

Doolittle	Largent	Royce
Duncan	Latham	Ryun
Ensign	Leach	Salmon
Ewing	LoBiondo	Sanford
Fox	Manzullo	Scarborough
Frelinghuysen	McIntosh	Schaffer, Bob
Goodlatte	Moran (VA)	Sensenbrenner
Goodling	Myrick	Shadegg
Greenwood	Neumann	Shays
Hayworth	Nussle	Smith (MI)
Hefley	Pappas	Smith (OR)
Henger	Paul	Snowbarger
Hoekstra	Paxon	Stearns
Hostettler	Petri	Sununu
Istook	Pitts	Taylor (NC)
Johnson, Sam	Pombo	Tiahrt
Jones	Radanovich	Wamp
Klug	Roukema	Weldon (FL)

## NOT VOTING—37

Clayton	Manton	Rohrabacher
Engel	McGovern	Schumer
Eshoo	McIntyre	Smith, Linda
Fattah	Meeks (NY)	Stabenow
Gonzalez	Mink	Tierney
Goss	Morella	Torres
Graham	Nadler	Towns
Green	Oberstar	Velazquez
Harman	Owens	Weygand
Hastings (FL)	Pelosi	Wynn
Jefferson	Poshard	Young (AK)
Kennedy (MA)	Pryce (OH)	
Lewis (GA)	Riggs	

□ 1149

Mrs. CUBIN and Messrs. SENSENBRENNER, GOODLATTE, COX of California, WELDON of Florida, PAXON, WAMP, GREENWOOD, TAYLOR of North Carolina, FOX of Pennsylvania, and COBLE changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. SCOTT, BACHUS and LEVIN changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 430, I intended to vote "no" and inadvertently instead voted "yea" and did not realize my error until the vote was announced.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EWING). The question is on the motion to instruct offered by the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. Kaptur).

The motion to instruct was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees:

Messrs. SKEEN, WALSH, DICKEY, KINGSTON, NETHERCUTT, BONILLA, LATHAM, LIVINGSTON, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. FAZIO of California, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. DELAURO, and Mr. OBEY.

There was no objection.

#### APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 4103, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 4103) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

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

There was no objection.

#### MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES OFFERED BY MR. OBEY

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to instruct.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. OBEY moves that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill, H.R. 4103, be instructed to reduce, within the scope of conference, the maximum amount possible from appropriations for low priority congressionally-directed projects not requested in the FY 1999 Defense Department budget request and apply those funds to alleviate high priority military readiness needs for spare parts, quality of life programs, training exercises, retention bonuses, and recruitment incentives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) each will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY).

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

Mr. Speaker, my understanding is that the majority party leadership is contemplating an emergency spending supplemental to add substantial sums of money for military readiness to be paid for out of the surplus. The concerns for slippage in military readiness are legitimate and I share them. What I do question is whether this Congress needs to spend sums out of the surplus to take care of those needs when it is evident that we have not come close to squeezing low priority pork barrel spending out of this bill so that that spending can be shifted to meet those legitimate readiness needs.

A lot that often happens in this town is enough to give hypocrisy a bad name, and on this issue I think we have the same principle operating. This Congress has added \$20 billion to military budget requests of the President over the last three years. The vast majority of that money, over 85 percent, has not gone to address readiness shortfalls about which we now hear so many crocodile tears. It has gone for procurement and research, some of it useful, much of it of low priority to meet the political needs of Members for things like additional C-130 aircraft that the Pentagon has not asked for, or questionable studies of the Aurora Borealis. It has been reported that there is \$4 billion in the House defense appropriation bill this year for congressionally-directed projects not requested by the Pentagon.

I want to say that I am not a Percy Pureheart on these items.

□ 1200

I think there are times when the Congress has a perfect right to substitute its judgment on the need for projects for that of the executive branch. I recognize that that is our prerogative. What I do object to is

when we go overboard in the process, and I would like to say that we ought to be able to take at least one-fourth of the congressional add-ons that in my judgment, and in the judgment of many others who know a lot more about it than I do, were made principally to meet the political needs of Members of Congress rather than to meet the defense needs of the country, and we ought to take that money, eliminate those low-priority projects and move that into true readiness portions of the budget for things like quality-of-life improvements for troops, spare parts, recruitment and retention initiatives.

