

¶99.16 ORDER OF BUSINESS—AMENDMENT  
MODIFICATION—H.R. 123

On motion of Mr. LINDER, by unanimous consent,

*Ordered*, That the amendment numbered 1 printed in House Report No. 104-734 to accompany House Resolution 499 may be offered with the following modification: at the beginning of the amendment, insert: before "English" the words "Bill Emerson".

¶99.17 WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER  
AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT TO  
ACCOMPANY H.R. 3103

Mr. LINDER, by direction of the Committee on Rules, reported (Rept. No. 104-738) the resolution (H. Res. 502) waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 3103) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to improve portability and continuity of health insurance coverage in the group and individual markets, to combat waste, fraud, and abuse in health insurance and health care delivery, to promote the use of medical savings accounts, to improve access to long-term care services and coverage, to simplify the administration of health insurance, and for other purposes.

When said resolution and report were referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed.

¶99.18 WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER  
AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT TO  
ACCOMPANY H.R. 3448

Mr. LINDER, by direction of the Committee on Rules, reported (Rept. No. 104-739) the resolution (H. Res. 503) waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 3448) to provide tax relief for small businesses, to protect jobs, to create opportunities, to increase the take home pay of workers, to amend the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947 relating to the payment of wages to employees who use employer owned vehicles, and to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase the minimum wage rate and to prevent job loss by providing flexibility to employers in complying with minimum wage and overtime requirements under that Act.

When said resolution and report were referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed.

¶99.19 ENGLISH AS OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. NETHERCUTT, pursuant to House Resolution 499 and rule XXIII, declared the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 123) to amend title 4, United States Code, to declare English as the official language of the Government of the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. NETHERCUTT, by unanimous consent, designated Mr. HANSEN as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole; and after some time spent therein,

¶99.20 RECORDED VOTE

A recorded vote by electronic device was ordered in the Committee of the Whole on the following amendment submitted by Mr. SERRANO:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "English Plus Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) English is the primary language of the United States, and all members of the society recognize the importance of English to national life and individual accomplishment.

(2) Many residents of the United States speak native languages other than English, including many languages indigenous to this country, and these linguistic resources need to be conserved and developed.

(3) This Nation was founded on a commitment to democratic principles, and not on racial, ethnic, or religious homogeneity, and has drawn strength from a diversity of languages and cultures and from a respect for individual liberties.

(4) Multilingualism, or the ability to speak languages in addition to English, is a tremendous resource to the United States because such ability enhances American competitiveness in global markets by permitting improved communication and cross-cultural understanding between producers and suppliers, vendors and clients, and retailers and consumers.

(5) Multilingualism improves United States diplomatic efforts by fostering enhanced communication and greater understanding between nations.

(6) Multilingualism has historically been an essential element of national security, including the use of Native American languages in the development of coded communications during World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War.

(7) Multilingualism promotes greater cross-cultural understanding between different racial and ethnic groups in the United States.

(8) There is no threat to the status of English in the United States, a language that is spoken by 97 percent of United States residents, according to the 1990 United States Census, and there is no need to designate any official United States language or to adopt similar restrictionist legislation.

(9) "English-only" measures, or proposals to designate English as the sole official language of the United States, would violate traditions of cultural pluralism, divide communities along ethnic lines, jeopardize the provision of law enforcement, public health, education, and other vital services to those whose English is limited, impair government efficiency, and undercut the national interest by hindering the development of language skills needed to enhance international competitiveness and conduct diplomacy.

(10) Such "English-only" measures would represent an unwarranted Federal regulation of self-expression, abrogate constitutional rights to freedom of expression and equal protection of the laws, violate international human rights treaties to which the United States is a signatory, and contradict the spirit of the 1923 Supreme Court case *Meyer v. Nebraska*, wherein the Court declared that "The protection of the Constitution extends to all; to those who speak other languages as well as to those born with English on the tongue."

