

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.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 236, nays 188, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No 123]

YEAS—236

Aderholt	Gilcrest	Packard
Archer	Gillmor	Paul
Army	Gilman	Pease
Bachus	Goode	Peterson (MN)
Baker	Goodlatte	Petri
Ballenger	Goodling	Pickering
Barr	Goss	Pitts
Barrett (NE)	Graham	Pombo
Bartlett	Granger	Porter
Bass	Green (WI)	Portman
Bateman	Greenwood	Pryce (OH)
Bereuter	Gutknecht	Quinn
Biggert	Hall (TX)	Radanovich
Bilbray	Hansen	Ramstad
Bilirakis	Hastings (WA)	Regula
Bliley	Hayes	Reynolds
Blunt	Hayworth	Riley
Boehlert	Hefley	Roemer
Boehner	Herger	Rogan
Bonilla	Hill (MT)	Rogers
Bono	Hilleary	Rohrabacher
Boucher	Hobson	Ros-Lehtinen
Boyd	Hoekstra	Roukema
Brady (TX)	Holden	Royce
Bryant	Holt	Ryan (WI)
Burr	Horn	Ryun (KS)
Burton	Hostettler	Salmon
Buyer	Houghton	Sanford
Callahan	Hulshof	Saxton
Calvert	Hunter	Schaffer
Camp	Hutchinson	Sensenbrenner
Campbell	Hyde	Sessions
Canady	Isakson	Shadegg
Cannon	Istook	Shaw
Castle	Jenkins	Shays
Chabot	Johnson (CT)	Sherwood
Chambliss	Johnson, Sam	Shimkus
Chenoweth	Jones (NC)	Shuster
Coble	Kasich	Simpson
Coburn	Kelly	Sisisky
Collins	King (NY)	Skeen
Combest	Kingston	Smith (MI)
Condit	Knollenberg	Smith (NJ)
Cook	Kolbe	Smith (TX)
Cooksey	Kuykendall	Souder
Cox	LaHood	Spence
Cramer	Largent	Stearns
Crane	Latham	Stenholm
Cubin	LaTourette	Stump
Cunningham	Lazio	Sununu
Davis (VA)	Leach	Sweeney
Deal	Lewis (CA)	Talent
DeLay	Lewis (KY)	Tancredo
DeMint	Linder	Tauscher
Diaz-Balart	LoBiondo	Tauzin
Dickey	Lucas (KY)	Taylor (MS)
Dooley	Lucas (OK)	Taylor (NC)
Doolittle	Manzullo	Terry
Dreier	McCarthy (NY)	Thomas
Duncan	McCollum	Thune
Dunn	McCrery	Tiahrt
Ehlers	McHugh	Toomey
Ehrlich	McInnis	Traficant
Emerson	McKeon	Upton
English	Metcalf	Walden
Everett	Mica	Walsh
Ewing	Miller (FL)	Wamp
Fletcher	Miller, Gary	Watkins
Foley	Moran (KS)	Watts (OK)
Forbes	Moran (VA)	Weldon (FL)
Ford	Morella	Weldon (PA)
Fossella	Myrick	Weller
Fowler	Nethercutt	Whitfield
Franks (NJ)	Ney	Wicker
Frelinghuysen	Northup	Wilson
Galleghy	Norwood	Wolf
Ganske	Nussle	Young (AK)
Gekas	Ose	Young (FL)
Gibbons	Oxley	

NAYS—188

Abercrombie	Andrews	Baldwin
Ackerman	Baird	Barcia
Allen	Baldacci	Barrett (WI)

