(Mrs. ROUKEMA asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1161. I want to associate myself with the statements of the chairman with respect to the benefits of this legislation.

Clearly, the primary purpose is to minimize the systemic risk that is evident in our Nation's financial system. The bill serves to minimize that risk that would occur when a counterparty to a derivatives contract becomes insolvent. This legislation amends our banking and bankruptcy insolvency laws to allow netting to fulfill the contracts of the financial and over-the-counter derivatives instruments that are often traded among large financial institutions.

Mr. Speaker, this bill should have strong bipartisan support, as it has in the past and it should here today. It must be said that in the last Congress, the Committee on Banking and Financial Services reported this kind of legislation out and it included netting provisions; and additionally, as has been noted, this Congress included these provisions in a bankruptcy bill. While I strongly support the enactment of comprehensive bankruptcy reform this year, it is my understanding that that does not seem possible because of some concerns on the Senate side, not well founded in my opinion but nevertheless concerns; but I am most grateful to the chairman for bringing this component of the bill before us so that we can pass this important bill and deal with the netting provisions.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I want to acknowledge and commend the chairman of our Committee on Banking and Financial Services for his exceptional leadership. Not only did we get the landmark and historic financial modernization bill through under his leadership, but evidently here tonight we are passing two additional excellent pieces of legislation.

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

Mr. Speaker, I just want to say, and this may be the only bill I have ever managed with the chairman of the committee, I want to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAFALCE) on the previous bill in honoring the chairman on his work. I have had the honor to serve with him for 6 years on the Committee on Banking and Financial Services while he has been the chairman. He has been both a worthy teacher and supporter and adversary and has always been very kind to me, and his leadership is to be respected.

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

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BENTSEN), and I would only again reciprocate by saying how much I have appreciated working with him, and I would urge support for this very important legislation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1161, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4656, LAKE TAHOE BASIN LAND CONVEYANCE

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 634 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 634

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 4656) to authorize the Forest Service to convey certain lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin to the Washoe County School District for use as an elementary school site. All points of order against the bill and against its consideration are waived. The bill shall be considered as read for amendment. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Resources; and (2) one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, for the purposes of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purposes of debate only.

(Mr. HASTINGS of Washington asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 634 is a closed rule waiving all points of order against H.R. 4656, the conveyance of certain forest service land in the Lake Tahoe Basin and against its consideration. The rule provides 1 hour of debate to be equally divided between the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Resources. The rule also provides one motion to recommit with or without instruction.

H.R. 4656 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to convey for fair market value approximately 8.7 acres of Federal land in the Lake Tahoe Basin to the Washoe County District for use as an elementary school site. The bill provides that the land may be used only for this purpose and that it would revert back to the Federal Government if used for any other purpose. The bill was introduced by my friend, the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS), and was considered by the House on October 10, 2000. Although the bill was supported by a considerable majority in the House, it failed to receive the two-thirds necessary for passage under the suspension of the rules. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that enactment of H.R. 4656 would have no significant impact on the Federal budget. Because the bill would affect direct spending, pay-as-you-go procedures would apply. However, CBO estimates that such effects would be less than $500,000 per year. H.R. 4656 does not contain any intergovernmental or private sector mandates as defined by the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act. Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support both the rule and the underlying bill.

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

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) for yielding me the customary half-hour, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this closed rule. This rule provides for the consideration of a bill allowing the Forest Service to sell environmentally sensitive land at below market value to an affluent school district in a Republican Member's congressional district. Now, Mr. Speaker, I realize that our schools are overcrowded; but they are overcrowded everywhere, from Boston to Burbank, from Bismarck to Biloxi.

With this bill, Republicans are doing a special favor for one school while my Republican colleagues are ignoring overcrowded schools everywhere else.

Mr. Speaker, American children deserve better. The Democrats' number one priority is the education of our children. They deserve much more than the crowded schools that are crumbling down around them.

The average age of schools in the United States is 42 years. Rather than helping out one affluent school district, my Republican colleagues should be funding the Democrat initiative to help all school districts; but this bill will not do that, Mr. Speaker. Furthermore, this bill sells the taxpayers short. It transfers land at far less than its value. The land is worth between $2 million and $4 million and this bill will sell it for $500,000. Rather than allowing the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER), the ranking member of the Committee on Resources, to offer his amendment selling the land for its actual value, my colleagues are proposing this closed rule that prohibits amendments. Meanwhile, Mr. Speaker, schools everywhere else are scrambling for the funds to go expand and modernize their buildings and getting nothing from my colleagues on the other side. The Republican budget neither provides nor guarantees funding for urgent school repairs and no money for school modernization bonds. Mr. Speaker, it should.