SEC. 3. GOVERNMENT POLICIES.

The United States Government should pursue policies that promote English as the common language of the United States and that—

(1) encourage all residents of this country to become fully proficient in English by expanding educational opportunities and informational resources;

(2) conserve and develop the Nation's linguistic resources by encouraging all residents of this country to learn or maintain skills in a language other than English;

(3) respect the treaties with and the customs of Native Americans, Native Alaskans, Native Hawaiians, and other peoples indigenous to the United States and its territories;

(4) continue to provide services in languages other than English as needed to facilitate access to essential functions of government, promote public health and safety, ensure due process, promote equal educational opportunity, and protect fundamental rights; and

(5) recognize the importance of multilingualism to vital American interests and individual rights, and oppose restrictionist language measures.

It was decided in the { Yeas ..... 178  
negative ..... } Nays ..... 250

¶99.21 [Roll No. 389]  
AYES—178

Abercrombie	Gejdenson	Nadler
Ackerman	Gephardt	Neal
Andrews	Geren	Oberstar
Baldacci	Gibbons	Olver
Barcia	Gonzalez	Ortiz
Barrett (WI)	Gordon	Orton
Becerra	Green (TX)	Owens
Beilenson	Gutierrez	Pallone
Bentsen	Hall (OH)	Pastor
Berman	Harman	Payne (NJ)
Bishop	Hastings (FL)	Pelosi
Blumenauer	Hefner	Poshard
Bonior	Hilliard	Rahall
Borski	Hinchev	Rangel
Boucher	Holden	Reed
Brown (CA)	Hoyer	Richardson
Brown (FL)	Jackson (IL)	Rivers
Brown (OH)	Jackson-Lee	Roemer
Bryant (TX)	(TX)	Ros-Lehtinen
Bunn	Jacobs	Rose
Cardin	Jefferson	Roybal-Allard
Chapman	Johnson, E. B.	Rush
Clay	Johnston	Sabo
Clayton	Kanjorski	Sanders
Clyburn	Kaptur	Sawyer
Coleman	Kennedy (MA)	Schiff
Collins (IL)	Kennedy (RI)	Schroeder
Collins (MI)	Kennelly	Schumer
Condit	Kildee	Scott
Conyers	Kleczka	Serrano
Costello	Klink	Skaggs
Coyne	LaFalce	Skeen
Cummings	Lantos	Slaughter
de la Garza	Levin	Spratt
DeFazio	Lewis (GA)	Stark
DeLauro	Lofgren	Stokes
Dellums	Lowe	Studds
Deutsch	Luther	Stupak
Diaz-Balart	Maloney	Tanner
Dicks	Markey	Tejeda
Dingell	Martinez	Thompson
Dixon	Mascara	Thornton
Doggett	Matsui	Thurman
Dooley	McCarthy	Torres
Doyle	McDermott	Torricelli
Durbin	McHale	Towns
Edwards	McKinney	Velazquez
Engel	Meehan	Vento
Eshoo	Meek	Visclosky
Evans	Menendez	Volkmer
Farr	Millender-	Ward
Fattah	McDonald	Waters
Fazio	Miller (CA)	Watt (NC)
Fields (LA)	Minge	Waxman
Filner	Mink	Williams
Flake	Moakley	Wilson
Foglietta	Mollohan	Wise
Frank (MA)	Moran	Woolsey
Frost	Morella	Wynn
Furse	Murtha	Yates

NOES—250

Allard	Baker (CA)	Bartlett
Archer	Baker (LA)	Barton
Armey	Ballenger	Bass
Bachus	Barr	Bateman
Baesler	Barrett (NE)	Bereuter