Becerra	Hoeffel	Ortiz
Bentsen	Hooley	Owens
Berkley	Hoyer	Pallone
Berman	Inslee	Pascrell
Berry	Jackson (IL)	Pastor
Bishop	Jackson-Lee	Payne
Blagojevich	(TX)	Pelosi
Blumenauer	Jefferson	Phelps
Bonior	John	Pickett
Borski	Johnson, E. B.	Pomeroy
Boswell	Jones (OH)	Price (NC)
Brady (PA)	Kanjorski	Rahall
Brown (FL)	Kaptur	Rangel
Brown (OH)	Kennedy	Reyes
Capps	Kildee	Rivers
Capuano	Kilpatrick	Rodriguez
Cardin	Kind (WI)	Rothman
Carson	Klecza	Roybal-Allard
Clay	Klink	Rush
Clayton	Kucinich	Sabo
Clement	LaFalce	Sanchez
Clyburn	Lampson	Sanders
Conyers	Lantos	Sandlin
Costello	Larson	Sawyer
Coyne	Lee	Schakowsky
Crowley	Levin	Scott
Cummings	Lewis (GA)	Serrano
Danner	Lipinski	Sherman
Davis (FL)	Lofgren	Shows
Davis (IL)	Lowey	Skelton
DeFazio	Luther	Smith (WA)
DeGette	Maloney (CT)	Snyder
DeLahunt	Maloney (NY)	Spratt
DeLauro	Markey	Stabenow
Deutsch	Martinez	Stark
Dicks	Mascara	Strickland
Dingell	Matsui	Stupak
Dixon	McCarthy (MO)	Tanner
Doggett	McDermott	Thompson (CA)
Doyle	McGovern	Thompson (MS)
Edwards	McIntyre	Thurman
Eshoo	McKinney	Tierney
Etheridge	McNulty	Towns
Evans	Meehan	Turner
Farr	MEEK (FL)	Udall (CO)
Fattah	Meeks (NY)	Udall (NM)
Filner	Menendez	Velazquez
Frank (MA)	Millender-	Vento
Frost	McDonald	Visclosky
Gejdenson	Miller, George	Waters
Gephardt	Minge	Watt (NC)
Gonzalez	Mink	Waxman
Gordon	Moakley	Weiner
Green (TX)	Mollohan	Wexler
Gutierrez	Moore	Weygand
Hall (OH)	Murtha	Wise
Hastings (FL)	Nadler	Woolsey
Hill (IN)	Neal	Wu
Hilliard	Oberstar	Wynn
Hinchey	Obey	
Hinojosa	Olver	

NOT VOTING—9

□ 1147

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. FORD changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 775.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EWING). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

YEAR 2000 READINESS AND RESPONSIBILITY ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 166 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 775.

□ 1152

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 775) to establish certain procedures for civil actions brought for damages relating to the failure of any device or system to process or otherwise deal with the transition from the year 1999 to the year 2000, and for other purposes, with Mr. LAHOOD in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE).

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

As we all know, the end of the millennium is rapidly approaching, and rather than looking ahead to the promise and possibility of the 21st century, Americans are approaching it with concern.

They are fearful because January 1, 2000, will bring with it the Y2K computer bug, a result of the decision made in the 1960s by computer programmers to design software that recognized only the last two digits rather than the full four digits of dates in order to conserve precious computer memory.

When the clock turns from December 31, 1999, to January 1, 2000, some computers will interpret "00" to mean that the date is 1900 rather than 2000. With dates being critical to almost every layer of our economy and across vast numbers of industries, systems that are noncompliant will disrupt the free flow of information that forms the underpinnings of our Nation's economy.

Many Y2K computer failures could occur weeks and months before January 1, 2000, and the barrage of Y2K lawsuits has already begun. CNETnews.com has reported over 80 Y2K lawsuits already filed, with 790 demand letters for new Y2K suits issued.

These legal obstacles are preventing good-faith efforts toward fixing Y2K computer problems. We are fighting the clock; we should not also be fighting an unnecessarily hostile legal environment.

It has been estimated that Y2K litigation could cost \$2 to \$3 for every dollar spent on actually fixing the problem. Y2K litigation cost predictions range from \$300 billion to \$1 trillion,