Mr. Speaker, this amendment does not specifically require a specific amount to be moved, but it does instruct the committee, to the maximum possible extent, to move whatever items they can move out of these low-priority pork and project areas into readiness parts of the budget.

Now, I earlier mentioned hypocrisy. We have seen this Congress on several occasions bemoan the very shortfalls that it has helped create.

One example: Just last year, when the leadership of this House attacked the Clinton administration intelligence budget for being too low and then proceeded to cut it even more in order to free up more money for congressional pork.

I do not, as I said, object to the Congress occasionally exercising its independent judgment on the values of some of these projects. What I object to, whether it occurs on the highway bill, or the committee of jurisdiction added over 1,800 pork barrel projects, or whether it happens in this bill, what I object to is when the practice of adding these projects becomes so gross that in the end that itself drives through this place legislation which otherwise would be considered in a more thoughtful way and with a more skeptical eye.

And so I simply want to repeat: This Congress has added in the last 3 years over \$20 billion in military spending, 85 percent of which went to nonreadiness accounts for destroyers that the Pentagon did not ask for or C-130s the Pentagon did not ask for and other items.

In my own district, I have tried to eliminate one military project for 14 years and still have not had any success. I do not know if there is another Member of Congress who has asked the Congress to eliminate a project in his own district. I have not succeeded, but I am going to keep trying.

But what I object to is the mind-set on this bill that always assumes that money should be spent, rather than saying that the burden of proof falls on those once in a while who want to spend the money.

It just seems to me when we are told that there are 11,000 military personnel who are still on food stamps, that what we ought to be doing is putting our money in places that alleviates that demeaning need for them to ask for food stamps when they ought to be

compensated at a level decent enough to avoid having to ask that, and it seems to me we ought to be putting our money into items like that and into other areas of readiness rather than putting so much of it in items that are simply here to make the grease on the bill move the bill a little faster through the process.

So that is all this motion does, and as I said, out of deference to the committee I did not specify any specific dollar amount because the committee knows which items are pork and which items are truly high-priority congressional differences of judgment with the executive branch, and it seems to me that the House ought to adopt this motion and get on with the other business that faces us.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) for bringing this motion to instruct before the House. I do not have any problem with what he is suggesting here because this is what we have been trying to do since we became the majority party and I have had the privilege of chairing this subcommittee. We have tried our very best to eliminate any pork-type spending in the defense bill.

Now we are dealing with 435 Members of the House, 100 Members of the other body, and sometimes it might not be quite as easy as the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) would suggest, but we do work at it.

And another reason I am glad that he raised this issue: Part of his motion says to apply those funds to alleviate high-priority military readiness needs for spare parts, quality of life, training exercises, retention bonuses and recruitment incentives. That is really one of the big things that we did in the House bill where we added to the President's budget. And we would admit the President's budget was very short in those areas. In our committee we added \$215 million over the President's budget for those spare parts.

More is needed. There are still airplanes in hangars that cannot fly because they do not have spare parts to fix them. There are other problems with spare parts throughout the services. So we agree with that, that we need more money in spare parts.

Quality of life: We added right at a billion dollars for quality-of-life issues, and one of the things that we added over the President's budget was for housing for people who work in the military and live in military housing, so that they have a decent place to live, a decent quality of life. And despite the fact that in the last 3 years we have added considerable money over the President's budget, there is still much to be done to repair and maintain some of the military housing.

For training shortfalls, again as the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY)

refers to it, he is right. We added \$560 million over the President's budget. These are congressional initiatives over the President's budget for training shortfalls, retention and recruiting, again a serious problem. People are leaving the military in large numbers. Recruiting schedules are off. Except for the Marine Corps, who are on schedule, the other services are behind in their recruiting. So we added \$85 million over the President's budget for retention and for recruiting.

We understand these problems, and we are doing the best we can. But I also want to say, Mr. Speaker, that there have been many programs that have been created by the Congress that the Pentagon did not want at the time, and most of those have proved to be very successful. I want to talk about just one or two of them.

Remember our committee was involved some years back in saying to the Defense Department that we need more sealift, we need the ability to get there from here, and the Pentagon objected; they did not like this idea at all. But we went ahead, and we did it anyway, and we bought the fast sealift ships. When Desert Shield, the buildup to Desert Storm, came about, they were all thanking their lucky stars that Congress pushed the program to create the sealift.

