

the Senate bill, and title III of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

CLIFF STEARNS,  
BILL PAXON,  
SCOTT KLUG,

As additional conferees, for consideration of secs. 7-8, 226, 404, and 704 of the Senate bill, and titles IV-V of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

DAN SCHAEFER,  
J. DENNIS HASTERT,  
SCOTT KLUG,

As additional conferees, for consideration of title VI of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

DAN SCHAEFER,  
JOE BARTON,  
SCOTT KLUG,

As additional conferees from the Committee on the Judiciary, for consideration of the Senate bill (except secs. 1-6, 101-04, 106-07, 201, 204-05, 221-25, 301-05, 307-11, 401-02, 405-06, 410, 601-06, 703, and 705), and of the House amendment (except title I), and modifications committed to conference:

HENRY HYDE,  
CARLOS J. MOORHEAD,  
BOB GOODLATTE,  
STEVE BUYER,  
MIKE FLANAGAN,

As additional conferees, for consideration of secs. 1-6, 101-04, 106-07, 201, 204-05, 221-25, 301-05, 307-11, 401-02, 405-06, 410, 601-06, 703, and 705 of the Senate bill, and title I of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

HENRY HYDE,  
CARLOS J. MOORHEAD,  
BOB GOODLATTE,  
STEVE BUYER,  
MIKE FLANAGAN,  
ELTON GALLEGLY,  
BOB BARR,  
MARTIN R. HOKE,  
HOWARD L. BERMAN,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

LARRY PRESSLER,  
TED STEVENS,  
SLADE GORTON,  
TRENT LOTT,  
FRITZ HOLLINGS,  
DANIEL K. INOUE,  
WENDELL FORD,  
J.J. EXON,  
JAY ROCKEFELLER,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

Pending consideration of the conference report,

On demand of Mr. CONYERS, pursuant to clause 2, rule XXVIII,

*Ordered,* That time for debate be equally divided among Messrs. BLILEY, DINGELL and CONYERS.

When said conference report was considered.

After debate,

On motion of Mr. BLILEY, the previous question was ordered on the conference report to its adoption or rejection.

The question being put, *viva voce*,

Will the House agree to said conference report?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. HAYWORTH, announced that the yeas had it.

Mr. BLILEY demanded a recorded vote on agreeing to said conference report which demand was supported by one-fifth of a quorum, so a recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device.