American children do deserve better. I urge my colleagues to oppose this rule.

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

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS), the author of the underlying legislation.

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, to my colleague and friend, the gentleman from the State of Washington (Mr. HASTINGS), I want to also thank him for his leadership and for allowing me to speak on this rule today.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support for this rule, which will allow an open debate on H.R. 4656 a bill which will sell 8.7 acres of the Forest Service land to Washoe County School District at fair market value for the limited use as an elementary school site. H.R. 4656 is a product of much hard work, compromise and discussion and strikes a careful balance that will benefit all parties involved and provide over 400 students at Incline Village with a safe and accommodating school facility.

1800

Local officials from both the school district and the United States Forest Service, as well as environmental groups such as the League to Save Lake Tahoe, have had an integral role in crafting this important legislation. As a result of this valuable local input, this legislation is supported by the entire Nevada congressional delegation, as well as interested community groups.

Most significantly, Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4656 is strongly supported by the parents, teachers and the students of Incline Village. The present Incline Village Elementary School was constructed in 1964 and can no longer meet the needs of an increasing student population. The overcrowding problems have become so severe that the school must now place up to 40 children in each classroom. There is simply no room left to expand the current school, and the only available land suitable for a new school is the Federal land to be sold to the county school district under H.R. 4656.

Mr. Speaker, I say ''sold,'' not given away, because the land will not be given away for free, although this Congress has done so for even Members on the other side of the aisle recently in the past for school construction. Instead, the school district will pay the fair market value for the land for its use as a school site. Yet I understand the administration and my colleagues on the other side of the aisle would like to get 800 percent more for this land than its appraised value would be as a school site.

Mr. Speaker, this is just unconscionable to me, that the administration wants to put such a high price on the education of 400 children. I am committed to working to enhance the educational opportunities for the children of Nevada, and this bill will allow 400 students the space to learn and grow in a suitable school facility.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this fair rule and the underlying bill.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER).

(Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4656 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to convey for fair market value approximately 8.7 acres of land in a parcel in the Tahoe National Forest in Incline Village, Nevada, to the Washoe County School District for the use as an elementary site. The parcel has been valued at between $2 million and $4 million. However, because of the deed restriction directing the use of the school site or a reversionary clause, the Forest Service believes that the appraised value would be reduced by 75 percent, or approximately $500,000.

This bill requires the proceeds of the sale to be used for acquiring environmentally sensitive land in Lake Tahoe. This all sounds good, until you examine this deal.

The deed restriction, this land was purchased because it is environmentally-sensitive land. I realize that there has been development around it, but that was the purpose and the priority for which it was purchased by the public. Now, because it has a deed restriction, they say that they want it transferred to the school district for $500,000, as opposed to fair market value.

Well, if you are a school district and you are using it for that purpose, and that is the purpose of the deed restriction, it is like getting a full-valued piece of property, because that is all you are going to use it for. But now we have worked in a discount in this property, and then we are told we can take this $500,000 and we can take that and go out and try to buy equally environmentally-sensitive land somewhere else in the Tahoe Basin, when in fact we are talking about some of the most expensive land in the State.

In many parts of the Tahoe Basin, $500,000 will not buy you a 50-by-100 building lot, much less a school site or environmentally-sensitive land or anything else. The fact of the matter is that this land is valuable for that very reason, because either people want to enjoy it for their own homes or recreational benefits and/or because there is so little land left in the Tahoe Basin, given what we have to do.

Yesterday we passed a bill here to spend $300 million of Federal taxpayer monies to protect this very same basin, and yet we are giving away environmentally-sensitive land here, with the belief that somehow we are going to replace it, and I object to that.

I think that this is a continuation of a misuse of public resources, when in fact the local entity has all of the wherewithal to purchase the land at fair market value. Certainly they ought to purchase it for, at a minimum, what they just sold their own school land for, which was, I guess, about $850,000. They could take that and buy this site, which they believe to be a superior site, but they would rather have a discount paid for by the Federal taxpayers.

The gentleman from Nevada suggested that somehow this is the same as other legislation that we have done. The fact of the matter is that is not the case, because in most instances, as we do with little disagreement on a bipartisan basis, we transfer land from the Federal Government to public agencies all the time. In most instances, that land is sort of generic Federal land, if you will. It really in some cases has no other value other than to be transferred to a local agency, whether it is a city or a school district or a sanitation district or whatever, as we have done now in a number of instances in the Committee on Resources.

But this bill is simply bad policy, and it is bad economics for the taxpayer; and I think it is bad for the environment in the Lake Tahoe Basin.