Bevill	Graham	Norwood
Bilbray	Greene (UT)	Nussle
Bilirakis	Greenwood	Oxley
Bliley	Gunderson	Packard
Blute	Gutknecht	Parker
Boehlert	Hall (TX)	Paxon
Boehner	Hamilton	Payne (VA)
Bonilla	Hancock	Peterson (MN)
Bono	Hansen	Petri
Brewster	Hastert	Pickett
Browder	Hastings (WA)	Pombo
Bryant (TN)	Hayes	Pomeroy
Bunning	Hayworth	Porter
Burr	Hefley	Portman
Burton	Heineman	Pryce
Buyer	Herger	Quillen
Callahan	Hilleary	Quinn
Calvert	Hobson	Radanovich
Camp	Hoekstra	Ramstad
Campbell	Hoke	Regula
Canady	Horn	Riggs
Castle	Hostettler	Roberts
Chabot	Houghton	Rogers
Chambliss	Hunter	Rohrabacher
Chenoweth	Hutchinson	Roth
Christensen	Hyde	Roukema
Chrysler	Inglis	Royce
Clement	Istook	Salmon
Clinger	Johnson (CT)	Sanford
Coble	Johnson (SD)	Saxton
Coburn	Johnson, Sam	Scarborough
Collins (IA)	Jones	Schaefer
Combest	Kasich	Seastrand
Cooley	Kelly	Sensenbrenner
Cox	Kim	Shadegg
Cramer	King	Shaw
Crane	Kingston	Shays
Crapo	Klug	Shuster
Creameans	Knollenberg	Sisisky
Cubin	Kolbe	Skelton
Cunningham	LaHood	Smith (MI)
Danner	Largent	Smith (NJ)
Davis	Latham	Smith (TX)
Deal	LaTourrette	Smith (WA)
DeLay	Laughlin	Solomon
Dickey	Lazio	Souder
Doolittle	Leach	Spence
Dornan	Lewis (CA)	Stearns
Dreier	Lewis (KY)	Stenholm
Duncan	Lightfoot	Stockman
Dunn	Lincoln	Stump
Ehlers	Linder	Talent
Ehrlich	Lipinski	Tate
English	Livingston	Tauzin
Ensign	LoBiondo	Taylor (MS)
Everett	Longley	Taylor (NC)
Ewing	Lucas	Thomas
Fawell	Manton	Thornberry
Fields (TX)	Manzullo	Tiahrt
Flanagan	Martini	Torkildsen
Foley	McCollum	Trafcant
Forbes	McCrery	Upton
Fowler	McHugh	Vucanovich
Fox	McInnis	Walker
Franks (CT)	McIntosh	Walsh
Franks (NJ)	McKeon	Wamp
Frelinghuysen	McNulty	Watts (OK)
Frisa	Metcalf	Weldon (FL)
Funderburk	Meyers	Weldon (PA)
Gallegly	Mica	Weller
Ganske	Miller (FL)	White
Gekas	Molinari	Whitfield
Gilchrest	Montgomery	Wicker
Gillmor	Moorhead	Wolf
Gilman	Myers	Young (AK)
Gingrich	Myrick	Zeliff
Goodlatte	Nethercutt	Zimmer
Goodling	Neumann	
Goss	Ney	

## NOT VOTING—6

Brownback	McDade	Peterson (FL)
Ford	Obey	Young (FL)

So the amendment was not agreed to. The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. NEY, assumed the Chair.

When Mr. HANSEN, Chairman, pursuant to House Resolution 499, reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee.

The previous question having been ordered by said resolution.

The following amendment, reported from the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, was agreed to:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the "Bill Emerson English Language Empowerment Act of 1996".

**TITLE I—ENGLISH LANGUAGE EMPOWERMENT****SEC. 101. FINDINGS.**

The Congress finds and declares the following:

(1) The United States is comprised of individuals and groups from diverse ethnic, cultural, and linguistic backgrounds.

(2) The United States has benefited and continues to benefit from this rich diversity.

(3) Throughout the history of the United States, the common thread binding individuals of differing backgrounds has been a common language.

(4) In order to preserve unity in diversity, and to prevent division along linguistic lines, the Federal Government should maintain a language common to all people.

