

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will suspend.

The Chair will remind all Members and the gentleman being recognized that it is essential that he maintain a constant nexus between the legislation before the House; and that the remarks of the gentleman should be confined to the matter before the House, which relates to the acquisition of 1,406 acres of property to be added to the Grand Teton National Park.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Granted. If it is required by the Chair, I would be glad to put a map down on the table and talk about this in terms of the map of the Grand Teton National Park.

This is about a nexus. This is about whether or not people are going to be able to afford to take those jobs in that park that tourism generates, a very, very important part of the western economy in this country, a part of our economy that is in serious trouble.

There is a story today in the newspapers, I do not know if it is in The New York Times or the L.A. Times, that the national parks are suffering; that tourism is not only down from 9-11, it was down before 9-11. So what are the national parks trying to do? What are the concessionaires trying to do? What are the people who are on the perimeter of the park who run the hotels, run the lodging systems, the guide systems trying to do? They are trying to increase service to attract Americans and international visitors back to the national parks. But if their employees cannot sustain themselves with the jobs that are offered, then it is not going to work.

One of the things we do to help these people who are working in these jobs where the wages are not very good is we provide a child tax credit for those people who are working and have families. But somehow last week the Republican leadership decided that that tax credit would not go to the employees of the Grand Teton National Park, the subject matter which we are talking about.

POINT OF ORDER

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out that the gentleman is not speaking to the bill in front of us, but referring to the merits of another bill. But I would also like to say that he is doing a very good job of it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair sees that the gentleman does appreciate the need to maintain a nexus to the pending legislation.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. I am working hard, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. However, the Chair would remind the gentleman that under the rules the gentleman may not dwell on the merits of other legislation, but must focus and direct his remarks to the legislation before the House.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. I thank the Chair for the admonition, and I take it seriously.

I have counted my words and I have talked about the Grand Teton National

Park and the State land transfer and the employees of the park, I think on a ratio of about 12 to 1 to the tax credit, which those employees will be denied, as will some 34,000 other children in Wyoming who will not be eligible for the tax credit because of the actions of the Republicans.

But my ratio of nexus to this bill far exceeds my discussion of the tax bill. I have been doing this for many years. And because we do not have an opportunity, and we did not have an opportunity, to discuss a substitute to the tax bill, we have to find ourselves in a situation where we have to talk about it on other matters as they are presented to the House, always closely keeping the nexus between the matter at hand and the subject matter that is far more important to the American people, and especially for those families with those 12 million children who will not get the tax credits this summer because Republicans simply decided that low-income hard-working American families were not entitled to it.

□ 1300

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

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I ask all Members who are in favor of this bill to vote in favor of this bill. That is the democratic way; that is the method that we have set up to have government that is dependable, that we can base our future on.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. CUBIN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 273.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 273 and S. 222, the two matters just debated.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Wyoming?

There was no objection.

BIRCH BAYH FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 763) to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 46 East Ohio Street in Indianapolis, Indiana, as the "Birch Bayh Federal Building and United States Courthouse."

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 763

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF BIRCH BAYH FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE.

The Federal building and United States courthouse located at 46 East Ohio Street in Indianapolis, Indiana, shall be known and designated as the "Birch Bayh Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building and United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the Birch Bayh Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TERRY). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentlewoman from Indiana (Ms. CARSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 763, which is identical to H.R. 1082 which was introduced by the gentlewoman from Indiana (Ms. CARSON), designates the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 46 East Ohio Street, in Indianapolis, Indiana, as the Birch Bayh Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

This bill has the bipartisan support of the entire Indiana delegation, and I thank the gentlewoman from Indiana (Ms. CARSON) for agreeing to bring S. 763 to the floor in lieu of her bill, which the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure favorably reported out on May 21, 2003. I would like to have inserted into the RECORD that the gentlewoman from Indiana (Ms. CARSON) has been diligent not only in this Congress, but in the last Congress, in attempting to achieve passage of this legislation, not only in this body, but in the other body; and the Bayh family has a great champion on their side when it comes to the gentlewoman.

Senator Bayh was born in Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1928 to school teachers, and it is from them he inherited an ethic of public service. Upon graduation from high school, Senator Bayh volunteered for and served in the United States Army from 1946 to 1948. Upon his return, he attended and graduated from the Purdue University School of Agriculture at Lafayette in

1951. This education served him well, since throughout his long career, he always found time to work on and oversee the family farm, growing corn and soybeans for more than four decades.

