

Obey	Rush	Torres
Olver	Sabo	Towns
Orton	Sanders	Velazquez
Owens	Sawyer	Vento
Parker	Schroeder	Visclosky
Pastor	Schumer	Ward
Payne (NJ)	Serrano	Watt (NC)
Payne (VA)	Skaggs	Waxman
Pelosi	Slaughter	Williams
Peterson (FL)	Stark	Wise
Rangel	Studds	Woolsey
Reed	Stupak	Wyden
Richardson	Tanner	Wynn
Rivers	Taylor (MS)	Yates
Roemer	Thompson	
Roybal-Allard	Thornton	

NOT VOTING—10

Clay	Salmon	Tucker
Hastings (FL)	Scott	Waters
Moakley	Sisisky	
Reynolds	Stokes	

□ 1238

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

Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. RAHALL, Mrs. KENNELLY, and Ms. MCCARTHY changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid upon the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall 683, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 927, the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 743, THE TEAMWORK FOR EMPLOYEES AND MANAGERS ACT OF 1995

Mr. SOLOMON, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-256) on the resolution (H. Res. 226) providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 743) to amend the National Labor Relations Act to allow labor management cooperative efforts that improve economic competitiveness in the United States to continue to thrive, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1170, THREE-JUDGE COURT FOR CERTAIN INJUNCTIONS

Mr. SOLOMON, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-257) on the resolution (H.

Res. 227) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1170) to provide that cases challenging the constitutionality of measures passed by State referendum be heard by a three-judge court, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1601, INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1995

Mr. SOLOMON, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-258) on the resolution (H. Res. 228) providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 1601) to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to develop, assemble, and operate the international space station, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 1530, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 1530) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES OFFERED BY MR. DELLUMS

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. DELLUMS moves that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the amendment of the Senate to the bill H.R. 1530 be instructed to insert upon amounts for authorization of appropriations for Operations and Maintenance accounts such that the total amount of such authorizations is not less than the total amount authorized for Operation and Maintenance accounts in section 301 of the House bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California [Mr. DELLUMS] will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SPENCE] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. DELLUMS].

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

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DELLUMS. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from California is normally a person who does not flaunt his background and so forth, and speaks about defense from, you know, his philosophical ideas and so forth.

But I just want to say I ran across a Marine yearbook today, and I uncovered in here that the gentleman from California has had a very distinguished career as a Marine, if, indeed, the gentleman from California is exactly the same RONALD V. DELLUMS who is in here was in the Merit Platoon. I just want to say if this is the same gentleman, I hope everybody listens to this gentleman because if there is anything the Marines know about, it is readiness.

So is the gentleman from California the same one I am seeing here?

Mr. DELLUMS. The gentleman is the same gentleman, about 40-some years old, however.

Mrs. SCHROEDER. The Marines would be very pleased that the gentleman has not forgotten his training about readiness. I truly support the gentleman's motion to instruct, and I thank the gentleman.

Mr. DELLUMS. I thank my distinguished colleague.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for her generous remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to offer a motion to instruct conferees on the bill, H.R. 1530, the national defense authorization bill.

Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, this motion is very simple. It would assert that the House conferees insist on retaining the amounts that we have already voted to provide for the sufficient training and readiness of our Armed Forces personnel.

Let me take a few moments to place this motion in its proper context.

Mr. Speaker, the President requested \$91.9 billion for readiness, fiscal year 1996. The House bill contains \$94.7 billion for readiness. The Senate bill contains only \$91.7 billion.

The conference, overall, will add about \$7.1 billion to the President's overall budget request for this fiscal year for defense. In this gentleman's humble opinion, Mr. Speaker, we should not use all of this additional money for what I believe to be unnecessary hardware programs. Instead, we should retain the training and readiness funds the House made available to our men and women in uniform.

The majority members on the Committee on National Security started off the year, Mr. Speaker, with a series of hearings outlining what they considered to be the unfunded readiness needs of the service. Indeed, if you will recall, Mr. Speaker, they claim in the bill, H.R. 7, that came to this floor, voted upon by this body, and elsewhere, that insufficient funds for readiness threaten the imminent return to the hollow forces of the 1970's.

