

SEC. 3. REMEDIES.

Section 16 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 216) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking "(b) Any employer" and inserting "(b) Except as provided in subsection (f), any employer"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following: "(f) An employer which violates section 7(r)(4) shall be liable to the employee affected in the amount of the rate of compensation (determined in accordance with section 7(r)(6)(A)) for each hour of compensatory time accrued by the employee and in an additional equal amount as liquidated damages reduced by the amount of such rate of compensation for each hour of compensatory time used by such employee."

SEC. 4. NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES.

Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Labor shall revise the materials the Secretary provides, under regulations published at 29 C.F.R. 516.4, to employers for purposes of a notice explaining the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to employees so that such notice reflects the amendments made to such Act by this Act.

SEC. 5. SUNSET.

This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall expire 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

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

The question being put, viva voce, Will the House pass said bill?

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

Mr. GOODLING demanded a recorded vote on passage of said bill, 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 ..... 222 affirmative ..... } Nays ..... 210

¶25.18 [Roll No. 59] AYES—222

Table listing names of members in support of the bill, including Aderholt, Archer, Armey, Baker, Ballenger, Barr, Barrett (NE), Bartlett, Barton, Bass, Bateman, Bereuter, Bilbray, Bilirakis, Bliley, Blunt, Boehner, Bonilla, Bono, Boyd, Brady, Bryant, Bunning, Burr, Burton, Buyer, Callahan, Calvert, Camp, Campbell, Canady, Cannon, Castle, Chabot, Chambliss, Chenoweth, Christensen, and Coble.

Table listing names of members in support of the bill, including Knollenberg, Kolbe, LaHood, Largent, Latham, LaTourette, Lazio, Leach, Lewis (CA), Lewis (KY), Linder, Livingston, Lucas, Manzullo, McCollum, McCreery, McInnis, McIntosh, McIntyre, McKeon, Mica, Miller (FL), Minge, Molinari, Moran (KS), Morella, Myrick, Nethercutt, Neumann, Ney, Northup, Norwood, Nussle, Oxley, Packard, Pappas, Parker, Paul, Paxon, Pease, Peterson (MN), Peterson (PA), Petri, Pickering, Pickett, Pitts, Pombo, Porter, Portman, Pryce (OH), Radanovich, Ramstad, Regula, Riggs, Riley, Rogan, Rogers, Rohrabacher, Ros-Lehtinen, Roukema, Royce, Ryun, Salmon, Sanford, Saxton, Scarborough, Schaefer, Dan Schaffer, Bob Sensenbrenner, Sessions, Shadegg, and Shaw.

NOES—210

Table listing names of members in opposition to the bill, including Abercrombie, Ackerman, Allen, Andrews, Bachus, Baesler, Baldacci, Barcia, Barrett (WI), Becerra, Bentsen, Berman, Berry, Bishop, Blagojevich, Blumenauer, Boehlert, Bonior, Borski, Boswell, Boucher, Brown (CA), Brown (FL), Brown (OH), Capps, Cardin, Carson, Clay, Clayton, Clement, Clyburn, Condit, Conyers, Costello, Coyne, Cramer, Cummings, Danner, Davis (FL), Davis (IL), DeFazio, DeGette, Delahunt, DeLauro, Dellums, Deutsch, Diaz-Balart, Dicks, Dingell, Dixon, Doggett, Doyle, Edwards, Engel, English, Eshoo, Etheridge, Evans, Farr, Fattah, Fazio, Filner, Flake, Foglietta, Forbes, Ford, Frank (MA), Frost, Furse, Gejdenson, Gephardt, Gilman, Gonzalez, Gordon, Green, Gutierrez, Hall (OH), Hamilton, Hastings (FL), Hefner, Hilliard, Hinchey, Hinojosa, Holden, Hooley, Horn, Hoyer, Jackson (IL), Jackson-Lee, Clay, Jefferson, Johnson (WI), Johnson, E.B., Johnsons, Kennedy (MA), Kennedy (RI), Kennelly, Kildee, Kilpatrick, Kind (WI), King (NY), Kleczka, Klink, Kucinich, LaFalce, Lampton, Lantos, Levin, Lewis (GA), Lipinski, LoBiondo, Lofgren, Lowey, Luther, Maloney (CT), Maloney (NY), Manton, Markey, Martinez, Mascara, Matsui, McCarthy (MO), McCarthy (NY), and McDade.

Table listing names of members in opposition to the bill, including Stark, Stokes, Strickland, Stupak, Tauscher, Thompson, Thurman, Tierney, Torres, Towns, Trafficant, Turner, Velazquez, Vento, Visclosky, Waters, Watt (NC), Waxman, Weller, Wexler, Weygand, Wise, Woolsey, Wynn, Yates, and Young (AK).

NOT VOTING—1

Kaptur

So the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said bill was passed was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said bill.

¶25.19 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—IMPOUNDMENT CONTROL

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MCINNIS, laid before the House a message from the President, which was read as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, I herewith report one proposed rescission of budgetary resources, totaling \$10 million.

The proposed rescission affects the Department of Energy.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 19, 1997.

By unanimous consent, the message, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 105-57).

¶25.20 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MCINNIS, laid before the House a message from the President, which was read as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress the Twenty-fifth Annual Report on Environmental Quality.

As a nation, the most important thing we can do as we move into the 21st century is to give all our children the chance to live up to their God-given potential and live out their dreams. In order to do that, we must offer more opportunity and demand more responsibility from all our citizens. We must help young people get the education and training they need, make our streets safer from crime, help Americans succeed at home and at work, protect our environment for generations to come, and ensure that America remains the strongest force for peace and freedom in the world. Most of all, we must come together as one community to meet our challenges.

Our Nation's leaders understood this a quarter-century ago when they launched the modern era of environmental protection with the National Environmental Policy Act. NEPA's authors understood that environmental protection, economic opportunity, and social responsibility are interrelated. NEPA determined that the Federal Government should work in concert with State and local governments and