It was decided in the affirmative { Yeas ..... 414  
Nays ..... 16

¶11.10 [Roll No. 25]  
AYES—414

Ackerman  
Allard  
Andrews  
Archer  
Armey  
Bachus  
Baesler  
Baker (CA)  
Baker (LA)  
Baldacci  
Ballenger  
Barcia  
Barr  
Barrett (NE)  
Barrett (WI)  
Bartlett  
Barton  
Bass  
Bateman  
Becerra  
Beilenson  
Bentsen  
Bereuter  
Berman  
Bevill  
Bilbray  
Bilirakis  
Bishop  
Bliley  
Blute  
Boehlert  
Boehner  
Bonilla  
Bonior  
Bono  
Borski  
Boucher  
Brewster  
Browder  
Brown (CA)  
Brown (FL)  
Brown (OH)  
Brownback  
Bryant (TN)  
Bunn  
Bunning  
Burr  
Burton  
Buyer  
Callahan  
Calvert  
Camp  
Campbell  
Canady  
Cardin  
Castle  
Chabot  
Chambliss  
Chenoweth  
Christensen  
Chrysler  
Clay  
Clayton  
Clement  
Clinger  
Clyburn  
Coble  
Coburn  
Coleman  
Collins (GA)  
Collins (IL)  
Collins (MI)  
Combest  
Condit  
Cooley  
Costello  
Cox  
Coyne  
Cramer  
Crane  
Crapo  
Cremeans  
Cubin  
Cunningham  
Danner  
Davis  
de la Garza  
Deal  
DeLauro  
DeLay  
Dellums  
Deutsch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dickey  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Dixon  
Doggett  
Dooley  
Doolittle  
Dornan  
Doyle  
Dreier  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Durbin  
Edwards  
Ehlers  
Ehrlich  
Emerson  
Engel  
English  
Ensign  
Eshoo  
Everett  
Ewing  
Farr  
Fattah  
Fawell  
Fazio  
Fields (LA)  
Fields (TX)  
Flake  
Flanagan  
Foglietta  
Foley  
Forbes  
Ford  
Fowler  
Fox  
Franks (CT)  
Franks (NJ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Frisa  
Frost  
Funderburk  
Furse  
Gallegly  
Ganske  
Gejdenson  
Gekas  
Gephardt  
Geren  
Gibbons  
Gilchrest  
Gillmor  
Gilman  
Gingrich  
Gonzalez  
Goodlatte  
Goodling  
Gordon  
Graham  
Green  
Greenwood  
Gunderson  
Gutierrez  
Gutknecht  
Hall (OH)  
Hall (TX)  
Hamilton  
Hancock  
Hansen  
Harman  
Hastert  
Hastings (FL)  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayes  
Hayworth  
Hefley  
Hefner  
Heineman  
Herger  
Hilleary  
Hobson  
Hoekstra  
Hoke  
Holden  
Horn  
Hostettler  
Houghton  
Hoyer  
Hunter  
Hutchinson  
Hyde  
Inglis  
Istook  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson-Lee  
(TX)  
Jacobs  
Jefferson  
Johnson (CT)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Johnston  
Jones  
Kanjorski  
Kaptur  
Kasich  
Kelly  
Kennedy (MA)  
Kennedy (RI)  
Kennelly  
Kildee  
Kim  
King  
Kingston  
Kleczka  
Klink  
Klug  
Knollenberg  
Kolbe  
LaFalce  
Lahood  
Lantos  
Largent  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Laughlin  
Lazio  
Leach  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Lewis (KY)  
Lightfoot  
Lincoln  
Linder  
Lipinski  
Livingston  
LoBiondo  
Lofgren  
Longley  
Lowey  
Lucas  
Luther  
Maloney  
Manton  
Manzullo  
Markey  
Martinez  
Martini  
Mascara  
Matsui  
McCarthy  
McCollum  
McCrery  
McDade  
McDermott  
McHale  
McHugh  
McInnis  
McIntosh  
McKeon  
McKinney  
McNulty  
Meehan  
Meek  
Menendez  
Metcalf  
Meyers  
Mfume  
Mica  
Miller (CA)  
Miller (FL)  
Minge  
Mink  
Moakley  
Molinari  
Mollohan  
Montgomery  
Moorhead  
Moran  
Morella  
Murtha  
Myers  
Myrick  
Neal  
Nethercutt  
Neumann  
Ney  
Norwood  
Nussle  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Olver  
Ortiz  
Orton  
Owens  
Oxley  
Packard  
Pallone  
Parker  
Pastor  
Paxon  
Payne (NJ)  
Payne (VA)  
Pelosi  
Peterson (FL)  
Petri  
Pickett  
Pombo  
Pomeroy  
Porter  
Portman  
Poshard  
Pryce  
Quillen  
Quinn  
Radanovich  
Rahall  
Ramstad  
Rangel  
Reed  
Regula  
Richardson  
Riggs  
Rivers  
Roberts  
Roemer  
Rogers  
Rohrabacher  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roth  
Roukema  
Roybal-Allard  
Royce  
Rush  
Sabo  
Salmon  
Sanford  
Sawyer  
Saxton  
Scarborough  
Schaefer  
Schiff  
Schumer  
Scott  
Seastrand  
Sensenbrenner  
Serrano  
Shadegg  
Pelosi  
Shaw  
Shays  
Shuster  
Sisisky  
Skaggs  
Skeen  
Skelton  
Slaughter  
Smith (MI)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith (WA)  
Solomon  
Souder  
Spence  
Spratt  
Stearns  
Stenholm  
Stockman  
Stokes  
Studds  
Stump  
Stupak  
Talent  
Tanner  
Tate  
Tauzin  
Taylor (MS)  
Taylor (NC)  
Tejeda  
Thomas  
Thompson  
Thornberry  
Thornton  
Thurman  
Tiahrt  
Torkildsen  
Torres  
Torricelli  
Towns  
Traficant  
Upton  
Velazquez  
Vento  
Visclosky  
Vucanovich  
Waldholtz  
Walker  
Walsh  
Wamp  
Ward  
Waters  
Watt (NC)  
Watts (OK)  
Waxman  
Weldon (FL)  
Weldon (PA)  
Weller  
White  
Whitfield  
Wicker  
Wilson  
Wise  
Wolf  
Woolsey  
Wyden  
Wynn  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)  
Ziff  
Zimmer

