

Weller Wilson Wynn  
Wexler Wolf Young (AK)  
Whitfield Woolsey Young (FL)  
Wicker Wu

NOES—5

Armey Kolbe Stark  
Dreier McDermott

NOT VOTING—7

Engel Millender-Reyes  
Houghton McDonald Saxton  
Mollohan Weldon (PA)

□ 1440

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Chairman, on rollcall No. 364, I was detained due to a hearing/press coverage with the Ambassador to the U.S. from Pakistan re: Women and children refugees migrating from Afghanistan. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

AMENDMENT NO. 52 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF MICHIGAN

The CHAIRMAN. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIRMAN. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 187, noes 238, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 365]

AYES—187

Abercrombie Davis (CA) Hinchey  
Ackerman Davis (IL) Hoeffel  
Allen Davis, Tom Holden  
Andrews DeFazio Holt  
Armey DeGette Honda  
Baca Delahunt Hooley  
Baird DeLauro Hostettler  
Baldacci DeLay Insee  
Baldwin DeMint Israel  
Barcia Dicks Istook  
Barrett Doggett Jackson (IL)  
Bartlett Doyle Johnson (CT)  
Bass Dreier Jones (OH)  
Becerra Duncan Kanjorski  
Berman Ehlers Kaptur  
Biggart Ehrlich Keller  
Bilirakis Eshoo Kelly  
Blumenauer Farr Kennedy (RI)  
Bonior Fattah Kildee  
Borski Ferguson Kind (WI)  
Boswell Flake Kleczka  
Brady (PA) Fossella Kucinich  
Brown (OH) Frank LaFalce  
Capps Frelinghuysen Langevin  
Capuano Gekas Lantos  
Cardin Gephardt Larson (CT)  
Chabot Gilchrist LaTourrette  
Clay Gilman Leach  
Clayton Goode Lee  
Conyers Goss Lewis (GA)  
Cox Green (TX) Linder  
Coyne Harman Lipinski  
Crane Hart LoBiondo  
Crowley Hefley Lofgren

Lowey  
Luther  
Maloney (CT)  
Maloney (NY)  
Markey  
Mascara  
McCarthy (MO)  
McCarthy (NY)  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McInnis  
McKinney  
McNulty  
Meehan  
Meeks (NY)  
Menendez  
Mica  
Miller (FL)  
Miller, Gary  
Miller, George  
Moore  
Moran (KS)  
Moran (VA)  
Morella  
Murtha  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Ney

NOES—238

Aderholt  
Akin  
Bachus  
Baker  
Ballenger  
Barr  
Barton  
Bentsen  
Bereuter  
Berkley  
Berry  
Bishop  
Blagojevich  
Blunt  
Boehlert  
Boehner  
Bonilla  
Bono  
Boucher  
Boyd  
Brady (TX)  
Brown (FL)  
Brown (SC)  
Bryant  
Burr  
Burton  
Buyer  
Callahan  
Calvert  
Camp  
Cannon  
Cantor  
Capito  
Carson (IN)  
Carson (OK)  
Castle  
Chambliss  
Clement  
Clyburn  
Coble  
Collins  
Combest  
Condit  
Cooksey  
Costello  
Cramer  
Crenshaw  
Cubin  
Culberson  
Cummings  
Cunningham  
Davis (FL)  
Davis, Jo Ann  
Deal  
Deutsch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dingell  
Dooley  
Doolittle  
Dunn  
Edwards  
Emerson  
English  
Etheridge

Obey  
Oliver  
Owens  
Pascrell  
Paul  
Payne  
Pelosi  
Peterson (PA)  
Petri  
Pitts  
Platts  
Pomeroy  
Rahall  
Ramstad  
Rivers  
Rohrabacher  
Roukema  
Roybal-Allard  
Royce  
Rush  
Sanchez  
Sanders  
Sawyer  
Schakowsky  
Sensenbrenner  
Shadegg  
Shays  
Sherman  
Sherwood

NOES—238

Evans  
Everett  
Filner  
Fletcher  
Foley  
Forbes  
Ford  
Frost  
Gallegly  
Ganske  
Gibbons  
Gillmor  
Gonzalez  
Goodlatte  
Gordon  
Graham  
Granger  
Graves  
Green (WI)  
Greenwood  
Grucci  
Gutierrez  
Gutknecht  
Hall (OH)  
Hall (TX)  
Hansen  
Hastings (FL)  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayes  
Hayworth  
Herger  
Hill  
Hilleary  
Hilliard  
Hinojosa  
Hobson  
Hoekstra  
Horn  
Hoyer  
Hulshof  
Hunter  
Hyde  
Isakson  
Issa  
Jackson-Lee  
(TX)  
Jefferson  
Jenkins  
John  
Johnson (IL)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones (NC)  
Kennedy (MN)  
Kerns  
Kilpatrick  
King (NY)  
Kingston  
Kirk  
Knollenberg  
Kolbe  
LaHood  
Lampson  
Largent

Serrano  
Sessions  
Shaw  
Shimkus  
Shows  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Skeen  
Skelton  
Smith (TX)  
Snyder  
Souder  
Spratt  
Stenholm  
Stump  
Sweeney

NOT VOTING—5

Engel  
Houghton

□ 1451

Mr. BLAGOJEVICH changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. TIAHRT and Mr. GREEN of Texas changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON) having assumed the chair, Mr. LAHOOD, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2646) to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2011, had come to no resolution thereon.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 53 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1753

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ROGERS of Michigan) at 5 o'clock and 53 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2883, INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002

Mr. GOSS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 107-228) on the resolution (H. Res. 252) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2883) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Retirement and Disability System, and for

other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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.