Airlift falls into the same category. We pushed the C-17, which now everyone in the world says is one of the smartest things we ever did. Again a push by the Congress over the objections of the Pentagon.

In the last 3 years we have had to add over a billion dollars, congressional adds, because the President's budget was so short when it dealt with health issues, when it dealt with the health care of those who serve in the military and their families.

The list is very long, Mr. Speaker, but I want to say to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) and to all those in the House, we recognize our responsibility to the Members of the House and to the Members of the other body, and we recognize our responsibility to those who serve in uniform.

I have a son who is enlisted in the military, and I can tell my colleague, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), he does not get enough money, he does not get paid enough. He does not have to live on food stamps because mom and dad tend to take care of some of his other financial requirements. But the lower ranks in the military are not paid enough. And the congressional initiative for fiscal year 1999 is to increase the President's budget request for pay raises by another half a percent. Not enough, not enough yet, but at least a signal to those who serve in the military that we recognize their needs.

So what I am saying, Mr. Speaker, is I do not object to the gentleman from Wisconsin's motion because I agree with it. But I wanted to point out that we are trying to do the very things

that his motion directs us to do, and as we go through this conference, we will continue the effort to make sure that whatever comes out in the final defense appropriations bill will be something that the military has a requirement for, that it responds directly to our national security and that there is a real need for it.

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I would point out that the gentleman has indicated a number of things which are factually correct, but I think they need to be placed in broader context.

Example: At one point under the previous administration, the Bush administration, there was a complete pause in funding improvements to quality-of-life items for our troops in a number of areas.

I would also point out that the President just today is engaged in a readiness conference with the Joint Chiefs.

The reason that I raised this motion today is simply because I find it ironic that the Congress is considering adding a special supplemental to deal with readiness issues before it has eliminated a good deal of the waste and low-priority pork initiatives that this Congress has been renowned for through the years.

And I want to give my colleagues another example. The highest priority request from the Navy was to fund F-18s to replace aging F-14 aircraft. Thirty-one of those F-14s have gone down! Those planes need to be replaced, and yet the House cut that request in order to fund additional C-130s that the Pentagon had not asked for. Those C-130s were directed to the National Guard. And we should not kid ourselves, most of them were done that way simply to meet pork requests from Members of Congress who are trying to represent the need of their districts.

People will say, "Oh, gee whiz, but some of those C-130s are hurricane fighters." The fact is that the Pentagon showed there was another way to provide hurricane-fighting capacity by having greatly updated C-130s provided in those same areas but not going through an expense that was four times as high by providing new planes rather than updated older versions.

My point is simply that we could have met that need in a cheaper way and still maintained our ability to provide the No. 1 priority that the Navy had: F-18s. And yet this Congress, or this House at least, choose up to this point not to do so.

□ 1215

It just seems to me that this Congress ought to adopt this motion and really mean it and bring a bill back from conference that does eliminate many of the low priority pork items that the committee has added to the bill simply to garner votes for passage of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HEFNER), the distinguished ranking member on the Subcommittee on Military Construction.

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

Mr. HEFNER. Mr. Speaker, first of all, let me say that in the years that I have been on the Committee on Appropriations, the Subcommittee on Defense, and served for a time as chairman of the Subcommittee on Military Construction and now the ranking member, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA), when he was the full chairman, served with distinction. Now the job has been passed on to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), and he has served with distinction, and we would like to believe that we have done a magnificent job with the limited funds that we have.

I agree with the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) that priorities sometimes do not go where they need to be. For instance, in all of the time that I was chairman of the Subcommittee on Military Construction, every year, year after year after year, we fell further behind in quality of life as far as the housing for our men and women in the service. This was not a high priority for anybody except the people that were in the service, and for retention, this should have been one of our very, very high priorities. We should not have had to really push to add monies and take monies out of the defense bill and put on to military construction, but our military construction bill and quality of life has continued to decline. When we consider inflationary pressures, we have continued to decline, and we are not doing what we should be doing for quality of life for our family housing.

Mr. Speaker, I think that this is a modest amendment, and I think it points out that when we go to conference, we need to be very strong in our scrutiny of the add-ons and for the so-called pork. What is pork to some people, what is pork in one district is vital to another district. We like to think that we have done a good job, and I commend the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) for being one of the fairest chairmen that I have ever served under. I pledge to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) that for the remainder of my tenure here, I will work very, very hard to do what I believe to be the responsible thing with the limited dollars that we have.