(5) English has historically been the common language and the language of opportunity in the United States.

(6) The purpose of this title is to help immigrants better assimilate and take full advantage of economic and occupational opportunities in the United States.

(7) By learning the English language, immigrants will be empowered with the language skills and literacy necessary to become responsible citizens and productive workers in the United States.

(8) The use of a single common language in conducting official business of the Federal Government will promote efficiency and fairness to all people.

(9) English should be recognized in law as the language of official business of the Federal Government.

(10) Any monetary savings derived from the enactment of this title should be used for the teaching of the English language to non-English speaking immigrants.

**SEC. 102. ENGLISH AS THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title 4, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new chapter:

**"CHAPTER 6—LANGUAGE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**

"Sec.

"161. Declaration of official language of Federal Government

"162. Preserving and enhancing the role of the official language

"163. Official Federal Government activities in English

"164. Standing

"165. Reform of naturalization requirements

"166. Application

"167. Rule of construction

"168. Affirmation of constitutional protections

"169. Definitions

**"§ 161. Declaration of official language of Federal Government**

"The official language of the Federal Government is English.

**"§ 162. Preserving and enhancing the role of the official language**

"Representatives of the Federal Government shall have an affirmative obligation to preserve and enhance the role of English as the official language of the Federal Government. Such obligation shall include encouraging greater opportunities for individuals to learn the English language.

**"§ 163. Official Federal Government activities in English**

"(a) CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.—Representatives of the Federal Government shall conduct its official business in English.

"(b) DENIAL OF SERVICES.—No person shall be denied services, assistance, or facilities, directly or indirectly provided by the Federal Government solely because the person communicates in English.

"(c) ENTITLEMENT.—Every person in the United States is entitled—

"(1) to communicate with representatives of the Federal Government in English;

"(2) to receive information from or contribute information to the Federal Government in English; and

"(3) to be informed of or be subject to official orders in English.

**"§ 164. Standing**

"A person injured by a violation of this chapter may in a civil action (including an action under chapter 151 of title 28) obtain appropriate relief.

**"§ 165. Reform of naturalization requirements**

"(a) FLUENCY.—It has been the longstanding national belief that full citizenship in the United States requires fluency in English. English is the language of opportunity for all immigrants to take their rightful place in society in the United States.

"(b) CEREMONIES.—All authorized officials shall conduct all naturalization ceremonies entirely in English.

**"§ 166. Application**

"Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the provisions of this chapter shall supersede any existing Federal law that contravenes such provisions (such as by requiring the use of a language other than English for official business of the Federal Government).

**"§ 167. Rule of construction**

"Nothing in this chapter shall be construed—

"(1) to prohibit a Member of Congress or an employee or official of the Federal Government, while performing official business, from communicating orally with another person in a language other than English;

"(2) to limit the preservation or use of Native Alaskan or Native American languages (as defined in the Native American Languages Act);

"(3) to discriminate against or restrict the rights of any individual in the country; and

"(4) to discourage or prevent the use of languages other than English in any nonofficial capacity.

**"§ 168. Affirmation of constitutional protections**

"Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to be inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States.

**"§ 169. Definitions**

"For purposes of this chapter:

"(1) FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—The term 'Federal Government' means all branches of the national Government and all employees and officials of the national Government while performing official business.

"(2) OFFICIAL BUSINESS.—The term 'official business' means governmental actions, documents, or policies which are enforceable with the full weight and authority of the Federal Government, and includes publications, income tax forms, and informational materials, but does not include—

"(A) teaching of languages;

"(B) requirements under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act;

"(C) actions, documents, or policies necessary for—

"(i) national security issues; or

"(ii) international relations, trade, or commerce;

"(D) actions or documents that protect the public health and safety;

"(E) actions or documents that facilitate the activities of the Bureau of the Census in compiling any census of population;

“(F) actions, documents, or policies that are not enforceable in the United States;

“(G) actions that protect the rights of victims of crimes or criminal defendants;

“(H) actions in which the United States has initiated a civil lawsuit; or

“(I) using terms of art or phrases from languages other than English.

