

Leach  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (KY)  
Lightfoot  
Linder  
Livingston  
LoBiondo  
Longley  
Lucas  
Manzullo  
Martini  
McCollum  
McHugh  
McInnis  
McIntosh  
McKeon  
Metcalf  
Meyers  
Mica  
Miller (FL)  
Molinari  
Moorhead  
Morella  
Myrick  
Nethercutt  
Neumann  
Ney  
Norwood  
Nussle  
Oxley  
Packard  
Parker  
Paxon

Petri  
Pombo  
Porter  
Portman  
Pryce  
Quillen  
Quinn  
Radanovich  
Ramstad  
Regula  
Riggs  
Roberts  
Rogers  
Rohrabacher  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roth  
Roukema  
Royce  
Salmon  
Sanford  
Saxton  
Scarborough  
Schaefer  
Schiff  
Seastrand  
Sensenbrenner  
Shadegg  
Shaw  
Shays  
Shuster  
Skeen  
Smith (MI)  
Smith (NJ)  
Zimmer

Smith (TX)  
Smith (WA)  
Solomon  
Souder  
Spence  
Stearns  
Stump  
Talent  
Tate  
Tauzin  
Taylor (NC)  
Thomas  
Thornberry  
Tiahrt  
Torkildsen  
Upton  
Vucanovich  
Waldholtz  
Walker  
Walsh  
Wamp  
Watts (OK)  
Weldon (FL)  
Weldon (PA)  
Weller  
White  
Whitfield  
Wicker  
Wolf  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)  
Zeliff  
Zimmer

## NOT VOTING—21

Baker (LA)  
Bevill  
Bryant (TX)  
Chabot  
Chapman  
Clay  
Collins (MI)

Dornan  
Durbin  
Ford  
Green  
Harman  
Hayes  
Hoke

Johnson (SD)  
McCrery  
McDade  
Myers  
Stockman  
Stokes  
Williams

## □ 1749

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

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

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). The question is on the passage of the bill.

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XV, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were yeas 209, nays 206, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 55]

## YEAS—209

Allard  
Archer  
Army  
Bachus  
Baker (CA)  
Ballenger  
Barr  
Barrett (NE)  
Bartlett  
Barton  
Bass  
Bateman  
Bereuter  
Billirakis  
Bliley  
Blute  
Boehlert  
Boehner  
Bonilla  
Bono  
Brownback  
Bryant (TN)  
Bunn  
Bunning  
Burr  
Burton  
Buyer  
Callahan  
Calvert  
Camp  
Canady

Chambliss  
Chenoweth  
Christensen  
Chrysler  
Clinger  
Coble  
Collins (GA)  
Combest  
Cooley  
Cox  
Crane  
Crapo  
Cremeans  
Cubin  
Cunningham  
Davis  
Deal  
DeLay  
Diaz-Balart  
Dickey  
Doolittle  
Dornan  
Dreier  
Dunn  
Ehlers  
Ehrlich  
Emerson  
English  
Everett  
Ewing  
Fawell

Fields (TX)  
Foley  
Forbes  
Fowler  
Fox  
Franks (NJ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Frisa  
Funderburk  
Furse  
Gallegly  
Ganske  
Gekas  
Geren  
Gilchrest  
Gillmor  
Gilman  
Gingrich  
Goodlatte  
Goodling  
Goss  
Graham  
Greenwood  
Gunderson  
Gutknecht  
Hancock  
Hansen  
Hastert  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayworth  
Hefley

Heineman  
Herger  
Hilleary  
Hobson  
Hoekstra  
Hoke  
Horn  
Hostettler  
Houghton  
Hunter  
Hutchinson  
Hyde  
Ingليس  
Istook  
Johnson (CT)  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones  
Kasich  
Kelly  
Kim  
King  
Kingston  
Knollenberg  
Kolbe  
LaHood  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Laughlin  
Lazio  
Leach  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (KY)  
Lightfoot  
Linder  
Livingston  
Longley  
Lucas  
Manzullo  
McCollum

McDade  
McInnis  
McKeon  
Metcalf  
Mica  
Miller (FL)  
Molinari  
Moorhead  
Myrick  
Nethercutt  
Neumann  
Ney  
Norwood  
Nussle  
Oxley  
Packard  
Parker  
Paxon  
Pombo  
Porter  
Portman  
Pryce  
Quillen  
Radanovich  
Ramstad  
Regula  
Riggs  
Roberts  
Rogers  
Rohrabacher  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roth  
Roukema  
Royce  
Salmon  
Sanford  
Saxton  
Schaefer  
Schiff

Seastrand  
Sensenbrenner  
Shadegg  
Shaw  
Shays  
Shuster  
Skeen  
Smith (MI)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith (WA)  
Solomon  
Spence  
Stearns  
Stump  
Talent  
Tate  
Tauzin  
Thomas  
Thornberry  
Tiahrt  
Torkildsen  
Upton  
Vucanovich  
Waldholtz  
Walker  
Walsh  
Watts (OK)  
Weldon (FL)  
Weldon (PA)  
Weller  
White  
Whitfield  
Wicker  
Wolf  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)  
Zeliff

