

like the RECORD to show that had I been present I would have voted "yea."

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, on roll call vote 393, I was told we would have a 5-minute warning bell before the last vote, which we did not have. I was at a Members-only briefing.

I missed vote 393. Had I been present, I would have voted yea.

Mr. BLAGOJEVICH. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 393, I was told that we would have a 5-minute warning, but there was no bell. I was at a Members-only briefing and I missed vote 393.

Had I been here, I would have been an enthusiastic yea vote.

#### CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2904, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AP- PROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. QUINN). The pending business is the question of agreeing to the conference report on the bill, H.R. 2904.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the conference report.

Pursuant to clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 409, nays 1, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 394]

YEAS—409

Ackerman	Camp	Dooley
Aderholt	Cannon	Doolittle
Akin	Cantor	Doyle
Allen	Capito	Dreier
Andrews	Capps	Duncan
Armey	Capuano	Dunn
Baca	Cardin	Edwards
Bachus	Carson (IN)	Ehlers
Baird	Carson (OK)	Ehrlich
Baker	Castle	Emerson
Baldacci	Chabot	Engel
Baldwin	Chambliss	English
Ballenger	Clay	Eshoo
Barcia	Clayton	Etheridge
Barr	Clement	Evans
Barrett	Clyburn	Farr
Bartlett	Coble	Fattah
Barton	Collins	Ferguson
Bass	Combest	Filner
Becerra	Condit	Flake
Bentsen	Cooksey	Fletcher
Bereuter	Costello	Foley
Berkley	Cox	Forbes
Berman	Coyne	Ford
Berry	Cramer	Fossella
Biggert	Crane	Frank
Bishop	Crenshaw	Frelinghuysen
Blagojevich	Crowley	Frost
Blumenauer	Culberson	Gallely
Blunt	Cummings	Ganske
Boehkert	Cunningham	Gekas
Boehner	Davis (CA)	Gephardt
Bonilla	Davis (FL)	Gibbons
Bonior	Davis (IL)	Gilchrest
Bono	Davis, Jo Ann	Gillmor
Borski	Davis, Tom	Gilman
Boswell	Deal	Gonzalez
Boucher	DeFazio	Goode
Boyd	DeGette	Goodlatte
Brady (PA)	Delahunt	Gordon
Brady (TX)	DeLauro	Goss
Brown (FL)	DeLay	Graham
Brown (OH)	DeMint	Granger
Brown (SC)	Deutsch	Graves
Bryant	Diaz-Balart	Green (TX)
Burr	Dicks	Green (WI)
Buyer	Dingell	Greenwood
Calvert	Doggett	Grucci

Gutierrez	Manzullo
Gutknecht	Markey
Hall (OH)	Mascara
Hall (TX)	Matheson
Hansen	Matsui
Harman	McCarthy (MO)
Hart	McCarthy (NY)
Hastings (FL)	McCollum
Hastings (WA)	McCrery
Hayes	McDermott
Hayworth	McGovern
Hefley	McHugh
Herger	McInnis
Hill	McIntyre
Hillery	McKeon
Hilliard	McKinney
Hinchey	Meehan
Hinojosa	Meek (FL)
Hobson	Meeke (NY)
Hoefel	Mica
Hoekstra	Millender-
Holden	McDonald
Holt	Miller, Gary
Honda	Miller, George
Hooley	Mink
Horn	Mollohan
Hostettler	Moore
Houghton	Moran (KS)
Hoyer	Moran (VA)
Hulshof	Morella
Hunter	Murtha
Hyde	Myrick
Insolee	Nadler
Isakson	Napolitano
Israel	Neal
Issa	Nethercatt
Istook	Ney
Jackson (IL)	Northup
Jackson-Lee	Norwood
(TX)	Nussle
Jefferson	Oberstar
Jenkins	Obey
John	Olver
Johnson (CT)	Ortiz
Johnson (IL)	Osborne
Johnson, E. B.	Ose
Johnson, Sam	Otter
Jones (NC)	Owens
Jones (OH)	Oxley
Kanjorski	Pallone
Kaptur	Pascrell
Keller	Pastor
Kelly	Payne
Kennedy (MN)	Pelosi
Kennedy (RI)	Pence
Kerns	Peterson (PA)
Kildee	Petri
Kilpatrick	Phelps
Kind (WI)	Pickering
King (NY)	Pitts
Kingston	Platts
Kirk	Pombo
Knollenberg	Pomeroy
Kolbe	Portman
Kucinich	Pryce (OH)
LaHood	Putnam
Lampson	Quinn
Langevin	Radanovich
Lantos	Rahall
Largent	Ramstad
Larsen (WA)	Rangel
Larson (CT)	Rehberg
Latham	Reynolds
Leach	Riley
Lee	Rivers
Levin	Rodriguez
Lewis (CA)	Roemer
Lewis (GA)	Rogers (MI)
Lewis (KY)	Rohrabacher
Linder	Ros-Lehtinen
Lipinski	Ross
LoBiondo	Rothman
Lofgren	Roybal-Allard
Lowe	Royce
Lucas (KY)	Rush
Lucas (OK)	Ryan (WI)
Luther	Ryun (KS)
Maloney (CT)	Sabo
Maloney (NY)	Sánchez

