

Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN).

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 149 is a non-controversial bill that makes a number of technical corrections to the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 and to other laws related to parks and public land management.

Mr. Speaker, as Members are aware, in each congressional session a large number of individual pieces of legislation are passed and written into law. Often small mistakes and errors are made in drafting and printing the final language that becomes the actual law. For example, the wrong number of a map might be found, a period is missing from a sentence, or a word is spelled incorrectly.

The administration is very proficient in discovering these technical mistakes and have brought many of them to the attention of Congress. This bill makes numerous technical corrections to language which has been written into many of our various laws, and makes certain that the language is correct and consistent.

After passing the House last year, H.R. 149 was amended by the Senate with some other necessary changes that were brought to our attention. Included in the Senate amendments are changes dealing with the Presidio Trust, the North Carolina Park Foundation, the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, and the retention of National Park entrance and recreation fees at the unit where it is collected.

I believe now we have addressed all the corrections that need to be made. This bill is supported by the administration, and I urge my colleagues to give their support on H.R. 149, as amended.

Mr. Speaker, if I may continue, during the consideration of H.R. 149, the Senate committee adopted a number of technical and clarifying amendments which were explained in detail in the section by section analysis below.

In addition to the technical and clarifying amendments, the committee adopted amendments which expand the authorities of the Presidio Trust. The amendments, one, authorize the Trust to expend funds for insurance and business-related expenses appropriate to the business activities of the Trust; two, make clear that the Administrative Dispute Resolution Act applies to the Presidio Trust, and that the Trust has the same authority to pursue binding arbitration under that act as any other executive agency, as defined in Section 103 and 105 of title V of the United States Code; three, clarify that the term "proceeds" as used in section

104(g) of public law 104-333 includes all revenues of the Trust; four, clarify that the scope of the Trust rules and regulations includes rules and regulations for the use and management of the property under the Trust jurisdiction.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 149 is a house-keeping measure that originally passed the House in February of 1999. The bill made numerous technical corrections in the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Act of 1996 and other laws to fix punctuation, map references, and other minor drafting errors that we exist.

We have no objection to the bill.

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my support for a provision in H.R. 149 which is of importance to the people of Iowa's Second District. H.R. 149 authorizes the change of designation for the America's Agriculture Heritage Partnership from the Agriculture Department to the Interior Department.

The Omnibus National Park and Public Lands Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-333) established the America's Agriculture Heritage Partnership, more commonly known as Silos and Smokestacks, to present and interpret the history of agriculture in America. Along with Silos and Smokestacks, this act established nine other historical tourist parks as National Heritage Areas. When originally created, Silos and Smokestacks was the only National Heritage Area not designated under the Interior Department.

Since 1996, all of the other National Heritage Areas have been able to coordinate their efforts because of the coalition they formed under the Interior Department. While the Board of Trustees for Silos and Smokestacks originally sought authorization through the Agriculture Department in 1996, the current Board of Trustees is seeking to change its designation to the Interior Department.

I introduced the America's Agriculture Heritage Partnership Amendments of 1999 (H.R. 1493) to change this designation at the request of the current Board of Trustees. I am pleased that this legislation was included in H.R. 149. H.R. 149 will allow Silos and Smokestacks to be included in the coalition and continue its efforts to provide a unique view of our nation's agriculture heritage.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill, H.R. 149.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CARTER G. WOODSON HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE STUDY ACT OF 1999

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3201) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the suitability and feasibility of designating the Carter G. Woodson home in the District of Columbia as a national historic site, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3201

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

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site Study Act of 1999".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Dr. Carter G. Woodson, cognizant of the widespread ignorance and scanty information concerning the history of African Americans, founded on September 9, 1915, the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, since renamed the Association for the Study of African-American Life and History.

(2) The Association was founded in particular to counter racist propaganda alleging black inferiority and the pervasive influence of Jim Crow prevalent at the time.

(3) The mission of the Association was and continues to be educating the American public of the contributions of Black Americans in the formation of the Nation's history and culture.

(4) Dr. Woodson dedicated nearly his entire adult life to every aspect of the Association's operations in furtherance of its mission.

(5) Among the notable accomplishments of the Association under Dr. Woodson's leadership, Negro History Week was instituted in 1926 to be celebrated annually during the second week of February. Negro History Week has since evolved into Black History Month.