□ 1245

Whether my colleagues agreed or disagreed with that position, that was the

assertion of the majority party in these Chambers in H.R. 7 and in a series of hearings before the Committee on National Security. As a result of all of that, they increased the readiness budget by over \$2.8 billion over the President's request and stated on the floor of these Chambers that the balance between readiness and modernization was the appropriate balance. The House report accompanying H.R. 1530 states in part, and I quote:

The committee has recommended additional spending in core readiness accounts such as depot maintenance, . . . real property maintenance to begin addressing what is likely to be a 30- to 50-year problem of halting the deterioration of base support facilities, mobility enhancements to allow more timely deployment of forces and reserve component readiness.

Mr. Speaker, if the majority of the House National Security Committee now feels that there has been significant change in the readiness posture of this country, then I believe the Members of the House deserve an explanation of what happened to change their minds. If, in fact the premise on which days and days of hearings that were held that were calculated to make the case that near-term readiness of our military was indeed in dangerous peril, is no longer a compelling factor, then we need to know why, and the proposition before the body that this gentleman offered is calculated to ask that question.

If, however, the majority of the committee has made the political decision and I underscore "political decision" that the readiness issue is secondary to their need to deliver certain procurement projects, then let the record reflect that fact.

So the proposition before the body is designed to either say, "You believed in what you were saying in H.R. 7, you believed in what you were saying in the Contract for American, you believed in what you were saying during the series of hearings, you believed what you said in H.R. 1530 about readiness, and you feel that it is important to maintain it," or that, "As you view the changing circumstances in the world, that that is no longer a compelling reason." Then step back; explain that to the body. Let us move forward. Or, as I said, to repeat, "If you make the political decision that you now can trade off readiness, which you made such a large issue over the last several weeks and months, and you are more interested in procuring weapons systems than readiness, then make that statement so that we understand where we are."

In either case, Mr. Speaker, I believe that the Members of this body deserve to know what has happened in the intervening months since the readiness hearings that has allowed our committee's majority to feel so much more relaxed about what they claimed to be a problem of Draconian proportions just a few short weeks ago.

While I have expressed my own personal doubts as a Member of this body that we need an increase in the defense

top line, and over the last several months I have tried to argue that case, I am doubly certain that we need not raid our readiness accounts to pay for unneeded cold war weapon systems that no longer are appropriate. The dire forecast the majority makes regarding our modernization accounts, Mr. Speaker, fails to account for the fact that we have been able to defer procurement requirements over the past few years due to the carefully managed utilization of excess weapons systems and platforms that have resulted from force structure reductions. Simply stated, as we have downsized our military, we have excess property, and in managing that excess property there has been no need for us to escalate in our procurement account because we are now dealing with materiel that is in excess, and we can move along those lines, and that has been carefully drawn and carefully dealt with.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that our first priority in this conference should be to insure that our troops, active and reserve components, are trained and ready to meet the task which they can reasonably expect to be called on to perform.

Therefore, for all these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues on both sides of the aisle in a bipartisan fashion to join with me in an effort to prevent shifting more funds out of the readiness account, an argument that was stated in a very powerful fashion over the last several months at the level of subcommittee, full committee, and an action taken before the body, and with those remarks, Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

(Mr. SPENCE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the gentleman's initiative and to let him know that I support his motion, and I also welcome him to support for the readiness of our military forces. I also rise to encourage all of my colleagues to join with us in our continuing efforts to ensure that the United States maintains a ready military force.

Because the gentleman's motion references specific figures, I need to remind my colleagues that H.R. 1530 passed the House before a final budget resolution had been agreed upon. Consequently, H.R. 1530's top-line reflected the House-passed budget resolution figures for Defense, which ended up being approximately \$2.6 billion over the fiscal year 1996 Defense top-line figure in the final budget resolution. The Senate's Defense authorization bill and both Defense appropriations bills were passed based on the final budget resolution Defense figures.

In order to conference with the Senate, we obviously have to reconcile the higher figures in H.R. 1530 with the final budget resolution and the other

Defense bills. Approximately \$1.9 billion of this \$2.6 billion reconciliation effort has occurred in the operations and maintenance accounts. While that might seem like a significant cut, it is not, since all of the funds cut lacked an appropriation. Therefore, they represented a hollow authorization.

