything, but we got a good bill, and we reached consensus, and I want to thank him for this good bipartisan bill.

The staff is terrific. Liz Dawson knows everything going on up here on Capitol Hill, and is responsible for a whole lot of things that we take credit for. Chuck Turner. Chuck has been terrific. Kelly Wade, Jack O'Neill with the leadership staff, they all did a great job. I want to thank Tom Forhan, who is responsible for this bill on the Appropriations staff. And Tim Aiken, who has been terrific; he is on my own staff assigned to this bill. They have both been great. Beverly, David; we have wonderful staff, and that is one of the reasons why the legislative branch appropriations bill does so well.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the distinguished minority whip.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) who does such an extraordinarily good job, not only on this bill, but on so many other issues, and I thank him for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, let me begin by expressing my support for H.R. 2657, which responsibly meets the needs of the legis-

lative body, the body designed by our Founders to make sure that our Federal Government works as our citizens want it to; and this bill provides for the resources to accomplish that objective.

Let me also join the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) in congratulating not only his staff, but Liz Dawson, who has done such an extraordinary job for the Committee on Appropriations, not only this subcommittee but other subcommittees as well, for the work that she does.

Mr. Speaker, one matter that should concern every Member of this body is the fair treatment of the folks who work for us and with us, including temporary workers employed by the legislative branch. Section 133, Mr. Speaker, 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.

Notwithstanding that, this is not happening much to my dismay and the dismay of the subcommittee and the chairman and the ranking member. The Architect has refused to implement section 133, despite the clearest of Congressional intention and the fact that the General Accounting Office has determined that section 133 provides the Architect with the authority to treat temporary workers fairly.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that today's conference report includes language that strengthens section 133. I thank the chairman and the ranking member and particularly Liz Dawson for that objective. I strongly support this language.

My expectation with this language 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.

I thank the committee for its work and thank the ranking member for yielding me time.

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

Mr. Speaker, in my senior moment there, I neglected to mention Beverly Pheto and Dave Pomerantz.

□ 1415

We have got great staff. We have a wonderful institution here. We need to adequately fund it.

I support the legislative branch appropriations bill, but right now the right thing to do is to vote yes on the recommittal to provide adequate emergency assistance, and we will get that legislative branch appropriations bill funded as well.

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

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

I thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN). It has been a great pleasure to work with him on this bill, and

we have had some agreements, and we have had some disagreements, but we have made a lot of progress together. It has been a great process for all of us, and I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the ranking member, for his help and the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) for her issues, although I am not sure, Mr. Speaker, they have been fiscally as prudent as somebody from Georgia might want them to be, but we have had those discussions in the past as well.

Let me just close, Mr. Speaker, and urge folks to vote no on the motion to recommit and vote yes on the bill.

I also wanted to join the distinguished ranking member in thanking all the staff who have been such a part of this bill. I want to say to Tom Forhan, he has done a great job and appreciate his great working relationship. Liz Dawson and Chuck Turner and Kelly Wade and Jack O'Neill on our side have worked long and hard. Ms. Dawson has called me at home and Blackberried me and told me when I am wrong, and every now and then tells me when I am right, which has been very few times this year, but I hope to improve on that record, Mr. Speaker. But with that let me urge support of this bill.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the motion to recommit the Conference Report on H.R. 2657 with instructions to the House managers to increase funding for Disaster Relief.

I do so as I continue to receive reports from my home State of Maryland about the damage caused by Hurricane Isabel. Hurricane Isabel cut a path from Maryland's Eastern Shore to Maryland's western mountain range. In Baltimore's world famous Inner Harbor, one of the city's major arteries was transformed into a river by a seven-foot water surge. On Maryland's Eastern Shore, record breaking tides left 60 percent of Dorchester County under water. In my own district, 5 days after Isabel struck, thousands of people still have no electricity.

How is it possible that, almost a week after the hurricane, in the richest country on the planet at a time when we are considering funding the reconstruction of Iraq, we refuse to provide adequate funding to our own Federal Emergency Management Agency. I urge my colleagues to support this motion.

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Chairman KINGSTON and Ranking Member MORAN for giving me the opportunity to speak this morning.

Today's legislation includes funding for dozens of important projects, and I want to thank the Conference Committee for their work.

I rise today to express my disappointment that this Congress was unable to fund one of our nation's most successful programs—the AmeriCorps program.