Mr. Speaker, if I may on a personal note, it has nothing to do with this amendment, but in all the hubbub that we have been having lately, it was alluded to that the terrorist attack that we had on the bases was a personal thing to divert attention. I am not going to get into that argument, but I want to say this. I have been knowing General Shelton, who is a chairman of the joint chiefs, I have been knowing him for years and years and years, and

for anyone to insinuate that he would go along with an operation like this is absolutely ludicrous, and I take it personally. I would think that anybody who would insinuate that personally owes an apology to General Shelton who is one of the finest public servants and one of the finest military people who would never stand for anything of this nature and would not go along with it.

Mr. Speaker, with that I urge that we support the motion of the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) and that the committee, when we go to conference, look at the differences with the other body and come up with a bill that we believe is responsible and does the job for our military men and women, also for quality of life and the things that need to be done for the defense of this great Nation.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM), a very distinguished member of the Subcommittee on Defense Appropriations, who is also a very distinguished fighter pilot.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I would like to tell Members one of the best committees we have in Congress and works in a very bipartisan way is the Committee on National Security on authorization and also on the Committee on Appropriations, the Subcommittee on Defense. Republicans and Democrats focus on a general area and they work in the same direction, and that is national security for the United States of America.

I would like to make a statement that I would like my colleagues to listen to, and that is that even at a low funding rate, under the balanced budget, defense of this country could survive under the balanced budget figure. Would we be strong? No, but we could survive. Could we do 2 MRCs starting now? I do not believe that is the case.

But what the problem is is that the President has us operating at 300 percent above what it was in Vietnam, if we take an already low defense budget and then we pile on top of that \$40 billion because the White House has us deployed all over the world. Some of those places I supported, like Iraq, that the President tried to fight. But we have to pay for those things. That mostly comes out of our operation and maintenance funds. We find ships that are not repaired, we find sailors that are not going.

Mr. Speaker, we are going to lose, and I want my colleagues to listen to this on both sides, between now and over the next 5 years, even if we invest, we are going to lose a great number of aircraft and pilots in our services. Operation Tempo being 300 percent above, the number one issue for sailors and pilots getting out is family separation. Our sailors are getting worked to death. They are away from their families. They are hurting so bad that we are only maintaining 24 percent. When we say we need to recruit, we need to

keep the experienced people that are in the service and not kill them through working them 20 hours a day every day and being away from their families. Mr. Speaker, 24 percent, which means our experience level is going. We are only maintaining 33 percent of our pilots.

The gentleman talks about, well, the Pentagon did not ask for it. In an already low budget, that is one of the things that is kind of smoke and mirrors. The Pentagon does not ask for it. If we ask the Pentagon what they really need and they will tell us they need these things. I talk to them almost every single day and I know most of them by their first names.

Let me tell my colleagues about some pork in my district if we want to call it pork. Captain O'Grady was shot down by a SAM over in Bosnia. When we were in Vietnam he shot a Shrike at a missile site and then they went to standard arm. Those weapons only have a 10 percent, we call it PK, kill probability to take out that weapon. In my district we have a 7-inch tube that uses GPS that will take out that site 95 percent of the time.

Now, some call that pork; I call it survivability of our men and women in our services, and that should be a priority.

The training. Oceana just announced that they normally have 45 F-14s to train their pilots, and the gentleman talked about training. They only had 4. So the capability to train the brand-new pilots coming into the Navy, and then they go overseas with a lack of training, that is all a degradation. We could do it with the balanced budget figures, but we cannot continue to pay for this White House extravagant overseas deployment.

Bosnia. Bosnia, \$12 billion that comes out of the defense budget. I would say to my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, there are national security needs. We need to provide for those, and we are deficient. Just listen to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Yes, they have to speak the words of the President, such as morale is good. We are near disaster, but when we talk to them, we are in a hollow force. GAO says we are \$150 billion short.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2½ minutes.

I wanted to explain, and again, I have had a number of questions from Members as to what I intended to do on the Obey motion. As I said in my first comments, I intend to support it, because I think it is appropriate that we make sure that whatever goes into the defense appropriations bill actually deals with national defense. So I have no problem with that. In fact, I do support it. But I wanted to make this point.

