

and recreation use fees at units of the National Park System where such fees are collected under section 4 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601-6a), notwithstanding the provisions of section 4(i) of such Act. Fees shall be retained and expended in the same manner and for the same purposes as provided under the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program (section 315 of Public Law 104-134, as amended (16 U.S.C. 4601-6a note)).

(b) Nothing in this section shall affect the collection of fees at units of the National Park System designated as fee demonstration projects under the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program.

(c) The authorities in this section shall expire upon the termination of the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program.

SEC. 311. NATIONAL PARKS OMNIBUS MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1998.

Section 404 of the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-391; 112 Stat. 3508; 16 U.S.C. 5953) is amended by striking "contract terms and conditions," and inserting "contract terms and conditions,".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN).

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 149 is a non-controversial bill that makes a number of technical corrections to the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 and to other laws related to parks and public land management.

Mr. Speaker, as Members are aware, in each congressional session a large number of individual pieces of legislation are passed and written into law. Often small mistakes and errors are made in drafting and printing the final language that becomes the actual law. For example, the wrong number of a map might be found, a period is missing from a sentence, or a word is spelled incorrectly.

The administration is very proficient in discovering these technical mistakes and have brought many of them to the attention of Congress. This bill makes numerous technical corrections to language which has been written into many of our various laws, and makes certain that the language is correct and consistent.

After passing the House last year, H.R. 149 was amended by the Senate with some other necessary changes that were brought to our attention. Included in the Senate amendments are changes dealing with the Presidio Trust, the North Carolina Park Foundation, the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, and the retention of National Park entrance and recreation fees at the unit where it is collected.

I believe now we have addressed all the corrections that need to be made. This bill is supported by the administration, and I urge my colleagues to give their support on H.R. 149, as amended.

Mr. Speaker, if I may continue, during the consideration of H.R. 149, the

Senate committee adopted a number of technical and clarifying amendments which were explained in detail in the section by section analysis below.

In addition to the technical and clarifying amendments, the committee adopted amendments which expand the authorities of the Presidio Trust. The amendments, one, authorize the Trust to expend funds for insurance and business-related expenses appropriate to the business activities of the Trust; two, make clear that the Administrative Dispute Resolution Act applies to the Presidio Trust, and that the Trust has the same authority to pursue binding arbitration under that act as any other executive agency, as defined in Section 103 and 105 of title V of the United States Code; three, clarify that the term "proceeds" as used in section 104(g) of public law 104-333 includes all revenues of the Trust; four, clarify that the scope of the Trust rules and regulations includes rules and regulations for the use and management of the property under the Trust jurisdiction.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 149 is a house-keeping measure that originally passed the House in February of 1999. The bill made numerous technical corrections in the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Act of 1996 and other laws to fix punctuation, map references, and other minor drafting errors that we exist.

We have no objection to the bill.

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my support for a provision in H.R. 149 which is of importance to the people of Iowa's Second District. H.R. 149 authorizes the change of designation for the America's Agriculture Heritage Partnership from the Agriculture Department to the Interior Department.

The Omnibus National Park and Public Lands Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-333) established the America's Agriculture Heritage Partnership, more commonly known as Silos and Smokestacks, to present and interpret the history of agriculture in America. Along with Silos and Smokestacks, this act established nine other historical tourist parks as National Heritage Areas. When originally created, Silos and Smokestacks was the only National Heritage Area not designated under the Interior Department.

Since 1996, all of the other National Heritage Areas have been able to coordinate their efforts because of the coalition they formed under the Interior Department. While the Board of Trustees for Silos and Smokestacks originally sought authorization through the Agriculture Department in 1996, the current Board of Trustees is seeking to change its designation to the Interior Department.

I introduced the America's Agriculture Heritage Partnership Amendments of 1999 (H.R. 1493) to change this designation at the request of the current Board of Trustees. I am pleased that this legislation was included in H.R. 149. H.R. 149 will allow Silos and Smokestacks to be included in the coalition and continue its efforts to provide a unique view of our nation's agriculture heritage.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill, H.R. 149.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□

CARTER G. WOODSON HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE STUDY ACT OF 1999

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3201) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the suitability and feasibility of designating the Carter G. Woodson home in the District of Columbia as a national historic site, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3201

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site Study Act of 1999".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Dr. Carter G. Woodson, cognizant of the widespread ignorance and scanty information concerning the history of African Americans, founded on September 9, 1915, the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, since renamed the Association for the Study of African-American Life and History.