AmeriCorps provides educational opportunities for young people who serve their communities in myriad ways.

In my district of Kansas City, AmeriCorps members have partnered with professional and non-profit agencies to provide children from low income families with badly needed educational assistance, revitalize and clean up

inner city neighborhoods, and install smoke alarms in the homes of the elderly.

One of my constituents has served for two years as a Kansas City Jumpstart volunteer.

The children involved in the Jumpstart program enter with skills rated lower than their peers, but through the dedication and leadership of volunteer mentors, these deficiencies are often eliminated by the time they complete the program.

This AmeriCorps Jumpstart volunteer recently wrote a letter to our hometown newspaper urging support for full funding of the AmeriCorps program so that other children can achieve as much as a child he mentored, who entered almost "completely non-verbal and is now talking in complete sentences."

Failing to adequately fund AmeriCorps will deprive thousands of children and young volunteers in my district and across the Nation this experience, and leave many children behind.

Mr. Speaker, I am disappointed that this Congress could not find the additional funds to continue these successful programs.

President Bush has supported AmeriCorps in the past. In the coming months, I would hope that we can work with the Bush Administration to resolve AmeriCorp's funding shortfalls and leave no child behind.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the conference report.

There was no objection.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT OFFERED BY MR. MORAN OF VIRGINIA

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the conference report?

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. I am in its present form, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MORAN of Virginia moves to recommit the conference report on the bill H.R. 2657 to the committee of conference with instructions to the managers on the part of the House to insist on inclusion of the level of funding provided in the Senate bill for Disaster Relief.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for the electronic vote on

the question of adoption of the conference report.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 202, nays 225, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 516]

YEAS—202

Abercrombie	Gutierrez	Napolitano
Ackerman	Hall	Neal (MA)
Alexander	Harman	Oberstar
Allen	Hastings (FL)	Obey
Andrews	Hill	Oliver
Baca	Hinchev	Ortiz
Baird	Hinojosa	Owens
Baldwin	Hoefel	Pallone
Ballance	Holden	Pascrell
Becerra	Holt	Payne
Bell	Honda	Pelosi
Berkley	Hoolley (OR)	Peterson (MN)
Berman	Hoyer	Pomeroy
Berry	Inslee	Price (NC)
Bishop (GA)	Israel	Rahall
Bishop (NY)	Jackson (IL)	Rangel
Blumenauer	Jackson-Lee	Reyes
Boswell	(TX)	Rodriguez
Boucher	Jefferson	Ross
Boyd	John	Rothman
Brady (PA)	Johnson, E. B.	Roybal-Allard
Brown (OH)	Jones (OH)	Ruppersberger
Brown, Corrine	Kanjorski	Rush
Burr	Kaptur	Ryan (OH)
Capps	Kennedy (RI)	Sabo
Capuano	Kildee	Sanchez, Linda
Cardin	Kilpatrick	T.
Cardoza	Kind	Sanchez, Loretta
Carson (IN)	Kleczka	Sanders
Carson (OK)	Kucinich	Sandlin
Case	Lampson	Schakowsky
Clay	Langevin	Schiff
Clyburn	Lantos	Scott (GA)
Conyers	Larsen (WA)	Scott (VA)
Cooper	Larson (CT)	Serrano
Costello	Lee	Sherman
Cramer	Levin	Skelton
Crowley	Lipinski	Slaughter
Cummings	Lofgren	Smith (WA)
Davis (AL)	Lowe	Snyder
Davis (CA)	Lucas (KY)	Solis
Davis (FL)	Lynch	Spratt
Davis (IL)	Majette	Stark
Davis (TN)	Maloney	Stenholm
DeFazio	Markey	Strickland
DeGette	Marshall	Stupak
Delahunt	Matheson	Tanner
DeLauro	Matsui	Tauscher
Deutsch	McCarthy (MO)	Taylor (MS)
Dicks	McCarthy (NY)	Thompson (CA)
Doggett	McCollum	Thompson (MS)
Dooley (CA)	McDermott	Tierney
Doyle	McGovern	Towns
Edwards	McIntyre	Turner (TX)
Emanuel	McNulty	Udall (CO)
Engel	Meehan	Udall (NM)
Eshoo	Meek (FL)	Van Hollen
Etheridge	Meeks (NY)	Velazquez
Evans	Menendez	Visclosky
Farr	Michaud	Waters
Fattah	Millender-	Watt
Filner	McDonald	Waxman
Ford	Miller (NC)	Weiner
Frank (MA)	Miller, George	Weiser
Frost	Mollohan	Woolsey
Gonzalez	Moore	Wu
Gordon	Moran (VA)	Wynn
Green (TX)	Murtha	
Grijalva	Nadler	
		NAYS—225
Aderholt	Bonner	Castle
Akin	Bono	Chabot
Bachus	Boozman	Chocola
Baker	Bradley (NH)	Coble
Ballenger	Brady (TX)	Cole
Barrett (SC)	Brown (SC)	Collins
Bartlett (MD)	Brown-Waite,	Cox
Barton (TX)	Ginny	Crane
Bass	Burgess	Crenshaw
Beauprez	Burns	Cubin
Bereuter	Burton (IN)	Culberson
Biggart	Buyer	Cunningham
Bilirakis	Calvert	Davis, Jo Ann
Blackburn	Camp	Davis, Tom
Blunt	Cannon	Deal (GA)
Boehlert	Cantor	DeLay
Boehner	Capito	DeMint
Bonilla	Carter	Diaz-Balart, L.