H.R. 1530 still authorizes operations and maintenance funding at almost \$93 billion—close to \$1 billion over the President's request. In five main readiness categories beyond the traditional operational tempo accounts—depot maintenance, real property maintenance, base operations, mobility enhancement, and Reserve component readiness—H.R. 1530 is \$1.6 billion over the President's request and \$1.1 billion over the Senate bill. Of the four Defense bills, H.R. 1530 contains the highest operations and maintenance funding levels and is almost identical to the House-passed Defense appropriations levels for these accounts.

The committee has always been concerned with military readiness and will continue to address readiness problems, as well as quality of life and modernization, shortfalls as a priority. Therefore, as we head into conference with the Senate, I welcome the gentleman's support on the critical issue of readiness funding, and I stand prepared to accept the motion.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SPENCE] for his support. I think that that guarantees that this would be a bipartisan effort as we move into the conference with the other body, and I deeply am appreciative of the gentleman's remarks and his support.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SPRATT], my distinguished colleague.

(Mr. SPRATT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, one of the first bills brought to the floor in keeping with the Contract For America was H.R. 7, the National Defense Revitalization Act. Its very title implies that our Armed Forces are not ready, that they lack vitality. Now I question that assessment. But there is some findings in the preamble of that bill, and I would just like to read them again so that those who voted for it can be reminded of what assessment is contained in that bill. It says,

A return to the "hollow forces" of the 1970's has already begun. At the end of fiscal year 1994, one-third of the units in the Army contingency force and all of the forward-deployed and follow-on Army divisions were reporting a reduced state of military readiness. During fiscal year 1994, training readiness declined for the Navy's Atlantic and Pacific fleets. Funding shortfalls for that fiscal year resulted in a grounding of Navy and Marine Corps aircraft squadrons and cancellation and curtailment of Army training exercises.

Marine and naval personnel are not maintaining the standard 12- to 18-month respite between 6-month deployments away from home. Marine Corps units are spending up to 2 of their first 4 years away from their base camps. The significantly increased pace of Department of Defense operations has U.S. Forces overdeployed.

Now these findings are, I think, over some. They run counter to the Pentagon's assertions that our troops on the whole, with some exceptions, are ready, but following on these premises and these concerns, our committee in its markup of the defense authorization bill this year, our committee added by my calculation \$2.8 billion to the administration's request of \$91.9 billion for readiness. That is a 3-percent plus up. The Senate Armed Services Committee on the other hand provided \$800 million less than the Clinton administration requested.

So, this motion before us is very simple. It says, "Stick to your guns. Stand by the House's position on the issue of readiness."

This is an opportunity to act once again on our readiness concerns, which I think all of us to one degree or another share. If we think our forces are in any way in a downward spiral, or that they are overdeployed, or if we think we are trending back or slipping down the slippery slope to the hollow forces of the 1970's, then a 3-percent plus up is a modest step indeed to reverse that trend.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to stand by the House's position on readiness, to stiffen the resolve of our conferees, and to vote for this motion.

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

Mr. Speaker, I do not have any other requests for time. I would just like to thank our colleagues on the other side of the aisle for supporting readiness, and, as I said before, I support the motion.

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. PICKETT], my distinguished colleague.

(Mr. PICKETT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, 1995 has been a busy year for the U.S. military. Our Nation called repeatedly upon its Active and Reserve Forces to represent and protect our national interests all around the world.

The U.S. Armed Forces were able to respond to the call in Asia, in Europe, in Africa and elsewhere, in part, because this Congress and the American people have provided the military with the necessary assets and training to do the job.

Men and women in uniform responded to each challenge in a manner that makes all Americans proud. They have responded to the call to duty largely without complaint and served their country with honor and distinction.

This ability to provide flexible response is not without cost either in equipment or to our people. The services have had to switch money away from training to respond to these contingencies and valuable training opportunities have been lost.