(2) The Association was founded in particular to counter racist propaganda alleging black inferiority and the pervasive influence of Jim Crow prevalent at the time.

(3) The mission of the Association was and continues to be educating the American public of the contributions of Black Americans in the formation of the Nation's history and culture.

(4) Dr. Woodson dedicated nearly his entire adult life to every aspect of the Association's operations in furtherance of its mission.

(5) Among the notable accomplishments of the Association under Dr. Woodson's leadership, Negro History Week was instituted in 1926 to be celebrated annually during the second week of February. Negro History Week has since evolved into Black History Month.

(6) The headquarters and center of operations of the Association was Dr. Woodson's residence, located at 1538 Ninth Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act, the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service.

SEC. 4. STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date on which funds are made available for such purpose, the Secretary, after consultation with the Mayor of the District of Columbia, shall submit to the Committee on Resources of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United

States Senate a resource study of the Dr. Carter G. Woodson Home and headquarters of the Association for the Study of African-American Life and History, located at 1538 Ninth Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C.

(b) CONTENTS.—The study under subsection (a) shall—

(1) identify suitability and feasibility of designating the Carter G. Woodson Home as a unit of the National Park System; and

(2) include cost estimates for any necessary acquisition, development, operation and maintenance, and identification of alternatives for the management, administration, and protection of the Carter G. Woodson Home.

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN).

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3201, introduced by my colleague, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

H.R. 3201 serves to honor the prolific accomplishments of the great American historian, Dr. Carter G. Woodson, by establishing his home, located at 1538 Ninth Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., as a national monument.

Dr. Woodson, the second black to ever graduate from Harvard, was an eminent historian of African-American life and history. His life was devoted to educating African-Americans and the American public of the contributions black Americans made in the formation of our Nation's history and culture.

His efforts led to the establishment of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in 1915. Its purpose was to counter the racist propaganda and the influence of Jim Crow prevalent at the time.

Every aspect of Dr. Woodson's life was dedicated to the Association's purpose. Even the headquarters and center of operation was located in his home. In 1926, under his leadership, the Association instituted Negro History Week.

This week of commemorating black achievements gradually gained support and participation from schools, colleges, and other organizations, and led to the establishment of Black History Month.

The original mission of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, since renamed the Association for the Study of African-American Life and History, remains the same. Dr. Woodson's vision continues to serve and educate people of the importance of African-American history.

H.R. 3201 is an authorization for the Secretary of the Interior to study the feasibility of designating the Carter G. Woodson home as a national historic site. To enact this bill in the month of

February, Black History Month, would be a meaningful gesture of bipartisan cooperation.

H.R. 3201 authorizes the Secretary to conduct a resource study on the Carter G. Woodson home and the headquarters of the Association for the Study of African-American Life and History. After 18 months, the study is then to be submitted to the Committee on Resources and the Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources. The focus of this study will be on the feasibility of designating the Carter G. Woodson home as a unit of the National Park System.

To include Dr. Woodson's home as a National Historic Site would serve to heighten the public's understanding of African-American history, and honor the legacy of Carter G. Woodson and his association.

Mr. Speaker, I reiterate my support for H.R. 3201, and ask for Members' endorsement to move ahead in the process of preserving this historic site and honoring this great teacher.

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

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

(Ms. NORTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, may I begin by thanking the leadership, and especially the gentlemen from Texas, Mr. ARMEY and Mr. DELAY, for their great cooperation and courtesy to me in delaying this bill until the end of the day. I had to attend a funeral this morning of a particularly tragic variety. Two model teenagers were killed, and the funeral was being held at precisely the time that this bill was due on the floor. I very much appreciate the courtesy of the leaders in postponing this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I want also to thank the chairman, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) for working closely with me to quickly bring to the floor H.R. 3201, the Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site Study Act of 1999.

I also want to thank the gentleman from Alaska (Chairman YOUNG) of the full committee for his strong support. I appreciate that I have been able to work closely and collegially with both the full committee and subcommittee not only on H.R. 3201, but on several issues affecting the Nation's capital.

I am grateful also for the great assistance to me of the gentleman from California (Mr. MILLER), the ranking member of the full committee, and the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO), the ranking member of the subcommittee.

I especially appreciate that the committee has expedited my bill to assure the possibility of bipartisan passage on the House floor this month as a concrete way for the Congress to commemorate Black History Month.