There is a serious shortfall list that the services, the Army, the Navy, the Air Force and the Marine Corps have

provided to us, as members of the subcommittee, listing things that they need, but they could not fit into the overall budget. Now, many of the Members who have asked to have congressionally-directed adds put in this bill, many of those Members are asking that the shortfall list be dealt with. The Members who are very knowledgeable on national defense issues in this House, and there are many who are knowledgeable, they are working toward the same shortfall list that the Department of Defense has provided for us during our hearings. We will be very careful to make sure that anything that we add over the budget will fit into the category of having a direct national defense effect, and number 2, that there is a requirement for it.

So for those who are questioning how I intend to vote on the Obey motion, I intend to support it because I see nothing at all wrong with it.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take another minute. The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) mentioned the F-14. He is right, the F-14 had a pretty serious safety record. I led the fight in the committee for years to reengine the F-14s to eliminate the TF-30 engine that was causing many of the accidents and the problems. As the airplane got older, the Defense Department decided not to continue the reengining program because the airplanes would be going out of the inventory. But those F-14s that are going out of the inventory are not nearly as old as some of the C-130s that we are replacing with those that we add today. Some are as many as 40 years old. Yes, some of them are hurricane hunters. Others are refueling tankers used by the Marine Corps and are 40 years old. I just do not think that people who are in uniform and given a mission to fly into a hostile situation should have to fly an airplane that is 40 years old. Frankly, an airplane at 40 years old should not be in the air.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CALVERT). Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to instruct.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to instruct offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY).

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

Mr. OBEY. 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. Without objection, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the motion to instruct, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

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

There was no objection.

#### APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 4112, LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 4112) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1230

#### MOTION TO INSTRUCT OFFERED BY MR. SERRANO

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to instruct conferees.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SERRANO moves that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill, H.R. 4112, be instructed to bolster the Capitol police force by concurring in the Senate amendments that restore \$4.197 million of reductions passed by the House for Capitol Police salaries and Capitol Police general expenses.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CALVERT). The gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. WALSH) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. WALSH).

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I will withhold my comments until we hear from the gentleman from downstate New York.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I believe this is a motion every Member can support. This has been an extraordinary year for the Capitol Police and its police force. We have seen the first deaths of Capitol Police officers in the line of duty in many years. U.S. embassies have been bombed by terrorists, and the U.S. has responded to this terrorism with missile attacks. All of this raises the perception of threats, if not the actual threats to U.S. interests and institutions all over the world.

The Capitol, of course, is one of the great symbols of our Nation. Therefore, it is occasionally a target of people with seriously deranged thinking or violent anti-American views.

The Capitol is also the seat of the people's branch of our government and the destination of thousands of visitors every day, both constituents and tourists, as well as high-ranking officials of our own government and leaders from all over the world.

I suppose we could be much safer and perhaps also save money if we chose to wall the Capitol complex off from the people. But I believe everyone here would strongly oppose that approach to security.

Instead, Mr. Speaker, the people's branch must remain open to the public. It is our duty, often through this bill, to make sure that the Capitol Police have the resources they need to keep this open campus safe and secure for Members, staff, employees, visitors, and guests.

As threats evolve, responses must evolve, and the Capitol Police must have the resources for the personnel, training, and technology they need.

Mr. Speaker, as I have said before and will no doubt say again, the gentleman from New York (Mr. WALSH) has done an excellent job in putting this bill together. I think our initial decisions on funding levels for the Capitol Police were entirely appropriate.

But since our bill passed the House in June, we have seen the unfortunate murders of Officers Chestnut and Gibson, the bombings of U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, and the resulting missile attacks on terrorist locations.

All of this has increased the obligations of the Capitol Police, increased the need for overtime, caused new thinking on the physical security needs for the campus and the need for additional resources.

As a first step to that end, and of course there will be additional and more substantial steps, I urge my colleagues to support this motion to instruct conferees, to accept the Senate figures for the Capitol Police.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to accept the gentleman's motion to instruct the conferees. I think it is very constructive. It puts the House squarely in a position where we see the wisdom of the Senate's decision to fund these given the events that my good friend, the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO) has mentioned, especially the tragic events that occurred last month involving the loss of our two officers, Chestnut and Gibson.

We really need to enhance our security, and certainly we need to reward the professionalism and the high quality of service provided by our Capitol Hill Police.

So we see this as constructive and support the motion.

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

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the motion to instruct.