Ney  
Norwood  
Nussle  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Olver  
Ortiz  
Orton  
Owens  
Oxley  
Packard  
Pallone  
Parker  
Pastor  
Paxon  
Payne (NJ)  
Payne (VA)  
Pelosi  
Peterson (FL)  
Petri  
Pickett  
Pombo  
Pomeroy  
Porter  
Portman  
Poshard  
Pryce  
Quillen  
Quinn  
Radanovich  
Rahall  
Ramstad  
Rangel  
Reed  
Regula  
Richardson  
Riggs  
Rivers  
Roberts  
Roemer  
Rogers  
Rohrabacher  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roth  
Roukema  
Roybal-Allard  
Royce  
Rush  
Sabo  
Salmon  
Sanford  
Sawyer  
Saxton  
Scarborough  
Schaefer  
Schiff  
Schumer  
Scott  
Seastrand  
Sensenbrenner  
Serrano  
Shadegg  
Pelosi  
Shaw  
Shays  
Shuster  
Sisisky  
Skaggs  
Skeen  
Skelton  
Slaughter  
Smith (MI)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith (WA)  
Solomon  
Souder  
Spence  
Spratt  
Stearns  
Stenholm  
Stockman  
Stokes  
Studds  
Stump  
Stupak  
Talent  
Tanner  
Tate  
Tauzin  
Taylor (MS)  
Taylor (NC)  
Tejeda  
Thomas  
Thompson  
Thornberry  
Thornton  
Thurman  
Tiahrt  
Torkildsen  
Torres  
Torricelli  
Towns  
Traficant  
Upton  
Velazquez  
Vento  
Visclosky  
Vucanovich  
Waldholtz  
Walker  
Walsh  
Wamp  
Ward  
Waters  
Watt (NC)  
Watts (OK)  
Waxman  
Weldon (FL)  
Weldon (PA)  
Weller  
White  
Whitfield  
Wicker  
Wilson  
Wise  
Wolf  
Woolsey  
Wyden  
Wynn  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)  
Ziff  
Zimmer

NOES—16

Abercrombie  
Conyers  
DeFazio  
Evans  
Frank (MA)  
Hilliard  
Hinchey  
Johnson (SD)  
Nadler  
Peterson (MN)  
Sanders  
Schroeder  
Stark  
Volkmer  
Williams  
Yates

NOT VOTING—4

Bryant (TX)  
Chapman  
Filer  
Rose

So the conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said conference report was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

*Ordered,* That the Clerk notify the Senate thereof.

¶11.11 PROVIDING FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2924

Mr. GOSS, by direction of the Committee on Rules, reported (Rept. No. 104-460) the resolution (H. Res. 355) providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2924) to guarantee the timely payment of social security benefits in March 1996.

When said resolution and report were referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed.

¶11.12 PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GEPHARDT rose to a question of the privileges of the House and submitted the following resolution (H. Res. 356):

Whereas, the inability of the House to pass an adjustment in the public debt limit unburdened by the unrelated political agenda of either party, an adjustment to maintain the creditworthiness of the United States and to avoid disruption of interest rates and the financial markets brings discredit upon the House;

Whereas, the failure of the House of Representatives to adjust the federal debt limit and keep the nation from default impairs the dignity of the House, the integrity of its proceedings and the esteem the public holds for the House; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution the enrolling clerk of the House of Representatives shall prepare an engrossment of the bill, H.R. 2409. The vote by which this resolution is adopted by the House shall be deemed to have been a vote in favor of such bill upon final passage in the House of Representatives. Upon engrossment of the bill, it shall be deemed to have passed the House of Representatives and been duly certified and examined; the engrossed copy shall be signed by the Clerk and transmitted to the Senate for further legislative action; and (upon final passage by both Houses) the bill shall be signed by the presiding officers of both Houses and presented to the President for his signature (and otherwise treated for all purposes) in the manner provided for bills generally.