## NAYS—206

Abercrombie  
Ackerman  
Andrews  
Baesler  
Baldacci  
Barcia  
Barrett (WI)  
Becerra  
Beilenson  
Bentsen  
Berman  
Bilbray  
Bishop  
Bonior  
Borski  
Boucher  
Brewster  
Browder  
Brown (CA)  
Brown (FL)  
Brown (OH)  
Campbell  
Cardin  
Castle  
Clayton  
Clement  
Clyburn  
Coburn  
Coleman  
Collins (IL)  
Condit  
Conyers  
Costello  
Coyne  
Cramer  
Danner  
de la Garza  
DeFazio  
DeLauro  
Dellums  
Deutsch  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Dixon  
Doggett  
Dooley  
Doyle  
Edwards  
Engel  
Ensign  
Eshoo  
Evans  
Farr  
Fattah  
Fazio  
Fields (LA)  
Filner  
Flake

Flanagan  
Foglietta  
Ford  
Frank (MA)  
Franks (CT)  
Frost  
Gejdenson  
Gephardt  
Gibbons  
Gonzalez  
Gordon  
Gutierrez  
Hall (OH)  
Hall (TX)  
Hamilton  
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  
Klecicka  
Klink  
Klug  
LaFalce  
Lantos  
Largent  
Levin  
Lewis (GA)  
Lincoln  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Lofgren  
Lowey  
Luther  
Maloney  
Manton  
Markey  
Martinez  
Martini  
Mascara  
Matsui  
McCarthy  
McDermott

McHale  
McHugh  
McIntosh  
McKinney  
McNulty  
Meehan  
Meek  
Menendez  
Meyers  
Miller (CA)  
Minge  
Mink  
Moakley  
Mollohan  
Montgomery  
Moran  
Morella  
Murtha  
Nadler  
Neal  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Oliver  
Ortiz  
Orton  
Owens  
Pallone  
Pastor  
Payne (NJ)  
Payne (VA)  
Pelosi  
Peterson (FL)  
Peterson (MN)  
Petri  
Pickett  
Pomeroy  
Poshard  
Quinn  
Rahall  
Rangel  
Reed  
Richardson  
Rivers  
Roemer  
Rose  
Roybal-Allard  
Rush  
Sabo  
Sanders  
Sawyer  
Scarborough  
Schroeder  
Schumer  
Scott  
Serrano  
Sisisky  
Skaggs  
Skelton

Slaughter  
Souder  
Spratt  
Stark  
Stenholm  
Studds  
Stupak  
Tanner  
Taylor (MS)  
Tejeda  
Thompson

Thornton  
Thurman  
Torres  
Torricelli  
Towns  
Traficant  
Velazquez  
Vento  
Visclosky  
Volkmer  
Wamp

Ward  
Waters  
Watt (NC)  
Waxman  
Williams  
Wilson  
Wise  
Woolsey  
Wynn  
Yates  
Zimmer

## NOT VOTING—17

Baker (LA)  
Bevill  
Bryant (TX)  
Chabot  
Chapman  
Clay

Collins (MI)  
Duncan  
Durbin  
Green  
Hayes  
Johnson (SD)

McCrery  
Myers  
Stockman  
Stokes  
Taylor (NC)

## □ 1806

Mrs. MEEK of Florida changed her vote from "yea" to "nay."

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3019, and that they may include tabular and extraneous material.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

# REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 1561, THE AMERICAN OVERSEAS INTERESTS ACT OF 1996

Mr. GOSS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. 104-476) on the resolution (H. Res. 375) waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 1561) to consolidate the foreign affairs agencies of the United States; to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and related agencies for fiscal years 1996 and 1997; to responsibly reduce the authorizations of appropriations for United States foreign assistance programs for fiscal years 1996 and 1997, 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. 2703, THE EFFECTIVE DEATH PENALTY AND PUBLIC SAFETY ACT OF 1996

Mr. GOSS, for the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-191) on the resolution (H. Res. 376) providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2703) to combat terrorism, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 3021. An act to guarantee the continuing full investment of Social Security and other Federal funds in obligations of the United States.

PROVIDING SPECIAL AUTHORITIES TO COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM AND OVERSIGHT TO OBTAIN TESTIMONY ON THE WHITE HOUSE TRAVEL OFFICE MATTER

Mrs. WALDHOLTZ. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 369 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 369

*Resolved, That—*

(a) The Chairman of the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, for purposes of the committee's investigation and study of the White House Travel Office matter, may, upon consultation with the ranking minority member of the committee, authorize the taking of affidavits, and of depositions pursuant to notice or subpoena, by a member or staff of the committee designated by the chairman, or require the furnishing of information by interrogatory, under oath administered by a person otherwise authorized by law to administer oaths.