(6) The headquarters and center of operations of the Association was Dr. Woodson's residence, located at 1538 Ninth Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C.

#### SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act, the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service.

#### SEC. 4. STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date on which funds are made available for such purpose, the Secretary, after consultation with the Mayor of the District of Columbia, shall submit to the Committee on Resources of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate a resource study of the Dr. Carter G. Woodson Home and Headquarters of the Association for the Study of African-American Life and History, located at 1538 Ninth Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C.

(b) CONTENTS.—The study under subsection (a) shall—

(1) identify suitability and feasibility of designating the Carter G. Woodson Home as a unit of the National Park System; and

(2) include cost estimates for any necessary acquisition, development, operation and maintenance, and identification of alternatives for the management, administration, and protection of the Carter G. Woodson Home.

**SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN).

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3201, introduced by my colleague, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

H.R. 3201 serves to honor the prolific accomplishments of the great American historian, Dr. Carter G. Woodson, by establishing his home, located at 1538 Ninth Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., as a national monument.

Dr. Woodson, the second black to ever graduate from Harvard, was an eminent historian of African-American life and history. His life was devoted to educating African-Americans and the American public of the contributions black Americans made in the formation of our Nation's history and culture.

His efforts led to the establishment of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in 1915. Its purpose was to counter the racist propaganda and the influence of Jim Crow prevalent at the time.

Every aspect of Dr. Woodson's life was dedicated to the Association's purpose. Even the headquarters and center of operation was located in his home. In 1926, under his leadership, the Association instituted Negro History Week.

This week of commemorating black achievements gradually gained support and participation from schools, colleges, and other organizations, and led to the establishment of Black History Month.

The original mission of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, since renamed the Association for the Study of African-American Life and History, remains the same. Dr. Woodson's vision continues to serve and educate people of the importance of African-American history.

H.R. 3201 is an authorization for the Secretary of the Interior to study the feasibility of designating the Carter G. Woodson Home as a national historic site. To enact this bill in the month of February, Black History Month, would be a meaningful gesture of bipartisan cooperation.

H.R. 3201 authorizes the Secretary to conduct a resource study on the Carter G. Woodson Home and the headquarters of the Association for the Study of African-American Life and History. After 18 months, the study is then to be submitted to the Committee on Resources and the Subcommittee on

Energy and Mineral Resources. The focus of this study will be on the feasibility of designating the Carter G. Woodson Home as a unit of the National Park System.

To include Dr. Woodson's Home as a National Historic Site would serve to heighten the public's understanding of African-American history, and honor the legacy of Carter G. Woodson and his association.

Mr. Speaker, I reiterate my support for H.R. 3201, and ask for Members' endorsement to move ahead in the process of preserving this historic site and honoring this great teacher.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, may I begin by thanking the leadership, and especially the gentlemen from Texas, Mr. ARMEY and Mr. DELAY, for their great cooperation and courtesy to me in delaying this bill until the end of the day. I had to attend a funeral this morning of a particularly tragic variety. Two model teenagers were killed, and the funeral was being held at precisely the time that this bill was due on the floor. I very much appreciate the courtesy of the leaders in postponing this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I want also to thank the chairman, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) for working closely with me to quickly bring to the floor H.R. 3201, the Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site Study Act of 1999.

I also want to thank the gentleman from Alaska (Chairman YOUNG) of the full committee for his strong support. I appreciate that I have been able to work closely and collegially with both the full committee and subcommittee not only on H.R. 3201, but on several issues affecting the Nation's capital.

I am grateful also for the great assistance to me of the gentleman from California (Mr. MILLER), the ranking member of the full committee, and the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ), the ranking member of the subcommittee.

I especially appreciate that the committee has expedited my bill to assure the possibility of bipartisan passage on the House floor this month as a concrete way for the Congress to commemorate Black History Month.

The man we honor today, Dr. Carter G. Woodson, and the organization that he founded, the Association for the Study of African-American Life and History, were responsible for establishing the annual black history celebration.

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Dr. Woodson was a distinguished American historian who began the process of uncovering African American history and the contributions of African Americans to our Nation's his-

tory. The time is overdue to begin a feasibility study on designating his home at 1538 Ninth Street, Northwest, in the Nation's capital, as a national historic site within the jurisdiction of the National Park Service.