I think this bill also points out a continuing problem that we have in the Committee on Resources; and although this is not technically a land exchange, it is part of the same parcel where, once again, we just continue to dip into the Federal land base and we parcel it out on less than a fair market value, less than equal basis, when we engage in land exchanges.

This committee and the Congress was just recently again put on notice by the General Accounting Office as to the problems that we are having in these exchanges. A number of them exist in the gentleman's home State, where the Federal Government, through, I think, bad policy on behalf of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, but especially the Bureau of Land Management, has engaged in real estate practices on behalf of the taxpayer, where the taxpayer ought to just scream to high heaven that they want a new real estate agent.

We have seen properties that have been flipped on the same day of sale, where the Federal Government got its ''value'' of $763,000 in Nevada, only to find out that the same day that property was resold for $4.5 million. In another instance we got the ''value'' of $504,000, only to have that property sold for $1 million the very same day. I think it calls into question.

So when the Forest Service makes a determination that because this land has a deed restriction, but it happens to be a deed restriction that allows you to use it exactly for that purpose, of a school, of which you want it, land which you cannot find suitably elsewhere, for the Forest Service now to

step forward with a straight face and suggest that the value of this 8.5 acres of land in the middle of Incline Village, somehow the value here is $500,000, is simply not true. If the school district went out on the open market and sought to purchase 8.5 acres in the Tahoe Basin, the land value would exceed $500,000 in any instance.

For those reasons, I think that the Congress ought to reject this legislation. This is not a declaration against all land swaps, because we have done land swaps, we have done land exchanges and done outright grants of land, as we did yesterday in a number of instances. But in those cases, the value of the land was essentially de minimis, other than the purpose for which some local agency wanted to put it to use.

So I think at some point you have got to cry ''halt'' here to having the Federal taxpayer just continuing to subsidize these kinds of arrangements, where in fact we simply cannot look our constituents in the face and suggest to them we got fair value or in any way did we get market value.

The fact of the matter was that the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH) tried to offer an amendment to provide for fair market value. That was rejected in the committee, and now we are operating under a closed rule so that he cannot offer that amendment so that we will have an opportunity to find out whether or not we can get fair market value for the taxpayers in the use of this land for the school district.

I think that would be a much fairer way to go, but it is obvious that the proponents of this legislation do not want to engage in that public process of determining fair market value. They simply want the Forest Service, which I might add, the proponents here who show such great support for the Forest Service evaluation are the same people who are usually beating the hell out of the Forest Service on a daily basis, but all of a sudden they become outstanding appraisers of the public land in the Tahoe Basin. But I guess it is the end of the session.

Mr. Speaker, I would hope Members would vote against this rule and that the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH) would get an opportunity to offer his amendment, and we could square the books on behalf of the taxpayer.

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

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). The question is on the resolution.

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

Ms. SLAUGHTER. 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.

After this 15-minute vote on House Resolution 634, pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, the Chair will resume proceedings on—and will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on—two of the motions to suspend the rules debated earlier today on which the yeas and nays were ordered, to wit:

(1) House Concurrent Resolution 414; and

(2) H.R. 4271.

Other questions on which proceedings were postponed earlier today will resume tomorrow.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 196, nays 181, not voting 55, as follows:

[Roll No. 541]

YEAS—196

Aderholt
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baker
Ballenger
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bereuter
Berkley
Biggert
Bliley
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Brady (TX)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Canady
Cannon
Chabot
Chambliss
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Cook
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Crane
Cunningham
Davis (VA)
DeMint
Diaz-Balart
Doolittle
Dreier
Dunn
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
English
Everett
Ewing
Foley
Fossella
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Goodlatte
Goodling
Goss
Graham
Granger
Greenwood
Gutknecht
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill (MT)
Hobson
Hoekstra
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Isakson
Istook
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Kasich
Kelly
Kildee
Kingston
Knollenberg
Kuykendall
LaHood
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lucas (OK)
Manzullo
Martinez
McCrery
McHugh
McInnis
McKeon
Metcalf
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Moran (KS)
Morella
Myrick
Nethercutt
Northup
Norwood
Ose
Oxley
Packard
Paul
Pease
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Porter
Portman
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Reynolds
Riley
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roukema
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Salmon
Sanford
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaffer
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Skeen
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Spence
Stearns
Stump
Sununu
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Thune
Tiahrt
Toomey
Traficant
Upton
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—181

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Baird
Baldacci
Baldwin
Barcia
Barrett (WI)
Bentsen
Berman
Berry
Bishop
Blagojevich
Blumenauer
Bonior
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Carson
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Condit
Conyers
Coyne
Cramer
Cummings
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeLauro
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doyle
Edwards
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Farr
Filner
Ford
Frank (MA)
Frost
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green (TX)
Gutierrez
Hill (IN)
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hoeffel
Holden
Holt
Hooley
Hoyer
Inslee
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
Kleczka
Kucinich
LaFalce
Lampson
Lantos
Larson
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meeks (NY)
Millender-McDonald
Miller, George
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (VA)
Murtha
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pelosi
Phelps
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Schakowsky
Scott
Serrano
Sherman
Shows
Sisisky
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Spratt
Stabenow
Stark
Stenholm
Strickland
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thurman
Tierney
Towns
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Velazquez
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Wexler
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn

NOT VOTING—55

Becerra
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Campbell
Castle
Chenoweth-Hage
Crowley
Cubin
Danner
Deal
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLay
Dickey
Duncan
Engel
Fattah
Fletcher
Forbes
Fowler
Franks (NJ)
Gilman
Goode
Green (WI)
Hall (OH)
Hastings (FL)
Hilleary
Hyde
John
King (NY)
Klink
Kolbe
Lazio
Lewis (CA)
McCollum
McIntosh
Meek (FL)
Menendez
Mica
Ney
Nussle
Peterson (PA)
Shaw
Shays
Stupak
Talent
Visclosky
Watts (OK)
Weiner
Weygand
Wise
Wolf

1832

Messrs. THOMPSON of California, DAVIS of Illinois, MORAN of Virginia, GEPHARDT and LaFALCE changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

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.

Stated for:

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 541, I was detained by an accident which forced me to miss my flight to Washington, DC. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

RELATING TO REESTABLISHMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT IN AFGHANISTAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 414, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 414, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 381, nays 0, not voting 51, as follows:

[Roll No. 542]

YEAS—381

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Allen
Andrews
Archer
Armey
Baca
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Baldacci
Baldwin
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bishop
Blagojevich
Bliley
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (TX)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Canady
Cannon
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Carson
Chabot
Chambliss
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Cook
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (VA)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DeMint
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Filner
Fletcher
Foley
Ford
Fossella
Frank (MA)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green (TX)
Greenwood
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill (IN)
Hill (MT)
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Inslee
Isakson
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
Kingston
Kleczka
Knollenberg
Kucinich
Kuykendall
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Largent
Larson
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meeks (NY)
Metcalf
Millender-McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nethercutt
Northup
Norwood
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Ose
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Reyes
Reynolds
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Salmon
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaffer
Schakowsky
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simpson
Sisisky
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stabenow
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stump
Sununu
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tierney
Toomey
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Velazquez
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watkins
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—51

Becerra
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Campbell
Castle
Chenoweth-Hage
Crowley
Cubin
Danner
Deal
Delahunt
DeLay
Dickey
Duncan
Engel
Fattah
Forbes
Fowler
Franks (NJ)
Goode
Green (WI)
Hastings (FL)
Hilleary
Houghton
Hyde
John
King (NY)
Klink
Kolbe
Lazio
Lewis (CA)
McCollum
McIntosh
Meek (FL)
Menendez
Mica
Ney
Nussle
Peterson (PA)
Shaw
Stupak
Talent
Visclosky
Watts (OK)
Weiner
Weygand
Wise
Wolf

1846

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution, as amended, 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. SHIMKUS). Earlier today, the Chair announced that he would postpone proceedings on a number of motions to suspend the rules until tomorrow. The Chair now announces that he will resume proceedings tonight on some of those questions as, follows:

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, after a 5-minute vote on H.R. 4271, the Chair will put the question on the following motions to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today in the order in which that motion was entertained.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

S. 1752, de novo;
S. 1474, de novo;
S. Con. Res. 114, de novo;
S. 698, de novo;
S. 1438, de novo;
H.R. 5478, de novo;
S. 2749, de novo; and
H.R. 5375, de novo.

The Chair will continue to reduce to 5 minutes the time for each electronic vote in this series.

NATIONAL SCIENCE EDUCATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 4271, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4271, as amended, 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 215, nays 156, answered ''present'' 4, not voting 57, as follows:

[Roll No. 543]

YEAS—215

Aderholt
Allen
Armey
Bachus
Baker
Ballenger
Barcia
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bereuter
Berkley
Biggert
Bishop
Blagojevich
Bliley
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (TX)
Bryant
Burr
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Canady
Cannon
Chabot
Chambliss
Coble
Collins
Combest
Cook
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Cramer
Cunningham
Davis (VA)
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Dunn
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
English
Everett
Ewing
Fletcher
Foley
Fossella
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Goodlatte
Goodling
Goss
Graham
Granger
Greenwood
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Herger
Hill (MT)
Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra