

NOT VOTING—16

Bateman	Hefner	Rahall
Christensen	Kilpatrick	Schumer
Gilchrest	Linder	Skaggs
Gonzalez	Menendez	Wexler
Greenwood	Mollohan	
Harman	Myrick	

□ 1830

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SENSE OF HOUSE REGARDING LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS WHO HAVE DIED IN LINE OF DUTY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HEFLEY). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, House Resolution 422.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MCCOLLUM) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 422, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 416, nays 0, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 141]
YEAS—416

Abercrombie	Burr	Deutsch
Ackerman	Burton	Diaz-Balart
Aderholt	Callahan	Dickey
Allen	Calvert	Dicks
Andrews	Camp	Dingell
Archer	Campbell	Dixon
Army	Canady	Doggett
Bachus	Cannon	Dooley
Baesler	Capps	Doolittle
Baker	Cardin	Doyle
Baldacci	Carson	Dreier
Ballenger	Castle	Duncan
Barcia	Chabot	Dunn
Barr	Chambliss	Edwards
Barrett (NE)	Chenoweth	Ehlers
Barrett (WI)	Clay	Ehrlich
Bartlett	Clayton	Emerson
Barton	Clement	Engel
Bass	Clyburn	English
Becerra	Coble	Ensign
Bentsen	Coburn	Eshoo
Bereuter	Collins	Etheridge
Berman	Combest	Evans
Berry	Condit	Everett
Bilbray	Conyers	Ewing
Bilirakis	Cook	Farr
Bishop	Cooksey	Fattah
Blagojevich	Costello	Fawell
Bliley	Cox	Fazio
Blumenauer	Coyne	Filner
Blunt	Cramer	Foley
Boehlert	Crane	Forbes
Boehner	Crapo	Ford
Bonilla	Cubin	Fossella
Bonior	Cummings	Fowler
Bono	Cunningham	Fox
Borski	Danner	Frank (MA)
Boswell	Davis (FL)	Franks (NJ)
Boucher	Davis (IL)	Frelighuysen
Boyd	Davis (VA)	Frost
Brady	Deal	Furse
Brown (CA)	DeFazio	Gallegly
Brown (FL)	DeGette	Ganske
Brown (OH)	DeLauro	Gejdenson
Bryant	DeLay	Gekas
Bunning		Gephardt

Gibbons	Maloney (NY)	Roybal-Allard
Gillmor	Manton	Royce
Gilman	Manzullo	Rush
Goode	Markey	Ryun
Goodlatte	Martinez	Sabo
Goodling	Mascara	Salmon
Gordon	Matsui	Sanchez
Goss	McCarthy (MO)	Sanders
Graham	McCarthy (NY)	Sandlin
Granger	McCollum	Sanford
Green	McCreary	Sawyer
Gutierrez	McDade	Saxton
Gutknecht	McDermott	Scarborough
Hall (OH)	McGovern	Schaefer, Dan
Hall (TX)	McHale	Schaffer, Bob
Hamilton	McHugh	Scott
Hansen	McInnis	Sensenbrenner
Hastert	McIntosh	Serrano
Hastings (FL)	McIntyre	Sessions
Hastings (WA)	McKeon	Shadegg
Hayworth	McKinney	Shaw
Hefley	McNulty	Shays
Herger	Meehan	Sherman
Hill	Meek (FL)	Shimkus
Hilleary	Meeke (NY)	Shuster
Hilliard	Metcalf	Sisisky
Hinchee	Mica	Skeen
Hinojosa	Millender-	Skelton
Hobson	McDonald	Slaughter
Hoekstra	Miller (CA)	Smith (MI)
Holden	Miller (FL)	Smith (NJ)
Hooley	Minge	Smith (OR)
Horn	Mink	Smith (TX)
Hostettler	Moakley	Smith, Adam
Houghton	Moran (KS)	Smith, Linda
Hoyer	Moran (VA)	Snowbarger
Hulshof	Morella	Snyder
Hunter	Murtha	Solomon
Hutchinson	Nadler	Souder
Hyde	Neal	Spence
Inglis	Nethercutt	Spratt
Istook	Neumann	Stabenow
Jackson (IL)	Ney	Stark
Jackson-Lee	Northup	Stearns
(TX)	Norwood	Stenholm
Jefferson	Nussle	Stokes
Jenkins	Oberstar	Strickland
John	Obey	Stump
Johnson (CT)	Olver	Stupak
Johnson (WI)	Ortiz	Sununu
Johnson, E. B.	Owens	Talent
Johnson, Sam	Oxley	Tanner
Jones	Packard	Tauscher
Kanjorski	Pallone	Tauzin
Kaptur	Pappas	Taylor (MS)
Kasich	Parker	Taylor (NC)
Kelly	Pascrell	Thomas
Kennedy (MA)	Pastor	Thompson
Kennedy (RI)	Paul	Thornberry
Kennelly	Paxon	Thune
Kildee	Payne	Thurman
Kim	Pease	Tiahrt
Kind (WI)	Pelosi	Tierney
King (NY)	Peterson (MN)	Torres
Kingston	Peterson (PA)	Towns
Klecza	Petri	Trafficant
Klink	Pickering	Turner
Klug	Pickett	Upton
Knollenberg	Pitts	Velazquez
Kolbe	Pombo	Vento
Kucinich	Pomeroy	Visclosky
Clement	Porter	Walsh
LaFalce	Portman	Wamp
LaHood	Poshard	Waters
Lampson	Price (NC)	Watkins
Lantos	Pryce (OH)	Watt (NC)
Largent	Quinn	Watts (OK)
Latham	Radanovich	Waxman
LaTourette	Ramstad	Weldon (FL)
Lazio	Rangel	Weldon (PA)
Leach	Redmond	Weller
Lee	Regula	Weygand
Levin	Reyes	White
Lewis (CA)	Riggs	Whitfield
Lewis (GA)	Riley	Wicker
Lewis (KY)	Rivers	Wise
Linder	Rodriguez	Wolf
Lipinski	Roemer	Woolsey
Livingston	Rogan	Wynn
LoBiondo	Rogers	Yates
Lofgren	Rohrabacher	Young (AK)
Lowey	Ros-Lehtinen	Young (FL)
Lucas	Rothman	
Luther	Roukema	
Maloney (CT)		