Today it stands boarded up in the historic Shaw District. In giving Dr. Woodson's Home its rightful place, the bill begins the process of uncovering the living black history right here in the Nation's capital, where Dr. Woodson lived and worked as the founder and director of the Association for the Study of African American Life and History.

Dr. Woodson, the son of former slaves, earned his Ph.D. degree from Harvard University in 1912, becoming only the second black American to receive a doctorate from Harvard after the great W.E.B. DuBois. Woodson's personal educational achievement was extraordinary in itself, especially for a man who had been denied access to public education in Canton, Virginia, where Woodson was born in 1875.

As a result, Dr. Woodson did not begin his formal education until he was 20 years old, after he moved to Huntington, West Virginia, and received his high school diploma 2 years later. He then entered Berea College in Kentucky, where he received his bachelor's degree in 1897. Woodson continued his education at the University of Chicago where he earned his A.B. and M.A. degrees.

During much of Dr. Woodson's life, there was widespread ignorance and very little information concerning African American life and history. With his extensive studies, Woodson almost single handedly established African American historiography. Dr. Woodson's research in literally uncovering black history helped to educate the American public about the contributions of African Americans to the Nation's history and culture. Through scholarship and painstaking historical research, his work has helped reduce the stereotypes captured in basically negative portrayals of black people that have marred our history as a Nation. To remedy these stereotypes, Dr. Woodson in 1915 founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, since renamed the Association for the Study of African American Life and History.

Through the Association, Dr. Woodson dedicated his life to educating the American public about the contributions of black Americans to the Nation's history and culture. This work in bringing history to bear where prejudice and racism had held sway has played an indispensable role in reducing prejudice and making the need for civil rights remedies clear. Among its enduring accomplishments, the Association, under Dr. Woodson's leadership, instituted Negro History Week in 1926 to be observed during the week in

February of the birthdays of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglas.

Today, of course, Negro History Week that was mostly celebrated in segregated schools, like my own here in the District when I was a child, and historically black colleges and universities, has gained support and participation throughout the country among people of all backgrounds as Black History Month.

To assure publication under Dr. Woodson's leadership, the Association in 1920 also founded the Associated Publishers, for the publication of research on African American history.

Dr. Woodson published his seminal work, *The Negro in Our History*, in 1922 and many others under Associated Publishers and the publishing company provided an outlet for scholarly works by numerous other black scholars. The Association also circulated two periodicals, the *Negro History Bulletin*, designed for mass consumption and the *Journal of Negro History* that was primarily directed to the academic community.

Dr. Woodson directed the association's operations from his home on Ninth Street here in Washington, D.C. From there, he trained researchers and staff and managed the association's budget and fund-raising efforts while at the same time pursuing his own study of African American history.

This Victorian-style house built in 1890, where African American history was both made and uncovered, already listed as a national historic landmark, needs to be opened to the public. With today's bill, this landmark can become a national historic site with care lodged with the National Park Service.

I ask my colleagues to pass H.R. 3201, to commemorate the work of Dr. Carter G. Woodson and the association he founded as a particularly appropriate way for the House of Representatives to celebrate Black History Month.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN), a member of the subcommittee.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3201, the Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site Study Act, and I commend my friend and colleague, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON), for introducing this bill. I also thank my chairman, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), and the ranking member, for their support in bringing the bill to the floor today.

Mr. Speaker, Carter G. Woodson, the son of former slaves James and Eliza Woodson of Buckingham County, Virginia, dedicated his life to the study and history of African American life and culture. As we heard, he received his A.B. and M.A. degrees from the University of Chicago in 1908 and his

Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1912, following W.E.B. DuBois as the second African American to receive a doctorate from Harvard.

His teaching and travels abroad, including a year of study in Asia and Europe, as well as a semester at the Sorbonne, gave him a mastery of several languages. His distinguished career as an educator included serving as the supervisor of schools in the Philippines, dean of the Schools of Liberal Arts at Howard University and West Virginia State College.

In 1915, he founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History because of what he saw as the great need to educate the American public about the contributions of black Americans in the formation of the Nation's history and culture. It is because of the efforts of Dr. Woodson that Black History Month is celebrated across the country today.

Mr. Speaker, I could go on to recount many more of the accomplishments and contributions that Dr. Woodson made during his lifetime; but we have heard many of them, and we will hear others listed by those who make remarks in support of this bill today.

It is entirely fitting, though, as the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) has pointed out, that we honor this great American, particularly during Black History Month, by having the National Park Service study the feasibility and suitability of designating his home on Ninth Street here in Washington, D.C. as a national historic site.

I understand that the National Park Service is strongly supportive of this study, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to once again thank the chairman of the subcommittee, the distinguished gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), and his staff for their very expeditious attention to this bill and for the way in which they have strongly supported it.

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

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her kind remarks.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and add extraneous material on H.R. 149 and H.R. 3201, the two bills just considered.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3201, the Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site Study Act. Carter G. Woodson, a son of former slaves who worked in the mines and quarries until the age

of 20, who matriculated at Berea College and received his MA in history from the University of Chicago and his doctorate in history in 1912 from Harvard.

Carter G. Woodson is generally recognized as the Father of Negro History because of his quest to open the long-neglected field of African American history. His thirst for life and quest for truth institutionalized the study of Afro-American and African societies and cultures in the United States.

Among his notable accomplishments are: Negro History Week, which was instituted in 1926 and has since evolved into Black History Month; the widely consulted college text "*The Negro in Our History*"; and the Associated Publishers, a publishing outlet to bring out books on black life and culture.

Yet despite these towering achievements, there is at present no suitable memorial for Carter G. Woodson. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I heartily support the idea of designating the Carter G. Woodson Home in Washington, DC, as a national historic site. To do so recognizes the great debt we owe this important founding father of Afro-American scholarship.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the *Negro History Bulletin*, the *Journal of Negro History*, the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Black History Month—these were the creations of Carter G. Woodson. Carter G. Woodson said we must know and celebrate our history. And, he made it his life's work to see to it that we do.

From his home, Dr. Woodson ran the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. At his home, Dr. Woodson trained the scholars and staff that researched, collected, catalogued and preserved the history of a people.

I rise in support of the designation of Dr. Woodson's Home as a national historic site. There is no fitting tribute to the man and his work \* \* \* and to the understanding and appreciation of a people that more than any other has made our Nation what it is today.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3201.

The question was taken.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces that the question will be put on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal immediately following this vote, and that that will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 413, nays 1, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 20]

YEAS—413

Abercrombie	Baca	Barr
Ackerman	Bachus	Barrett (NE)
Aderholt	Baker	Barrett (WI)
Allen	Baldacci	Bartlett
Andrews	Baldwin	Barton
Archer	Ballenger	Bass
Armey	Barcia	Bateman

Becerra  
Bentsen  
Bereuter  
Berkley  
Berman  
Berry  
Biggett  
Bilbray  
Bilirakis  
Bishop  
Blagojevich  
Bliley  
Blumenauer  
Blunt  
Boehlert  
Boehner  
Bonilla  
Bono  
Borski  
Boswell  
Boucher  
Boyd  
Brady (PA)  
Brady (TX)  
Brown (FL)  
Bryant  
Burr  
Burton  
Buyer  
Calvert  
Camp  
Canady  
Cannon  
Capuano  
Cardin  
Carson  
Castle  
Chabot  
Chambliss  
Chenoweth-Hage  
Clayton  
Clement  
Clyburn  
Coble  
Coburn  
Collins  
Combust  
Condit  
Conyers  
Cook  
Cooksey  
Costello  
Cox  
Coyne  
Cramer  
Crane  
Crowley  
Cubin  
Cummings  
Cunningham  
Danner  
Davis (FL)  
Davis (IL)  
Davis (VA)  
Deal  
DeGette  
Delahunt  
DeLauro  
DeLay  
DeMint  
Deutsch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dickey  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Dixon  
Doggett  
Dooley  
Doolittle  
Doyle  
Dreier  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Edwards  
Ehlers  
Ehrlich  
Emerson  
Engel  
English  
Eshoo  
Etheridge  
Evans  
Everett  
Ewing  
Farr  
Fattah

Filner  
Fletcher  
Foley  
Forbes  
Ford  
Fossella  
Fowler  
Frank (MA)  
Franks (NJ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Frost  
Gallegly  
Ganske  
Gejdenson  
Gekas  
Gibbons  
Gilchrist  
Gillmor  
Gilman  
Gonzalez  
Goode  
Goodlatte  
Goodling  
Gordon  
Goss  
Granger  
Green (TX)  
Greenwood  
Gutierrez  
Gutknecht  
Hall (OH)  
Hall (TX)  
Hansen  
Hastings (FL)  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayes  
Hayworth  
Hefley  
Herger  
Hill (IN)  
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Hilleary  
Hilliard  
Hinchee  
Hobson  
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Hoekstra  
Holden  
Holt  
Hooley  
Horn  
Hostettler  
Houghton  
Hoyer  
Hulshof  
Hunter  
Hyde  
Inslee  
Isakson  
Istook  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson-Lee  
(TX)  
Jefferson  
Jenkins  
John  
Johnson (CT)  
Johnson, E.B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones (NC)  
Jones (OH)  
Kanjorski  
Kaptur  
Kelly  
Kennedy  
Kildee  
Kilpatrick  
Kind (WI)  
King (NY)  
Kingston  
Kleczka  
Klink  
Knollenberg  
Kolbe  
Kucinich  
Kuykendall  
LaFalce  
LaHood  
Lampson  
Lantos  
Largent  
Larson  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Lazio  
Leach

Lee  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Lewis (KY)  
Linder  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Lofgren  
Lucas (KY)  
Lucas (OK)  
Luther  
Maloney (CT)  
Maloney (NY)  
Manzullo  
Markey  
Martinez  
Mascara  
Matsui  
McCarthy (MO)  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCrery  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McHugh  
McInnis  
McIntosh  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
McKinney  
McNulty  
Meehan  
Meek (FL)  
Meeks (NY)  
Menendez  
Metcalfe  
Mica  
Millender-  
McDonald  
Miller (FL)  
Miller, Gary  
Miller, George  
Minge  
Mink  
Moakley  
Mollohan  
Moore  
Moran (KS)  
Moran (VA)  
Morella  
Murtha  
Myrick  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Nethercutt  
Ney  
Northup  
Norwood  
Nussle  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Olver  
Ortiz  
Ose  
Owens  
Oxley  
Packard  
Pallone  
Pascarell  
Pastor  
Payne  
Pease  
Peterson (MN)  
Peterson (PA)  
Petri  
Phelps  
Pickering  
Pickett  
Pitts  
Pombo  
Pomeroy  
Porter  
Portman  
Price (NC)  
Pryce (OH)  
Quinn  
Rahall  
Ramstad  
Rangel  
Regula  
Reyes  
Reynolds  
Riley  
Rivers  
Rodriguez

Roemer  
Rogan  
Rogers  
Rohrabacher  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Rothman  
Roukema  
Roybal-Allard  
Royce  
Rush  
Ryan (WI)  
Ryan (KS)  
Sabo  
Salmon  
Sanchez  
Sanders  
Sandlin  
Sawyer  
Saxton  
Scarborough  
Schaffer  
Schakowsky  
Scott  
Sensenbrenner  
Serrano  
Sessions  
Shadegg  
Shaw  
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  
Stupak  
Sununu  
Sweeney  
Talent  
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  
Velázquez  
Viscosky  
Vitter  
Walden  
Walsh  
Wamp  
Waters  
Watkins  
Watt (NC)  
Watts (OK)  
Waxman  
Weiner  
Weldon (FL)  
Weldon (PA)  
Weller  
Wexler  
Weygand  
Whitfield  
Wicker  
Wilson  
Wise  
Wolf  
Woolsey  
Wu  
Wynn  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)