Mr. GEPHARDT was recognized to speak and said:

"Mr. Speaker, let me explain why this is a question of privilege and why this Congress must act to extend the debt limit, with no threats or conditions, to preserve the integrity of this entire Government.

"Rule IX of this House states very clearly that matters of privilege are those affecting the House collectively, those affecting its dignity and integrity, and those affecting the reputation of Members in their representative capacity.

"I ask every Member of this Congress today, how can the dignity and integrity of this Congress be maintained if we tear down the dignity and integrity of this country? How can any single Member of the 104th Congress maintain our reputation and honor if we go down in the history books as the Congress that broke America's word, the very first Congress that dared to tarnish America's trust in the world.

"Mr. Speaker, I know there are enough Democrats and Republicans to extend the debt limit and avoid this crisis right now, if we could only have that vote on the floor. It is unfair to all of us to have our rights, our reputations, our good names dashed for what I believe is a partisan purpose.

"Some of our Republican colleagues are threatening to default on America's financial obligations, to turn our backs on seniors who need their Social Security checks, taxpayers who deserve their refunds, people throughout the world have invested in America.

"There is no question that economic chaos would follow even a day of default. Interest rates on credit cards, car loans, and mortgages would skyrocket. The dollar would plummet. World financial markets could go into a tailspin. The damage would most likely be permanent, because such reckless delinquency would be without historical precedent in our country.

"We had a bloody Civil War in the last century, when America was torn in half, probably our greatest crisis. But all through it and after it, we kept our credit whole. During two world wars

when our economy was stretched to the limit, we found room to honor our word to the people who had invested in our debt. Through recessions and a great depression, we have guarded America's financial faith and integrity because it is as sacred as the Constitution itself.

"This is not partisan hyperbole. Even the threat of default is damaging our credibility day by day, more and more with each passing day.

"We cannot afford to play politics with that credibility. We cannot afford to delay to stand for our national word and honor.

"What crisis is bigger than two world wars and the Great Depression? A disagreement over a budget. We Democrats think it is wrong to cut Medicare for huge tax breaks, especially since we think it is unnecessary to balance the budget. Republicans legitimately disagree. This is a valid debate. It is one we should resolve. But defaulting on our obligations, hurting millions of average Americans, damaging our most precious possession, our word and our credibility, is no way to resolve it.

"After all, shutting down the Government twice did not resolve it. Why would an international economic crisis resolve it?

"Mr. Speaker, parliamentary privilege exists for exactly this kind of crisis. This is more than an economic issue. It is a profoundly moral issue.

"If we bargain away America's integrity for the latest political squabble, if we can bring millions of families to the brink of economic crisis because we cannot agree on this year's budget, then in my opinion we cease to serve the United States of America, and we no longer have honor to maintain.

"This crisis, Mr. Speaker, is the very essence of privilege in this parliamentary body, and I urge the Chair, on behalf of our country and the promise and word of our country, to rule in its favor."

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts was recognized to speak and said:

"Mr. Speaker, there can be no greater cause for a parliamentary privilege than the constitutional crisis that is being perpetrated by the elements of this House that have chosen a path to default on America's debt in order to get their particular view rammed through the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States. Mr. Speaker, we have got to deal with this crisis.

"The truth of the matter is that originally we were told that the reason why the Republicans so much wanted to have the debt default issue brought forward was to insist upon a balanced budget. President Clinton has agreed to a balanced budget.

"We were then told, though, it was not a balanced budget, it was a balanced budget within 7 years. President Clinton agreed to a balanced budget within 7 years.

"We were then told it was not a balanced budget within 7 years but it was with the CBO numbers. President Clinton agreed to a balanced budget in 7 years using CBO numbers.

"Then we were told it was not a balanced budget, 7 years, CBO numbers, but it had to have a tax cut. President Clinton agreed to a tax cut.