Diaz-Balart, M. Kelly
 Doolittle Kennedy (MN)
 Dreier King (IA)
 Duncan King (NY)
 Dunn Kingston
 Ehlers Kirk
 Emerson Kline
 English Knollenberg
 Everett Kolbe
 Feeney LaHood
 Ferguson Latham
 Flake LaTourette
 Fletcher Leach
 Foley Lewis (CA)
 Forbes Lewis (KY)
 Fossella Linder
 Franks (AZ) LoBiondo
 Frelinghuysen Lucas (OK)
 Gallegly Manzullo
 Garrett (NJ) McCotter
 Gerlach McCrery
 Gibbons McHugh
 Gilchrest McClinnis
 Gillmor McKeon
 Gingrey Mica
 Goode Miller (FL)
 Goodlatte Miller (MI)
 Goss Miller, Gary
 Granger Moran (KS)
 Graves Murphy
 Green (WI) Musgrave
 Greenwood Myrick
 Gutknecht Nethercutt
 Harris Neugebauer
 Hart Ney
 Hastings (WA) Northup
 Hayes Norwood
 Hayworth Nunes
 Hefley Nussle
 Hensarling Ose
 Herger Otter
 Hobson Oxley
 Hoekstra Paul
 Hostettler Pearce
 Houghton Pence
 Hulshof Peterson (PA)
 Hunter Petri
 Hyde Pickering
 Isakson Pitts
 Issa Platts
 Istook Pombo
 Janklow Porter
 Jenkins Portman
 Johnson (CT) Pryce (OH)
 Johnson (IL) Putnam
 Johnson, Sam Quinn
 Jones (NC) Radanovich
 Keller Ramstad

NOT VOTING—7

Bishop (UT) Lewis (GA) Watson
 Dingell Osborne
 Gephardt Pastor

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
 The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE) (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1439

Mr. JONES of North Carolina changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.” Mr. BURR changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the conference report.

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

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 371, nays 56, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 517]

YEAS—371

Abercrombie Allen
 Ackerman Andrews
 Aderholt Baca
 Alexander Bachus

Regula Ballenger
 Rehberg Barton (TX)
 Renzi Bass
 Reynolds Beaprez
 Rogers (AL) Becerra
 Rogers (KY) Bell
 Rogers (MI) Bereuter
 Rohrabacher Berkley
 Ros-Lehtinen Berman
 Royce Biggart
 Ryan (WI) Bilirakis
 Ryun (KS) Bishop (GA)
 Saxton Bishop (NY)
 Schrock Blackburn
 Sensenbrenner Blumenauer
 Sessions Blunt
 Shadegg Boehlert
 Shaw Boehner
 Shays Bonilla
 Sherwood Bonner
 Shimkus Bono
 Shuster Boozman
 Simmons Boswell
 Simpson Boucher
 Smith (MI) Boyd
 Smith (NJ) Bradley (NH)
 Smith (TX) Brady (PA)
 Moran (KS) Smith (TX)
 Souder Brown (OH)
 Murphy Stearns
 Musgrave Sullivan
 Myrick Sweeteney
 Nethercutt Tancredo
 Neugebauer Tausin
 Ney Taylor (NC)
 Northup Terry
 Norwood Thomas
 Nunes Thornberry
 Nussle Tiahrt
 Ose Tiberi
 Otter Toomey
 Oxley Cantor
 Paul Turner (OH)
 Pearce Upton
 Pence Vitter
 Peterson (PA) Walden (OR)
 Petri Walsh
 Pickering Wamp
 Pitts Weldon (FL)
 Platts Weldon (PA)
 Pombo Weller
 Porter Whitfield
 Portman Wicker
 Pryce (OH) Wilson (NM)
 Putnam Wilson (SC)
 Quinn Wolf
 Radanovich Young (AK)
 Ramstad Young (FL)