Senator Bayh's political career began in 1954, when, at the age of 26, he was elected to serve in the Indiana House of Representatives. While serving in that body, he served as speaker in 1959 and as the Democratic floor leader in 1957 and 1961. Despite these responsibilities, he also found time to attend and graduate from Indiana University School of Law in 1960, and was admitted to the bar in 1961.

In 1962, at the age of 34, Senator Bayh entered the United States Senate where he served three terms from 1963 until 1981. While in the Senate, he served as chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, working with the CIA, the National Security Agency and the FBI. He also was a member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation where he called for and funded efforts to build the District of Columbia's Metro subway system which so many of us enjoy, and to modernize the Amtrak rail system.

Senator Bayh is best known as chairman of the Constitution Subcommittee where he authored two amendments to the Constitution, something we will not see any time soon in subsequent Congresses, the 25th Amendment on Presidential and Vice Presidential succession, and the 26th Amendment which lowered the voting age from 21 to 18.

This is a fitting tribute to a dedicated public servant. I support this legislation and encourage Members to do the same.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a parliamentary inquiry of the Chair.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, is the Chair aware of any rule of the House which would provide a nexus between this legislation and the tax bill except for the fact that Birch Bayh at one time was a child?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will have to listen to the debate before making a determination.

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

Ms. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as I rise to speak in favor of S. 763, I would like to pay respect to my colleague who also hails from the Midwest, the honorable gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE). There were several occasions where he felt he was being stalked to move this legislation forward, and I am very happy that he remained a gentleman and a genteel man in terms of allowing us to get this out. He indicated he had to have a companion from the other side of the aisle, and I presume he

found a companion on the other side of the aisle.

S. 763, as my colleague has mentioned, is a companion bill to the bill I introduced, H.R. 1082, and it really does not matter whose name appears first as author of this bill; the subject matter is very noteworthy on behalf of an individual who served this country well, the honorable former U.S. Senator Birch Bayh from the State of Indiana.

The bill, as Members know, designates the Federal building of the United States courthouse in Indianapolis, Indiana, in my district, as the Birch Bayh Federal Building and United States Courthouse. This is the second legislation I have authored. The first one I did was to put my predecessor's name on a Post Office, and now we are going to put Birch Bayh's name on the Federal building and United States courthouse, and I am pleased to sponsor, and it is cosponsored by the entire Indiana delegation.

As the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) indicated, the Honorable Birch Bayh was born to two school teachers in Terre Haute, Indiana, on July 22, 1928. He began his political career at the young age of 26 with his election to the Indiana House of Representatives in 1954, and in that body he rose to become minority leader in 1957 and then Speaker of the House in 1959. In 1962, he entered the United States Senate where he distinguished himself on the Subcommittee on the Constitution of the Committee of the Judiciary.

Now, there is some distinction between Terre Haute, Indiana, and a town called Schererville, Indiana, and apparently the United States Senator wants to be known as coming from Terre Haute instead of Schererville, but Schererville is immediately contiguous to Terre Haute so whichever place the gentleman wants him to be born, I am sure it is fine with him. But in all fairness, there has not been a lawmaker since the Founding Fathers who has authored successfully two amendments to the United States Constitution.

Senator Bayh was the principal architect of title IX, the provision of law which helped give access to athletic achievement for many of our daughters. In his 18 years in the United States Senate, he distinguished himself by ushering successfully through the amendment to the Constitution which provides for the succession of the President which was the 25th amendment to the Constitution, and he also successfully authored and ushered through the 26th amendment to the Constitution which lowered the voting age from 21 years to 18 years of age, which was ratified in 1971.

The Federal courthouse in Indianapolis was called the "Old Post Office," but now it rises to a magnificent building of importance, and that is where our Federal courthouse is located. It will now enjoy the name of a very honorable, incredible, dynamic public servant, the Honorable Birch Bayh. It is

very suitable historically to name that building for such a person who served this Nation with distinction.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy that the Honorable Birch Bayh is alive and well, and probably watching the presentation of this matter. I also thank Senator LUGAR, who is the senior Senator from Indiana, for authoring this bill and ushering it through the United States Senate.

While I do not agree with them most of the time, we have two Republicans, the honorable gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE), and I hope that does not impugn his motives, Mr. Speaker, and Senator LUGAR, and I speak about those two gentlemen very favorably, and I hope that does not violate House rules that I speak about Republicans favorably in this particular instance.

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

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON).

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, let me just say, I am sure that the historical accomplishments of Birch Bayh have been covered well by my colleagues. All I want to say is, though he is in the other party, he is a heck of a nice guy.

You can tell a lot about people by their children. EVAN BAYH, who is the United States Senator from Indiana and the son of Birch and Marvella Bayh, is in the other party, and we have our differences like all people do on a political basis, but EVAN is a real credit to the institution of the United States Senate, and I think a lot of that is due to his mother and his father. Birch Bayh and Marvella Bayh did an outstanding job in raising EVAN, and I think he is doing a good job in the United States Senate.

Let me just say that Birch Bayh, who was elected to the United States Senate, I think, when he was 34 years old, did a good job for the State of Indiana, and his wife Marvella was a real leader in Indiana as well.

One of the things that I most appreciate about Birch Bayh was a personal attachment that I received from him when my wife was suffering from breast cancer. His wife, Marvella, died of cancer, as my wife did, and he showed a great deal of concern for me and my family while we were going through that tragedy. And anybody like that, I think, deserves accolades from people regardless of their party affiliation.

Senator Bayh is a fine human being, and he was a fine United States Senator. His wife Marvella was a credit to the State of Indiana, and their son EVAN is doing a fine job in the United States Senate and is a credit to both his mother and father. And I want to add my two cents to the applause for Birch Bayh, and I think it is a fine and fitting thing that we are doing here today by naming the Federal building after him.

Born in Terre Haute in 1928, it seemed that Birch Bayh was destined for success. He received an undergraduate degree in Agriculture with distinction from Purdue University, and divided his time after graduating between farming and politics.

In 1955, Birch Bayh became a member of the Indiana General Assembly, and in 1957, he enrolled in law school. While still a law student, he was elected Speaker of the Indian House.

Senator Bayh was a skilled politician and excellent student. He received the prestigious Edwards Scholarship, which is awarded for merit and he graduated with distinction in 1960. However, as we all know, the story doesn't end there!

In 1962, at the age of 34, he was elected to the U.S. Senate and Senator Bayh went on to serve three terms.

As ranking member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Senator Bayh was considered one of the Senate's foremost experts in constitutional law. As Chairman of the Subcommittee on the Constitution, he wrote and sponsored two amendments to the Constitution: the twenty-fifth amendment (for Presidential succession in case of death or disability) and the twenty-sixth amendment (lowering the voting age to 18).

From 1977 to 1980, Senator Bayh was Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. During his tenure as Chairman, he helped strengthen intelligence gathering while protecting American citizens from abuses of their rights.

Senator Bayh also served on the Senate Public Works Subcommittee on the Environment for 10 years.

In 1976, Senator Bayh entered the race for President of the United States. I have an Internet copy of a Birch Bayh for President 1976 Campaign Brochure. "Senator Birch Bayh—The Democratic candidate for President with a plan for economic recovery . . ." All one has to do is change the date and name and it could be used for the 2004 elections.

Senator Bayh's distinguished career goes beyond the Beltway. He was the founding partner in the Washington DC law firm of Bayh, Connaughton & Malone. He also served as the chairman of the Institute Against Prejudice and Violence from 1984 to 1994.

Senator Bayh is currently working for the Washington, DC law firm of Venable, Baetjer, Howard & Civiletti as a member of the Government Division's Legislative.

Also, Senator Bayh was appointed to the J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board by former President Clinton on July 20, 1995 and was reappointed in 1997 and 2000 for a term expiring September 22, 2003.

Senator Bayh's accomplishments are a source of pride for my home state of Indiana. I wish him congratulations on this designation.

[From a Birch Bayh for President 1976 Campaign Brochure]

SENATOR BIRCH BAYH—THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT WITH A PLAN FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY . . .

"We need a President who is less concerned that too many jobs will cause inflation, and more concerned that too few jobs will cause human suffering."

Two Republican Administrations following a deliberate policy of planned unemployment, have led us through two recessions and record inflation. Only a genius for ineptitude could have produced recession and in-

flation together. Only a totally insensitive Republican Administration could have tolerated both.

Despite some evidence that the current recession has hit bottom, the American economy is still a long way from recovery. Economic recovery will not come naturally. Economic recovery cannot be sustained by doing nothing. Only positive government action now can produce and sustain an economic recovery broad enough to put America back to work. That is the number one priority for a President today . . . and tomorrow . . .

With unemployment at 8.6 percent and American industry operating at two thirds of capacity, the President's concern that too strong a recovery will reignite an inflationary spiral is misplaced. We need a President who is less concerned that too many jobs will cause inflation, and more concerned that too few jobs will cause human suffering.

Nearly 8 million Americans are still unemployed, while millions more are either underemployed or have given up looking for employment. We are losing \$200 billion a year in our gross national product—that's more than \$3,000 for each American family and yet inflation continues because Republican economics is blind to the cost of oil monopolies and grain deals.

Unemployment cannot cure our current inflation—not only is it morally wrong, it is bad economics. Inflation is a serious problem, but the record of the last 5 years is clear—increasing unemployment does not reduce the monopolistic price of energy; increasing unemployment does not drive down the price of food. It only adds to the welfare rolls and increases unemployment insurance costs.

JOBES . . .

I believe that putting Americans back to work is the single most important task facing the President. A President committed to putting Americans back to work can do just that by:

Proposing a major tax cut for low and middle income families. We need to restore consumer confidence and stimulate consumer spending. That is the surest way to expand production and provide jobs. We need a tax cut plain and simple, without any political gimmicks about budget-cutting. The President's proposal to balance a tax cut with a budget cut is unacceptable economic policy. It will not produce and sustain economic recovery.

Pressuring the Federal Reserve to expand the money supply substantially and hold interest rates down. We can't afford to have the Federal Reserve working against an expansionary fiscal policy. A restrictive monetary policy and higher interest rates will short-circuit economic recovery before it is even underway. In order to avoid repeating the mistakes of monetary policy, we need to curb the independence of the Federal Reserve. That requires a Federal Reserve Board responsive to the public interest—shorter terms for members and publicly arrived at targets for monetary expansion are necessary ingredients in reforming the Fed.

Proposing a public service jobs program. We can find useful employment for the innocent victims of Republican engineered recessions. For example, I was successful in obtaining funds for a railroad track rehabilitation program that will put thousands of unemployed railroad workers back on the job—a job that needs to be done.

Preventing a New York City default by developing a national guarantee program that will enable state governments to assist their hard pressed cities. We will never have economic recovery if New York City defaults and the municipal bond market collapses.

Our recovery is much too fragile to absorb the shock of default—to say nothing of the disastrous consequences of the increased cost of borrowing for every state and local jurisdiction in the nation.

Proposing an anti-recessionary revenue sharing program that is triggered on and off by the unemployment rate. We need to temporarily compensate state and local governments for the increased costs of welfare and for the fall off in revenues that both result from a failure of national economic policy.

INFLATION . . .

Despite a major recession, inflation is still a serious problem? Why? Because of:

A failure in energy policy;
A failure in food policy; and
The monopoly market power of a few firms.

Energy—Oil and gas prices must be regulated. As long as OPEC maintains its solidarity and the major domestic oil companies are permitted to follow their non-competitive practices, there will be no free market in energy. Decontrol of oil and deregulation of natural gas prices will force all prices upward, increasing the Consumer Price Index by four percent. That is clearly inflationary.

Food—Food prices are subject to wide fluctuations in world demand, and weather conditions that affect production. We can't control world demand nor the weather, but we can insulate food prices from these forces by establishing a strategic grain reserve to achieve a better balance between supply and demand. A strategic reserve would have to include safeguards against dumping for political ends—but properly administered it could mean adequate supplies with price stability and that is in the long-term interests of family farmers and consumers alike.

Monopoly Pricing—When 20 oil companies control more than 75 percent of all oil production, refining and marketing in the U.S., and more than 90 percent of the oil pipeline capacity, it is clear they have the ability to set prices without regard to competition or market forces. And that is exactly what the oil companies are doing. Instead of letting the oil and other monopolistic forces repeal the law of supply and demand, we must take decisive action. That is why I have introduced and held hearings on legislation to break up the major domestic oil companies. We have a serious problem. We need a firm response.