#### REVISIONS TO ALLOCATION FOR HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

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

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with sections 213 and 221 of H. Con. Res. 83, I hereby submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD adjustments to the section 302(a) allocation to the House Committee on Agriculture, set forth in H. Rept. 107-60, to reflect \$0 billion in additional new budget authority and outlays for fiscal year 2002 and \$28.492 billion in additional budget authority and \$25.860 billion in additional outlays for the period of fiscal years 2002 through 2006.

Section 213 of H. Con. Res. 83 authorizes the Chairman of the House Budget Committee to increase the 302(a) allocation of the Committee on Agriculture for legislation that reauthorizes the Federal Agriculture Improvement Act of 1996, title I of that Act, or other appropriate agricultural production legislation.

Section 221 provides that for the purpose of enforcing H. Con. Res. 83, the applicable allocations are those set forth for fiscal year 2002 and for the total for the period of Fiscal Years 2002 through 2006. This section further provides that the Chairman is authorized to make the necessary adjustments in the allocations and aggregates to carry out the purposes of the budget resolution.

Both as reported by the Committee on Agriculture and as modified by the rule, the bill is within the levels assumed for this bill in the two periods applicable to the House; Fiscal Year 2002 and for the total of Fiscal Years 2002 through 2006 as required under section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

If you have any questions, please contact Jim Bates of my staff at 6-7270.

#### TERRORISM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. MCINNIS) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon I want to visit about a couple of areas in regards to terrorism. Obviously, the issues that are on this floor, the issues that have overwhelmed the United States since the ugly events of September 11 have centered on terrorism and centered on de-

fense and the home security of this Nation.

This afternoon I want to spend a few minutes of my Special Order talking about two different types of terrorism and what we can do about it, and also incorporate in some of the defense mechanisms for some of the homeland security that I think we need to have.

Mr. Speaker, let me begin by talking about a level of terrorism that has been lost in the battle, and that is the concept called ecoterrorism that is occurring within the borders of the United States.

What does ecoterrorism roughly describe? What has happened is there are some activists out there, citizens of this country or people acting within the borders of this country in regards to environmental issues that feel that they can only get attention if they do some type of destruction to some symbol, whether it is putting steel rods into a tree that they are afraid is going to be cut for timber so that the logger who comes up and uses a chain saw risks hitting that steel nail with his chain saw, and could physically harm him; and thus, the loggers, knowing that these trees may have these steel spikes inserted randomly into trees, they are afraid to log them; to the situation we had in Vail, Colorado, where they burned down a \$13 million lodge all using the front of environmentalism.

Mr. Speaker, many of us on this floor feel very strong about the environment of this country; but none of us on this floor should tolerate for one moment ecoterrorism, the kind of things that occurred in Vail, Colorado, the kind of things that occurred in the district of the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN), the kinds of things where people intentionally spike these trees so that somebody that goes in to log any of these trees stands the risk of losing their life if they put a chain saw to that tree. That type of behavior is unacceptable.

Mr. Speaker, I am chairman of the Subcommittee on Forest and Forest Health of the Committee on Resources, and we will be focusing in the several months ahead on ecoterrorism and what we can do to encourage people in this country to work within the framework of our law if they have disagreement on environmental policies.

Unfortunately, what has happen is some people are looking for a cause. Deep down they do not care about the environment. They care about destruction, and they want to hook onto any kind of cause they can hook onto. We have seen this in many of the protests. Many of the people, outside of the professionals who have been hired to run the protests, many people do not have a deep-down belief in the cause that they are protesting or the cause for which they are assisting ecoterrorism within the boundaries of the country.

It is just a cause. It is something for them to do.

□ 1800

Unfortunately what has happened is some people have turned a blind eye, because this destruction, this terrorism, is being activated under the so-called cloak of protecting the environment.

As I said earlier, all of my colleagues here feel strongly about the protection of our environment. Sure we have different debates on how we interpret that issue. But nobody on this floor, I would hope, would condone ecoterrorism in this country. And in the not too distant future, we ought to have people like the National Sierra Club, like Earth First, like the Conservation League, without prompting from the United States Congress, these organizations ought to step forward and actively condemn acts of ecoterrorism to try and forward some type of environmental agenda.

It is a problem in this country and it is a problem that has begun to escalate. It is getting bigger and bigger. They went from putting spikes in a tree to damaging equipment that was sitting on a site. Pretty soon they moved up to burning \$13 million buildings in Vail, Colorado, which is within my district. These types of acts to me are dangerous acts. Obviously they do not rise to the level of the horrible terrorism that we saw on September 11, and I intend to spend a good part of my time this evening, or this afternoon, addressing those particular issues.

But it, nonetheless, is a small cancer of its own. It is a cancer that we have to get ahead of. And it is something that we have to have a zero tolerance for in our society.

I urge my colleagues, if you have any constituents out there that share with you any type of support that they are giving to ecoterrorist type of activity, that you actively discourage them, and if any kind of information is shared with you that these individuals are breaking the law, I think you have an obligation to go to the authorities and report your conversation with these ecoterrorists. We have to adopt and every respectable environmental organization in this country ought to adopt a zero tolerance of ecoterrorism. We have seen what happens when so-called terrorism gets taken out of context, when so-called terrorism goes to the extent that it has gone on September 11.

So we need to get on top of this ecoterrorism that we now are seeing within our own borders, our own citizens who have chosen not to work within the framework of the law but to break the law and to flagrantly break the law in such a way as to cause ecoterrorism.

We had a hearing today. We have issued a subpoena. There is an organization out there called ELF, E-L-F.