NOT VOTING—16

Bateman	Gilchrest	Harman
Buyer	Gonzalez	Hefner
Christensen	Greenwood	Kilpatrick

Menendez	Rahall	Wexler
Mollohan	Schumer	
Myrick	Skaggs	

□ 1838

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, because I unavoidably detained in the 15th Congressional District of Michigan, I was not present to vote on H.R. 3811, H.R. 2829, H. Res. 422, and H. Res. 423. Had I been present for these votes, I would have voted "aye" for all of these rollcall votes.

BULLETPROOF VEST PARTNERSHIP ACT OF 1998

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of the Senate bill (S. 1605) to establish a matching grant program to help States, units of local government, and Indian tribes to purchase armor vests for use by law enforcement officers, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 1605

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Bulletproof Vest Partnership Act of 1998".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS; PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the number of law enforcement officers who are killed in the line of duty would significantly decrease if every law enforcement officer in the United States had the protection of an armor vest while performing their hazardous duties;

(2) the Federal Bureau of Investigation estimates that more than 30 percent of the almost 1,182 law enforcement officers killed by a firearm in the line of duty could have been saved if they had been wearing body armor;

(3) the Federal Bureau of Investigation estimates that the risk of fatality to law enforcement officers while not wearing an armor vest is 14 times higher than for officers wearing an armor vest;

(4) the Department of Justice estimates that approximately 150,000 State, local, and tribal law enforcement officers, nearly 25 percent, are not issued body armor;

(5) the Executive Committee for Indian Country Law Enforcement Improvements reports that violent crime in Indian country has risen sharply, despite decreases in the national crime rate, and has concluded that there is a "public safety crisis in Indian country"; and

(6) many State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies, especially those in smaller communities and rural jurisdictions, need assistance in order to provide body armor for their officers.

(b) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this Act is to save lives of law enforcement officers by helping State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies provide those officers with armor vests.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **ARMOR VEST.**—The term “armor vest” means body armor that has been tested through the voluntary compliance testing program operated by the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), and found to comply with the requirements of NIJ Standard 0101.03, or any subsequent revision of that standard.

(2) **BODY ARMOR.**—The term “body armor” means any product sold or offered for sale as personal protective body covering intended to protect against gunfire, stabbing, or other physical harm.

(3) **DIRECTOR.**—The term “Director” means the Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance of the Department of Justice.

(4) **INDIAN TRIBE.**—The term “Indian tribe” has the same meaning as in section 4(e) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(e)).

(5) **LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER.**—The term “law enforcement officer” means any officer, agent, or employee of a State, unit of local government, or Indian tribe authorized by law or by a government agency to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, or investigation of any violation of criminal law, or authorized by law to supervise sentenced criminal offenders.

(6) **STATE.**—The term “State” means each of the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(7) **UNIT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.**—The term “unit of local government” means a county, municipality, town, township, village, parish, borough, or other unit of general government below the State level.

SEC. 4. PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.

(a) **GRANT AUTHORIZATION.**—The Director may make grants to States, units of local government, and Indian tribes in accordance with this Act to purchase armor vests for use by State, local, and tribal law enforcement officers.