(b) Deposition and affidavit testimony, and information received by interrogatory, shall be deemed to have been taken in executive session of the committee in Washington, District of Columbia. All deposition and affidavit testimony and information received by interrogatory shall be considered nonpublic until received by the committee, except that all such testimony and information shall, unless otherwise directed by the committee, be available for use by members of the committee in open session of the committee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Utah [Mrs. WALDHOLTZ] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mrs. WALDHOLTZ. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HALL], pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, let me announce at the outset, in the interest of time, that the bipartisan leadership has agreed to limit debate on this resolution to two speakers on each side.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. WALDHOLTZ. 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 House Resolution 369.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Utah?

There was no objection.

Mrs. WALDHOLTZ. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 369 is a resolution

providing special authorities to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight to take testimony in the matter of the White House Travel Office. Under the terms of the resolution the chairman of the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, upon consulting with the ranking minority member, may authorize any member or designated staff of the committee to take sworn affidavits and depositions pursuant to notice or subpoena and could require furnishing of information by written interrogatories under oath. Any such testimony received would be considered to have been received in executive session by the committee in Washington, DC, would be considered as nonpublic until received by the committee and, thereafter, could be used by any member of the committee in open session related to the investigation of the White House Travel Office matter unless the committee directs otherwise.

The reason this authority requires the approval of the House is because it departs from the standing House rule, clause 2(h), rule XI, that requires a quorum of at least two members of a committee to take testimony.

□ 1815

This resolution differs from the House rule in that it would permit the chairman to authorize any member or staff of the committee to take testimony by sworn deposition or affidavit.

Mr. Speaker, on May 19, 1993, seven White House Travel Office staffers, after years, and in some cases decades, of faithful service, were summarily fired and told to vacate their offices in 2 hours. Later the same day, the White House announced the launching of an FBI criminal investigation of the former employees, which ended in Office Director Billy Dale's indictment on two embezzlement charges—charges proved utterly meritless when a Federal jury acquitted him after less than 2 hours of deliberation.

Mr. Speaker, before his complete exoneration, Billy Dale endured 2½ years of investigation, prosecution, and humiliation. One of Mr. Dale's daughters was forced to account for every penny spent on her wedding and honeymoon, and the other was asked by an interrogator whether she wasn't worried about letting her father handle her money. Mr. Dale's father died without ever seeing his son exonerated. Mr. Dale's legal bills amounted to over \$500,000. Billy Dale—an innocent man—felt the full weight of the FBI, the IRS, the Justice Department, and the White House arrayed against him. The public deserves to know the truth. Billy Dale deserves to have this story told.

I commend Chairman CLINGER for his efforts in this matter. He has brought home to the American people the enormity of the wrong committed against these seven people.

Chairman CLINGER has indicated that the special authority is needed because of the reluctance and even refusal of

certain potential witnesses to cooperate voluntarily in submitting to staff interviews preliminary to a hearing. This makes it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for a committee to adequately prepare background information and questions for a hearing.

Absent such important background information prior to a formal hearing, the committee is left to elicit the same information during the course of the hearing—something that can greatly prolong a hearing and reduce members to searching for the appropriate questions to ask of a witness.

Mr. Speaker, I want to emphasize that the special authority proposed in the resolution before us today is something that the Rules Committee and the House have granted only in extraordinary circumstances where there is a compelling need for such authority and it is investigation-specific. This is not a grant of blanket authority for all investigations of the Government Reform and Oversight Committee or any other committee.

But this body has granted such authority in the past. Examples of investigation authorization resolutions that have contained special deposition authority include: the President Nixon impeachment proceedings, Koreagate, Abscam, and Iran-Contra.

Moreover, the committee has made it clear that the granting of this special authority should be accompanied by assurances that the minority will not only be consulted prior to the noticing of any special testimony, but guaranteed participation and access in the process, just as it would in a committee hearing.

Chairman CLINGER has assured both us and the committee minority that this was his clear and unequivocal commitment and intent from the start. And it is my understanding that Chairman CLINGER, a man of his word, has worked with the minority, led by the distinguished gentlewoman from Illinois, Mrs. COLLINS, in crafting this resolution and the limits that have been placed on its scope. In fact, the committee met early this morning and passed the resolution by a bipartisan voice vote.

Finally, I would note that the special testimony authority language of House Resolution 369 is nearly identical to that contained in House Resolution 12 in the 100th Congress, creating the House Select Committee on Iran-Contra.

That resolution was drafted on a bipartisan basis and overwhelmingly adopted by the House on January 7, 1987, by a vote of 416 to 2.

I urge my colleagues to give this resolution the same measure of bipartisan support that the Iran-Contra resolution had in the 100th Congress so that the Government Reform and Oversight Committee can expedite its hearings process and complete its investigation.

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