"It is not as big a tax cut as the one the Republicans want, so the Republicans are insistent upon challenging the debt of this country, breaking the back of 200 years of history, breaking the parliamentary process that has been set up that says if we have disagreements between bills passed by the House of Representatives and the United States Senate, that we have in fact a President that can sign that bill or he can veto that bill. If he vetoes the bill, we have the right to override that veto. If we do not have the votes to override, we then compromise.

"The truth of the matter is there is no willingness to compromise.

"Mr. Speaker, I am talking about a question of privilege. I am talking about my dignity and my integrity, the integrity of this body, the integrity of every Member on the Democratic and Republican side.

"You are willing to break the back, break the debt of America in order to ram through your narrow political guerrilla tactics. It is time for a little dignity on the floor of this House, Mr. Speaker, and I want to be heard.

"Mr. Speaker, I believe very strongly that this is an issue of parliamentary privilege. I could not agree more strongly with the words of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT], that this is an issue, the most important issue we have faced this year, the most important issue that we have faced in many years.

"If we allow the debt of this country to be defaulted upon, we will hurt the future of our country's borrowing, we will hurt the future of our country's children, and we will hurt our senior citizens.

"Please pass a full debt extension. Allow us to pay our bills as every generation prior to ours has done throughout the history of this country."

Mr. SOLOMON was recognized to speak and said:

"Mr. Speaker, in the interest of time, I will make the argument brief as to why this resolution does not constitute a question of privilege under House rule IX, but just as I do that, let me preface those remarks by calling attention to the bill that will be on the floor directly after we finish with these two issues here. It states in the line 6, "Congress intends to pass an increase in the public debt limit before March 1, 1996," and let me say that they will do this over my objections because I am just appalled that we are once again going to extend this debt limit.

"But having said that, let us talk about this issue. The precedents are absolutely clear that a resolution raising a question of privilege may not be used to change those rules. This resolution would change House rules by automatically passing a specified bill. Nowhere in House rules is it contemplated or specified that legislation may be called up, let alone passed, by means of a

question of privileged resolution. The Chair has already so ruled on numerous occasions during the last several weeks. I therefore would urge that this resolution be ruled out of order, Mr. Speaker.”

Mr. KANJORSKI was recognized to speak and said:

“Mr. Speaker, I know that this is an issue that other parliamentarians have ruled on in the history of this great House, but as we reflect, my friends on both sides, and to remove this from a partisan issue, the issue of the Constitution and the issue of the House of Representatives predates the existence of either parties that exercise influence in this House today.

“We are in the 208th year of the American Constitution, the 104th Congress of the United States. We are here by virtue of the fact that our constituents elected us to come here and present ourselves under article I of the Constitution of the United States and take an oath of office that Constitution. Article I provides for the powers of the House of Representatives, one of which is to provide for the debt of the United States. Those of us in this House today, more than a majority, I daresay, because I have a letter addressed to the Speaker signed by more than 191 members of the minority side of the House, and I am aware of the fact that several dozen of my good friends on the majority side join me in this cause.

“So clearly if a resolution for the raising of the debt limit presented to the House clean, it could and would receive a majority vote of the House of Representatives honoring the commitment we made in our oath of office under article I of the Constitution of the United States.

“For the leadership of the House, for the Rules Committee or for the rules of the House to frustrate article I and the individual oath and the collective oath of this entire House and to argue that this does not fall within the purview of the privilege of the House going to the integrity and the dignity of individual Members or collectively of this House is the most fallacious and ridiculous argument I have ever heard in my years in public life.

“I argue that we put aside today as we are about to leave on a 3-week vacation and send a message to America that the House of Representatives is going to pursue and follow its oath of office, the article I of the American Constitution, and allow for an open vote a resolution allowing for the provision to pay the debts of the U.S. Government under the existing Constitution of the United States.”

Mr. RANGEL was recognized to speak and said:

“Mr. Speaker, I am going to try desperately hard to be nonpartisan in my remarks, because I think we have reached that point as a Congress that the general public is just fed up with all of us and are not taking the time to determine whether it is the so-called Republican leadership or whether it is

the House of Representatives, the Senators or even whether it is the Government of the United States.