Farr Fattah
 Fergusson Matheson
 Filner Matsui
 Fletcher McCarthy (MO)
 Foley McCarthy (NY)
 Forbes McCallum
 Ford McCotter
 Frank (MA) McCrery
 Frelinghuysen McDermott
 Frost McGovern
 Gallegly McHugh
 Gerlach McInnis
 Gibbons McIntyre
 Gilchrest McKeon
 Gillmor McNulty
 Gingrey Meehan
 Gonzalez Meek (FL)
 Goodlatte Meeks (NY)
 Goss Menendez
 Granger Mica
 Greenwood Michaud
 Grijalva Millender-
 Gutierrez McDonald
 Hall Miller (MI)
 Harman Miller (NC)
 Harris Miller, Gary
 Hart Miller, George
 Hastings (FL) Mollohan
 Hastings (WA) Moore
 Hayes Moran (VA)
 Hayworth Murphy
 Herger Murtha
 Hill Musgrave
 Hinchey Nadler
 Hinojosa Napolitano
 Buyer Hobson
 Hoeffel Neal (MA)
 Holden Nethercutt
 Holt Neugebauer
 Honda Ney
 Houghton Northup
 Nunes Norwood
 Oberstar
 Obey
 Olver
 Ortiz
 Ose
 Otter
 Owens
 Oxley
 Pallone
 Pascrell
 Payne
 Pearce
 Pelosi
 Peterson (PA)
 Pickering
 Pombo
 Pomeroy
 Porter
 Portman
 Price (NC)
 Pryce (OH)
 Putnam
 Quinn
 Radanovich
 Rahall
 Rangel
 Regula
 Rehberg
 Renzi
 Reyes
 Reynolds
 Rodriguez
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rogers (MI)
 Ros-Lehtinen
 Ross
 Rothman
 Roybal-Allard
 Ruppberger
 Rush
 Ryan (OH)
 Ryun (KS)
 Sabo
 Sanchez, Linda
 T.
 Sanchez, Loretta
 Sanders
 Sandlin
 Saxton
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schrock
 Scott (GA)
 Scott (VA)
 Serrano

Sessions Sweeney
 Shaw Tanner
 Sherman Tauscher
 Sherwood Tausin
 Shimkus Taylor (NC)
 Shuster Terry
 Simmons Thomas
 Simpson Thompson (CA)
 Skelton Thompson (MS)
 Slaughter Thornberry
 Smith (NJ) Tiahrt
 Smith (TX) Tierney
 Smith (WA) Towns
 Snyder Turner (OH)
 Solis Turner (TX)
 Souder Udall (CO)
 Spratt Udall (NM)
 Stark Upton
 Stenholm Van Hollen
 Strickland Velazquez
 Stupak Vislosky
 Sullivan Vitter

NAYS—56

Akin Green (WI)
 Barrett (SC) Gutknecht
 Bartlett (MD) Hefley
 Berry Hensarling
 Burgess Hoekstra
 Chabot Hoolley (OR)
 Coble Hostettler
 Costello Jones (NC)
 DeMint Kennedy (MN)
 Doggett Kind
 Duncan King (IA)
 Flake Kline
 Fossella Kucinich
 Franks (AZ) Lofgren
 Garrett (NJ) Miller (FL)
 Goode Moran (KS)
 Gordon Myrick
 Graves Nussle
 Green (TX) Paul

NOT VOTING—7

Bishop (UT) Gephardt Pastor
 Dingell Lewis (GA)
 Feeney Osborne

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1447

So the conference report was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Any record votes on postponed questions will be taken later today.

EXTENDING TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3146) to extend the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families block grant program, and certain tax and trade programs, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows: