

Greenwood Maloney (NY) Rush
 Grucci Manzullo Ryan (WI)
 Gutierrez Markey Ryun (KS)
 Gutknecht Mascara Sabo
 Hall (OH) Matheson Sanchez
 Hall (TX) Matsui Sanders
 Hansen McCarthy (MO) Sandlin
 Harman McCarthy (NY) Sawyer
 Hart McCollum Saxton
 Hastings (FL) McCrery Schaffer
 Hastings (WA) McDermott Schakowsky
 Hayes McGovern Schiff
 Hayworth McInnis Schrock
 Henger McIntyre Scott
 Hill McKeon Sensenbrenner
 Hilleary McKinney Serrano
 Hilliard McNulty Shadegg
 Hinchey Meehan Shaw
 Hinojosa Meek (FL) Shays
 Hobson Meeks (NY) Sherman
 Hoeffel Menendez Sherwood
 Hoekstra Millender Shimkus
 Holden McDonald Shows
 Holt Miller (FL) Simmons
 Honda Miller, Gary Simpson
 Hooley Miller, George Skeen
 Horn Mink Skelton
 Hostettler Mollohan Slaughter
 Houghton Moore Smith (MI)
 Hoyer Moran (KS) Smith (NJ)
 Hulshof Moran (VA) Smith (TX)
 Hunter Murtha Smith (WA)
 Hutchinson Myrick Snyder
 Hyde Nadler Solis
 Inslee Napolitano Souder
 Isakson Neal Spence
 Israel Nethercutt Spratt
 Issa Ney Stark
 Istook Northup Stearns
 Jackson (IL) Norwood Stenholm
 Jackson-Lee Nussle Strickland
 (TX) Oberstar Stump
 Jefferson Obey Stupak
 Jenkins Oliver Sununu
 John Ortiz Sweeney
 Johnson (CT) Osborne Tancredo
 Johnson (IL) Ose Tanner
 Johnson, E. B. Otter Tauscher
 Johnson, Sam Owens Tauzin
 Jones (NC) Oxley Terry
 Jones (OH) Pallone Thomas
 Kanjorski Pascrell Thompson (CA)
 Kaptur Pastor Thompson (MS)
 Kelly Paul Thornberry
 Kennedy (RI) Payne Thune
 Kerns Pelosi Thurman
 Kildee Pence Tiahrt
 Kilpatrick Peterson (MN) Tiberi
 Kind (WI) Peterson (PA) Tierney
 King (NY) Petri Toomey
 Kingston Phelps Towns
 Kirk Pickering Traficant
 Kleczka Pitts Turner
 Knollenberg Platts Udall (CO)
 Kolbe Pombo Udall (NM)
 Kucinich Pomeroy Upton
 LaFalce Portman Velazquez
 LaHood Price (NC) Visclosky
 Lampson Pryce (OH) Vitter
 Langevin Putnam Walden
 Lantos Quinn Walsh
 Largent Radanovich Wamp
 Larsen (WA) Rahall Waters
 Larson (CT) Ramstad Watkins
 Latham Rangel Watt (NC)
 LaTourette Regula Watts (OK)
 Leach Rehberg Waxman
 Lee Reyes Weiner
 Levin Reynolds Weldon (PA)
 Lewis (CA) Riley Weller
 Lewis (GA) Rivers Wexler
 Lewis (KY) Rodriguez Whitfield
 Linder Roemer Wicker
 Lipinski Rogers (KY) Wilson
 LoBiondo Rogers (MI) Wolf
 Lofgren Rohrabacher Woolsey
 Lowey Ros-Lehtinen Wu
 Lucas (KY) Ross Wynn
 Lucas (OK) Roukema Young (AK)
 Luther Roybal-Allard Young (FL)
 Maloney (CT) Royce

NAYS—2

Hefley Taylor (MS)

NOT VOTING—16

Becerra Gordon McHugh
 Brown (FL) Keller Mica
 Cannon Kennedy (MN) Moakley

Morella Sessions Weldon (FL)
 Rothman Siskiy
 Scarborough Taylor (NC)

□ 1201

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.

Stated for:

Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 54 I was inadvertently detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

MARITIME POLICY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2001

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 1098.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. LOBIONDO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1098, 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 415, nays 3, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 55]
 YEAS—415

Abercrombie Capito Dunn
 Ackerman Capps Edwards
 Aderholt Capuano Ehlers
 Akin Cardin Ehrlich
 Allen Carson (IN) Emerson
 Andrews Carson (OK) Engel
 Armev Castle English
 Baca Chabot Eshoo
 Bachus Chambliss Etheridge
 Baird Clay Evans
 Baker Clement Everett
 Baldacci Clayton Farr
 Baldwin Clyburn Fattah
 Ballenger Coble Ferguson
 Barcia Collins Filner
 Barr Combust Fletcher
 Barrett Condit Foley
 Bartlett Conyers Ford
 Barton Cooksey Fossella
 Bass Costello Frank
 Bentsen Cox Frelinghuysen
 Bereuter Coyne Frost
 Berkeley Cramer Gallegly
 Berman Crane Ganske
 Berry Crenshaw Gekas
 Biggert Crowley Gephardt
 Billirakis Cubin Gibbons
 Bishop Culbertson Gilchrist
 Blagojevich Cummings Gillmor
 Blumenauer Cunningham Gilman
 Blunt Davis (CA) Gonzalez
 Boehlert Davis (FL) Goode
 Bonher Davis (IL) Goodlatte
 Bonilla Davis, Jo Ann
 Bonior Davis, Tom Deal
 Bono Deal DeFazio
 Borski DeFazio DeGette
 Boswell DeGette Delahunt
 Boucher DeLauro DeLauro
 Boyd DeLay DeMint
 Brady (PA) DeLay DeMint
 Brady (TX) DeMint DeMint
 Brown (OH) Deutsch Deutsch
 Brown (SC) Diaz-Balart Dicks
 Bryant Dicks Dingell
 Burr Doggett Dooley
 Burton Dooley Doolittle
 Buyer Callahan Doyle
 Callahan Calvert Dreier
 Cantor Camp Cantor Duncan

Hefley
 Henger Hill
 Hill Hilleary Hilliard
 Hinchey Hinojosa
 Hobson Hoekstra Holden
 Holt Honda Hooley
 Horn Hostettler Houghton
 Hoyer Hulshof Hunter
 Hutchinson Hyde
 Inslee Isakson Israel
 Issa Istook Jackson (IL)
 Jackson-Lee (TX)
 Jefferson Jenkins
 John Johnson (CT)
 Johnson (IL) Johnson, E. B.
 Johnson, Sam Jones (NC)
 Jones (OH) Jones (OH)
 Kanjorski Kaptur
 Kelly Kennedy (MN)
 Kennedy (RI) Kerns
 Kildee Kilpatrick Kind (WI)
 King (NY) King (NY) Kingston
 Kirk Kirz Kleczka
 Knollenberg Knollenberg Kolbe
 Kucinich Kucinich LaFalce
 LaHood LaHood Lampson
 Langevin Langevin Lantos
 Largent Largent Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT) Larson (CT) Latham
 LaTourette LaTourette Leach
 Leach Lee Levin
 Lewis (CA) Lewis (CA) Lewis (GA)
 Lewis (KY) Lewis (KY) Linder
 Lipinski Lipinski LoBiondo
 Lofgren Lofgren Lowey
 Lucas (KY) Lucas (KY) Lucas (OK)
 Luther Maloney (CT) McCarthy (MO)

NAYS—3

Flake Paul Taylor (MS)

NOT VOTING—14

Becerra Brown (FL) Cannon
 Brown (FL) Brown (FL) Cannon
 Cannon Gordon
 Gordon
 Keller
 McHugh
 Mica
 Moakley
 Rothman
 Scarborough
 Sessions
 Siskiy
 Taylor (NC)
 Weldon (FL)

□ 1209

So (two-thirds of those present having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, the pending business is the question of the Speaker's approval of the Journal of the last day's proceedings.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 459

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 459.

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

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. JONES of North Carolina addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. HEFLEY addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

THE GOVERNMENT'S APPETITE FOR LAND

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago, I did a Special Order about a tax cut and how one can never satisfy government's appetite or demand for money. I said then that if we gave every department and agency double what they got the year before, they might be happy for a short time, but they would soon be back crying about a shortfall in funding. Everyone supports education, for example, and I certainly do.

□ 1215

But you almost never hear the fact that education spending has gone up at a rate many times the rate of inflation over the last several years.

But I want to expand today on something else that I mentioned in that special order of a few days ago, and that is government's appetite for land.

Just as you can never satisfy government's appetite for money, you can never satisfy government's desire for land. They always want more, and they have been getting it at what people should realize is an alarming rate.

Today, over 30 percent of the land in the United States is owned by the Federal Government. Another almost 20 percent is owned by State and local governments or quasi-governmental agencies.

So today you have about half the land in some type of public or governmental ownership.

The most alarming thing is the speed with which this government greed for land has grown over the past 30 years or 40 years.

Another alarming aspect of this trend is the growing number of restrictions that government at all levels is putting on the land that does remain in private hands.

A few years ago, the National Home Builders Association told me if there was strict enforcement of the wetlands rules and regulations, over 60 percent of the developable land would be off limits for homes.

Now some who already have nice homes might think this would be good, to stop most development. But you cannot stop it, because the population keeps growing, and people have to have someplace to live.

So what happens? When government keeps buying and restricting more and more land, it does two things: It drives up the costs and causes more and more people to be jammed closer and closer together.

First, it drives up land and building costs so that many young or lower income families are priced out of the housing market, especially for new homes.

Second, it forces developers to build on smaller and smaller postage-stamp-size lots or build townhouses or apartments.

Do you ever wonder why subdivisions built in the 1950s or 1960s often have big yards and now new subdivisions do not, or why new homes that should cost \$50 a square foot now cost \$100 a square foot or more? It is in large part because government keeps buying or restricting so much land.

This trend is causing more and more people to be jammed into smaller and smaller areas, increasing traffic, pollution, crime, and just an overall feeling of being overcrowded.

It is sometimes referred to as the urban sprawl, and environmental extremists are attacking it because they know it is unpopular, but they are the very people who have caused it.

Most of these environmental extremists come from very wealthy families, and they probably have nice homes already or even second homes in the country.

But it is not fair and it is not right, Mr. Speaker, for the people who already have what they want to demand policies that drive up the costs and put an important part of the American dream out of reach for millions of younger or lower income people.

Make no mistake about it, when government buys or restricts more and more land, it drives up the costs of the rest of the land. And this hurts poor and lower income and middle income people the most.

Even those forced to live in apartments are hurt, because apartment developers have to pass their exorbitant land and regulatory costs on to their tenants. When government takes land, they almost always take it from poor or lower income people or small farmers.

We have way too many industrial parks in this country today. States and local governments, which do almost nothing for older small businesses, will give almost anything to some big company to move from someplace else.

Is it right for governments to take property for very little paid to small farmers and then give it to big foreign or multinational companies or even to big companies to develop resort areas for the wealthy? I do not think so.

One of the most important things we need to do to insure future prosperity is to stop government at all levels from taking over more private property. Anyone who does not understand this should read a book called *The Noblest Triumph, Property and Prosperity Through the Ages* by Tom Bethell. The whole book is important, but a couple of brief excerpts: The Nobel Prize winning economist Milton Friedman has said, "You cannot have a free society without private property? Recent immigrants have been delighted to find you can buy property in the United States without paying bribes.

The call for secure property rights in Third World countries today is not an attempt to help the rich. It is not the property of those who have access to Swiss bank accounts that needs to be protected. It is the small and insecure possessions of the poor.

This key point was well understood by Pope Leo XIII who wrote that the fundamental principle of socialism, which would make all possessions public property, is to be utterly rejected because it injures the very ones whom it seeks to help."

Over the years, when government has taken private property, it has most often taken it from lower and middle income people and small farmers. Today, federal, state and local governments, and quasi-governmental agencies now own about half the land in this Nation. The most disturbing thing is the rapid rate at which this taking has increased in the last 40 years. Environmentalists who have supported most of this should realize that the