“(3) UNITED STATES.—The term ‘United States’ means the several States and the District of Columbia.”

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of chapters for title 4, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“6. Language of the Federal Government ..... 161”.

SEC. 103. PREEMPTION.

This title (and the amendments made by this title) shall not preempt any law of any State.

SEC. 104. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by section 102 shall take effect on the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

TITLE II—REPEAL OF BILINGUAL VOTING REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 201. REPEAL OF BILINGUAL VOTING REQUIREMENTS

(a) BILINGUAL ELECTION REQUIREMENTS.—Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 1973aa-1a) is repealed.

(b) VOTING RIGHTS.—Section 4 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 1973b) is amended by striking subsection (f).

SEC. 202. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) REFERENCES TO SECTION 203.—The Voting Rights Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 1973 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 204, by striking “or 203,”; and (2) in section 205, by striking “, 202, or 203” and inserting “or 202”.

(b) REFERENCES TO SECTION 4.—The Voting Rights Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 1973 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in sections 2(a), 3(a), 3(b), 3(c), 4(d), 5, 6, and 13, by striking “, or in contravention of the guarantees set forth in section 4(f)(2)”;

(2) in paragraphs (1)(A) and (3) of section 4(a), by striking “or (in the case of a State or subdivision seeking a declaratory judgment under the second sentence of this subsection) in contravention of the guarantees of subsection (f)(2)”;

(3) in paragraph (1)(B) of section 4(a), by striking “or (in the case of a State or subdivision seeking a declaratory judgment under the second sentence of this subsection) that denials or abridgements of the right to vote in contravention of the guarantees of subsection (f)(2) have occurred anywhere in the territory of such State or subdivision”;

(4) in paragraph (5) of section 4(a), by striking “or (in the case of a State or subdivision which sought a declaratory judgment under the second sentence of this subsection) that denials or abridgements of the right to vote in contravention of the guarantees of subsection (f)(2) have occurred anywhere in the territory of such State or subdivision”.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read a third time by title.

Mr. SERRANO moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities with instructions to report the bill back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “English Plus Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) English is the language of the United States, and all members of the society recognize the importance of English to national life and individual accomplishment.

(2) Many residents of the United States speak native languages other than English, including many languages indigenous to this country, and these linguistic resources need to be conserved and developed.

(3) This Nation was founded on a commitment to democratic principles, and not on racial, ethnic, or religious homogeneity, and has drawn strength from a diversity of languages and cultures and from a respect for individual liberties.

(4) Multilingualism, or the ability to speak languages in addition to English, is a tremendous resource to the United States because such ability enhances American competitiveness in global markets by permitting improved communication and cross-cultural understanding between producers and suppliers, vendors and clients, and retailers and consumers.

(5) Multilingualism improves United States diplomatic efforts by fostering enhanced communication and greater understanding between nations.

(6) Multilingualism has historically been an essential element of national security, including the use of Native American languages in the development of coded communications during World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War.

(7) Multilingualism promotes greater cross-cultural understanding between different racial and ethnic groups in the United States.

(8) There is no threat to the status of English in the United States, a language that is spoken by 97 percent of United States residents, according to the 1990 United States Census.

(9) “English-only” measures would violate traditions of cultural pluralism, divide communities along ethnic lines, jeopardize the provision of law enforcement, public health, education, and other vital services to those whose English is limited, impair government efficiency, and undercut the national interest by hindering the development of language skills needed to enhance international competitiveness and conduct diplomacy.

(10) Such “English-only” measures would represent an unwarranted Federal regulation of self-expression, abrogate constitutional rights to freedom of expression and equal protection of the laws, violate international human rights treaties to which the United States is a signatory, and contradict the spirit of the 1923 Supreme Court case Meyer v. Nebraska, wherein the Court declared that “The protection of the Constitution extends to all; to those who speak other languages as well as to those born with English on the tongue.”