[Roll No. 21]  
AYES—375

Abercrombie  
Ackerman  
Aderholt  
Allen  
Andrews  
Archer  
Armey  
Baca  
Bachus  
Baker  
Baldacci  
Baldwin  
Ballenger  
Barcia  
Barr  
Barrett (NE)  
Barrett (WI)  
Bartlett  
Barton  
Bass  
Bateman  
Becerra  
Bentsen  
Bereuter  
Berkley  
Berman  
Berry  
Biggett  
Bilirakis  
Bishop  
Blagojevich  
Bliley  
Blumenauer  
Boehlert  
Boehner  
Bonilla  
Bono  
Boswell  
Boucher  
Boyd  
Brady (TX)  
Brown (FL)  
Bryant  
Burr  
Burton  
Buyer  
Calvert  
Camp  
Canady  
Cannon  
Capuano  
Cardin  
Carson  
Castle  
Chabot  
Chambliss  
Chenoweth-Hage  
Clayton  
Clement  
Clyburn  
Coble  
Coburn  
Collins  
Combust  
Condit  
Conyers  
Cook  
Cooksey  
Costello  
Cox  
Coyne  
Cramer  
Crane  
Crowley  
Cubin  
Cummings  
Cunningham  
Danner  
Davis (FL)  
Davis (IL)  
Davis (VA)  
Deal  
DeGette  
Delahunt  
DeLauro  
DeLay  
DeMint  
Deutsch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dickey  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Dixon  
Doggett  
Dooley  
Doolittle  
Doyle  
Dreier  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Edwards  
Ehlers  
Ehrlich  
Emerson  
Engel  
English  
Eshoo  
Etheridge  
Evans  
Everett  
Ewing  
Farr  
Fattah

LaFalce  
LaHood  
Lampson  
Lantos  
Largent  
Larson  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Lazio  
Leach  
Lee  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Lewis (KY)  
Linder  
Lipinski  
Lofgren  
Lucas (KY)  
Lucas (OK)  
Luther  
Maloney (CT)  
Maloney (NY)  
Manzullo  
Markey  
Martinez  
Mascara  
Matsui  
McCarthy (MO)  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCrery  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McHugh  
McInnis  
McIntosh  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
McKinney  
McNulty  
Meehan  
Meek (FL)  
Meeks (NY)  
Menendez  
Metcalfe  
Mica  
Millender-  
McDonald  
Miller (FL)  
Miller, Gary  
Miller, George  
Minge  
Mink  
Moakley  
Mollohan  
Moore  
Moran (KS)  
Moran (VA)  
Morella  
Murtha  
Myrick  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Nethercutt  
Ney  
Northup  
Norwood  
Nussle  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Olver  
Ortiz  
Ose  
Owens  
Packard  
Pallone  
Pastor  
Payne  
Pease  
Peterson (PA)  
Petri  
Phelps  
Pickering  
Pitts  
Pombo  
Pomeroy  
Porter  
Portman  
Price (NC)  
Pryce (OH)  
Quinn  
Rahall  
Ramstad  
Rangel  
Regula  
Reyes  
Reynolds  
Riley  
Rivers  
Rodriguez

NAYS—1

Paul

NOT VOTING—20

Baird  
Bonior  
Brown (OH)  
Callahan  
Campbell  
Capps  
Clay

DeFazio  
Gephardt  
Graham  
Green (WI)  
Hinojosa  
Hutchinson  
Kasich

Lowey  
McCollum  
Pelosi  
Radanovich  
Sanford  
Vento

□ 1547

So (two-thirds 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 (Mr. OSE). 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.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a record vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 375, noes 33, answered “present” 2, not voting 24, as follows:

Dreier  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Edwards  
Ehlers  
Ehrlich  
Emerson  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Etheridge  
Evans  
Everett  
Ewing  
Farr  
Fattah

LaFalce  
LaHood  
Lampson  
Lantos  
Largent  
Larson  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Lazio  
Leach  
Lee  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Lewis (KY)  
Linder  
Lipinski  
Lofgren  
Lucas (KY)  
Lucas (OK)  
Luther  
Maloney (CT)  
Maloney (NY)  
Manzullo  
Markey  
Martinez  
Mascara  
Matsui  
McCarthy (MO)  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCrery  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McHugh  
McInnis  
McIntosh  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
McNulty  
Meehan  
Meek (FL)  
Meeks (NY)  
Menendez  
Metcalfe  
Mica  
Millender-  
McDonald  
Miller (FL)  
Miller, Gary  
Miller, George  
Minge  
Mink  
Moakley  
Mollohan  
Moore  
Moran (KS)  
Moran (VA)  
Morella  
Murtha  
Myrick  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Nethercutt  
Ney  
Northup  
Norwood  
Nussle  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Olver  
Ortiz  
Ose  
Owens  
Packard  
Pallone  
Pastor  
Payne  
Pease  
Peterson (PA)  
Petri  
Phelps  
Pickering  
Pitts  
Pombo  
Pomeroy  
Porter  
Portman  
Price (NC)  
Pryce (OH)  
Quinn  
Rahall  
Rangel