The man we honor today, Dr. Carter G. Woodson, and the organization that he founded, the Association for the

Study of African-American Life and History, were responsible for establishing the annual black history celebration.

□ 1515

Dr. Woodson was a distinguished American historian who began the process of uncovering African American history and the contributions of African Americans to our Nation's history. The time is overdue to begin a feasibility study on designating his home at 1538 Ninth Street, Northwest, in the Nation's capital, as a national historic site within the jurisdiction of the National Park Service.

Today it stands boarded up in the historic Shaw District. In giving Dr. Woodson's home its rightful place, the bill begins the process of uncovering the living black history right here in the Nation's capital, where Dr. Woodson lived and worked as the founder and director of the Association for the Study of African American Life and History.

Dr. Woodson, the son of former slaves, earned his Ph.D. degree from Harvard University in 1912, becoming only the second black American to receive a doctorate from Harvard after the great W.E.B. DuBois. Woodson's personal educational achievement was extraordinary in itself, especially for a man who had been denied access to public education in Canton, Virginia, where Woodson was born in 1875.

As a result, Dr. Woodson did not begin his formal education until he was 20 years old, after he moved to Huntington, West Virginia, and received his high school diploma 2 years later. He then entered Berea College in Kentucky, where he received his bachelor's degree in 1897. Woodson continued his education at the University of Chicago where he earned his A.B. and M.A. degrees.

During much of Dr. Woodson's life, there was widespread ignorance and very little information concerning African American life and history. With his extensive studies, Woodson almost single handedly established African American historiography. Dr. Woodson's research in literally uncovering black history helped to educate the American public about the contributions of African Americans to the Nation's history and culture. Through scholarship and painstaking historical research, his work has helped reduce the stereotypes captured in basically negative portrayals of black people that have marred our history as a Nation. To remedy these stereotypes, Dr. Woodson in 1915 founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, since renamed the Association for the Study of African American Life and History.

Through the Association, Dr. Woodson dedicated his life to educating the American public about the contributions of black Americans to the Nation's history and culture. This work in bringing history to bear where prejudice and racism had held sway has

played an indispensable role in reducing prejudice and making the need for civil rights remedies clear. Among its enduring accomplishments, the Association, under Dr. Woodson's leadership, instituted Negro History Week in 1926 to be observed during the week in February of the birthdays of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglas.

Today, of course, Negro History Week that was mostly celebrated in segregated schools, like my own here in the District when I was a child, and historically black colleges and universities, has gained support and participation throughout the country among people of all backgrounds as Black History Month.

To assure publication under Dr. Woodson's leadership, the Association in 1920 also founded the Associated Publishers, for the publication of research on African American history.

Dr. Woodson published his seminal work, *The Negro in Our History*, in 1922 and many others under Associated Publishers and the publishing company provided an outlet for scholarly works by numerous other black scholars. The Association also circulated two periodicals, the *Negro History Bulletin*, designed for mass consumption and the *Journal of Negro History* that was primarily directed to the academic community.

Dr. Woodson directed the association's operations from his home on Ninth Street here in Washington, D.C. From there, he trained researchers and staff and managed the association's budget and fund-raising efforts while at the same time pursuing his own study of African American history.

This Victorian-style house built in 1890, where African American history was both made and uncovered, already listed as a national historic landmark, needs to be opened to the public. With today's bill, this landmark can become a national historic site with care lodged with the National Park Service.

I ask my colleagues to pass H.R. 3201, to commemorate the work of Dr. Carter G. Woodson and the association he founded as a particularly appropriate way for the House of Representatives to celebrate Black History Month.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN), a member of the subcommittee.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3201, the Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site Study Act, and I commend my friend and colleague, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON), for introducing this bill. I also thank my chairman, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), and the ranking member, for their support in bringing the bill to the floor today.

Mr. Speaker, Carter G. Woodson, the son of former slaves James and Eliza Woodson of Buckingham County, Virginia, dedicated his life to the study

and history of African American life and culture. As we heard, he received his A.B. and M.A. degrees from the University of Chicago in 1908 and his Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1912, following W.E.B. DuBois as the second African American to receive a doctorate from Harvard.

His teaching and travels abroad, including a year of study in Asia and Europe, as well as a semester at the Sorbonne, gave him a mastery of several languages. His distinguished career as an educator included serving as the supervisor of schools in the Philippines, dean of the Schools of Liberal Arts at Howard University and West Virginia State College.