Our economy is at a crucial turning point. The problems of skyrocketing energy and food costs and the inability of the free market to function effectively have led me to conclude that recent policy failures are the result of an outdated view of the American economy. Therefore, I am proposing the establishment of a Temporary National Economic Committee—similar to the Committee established by President Roosevelt in 1938—to publicly investigate the concentration of economic power in America today.

If economic power is too heavily concentrated in the hands of a few, then we need stronger anti-trust action. I want the free enterprise system to work.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair reminds Members that remarks in debate may not characterize a sitting Senator even on favorable terms.

Ms. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) for those kind remarks, and I know the Chair would not admonish him as much as it would me.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I simply want to say, I will not choose to characterize a sitting Member of the United States Senate favorably or unfavorably. I would note historically that Senator BAYH did vote in favor of the tax package which has been discussed here today.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I first got to know Senator Birch Bayh through my father, John Visclosky, the former Mayor of Gary, Indiana, following his election to the United States Senate in 1962. My father has always had a deep respect and strong feelings towards Senator Bayh.

As a Member of Congress, I have always considered Senator Birch Bayh a friend and a mentor. As a citizen, I am grateful that he chose a life of public service, paying constant attention to the needs of working people and those who were not given a fair chance in life. Senator Bayh fought hard for those who wanted an honest days work at a living wage in order to support their families. For instance, he fought hard and was successful in obtaining crucial funding for a railroad track rehabilitation program that put thousands of unemployed workers back on the job.

While I am proud that we are naming a federal building after Senator Bayh today, we will forever be served by him through the two changes he authored to the Constitution. I have always believed that the Constitution is one of the two greatest documents ever written by man. To think of Birch Bayh improving it not once but twice is not only breathtaking, but expected from such a unique person. The structure of the Constitution had not been so impacted by a single lawmaker since its creation by the founding fathers.

Senator Bayh is a person who developed the talents that God gave him to serve others and a person of deep compassion and caring. A person who never lost his perspective, is fun to be with, and who can always make you laugh. My father would describe Senator Bayh as a "100 percent guy." I would too, and I congratulate him on this great honor.

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

□ 1315

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TERRY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 763.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material

on S. 763, the matter just considered by the House.

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

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order:

S. 222, by the yeas and nays;

S. 273, by the yeas and nays;

S. 763, by the yeas and nays.

Proceedings on H. Res. 231, debated yesterday, will resume at a later time.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

ZUNI INDIAN TRIBE WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT ACT OF 2003

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the Senate bill, S. 222.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 222, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 224, nays 188, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 230]

YEAS—224

Aderholt	Capuano	Gilchrest
Akin	Carter	Gillmor
Baca	Castle	Gingrey
Bachus	Chabot	Goode
Baker	Chocola	Goodlatte
Ballenger	Cole	Goss
Barrett (SC)	Collins	Granger
Bartlett (MD)	Cox	Graves
Barton (TX)	Crane	Green (WI)
Bass	Crenshaw	Greenwood
Beauprez	Cubin	Grijalva
Bereuter	Culberson	Gutknecht
Biggett	Cunningham	Harris
Bilirakis	Davis, Jo Ann	Hart
Bishop (UT)	Davis, Tom	Hastings (WA)
Blackburn	Deal (GA)	Hayes
Blunt	DeLay	Hayworth
Boehkert	DeMint	Hefley
Boehner	Diaz-Balart, L.	Hensarling
Bonilla	Diaz-Balart, M.	Hobson
Bonner	Doolittle	Hostettler
Bono	Dreier	Houghton
Boozman	Dunn	Hulshof
Boswell	Ehlers	Hunter
Bradley (NH)	Emerson	Hyde
Brady (TX)	English	Isakson
Brown (SC)	Everett	Issa
Brown-Waite,	Feeney	Janklow
Ginny	Ferguson	Jenkins
Burgess	Flake	Johnson (CT)
Burns	Fletcher	Johnson (IL)
Burr	Foley	Johnson, Sam
Burton (IN)	Forbes	Jones (NC)
Buyer	Franks (AZ)	Keller
Calvert	Frelinghuysen	Kelly
Camp	Gallegly	Kennedy (MN)
Cannon	Garrett (NJ)	Kildee
Cantor	Gerlach	King (IA)
Capito	Gibbons	King (NY)