SEC. 3. GOVERNMENT POLICIES

The United States Government should pursue policies that promote English as the language of the United States and that—

(1) encourage all residents of this country to become fully proficient in English by expanding educational opportunities and informational resources;

(2) conserve and develop the Nation’s linguistic resources by encouraging all residents of this country to learn or maintain skills in a language other than English;

(3) respect the languages of Native Americans, Native Alaskans, Native Hawaiians, and other peoples indigenous to the United States and its territories;

(4) continue to provide services in languages other than English as needed to facilitate access to essential functions of government, promote public health and safety,

ensure due process, promote equal educational opportunity, and protect fundamental rights;

(5) recognize the importance of multilingualism to vital American interests and individual rights, and oppose restriction language measures; and

(6) require Presidential campaigns and Federal Elections be conducted in English.

After debate,

By unanimous consent, the previous question was ordered on the motion to recommit with instructions.

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House recommit said bill with instructions?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. NEY, announced that the nays had it.

Mr. SERRANO demanded a recorded vote on agreeing to said motion, which demand was supported by one-fifth of a quorum, so a recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device.

It was decided in the { Yeas ..... 171 negative ..... } Nays ..... 257

¶99.22

[Roll No. 390]

AYES—171

Table listing names of members of Congress and their affiliations, including Abercrombie, Ackerman, Andrews, Baldacci, Barcia, Barrett (WI), Becerra, Beilenson, Bentsen, Berman, Bishop, Blumenauer, Bonior, Borski, Boucher, Browder, Brown (CA), Brown (FL), Brown (OH), Bryant (TX), Bunn, Cardin, Chapman, Clay, Clayton, Clyburn, Coleman, Collins (IL), Collins (MI), Condit, Conyers, Costello, Coyne, Cummings, de la Garza, DeFazio, DeLauro, Dellums, Deutsch, Dicks, Dingell, Dixon, Doggett, Dooley, Doyle, Durbin, Edwards, Engel, Eshoo, Evans, Farr, Fattah, Fazio, Fields (LA), Filner, Flake, Foglietta, Frost, Furse, Gejdenson, Gephardt, Gibbons, Gonzalez, Gordon, Green (TX), Gutierrez, Hall (OH), Harman, Hastings (FL), Hefner, Hilliard, Hinchey, Holden, Hoyer, Jackson (IL), Jackson-Lee (TX), Jacobs, Jefferson, Johnson, E. B., Johnston, Kanjorski, Kaptur, Kennedy (MA), Kennedy (RI), Kennelly, Kildee, Kleczka, Klink, LaFalce, Lantos, Levin, Lewis (GA), Lofgren, Lowey, Luther, Maloney, Markey, Martinez, Mascara, Matsui, McCarthy, McDermott, McHale, McKinney, Meehan, Meek, Menendez, Millender-McDonald, Miller (CA), Mink, Moakley, Mollohan, Moran, Morella, Murtha, Nadler, Neal, Oberstar, Olver, Ortiz, Orton, Owens, Pallone, Pastor, Payne (NJ), Pelosi, Peterson (MN), Poshard, Rahall, Rangel, Reed, Richardson, Rivers, Roemer, Rose, Roybal-Allard, Rush, Sabo, Sanders, Sawyer, Schroeder, Schumer, Scott, Serrano, Skaggs, Slaughter, Spratt, Stark, Stokes, Studds, Stupak, Tanner, Tejada, Thompson, Thurman, Torres, Towns, Velazquez, Vento, Visclosky, Volkmer, Ward, Waters, Watt (NC), Waxman, Williams, Wilson, Wise, Woolsey, Wynn, Yates, Allard, Archer, Armey, Bachus, Baesler, Baker (CA).

NOES—257