Our first priority is to provide our military personnel with what they need to fight, to win, and to return home safely after having answered their country's call. They are among the finest young people our country has to offer. They serve their country out of a sense of duty. At the same time, these men and women expect Congress to give them the resources they need to do their jobs. They also expect Congress to provide them a reasonable quality of life for themselves and for their families, and a place in which to train and work that will allow them to give the best of themselves. Congress must live up to this commitment.

Mr. Speaker, the operations tempo in our military remains high. The service chiefs have reported that the force is stretched thin; that readiness is being impacted by a high current optempo; and that certain units are deploying repeatedly in support of contingency operations.

This high optempo has occurred at the same time U.S. force structure and defense budgets have been dramatically reduced. U.S. Forces continue to be asked to do more and more with less and less.

The most important component of readiness is people. The people serving in uniform today were selectively recruited and carefully trained. They are truly the finest force that the United States has ever had.

Readiness must be preserved both in the near term and in the long term. Readiness problems compound quickly and cannot be repaired easily or inexpensively. The military personnel that we put in harm's way deserve a full and continuing commitment from this Congress. The House of Representatives has met that commitment to readiness in the DOD bill that we passed. I urge my colleagues to ratify this effort by voting for this motion to instruct House conferees to support the higher House figure for readiness and to reject the lower Senate figure.

□ 1300

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, at this time I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LINDER). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. DELLUMS].

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

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the grounds that a quorum is not present, and make the

point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

Does the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SPENCE] have a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the automatic record vote on the motion to close the conference under clause 6, rule XXVIII be reduced to 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there any objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 415, nays 2, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No 684]

YEAS—415

Abercrombie	Condit	Ganske
Ackerman	Conyers	Gejdenson
Allard	Cooley	Gekas
Andrews	Costello	Gephardt
Archer	Cox	Geran
Armey	Coyne	Gibbons
Bachus	Cramer	Gilchrest
Baesler	Crane	Gillmor
Baker (CA)	Crapo	Gilman
Baker (LA)	Cremeans	Gonzalez
Baldacci	Cubin	Goodlatte
Ballenger	Cunningham	Goodling
Barcia	Danner	Gordon
Barr	Davis	Goss
Barrett (NE)	de la Garza	Graham
Barrett (WI)	Deal	Green
Bartlett	DeFazio	Greenwood
Barton	DeLauro	Gunderson
Bass	DeLay	Gutierrez
Bateman	Dellums	Gutknecht
Becerra	Deutsch	Hall (OH)
Beilenson	Diaz-Balart	Hall (TX)
Bentsen	Dickey	Hamilton
Bereuter	Dicks	Hancock
Berman	Dingell	Hansen
Bevill	Dixon	Harman
Bilbray	Doggett	Hastert
Bilirakis	Dooley	Hastings (FL)
Bishop	Doolittle	Hastings (WA)
Bliley	Dornan	Hayes
Blute	Doyle	Hayworth
Boehlert	Dreier	Hefley
Bonilla	Duncan	Hefner
Bonior	Dunn	Heineman
Bono	Durbin	Herger
Borski	Edwards	Hilleary
Boucher	Ehlers	Hilliard
Brewster	Ehrlich	Hincheey
Brown (CA)	Emerson	Hobson
Brown (FL)	Engel	Hoekstra
Brown (OH)	English	Hoke
Brownback	Ensign	Holden
Bryant (TN)	Eshoo	Horn
Bryant (TX)	Evans	Hostettler
Bunn	Everett	Houghton
Bunning	Ewing	Hoyer
Burr	Farr	Hunter
Burton	Fattah	Hutchinson
Buyer	Fawell	Hyde
Callahan	Fazio	Inglis
Calvert	Fields (LA)	Istook
Camp	Fields (TX)	Jackson-Lee
Canady	Filner	Jacobs
Cardin	Flake	Jefferson
Castle	Flanagan	Johnson (CT)
Chabot	Foglietta	Johnson (SD)
Chambliss	Forbes	Johnson, E. B.
Chapman	Ford	Johnson, Sam
Christensen	Fowler	Jones
Chrysler	Fox	Kanjorski
Clayton	Frank (MA)	Kaptur
Clement	Franks (CT)	Kasich
Clinger	Franks (NJ)	Kelly
Coble	Frelinghuysen	Kennedy (MA)
Coburn	Frisa	Kennedy (RI)
Coleman	Frost	Kennelly
Collins (GA)	Funderburk	Kildee
Collins (IL)	Furse	Kim
Combest	Gallegly	King