NAYS—1

Paul

Sanders	Sensenbrenner
Sandlin	Serrano
Sawyer	Sessions
Saxton	Shadegg
Schaffer	Shaw
Schakowsky	Shays
Schiff	Sherman
Schrock	Sherwood
Scott	Shimkus
Serrano	Shuster
Sessions	Simmons
Shadegg	Simpson
Shaw	Skeen
Shays	Skelton
Sherman	Slaughter
Sherwood	Smith (MI)
Shimkus	Smith (NJ)
Shuster	Smith (TX)
Simmons	Smith (WA)
Simpson	Snyder
Skeen	Solis
Skelton	Souder
Slaughter	Spratt
Smith (MI)	Stark
Smith (NJ)	Stearns
Smith (TX)	Stenholm
Smith (WA)	Strickland
Snyder	Stump
Solis	Stupak
Souder	Sununu
Spratt	Sweeney
Stark	Tancredo
Stearns	Tanner
Stenholm	Tauscher
Strickland	Tauzin
Stump	Taylor (MS)
Stupak	Taylor (NC)
Sununu	Terry
Sweeney	Thomas
Tancredo	Thompson (CA)
Tanner	Thompson (MS)
Tauscher	Thornberry
Tauzin	Thune
Taylor (MS)	Thurman
Taylor (NC)	Tiahrt
Ose	Tiberi
Terry	Tierney
Thomas	Toomey
Thompson (CA)	Towns
Thompson (MS)	Traficant
Thornberry	Turner
Thune	Udall (CO)
Thurman	Udall (NM)
Tiahrt	Upton
Tiberi	Velázquez
Tierney	Visclosky
Toomey	Vitter
Towns	Walden
Traficant	Walsh
Turner	Wamp
Udall (CO)	Waters
Udall (NM)	Watkins (OK)
Upton	Watson (CA)
Velázquez	Watt (NC)
Visclosky	Watts (OK)
Vitter	Waxman
Walden	Weiner
Walsh	Weldon (FL)
Wamp	Weldon (PA)
Waters	Weller
Watkins (OK)	Wexler
Watson (CA)	Whitfield
Watt (NC)	Wicker
Watts (OK)	Wilson
Waxman	Wolf
Weiner	Woolsey
Weldon (FL)	Wu
Weldon (PA)	Wynn
Weller	Young (AK)
Wexler	Young (FL)
Whitfield	
Wicker	
Wilson	
Wolf	
Woolsey	
Wu	
Wynn	
Young (AK)	
Young (FL)	

#### NOT VOTING—20

Abercrombie	Klecza	Price (NC)
Bilirakis	LaFalce	Regula
Burton	LaTourette	Reyes
Callahan	McNulty	Rogers (KY)
Conyers	Menendez	Roukema
Cubin	Miller (FL)	Shows
Everett	Peterson (MN)	

□ 1345

So the conference report was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, I was away from the House floor on official business on Wednesday, October 17, 2001, and was unable to cast recorded votes on rollcalls 393 and 394.

On rollcall 393 I would have voted "yea."

On rollcall 394 I would have voted "yea."

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, due to unforeseen circumstances, I was unable to be available on the House floor during the following rollcall votes. Had I been here I would have voted "yea" on rollcall votes numbered 390–394.

#### PROVIDING FOR ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE FROM WEDNES- DAY, OCTOBER 17, 2001, TO TUES- DAY, OCTOBER 23, 2001, AND FOR CONDITIONAL RECESS OR AD- JOURNMENT OF THE SENATE FROM WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 2001, OR THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 2001, TO TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 2001

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 251) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

#### H. CON. RES. 251

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Wednesday, October 17, 2001, it stand adjourned until 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday, October 23, 2001, for morning hour debate, or until Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the Senate recesses or adjourns at the close of business on Wednesday, October 17, 2001, or Thursday, October 18, 2001, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, October 23, 2001, or at such other time on that day as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.*

SEC 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, acting jointly

after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SUNDRY MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Ms. Wanda Evans, one of his secretaries.

#### DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday, October 24, 2001.

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

There was no objection.

#### FREEDOM TO MANAGE ACT OF 2001—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Government Reform and the Committee on Rules:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I am pleased to transmit for immediate consideration and prompt enactment the "Freedom to Manage Act of 2001." This legislative proposal would establish a procedure under which the Congress can act quickly and decisively to remove those structural barriers to efficient management imposed by law and identified by my Administration.

This proposal is part of the "Freedom to Manage" initiative outlined in the "President's Management Agenda" issued in late August. The initiative includes additional legislative proposals, to be transmitted separately, that would give Federal agencies and managers the tools to more efficiently and effectively manage the Federal Government's programs by: (1) providing Federal managers with increased flexibility to manage personnel; (2) giving agencies the responsibility to fund the full Government share of the accruing cost of all retirement and retiree health care benefits for Federal employees; and (3) giving agencies greater flexibility in managing and disposing of property assets.

In transmitting the Freedom to Manage Act, I am asking the Congress to join with my Administration in making a commitment to reform the Federal Government by eliminating obstacles to its efficient operations. Specifically, the Freedom to Manage Act would establish a process for expedited congressional consideration of Presidential proposals to eliminate or reduce barriers to efficient Government operations through the repeal or amendment of laws that create obstacles to efficient management or the provision of new authority to agencies.

The Freedom to Manage Act would provide that if the President transmits to the Congress legislative proposals relating to the elimination or reduction of barriers to efficient Government operations, either through repeal or amendment of current law or the provision of new authority, special expedited congressional procedures would be used to consider these proposals. If a joint resolution is introduced in either House within 10 legislative days of the transmittal containing the President's legislative proposals, it would be held in committee for no more than 30 legislative days. It would then be brought to the floor of that House very quickly after committee action is completed for a vote under special procedures allowing for limited debate and not amendments. Finally, a bill passed in one House could then be brought directly to the floor of the other House for a vote on final passage.

As barriers to more efficient management are removed, the Nation will rightly expect a higher level of performance from its Federal Government. Giving our Federal managers "freedom to manage" will enable the Federal Government to improve its performance and accountability and better serve the public. I urge the Congress to give the Freedom to Manage Act 2001 prompt and favorable consideration so we can work together in the coming months to implement needed and overdue reforms.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, October 17, 2001.

#### CONTINUATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO SIGNIFICANT NARCOTICS TRAFFICKERS CENTERED IN COLOMBIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107-133)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1622(d) provides

for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice to the *Federal Register* for publication, stating that the emergency declared with respect to significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia is to continue in effect for 1 year beyond October 21, 2001.

The circumstances that led to the declaration on October 21, 1995, of a national emergency have not been resolved. The actions of significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States and to cause unparalleled violence, corruption, and harm in the United States and abroad. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain economic pressures on significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia by blocking their property or interests in property that are in the United States or within the possession or control of United States persons and by depriving them of access to the United States market and financial system.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, October 16, 2001.

#### PERIODIC REPORT ON NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO SIGNIFICANT NARCOTICS TRAFFICKERS CENTERED IN COLOMBIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107-134)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I transmit herewith a 6-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia that was declared in Executive Order 12978 of October 21, 1995.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, October 16, 2001.

#### 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.