(b) **APPLICATIONS.**—Each State, unit of local government, or Indian tribe seeking to receive a grant under this section shall submit to the Director an application, in such form and containing such information as the Director may reasonably require.

(c) **USES OF FUNDS.**—Grant awards under this section shall be—

(1) distributed directly to the State, unit of local government, or Indian tribe; and

(2) used for the purchase of armor vests for law enforcement officers in the jurisdiction of the grantee.

(d) **PREFERENTIAL CONSIDERATION.**—In awarding grants under this section, the Director may give preferential consideration, where feasible, to applications from jurisdictions that—

(1) have a violent crime rate at or above the national average, as determined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and

(2) have not been providing each law enforcement officer assigned to patrol or other hazardous duties with body armor.

(e) **MINIMUM AMOUNT.**—Unless all applications submitted by any State, unit of local government, or Indian tribe for a grant

under this section have been funded, each State, together with grantees within the State (other than Indian tribes), shall be allocated in each fiscal year under this section not less than 0.75 percent of the total amount appropriated in the fiscal year for grants pursuant to this section, except that the United States Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands shall each be allocated 0.25 percent.

(f) **MAXIMUM AMOUNT.**—A qualifying State, unit of local government, or Indian tribe may not receive more than 5 percent of the total amount appropriated in each fiscal year for grants under this section, except that a State, together with the grantees within the State may not receive more than 20 percent of the total amount appropriated in each fiscal year for grants under this section.

(g) **MATCHING FUNDS.**—The portion of the costs of a program provided by a grant under this section may not exceed 50 percent, unless the Director determines a case of fiscal hardship and waives, wholly or in part, the requirement under this subsection of a non-Federal contribution to the costs of a program.

(h) **ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.**—Not less than 50 percent of the funds awarded under this section in each fiscal year shall be allocated to units of local government, or Indian tribes, having jurisdiction over areas with populations of 100,000 or less.

(i) **REIMBURSEMENT.**—Grants under this section may be used to reimburse law enforcement officers who have previously purchased body armor with personal funds during a period in which body armor was not provided by the State, unit of local government, or Indian tribe.

SEC. 5. APPLICATIONS.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall promulgate regulations to carry out this Act, which shall set forth the information that must be included in each application under section 4(b) and the requirements that States, units of local government, and Indian tribes must meet in order to receive a grant under section 4.

SEC. 6. PROHIBITION OF PRISON INMATE LABOR.

Any State, unit of local government, or Indian tribe that receives financial assistance provided using funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may not purchase equipment or products manufactured using prison inmate labor.

SEC. 7. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

In the case of any equipment or product authorized to be purchased with financial assistance provided using funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act, it is the sense of Congress that entities receiving the assistance should, in expending the assistance, purchase only American-made equipment and products.

SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated \$25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2003 to carry out this Act.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MCCOLLUM

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MCCOLLUM moves to strike all after the enacting clause of Senate 1605 and insert, in lieu thereof, H.R. 2829 as passed by the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title of the Senate bill was amended so as to read: “A bill to estab-

lish a matching grant program to help State and local jurisdictions purchase armor vests for use by law enforcement departments.”

A similar House bill (H.R. 2829) was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, due to the illness of a member of my immediate family, I was unavoidably absent on Thursday, May 7, 1998, and as a result, missed rollcall votes 130 through 137.

Had I been present, I would have voted yes on rollcall 130, yes on rollcall 131, yes on rollcall 132, no on rollcall 133, no on rollcall 134, yes on rollcall 135, yes on rollcall 136, and no on rollcall 137.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 629, TEXAS LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE DISPOSAL COMPACT CONSENT ACT

Mr. DAN SCHAEFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Commerce, I move to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 629) to grant the consent of Congress to the Texas Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Compact, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, insist on the House bill and request a conference with the Senate thereon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Colorado (Mr. DAN SCHAEFER) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. DAN SCHAEFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BONILLA) and 10 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES), and I ask unanimous consent that they be permitted to control their own time.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DAN SCHAEFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the motion before the House is a very simple one. It allows the House to go to conference with the Senate to resolve differences between the two versions of H.R. 629 that was passed by each body.

H.R. 629 would grant the consent of Congress to the Texas, Maine and Vermont Low-Level Radioactive Disposal Compact. This compact, like the nine others we have passed through Congress, has already been approved. It is necessary to allow these three States to fully comply with their responsibilities under the Federal Low-Level Radioactive Policy Act.

The act was passed as a part of an agreement with the States that they would be responsible for the disposal of low-level waste while the Federal Government would be responsible for high-level radioactive waste disposal. It is important for Congress to complete its work on this matter, and the motion is