In 1915, he founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History because of what he saw as the great need to educate the American public about the contributions of black Americans in the formation of the Nation's history and culture. It is because of the efforts of Dr. Woodson that Black History Month is celebrated across the country today.

Mr. Speaker, I could go on to recount many more of the accomplishments and contributions that Dr. Woodson made during his lifetime; but we have heard many of them, and we will hear others listed by those who make remarks in support of this bill today.

It is entirely fitting, though, as the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) has pointed out, that we honor this great American, particularly during Black History Month, by having the National Park Service study the feasibility and suitability of designating his home on Ninth Street here in Washington, D.C. as a national historic site.

I understand that the National Park Service is strongly supportive of this study, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to once again thank the chairman of the subcommittee, the distinguished gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), and his staff for their very expeditious attention to this bill and for the way in which they have strongly supported it.

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

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her kind remarks.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and add extraneous material on H.R. 149 and H.R. 3201, the two bills just considered.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3201, the Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site Study Act. Carter G. Woodson, a son of former slaves who

worked in the mines and quarries until the age of 20, who matriculated at Berea College and received his MA in history from the University of Chicago and his doctorate in history in 1912 from Harvard.

Carter G. Woodson is generally recognized as the Father of Negro History because of his quest to open the long-neglected field of African American history. His thirst for life and quest for truth institutionalized the study of Afro-American and African societies and cultures in the United States.

Among his notable accomplishments are: Negro History Week, which was instituted in 1926 and has since evolved into Black History Month; the widely consulted college text "The Negro in Our History"; and the Associated Publishers, a publishing outlet to bring out books on black life and culture.

Yet despite these towering achievements, there is at present no suitable memorial for Carter G. Woodson. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I heartily support the idea of designating the Carter G. Woodson home in Washington, DC, as a national historic site. To do so recognizes the great debt we owe this important founding father of Afro-American scholarship.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the *Negro History Bulletin*, the *Journal of Negro History*, the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Black History Month—these were the creations of Carter G. Woodson. Carter G. Woodson said we must know and celebrate our history. And, he made it his life's work to see to it that we do.

From his home, Dr. Woodson ran the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. At his home, Dr. Woodson trained the scholars and staff that researched, collected, catalogued and preserved the history of a people.

I rise in support of the designation of Dr. Woodson's home as a national historic site. There is no fitting tribute to the man and his work * * * and to the understanding and appreciation of a people that more than any other has made our Nation what it is today.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3201.

The question was taken.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces that the question will be put on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal immediately following this vote, and that that will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 413, nays 1, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 20]

YEAS—413

Abercrombie	Baldacci	Bateman
Ackerman	Baldwin	Becerra
Aderholt	Ballenger	Bentsen
Allen	Barcia	Bereuter
Andrews	Barr	Berkley
Archer	Barrett (NE)	Berman
Armey	Barrett (WI)	Berry
Baca	Bartlett	Biggert
Bachus	Barton	Bilbray
Baker	Bass	Bilirakis