Kingston	Ose	Shaw
Kirk	Otter	Shays
Kline	Oxley	Sherwood
Knollenberg	Pastor	Shimkus
Kolbe	Pearce	Shuster
Kucinich	Pence	Simmons
LaHood	Peterson (PA)	Simpson
Latham	Petri	Smith (MI)
LaTourette	Pickering	Smith (TX)
Leach	Pitts	Souder
Lewis (CA)	Platts	Stearns
Lewis (KY)	Pombo	Sullivan
Linder	Porter	Sweeney
LoBiondo	Portman	Tancredo
Lucas (OK)	Pryce (OH)	Tauzin
Manzullo	Putnam	Taylor (NC)
Matheson	Quinn	Terry
McCotter	Radanovich	Thomas
McCrery	Ramstad	Thornberry
McHugh	Regula	Tiahrt
McInnis	Rehberg	Tiberi
McKeon	Renzi	Toomey
Mica	Reynolds	Turner (OH)
Miller (MI)	Rogers (AL)	Udall (NM)
Miller, Gary	Rogers (KY)	Upton
Moran (KS)	Rogers (MI)	Vitter
Murphy	Rohrabacher	Walden (OR)
Musgrave	Ros-Lehtinen	Walsh
Myrick	Royce	Weldon (FL)
Nethercutt	Ryun (KS)	Weller
Ney	Saxton	Whitfield
Northup	Schrock	Wicker
Norwood	Scott (GA)	Wilson (NM)
Nunes	Sensenbrenner	Wolf
Nussle	Sessions	Young (AK)
Osborne	Shadegg	Young (FL)

NAYS—188

Abercrombie	Gordon	Mollohan
Ackerman	Green (TX)	Moore
Alexander	Gutierrez	Moran (VA)
Allen	Hall	Murtha
Andrews	Harman	Nadler
Baird	Hastings (FL)	Napolitano
Baldwin	Hill	Neal (MA)
Ballance	Hinchey	Oberstar
Becerra	Hinojosa	Obey
Bell	Hoeffel	Olver
Berkley	Holden	Owens
Berman	Holt	Pallone
Berry	Honda	Pascrell
Bishop (GA)	Hooley (OR)	Paul
Bishop (NY)	Hoyer	Payne
Blumenauer	Inslie	Pelosi
Boucher	Israel	Peterson (MN)
Boyd	Jackson (IL)	Pomeroy
Brady (PA)	Jackson-Lee	Price (NC)
Brown (OH)	(TX)	Rahall
Brown, Corrine	Jefferson	Rangel
Capps	John	Rodriguez
Cardin	Johnson, E. B.	Ross
Cardoza	Jones (OH)	Rothman
Carson (IN)	Kanjorski	Royal-Allard
Carson (OK)	Kaptur	Ruppersberger
Case	Kennedy (RI)	Rush
Clay	Kilpatrick	Ryan (OH)
Coble	Kind	Sabo
Cooper	Klezcka	Sanchez, Linda
Costello	Lampson	T.
Cramer	Langevin	Sanchez, Loretta
Crowley	Lantos	Sanders
Cummings	Larsen (WA)	Sandlin
Davis (AL)	Lee	Schakowsky
Davis (CA)	Levin	Schiff
Davis (FL)	Lewis (GA)	Scott (VA)
Davis (IL)	Lipinski	Serrano
DeFazio	Lofgren	Sherman
DeGette	Lowe	Skelton
Delahunt	Lucas (KY)	Slaughter
DeLauro	Lynch	Snyder
Deutsch	Maloney	Solis
Dicks	Markey	Spratt
Dingell	Marshall	Stark
Doggett	Matsui	Stenholm
Dooley (CA)	McCarthy (MO)	Strickland
Doyle	McCarthy (NY)	Stupak
Duncan	McCollum	Tanner
Edwards	McDermott	Tauscher
Emanuel	McGovern	Taylor (MS)
Eshoo	McIntyre	Thompson (CA)
Etheridge	Meehan	Thompson (MS)
Evans	Meek (FL)	Tierney
Farr	Meeks (NY)	Towns
Fattah	Menendez	Turner (TX)
Felner	Michaud	Udall (CO)
Ford	Millender-	Van Hollen
Frank (MA)	McDonald	Velazquez
Frost	Miller (NC)	Vislosky
Gonzalez	Miller, George	Wamp