“All of us have had the opportunity to explain what our job is here in the House, and we are honored to serve in this House, and whether we are dealing with adults or whether we deal with children, compromise has never been a dirty word in explaining the work of the subcommittees, the full committees, what we do in conference and what we send to the President of the United States. If we are going to change the rules here, you are changing the rules not just for individuals and parties, you are changing the rules for every one of the Members of this House whether they are participating in this or whether they are not, and you are not giving them choices. You are not playing by the rules. You are not playing by the rules we were sworn in to endorse. Those rules are simple rules.

“You do not like what the President has done. You do not like the veto; you override the veto, that is what you do, and if you cannot override the veto, you try to come back and work out something.

“Oh, I know, you are in a hurry. You cannot talk about it. You cannot talk about compromise. All of a sudden this beautiful word has now become a stigma, because a handful of people have snatched what they think is principle, and they are threatening the United States of America’s integrity throughout this world.

“You can do what you want with your party or with your members. But it is unfair, and it takes away from our prerogative as sworn Members of this House to threaten the economic life of the United States of America and the free world by holding a debt extension hostage in order to reach your political end.

“Politics are played at the polls, and they should not be the reputation of the United States that is being played on parliamentary maneuvers.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, ruled that the resolution submitted did not present a question of the privileges of the House under rule IX, and said:

“The resolution offered by the gentleman from Missouri alleges that the failure of the House to take a specified legislative action brings it discredit and lowers it in public esteem. On that premise it resolves that the House be considered to have passed a legislative measure.

“Under rule IX, questions of the privileges of the House are those ‘affecting the rights of the House collectively, its safety, its dignity, [or] the integrity of its proceedings.’ But a question of the privileges of the House may not be invoked to effect a change in the rules of the House or to prescribe a special order of business for the House. This principle has been upheld on several occasions cited in section 664 of the House Rules and Manual, including June 27, 1974 where a

resolution directing the Committee on Rules to consider reporting a special order was held not to present a question of privilege.

“In this Congress, resolutions have been offered that attempt to advance legislative propositions as questions of privileges of the House on February 7 and December 22, 1995, on January 3, 1996, and, in particular, on January 24, 1996. The latter resolution similarly deemed a legislative measure passed to redress previous inaction. When ruling out that resolution as not constituting a question of privilege, the Chair posited that permitting a question of the privileges of the House under rule IX based on allegations of perceived discredit by legislative action or inaction would permit any Member to advance virtually any legislative proposal as a question of privileges of the House.

“Applying the precedents just cited, the Chair holds that the resolution offered by the Gentleman from Missouri does not affect ‘the rights of the House collectively, its safety, dignity, [or] the integrity of its proceedings’ within the meaning of clause 1 of rule IX. Rather, it proposes to effect a special order of business for the House—deeming it to have passed a legislative measure—as an antidote for the alleged discredit of previous inaction.

“The resolution does not constitute a question of privilege under rule IX.”

Mr. VOLKMER appealed the ruling of the Chair.

The question being stated, Will the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?

Mr. SOLOMON moved to lay the appeal on the table.

The question being put, viva voce, Will the House lay on the table the appeal of the ruling of the Chair?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, announced that the yeas had it.

Mr. VOLKMER demanded a recorded vote on agreeing to said motion, which demand was supported by one-fifth of a quorum, so a recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device.

It was decided in the { Yeas ..... 229  
affirmative ..... } Nays ..... 187

¶11.13 [Roll No. 26]  
AYES—229

Allard	Brownback	Combest
Archer	Bryant (TN)	Cooley
Armey	Bunn	Cox
Bachus	Bunning	Crane
Baker (CA)	Burr	Crapo
Baker (LA)	Burton	Cremins
Ballenger	Buyer	Cubin
Barr	Callahan	Cunningham
Barrett (NE)	Calvert	Davis
Bartlett	Camp	Deal
Barton	Campbell	DeLay
Bass	Canady	Diaz-Balart
Bateman	Castle	Dickey
Bereuter	Chabot	Doolittle
Bilbray	Chambliss	Dornan
Bilirakis	Chenoweth	Dreier
Bliley	Christensen	Duncan
Blute	Chrysler	Dunn
Boehert	Clinger	Ehlers
Boehner	Coble	Ehrlich
Bonilla	Coburn	Emerson
Bono	Collins (GA)	English