Bishop	Ganske	Markey	Saxton	Stark	Upton	Barrett (NE)	Franks (NJ)	Matsui
Blagojevich	Gejdenson	Martinez	Scarborough	Stearns	Velazquez	Barrett (WI)	Frelinghuysen	McCarthy (MO)
Bliley	Gekas	Mascara	Schaffer	Stenholm	Visclosky	Bartlett	Frost	McCarthy (NY)
Blumenauer	Gibbons	Matsui	Schakowsky	Strickland	Vitter	Barton	Gallegly	McCrery
Blunt	Gilchrest	McCarthy (MO)	Scott	Stump	Walden	Bass	Ganske	McGovern
Boehrlert	Gillmor	McCarthy (NY)	Sensenbrenner	Stupak	Walsh	Bateman	Gejdenson	McHugh
Boehner	Gilman	McCrery	Serrano	Sununu	Wamp	Becerra	Gekas	McInnis
Bonilla	Gonzalez	McDermott	Sessions	Sweeney	Waters	Bentsen	Gilchrest	McIntosh
Bono	Goode	McGovern	Shadegg	Talent	Watkins	Bereuter	Gillmor	McIntyre
Borski	Goodlatte	McHugh	Shaw	Tancred	Watt (NC)	Berkley	Gilman	McKeon
Boswell	Goodling	McInnis	Shays	Tanner	Watts (OK)	Berman	Gonzalez	McNulty
Boucher	Gordon	McIntosh	Sherman	Tauscher	Waxman	Berry	Goode	Meehan
Boyd	Goss	McIntyre	Sherwood	Tauzin	Weiner	Biggert	Goodlatte	Meek (FL)
Brady (PA)	Granger	McKeon	Shinkus	Taylor (MS)	Weldon (FL)	Bilirakis	Goodling	Meeks (NY)
Brady (TX)	Green (TX)	McKinney	Shows	Taylor (NC)	Weldon (PA)	Bishop	Gordon	Menendez
Brown (FL)	Greenwood	McNulty	Shuster	Terry	Weller	Blagojevich	Goss	Metcalfe
Bryant	Gutierrez	Meehan	Simpson	Thomas	Wexler	Bliley	Granger	Mica
Burr	Gutknecht	Meek (FL)	Sisisky	Thompson (CA)	Weygand	Blumenauer	Green (TX)	Millender-
Burton	Hall (OH)	Meeks (NY)	Skeen	Thompson (MS)	Whitfield	Boehrlert	Greenwood	McDonald
Buyer	Hall (TX)	Menendez	Skelton	Thornberry	Wicker	Boehner	Gutierrez	Miller (FL)
Calvert	Hansen	Metcalfe	Slaughter	Thune	Wilson	Bonilla	Hall (OH)	Miller, Gary
Camp	Hastings (FL)	Millender-	Mica	Thurman	Wise	Bono	Hansen	Miller, George
Canady	Hastings (WA)	McDonald	Smith (NJ)	Tiahrt	Wolf	Boswell	Hastings (WA)	Minge
Cannon	Hayes	Miller (FL)	Smith (TX)	Tierney	Woolsey	Boucher	Hayes	Mink
Capuano	Hayworth	Miller, Gary	Smith (WA)	Toomey	Wu	Boyd	Hayworth	Moakley
Cardin	Hefley	Miller, George	Snyder	Towns	Wynn	Brady (TX)	Herger	Mollohan
Carson	Herger	Minge	Souder	Trafficant	Young (AK)	Brown (FL)	Hill (IN)	Moore
Castle	Hill (IN)	Mink	Spence	Turner	Young (FL)	Hill (MT)	Hill (MT)	Moran (KS)
Chabot	Hill (MT)	Moakley	Spratt	Udall (CO)		Burr	Hinchey	Moran (VA)
Chambliss	Hilleary	Mollohan	Stabenow	Udall (NM)		Burton	Hobson	Morella
Chenoweth-Hage	Hilliard	Moore				Buyer	Hoefel	Murtha
Clayton	Hinchey	Moran (KS)				Calvert	Hoekstra	Myrick
Clement	Hobson	Moran (VA)				Camp	Holden	Nadler
Clyburn	Hoefel	Morella				Canady	Holt	Napolitano
Coble	Hoekstra	Murtha				Cannon	Hoolley	Neal
Coburn	Holden	Myrick				Capuano	Horn	Nethercutt
Collins	Holt	Nadler				Cardin	Hostettler	Ney
Combest	Hoolley	Napolitano				Castle	Houghton	Northup
Condit	Horn	Neal				Chabot	Hoyer	Norwood
Conyers	Hostettler	Nethercutt				Chambliss	Hulshof	Nussle
Cook	Houghton	Ney				Chenoweth-Hage	Hunter	Oberstar
Cooksey	Hoyer	Northup				Clayton	Hutchinson	Obey
Costello	Hulshof	Norwood				Clement	Hyde	Olver
Cox	Hunter	Nussle				Clyburn	Inslee	Ortiz
Coyne	Hyde	Oberstar				Coble	Isakson	Ose
Cramer	Inslee	Obey				Collins	Istook	Owens
Crane	Isakson	Olver				Combest	Jackson (IL)	Packard
Crowley	Istook	Ortiz				Condit	Jackson-Lee	Pallone
Cubin	Jackson (IL)	Ose				Conyers	(TX)	Pastor
Cummings	Jackson-Lee	Owens				Cook	Jefferson	Paul
Cunningham	(TX)	Oxley				Cooksey	Jenkins	Payne
Danner	Jefferson	Packard				Cox	John	Pease