Kingston
Klecza
Klink
Klug
Knollenberg
LaFalce
LaHood
Lantos
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Laughlin
Lazio
Leach
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Lightfoot
Lincoln
Linder
Lipinski
Livingston
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Longley
Lowey
Lucas
Luther
Maloney
Manton
Manzullo
Markey
Martinez
Martini
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy
McCollum
McCrary
McDade
McDermott
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Metcalf
Meyers
Mfume
Mica
Miller (CA)
Miller (FL)
Mineta
Minge
Molinari
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moorhead
Moran
Morella
Murtha
Myers
Myrick
Nadler

Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Orton
Owens
Packard
Pallone
Parker
Pastor
Paxon
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pelosi
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Pickett
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Poshard
Pryce
Quillen
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Reed
Regula
Richardson
Riggs
Rivers
Roberts
Roemer
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rose
Roth
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Sabo
Salmon
Sanders
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaefer
Schiff
Schroeder
Schumer
Scott
Seastrand
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Shuster
Skaggs

Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Solomon
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Stockman
Studds
Stump
Stupak
Talent
Tanner
Tate
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Tejeda
Thomas
Thompson
Thornberry
Thornton
Thurman
Tiahrt
Torkildsen
Torres
Torrice
Torrice
Traficant
Upton
Velazquez
Vento
Vislosky
Volkmer
Vucanovich
Waldholtz
Walker
Walsh
Wamp
Ward
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Williams
Wilson
Wise
Wolf
Woolsey
Wyden
Wynn
Yates
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 684, a motion to instruct conferees, I was detained in a meeting and unable to reach the floor before the voting machine was locked. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

MOTION TO CLOSE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE MEETINGS ON H.R. 1530, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996, WHEN CLASSIFIED NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION IS UNDER CONSIDERATION

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 6(a) of rule XXVIII I move that conference committee meetings on the bill H.R. 1530, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense programs of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes, be closed to the public at such times as classified national security information is under consideration, provided, however, that any sitting Member of Congress shall have the right to attend any closed or open meeting.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 6(a) of rule XXVIII, the vote on this motion will be taken by the yeas and nays.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 414, nays 1, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No 685]

YEAS—414

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allard
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baesler
Baker (CA)
Baker (LA)
Baldacci
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Becerra
Beilenson
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berman
Bevill
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop
Bliley
Blute
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Borski
Boucher
Brewster
Browder
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Brownback
Bryant (TN)

Bryant (TX)
Bunn
Bunning
Burr
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Canady
Cardin
Castle
Chabot
Chambless
Chapman
Christensen
Chrysler
Clayton
Clement
Clinger
Coble
Coburn
Collins (GA)
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Cooley
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crapo
Cremeans
Cubin
Cunningham
Danner
Davis
de la Garza
Deal
DeLauro
DeLay
Dellums

Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Dornan
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Durbin
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Ensign
Eshoo
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Fattah
Fawell
Fazio
Fields (LA)
Fields (TX)
Filner
Flake
Flanagan
Foglietta
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fowler
Fox
Frank (MA)
Franks (CT)
Franks (NJ)

Frelinghuysen
Frisa
Frost
Funderburk
Furse
Gallegly
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Geren
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Green
Greenwood
Gunderson
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Hancock
Hansen
Harman
Hastert
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hefner
Heineman
Herger
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hobson
Hoekstra
Hoke
Holden
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Istook
Jackson-Lee
Jacobs
Jefferson
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kim
King
Kingston
Klecza
Klink
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaFalce
LaHood
Lantos
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Laughlin
Lazio
Leach
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Lightfoot
Lincoln

NAYS—2
Neumann
Petri

NOT VOTING—17

Boehner
Browder
Chenoweth
Clay
Clyburn
Collins (MI)

□ 1320

Mr. PETRI changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."
So the motion was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 684, I was inadvertently not recorded, although I was on the floor during the vote. Had I been recorded, I would have voted "yea."

NAYS—1

DeFazio