Davis (FL)	Jenkins	Pallone				Coyne	Johnson (CT)	Peterson (PA)
Davis (IL)	John	Pascrell				Cramer	Johnson, E.B.	Petri
Davis (VA)	Johnson (CT)	Pastor				Crane	Johnson, Sam	Phelps
Deal	Johnson, E. B.	Payne				Crowley	Jones (NC)	Pickering
DeGette	Johnson, Sam	Pease				Cubin	Jones (OH)	Pitts
Delahunt	Jones (NC)	Peterson (MN)				Cummings	Kanjorski	Pombo
DeLauro	Jones (OH)	Peterson (PA)				Cunningham	Kaptur	Pomeroy
DeLay	Kanjorski	Petri				Danner	Kelly	Porter
DeMint	Kaptur	Phelps				Davis (FL)	Kennedy	Portman
Deutsch	Kelly	Pickering				Davis (IL)	Kildee	Price (NC)
Diaz-Balart	Kennedy	Pickett				Davis (VA)	Kilpatrick	Pryce (OH)
Dickey	Kildee	Pitts				Deal	Kind (WI)	Quinn
Dicks	Kilpatrick	Pombo				DeGette	King (NY)	Rahall
Dingell	Kind (WI)	Pomeroy				Delahunt	Kingston	Rangel
Dixon	King (NY)	Porter				DeLauro	Klecza	Regula
Doggett	Kingston	Portman				DeLay	Klink	Reyes
Dooley	Klecza	Price (NC)				DeMint	Knollenberg	Reynolds
Doolittle	Klink	Pryce (OH)				Deutsch	Kolbe	Riley
Doyle	Knollenberg	Quinn				Diaz-Balart	Kucinich	Rivers
Dreier	Kolbe	Rahall				Dicks	Kuykendall	Rodriguez
Duncan	Kucinich	Ramstad				Dingell	LaFalce	Roemer
Dunn	Kuykendall	Rangel				Dixon	LaHood	Rogers
Edwards	LaFalce	Regula				Doggett	Lampson	Rohrabacher
Ehlers	LaHood	Reyes				Dooley	Lantos	Ros-Lehtinen
Ehrlich	Lampson	Reynolds				Doolittle	Largent	Rothman
Emerson	Lantos	Riley				Doyle	Larson	Roukema
Engel	Largent	Rivers				Dreier	Latham	Roybal-Allard
English	Larson	Rodriguez				Duncan	LaTourette	Royce
Eshoo	Latham	Roemer				Dunn	Lazio	Rush
Etheridge	LaTourette	Rogan				Edwards	Leach	Ryan (WI)
Evans	Lazio	Rogers				Ehlers	Lee	Ryun (KS)
Everett	Leach	Rohrabacher				Ehrlich	Lewis	Salmon
Ewing	Lee	Ros-Lehtinen				Emerson	Lewis (CA)	Sanchez
Farr	Levin	Rothman				Engel	Lewis (GA)	Sanders
Fattah	Lewis (CA)	Roukema				Eshoo	Lewis (KY)	Sandlin
Filner	Lewis (GA)	Roybal-Allard				Etheridge	Linder	Sawyer
Fletcher	Lewis (KY)	Royce				Evans	Lipinski	Saxton
Foley	Linder	Rush				Everett	Lofgren	Scarborough
Forbes	Lipinski	Ryan (WI)				Ewing	Lucas (KY)	Schakowsky
Ford	LoBiondo	Ryun (KS)				Farr	Lucas (OK)	Scott
Fossella	Lofgren	Sabo				Fattah	Luther	Sensenbrenner
Fowler	Lucas (KY)	Salmon				Fletcher	Maloney (CT)	Serrano
Frank (MA)	Lucas (OK)	Sanchez				Foley	Maloney (NY)	Sessions
Franks (NJ)	Luther	Sanders				Forbes	Manzullo	Shadegg
Frelinghuysen	Maloney (CT)	Sandlin				Fossella	Markey	Shaw
Frost	Maloney (NY)	Sawyer				Fowler	Martinez	Shays
Gallegly	Manzullo					Frank (MA)	Mascara	Sherman

NAYS—1

Paul

NOT VOTING—20

Baird
Bonior
Brown (OH)
Callahan
Campbell
Capps
Clay

DeFazio
Gephardt
Graham
Green (WI)
Hinojosa
Hutchinson
Kasich

Lowey
McCollum
Pelosi
Radanovich
Sanford
Vento

□ 1547

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OSE). Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, the pending business is the question of the Speaker's approval of the Journal of the last day's proceedings.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

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

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground 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.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 375, nays 33, answered “present” 2, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 21]

AYES—375

Abercrombie	Archer	Baldacci
Ackerman	Armey	Baldwin
Aderholt	Baca	Ballenger
Allen	Bachus	Barcia
Andrews	Baker	Barr