

Greenwood Maloney (NY) Rush
 Grucci Manzullo Ryan (WI)
 Gutierrez Markey Ryun (KS)
 Gutknecht Mascara Sabo
 Hall (OH) Matheson Sanchez
 Hall (TX) Matsui Sanders
 Hansen McCarthy (MO) Sandlin
 Harman McCarthy (NY) Sawyer
 Hart McCollum Saxton
 Hastings (FL) McCrery Schaffer
 Hastings (WA) McDermott Schakowsky
 Hayes McGovern Schiff
 Hayworth McInnis Schrock
 Henger McIntyre Scott
 Hill McKeon Sensenbrenner
 Hilleary McKinney Serrano
 Hilliard McNulty Shadegg
 Hinchey Meehan Shaw
 Hinojosa Meek (FL) Shays
 Hobson Meeks (NY) Sherman
 Hoeffel Menendez Sherwood
 Hoekstra Millender Shimkus
 Holden McDonald Shows
 Holt Miller (FL) Simmons
 Honda Miller, Gary Simpson
 Hooley Miller, George Skeen
 Horn Mink Skelton
 Hostettler Mollohan Slaughter
 Houghton Moore Smith (MI)
 Hoyer Moran (KS) Smith (NJ)
 Hulshof Moran (VA) Smith (TX)
 Hunter Murtha Smith (WA)
 Hutchinson Myrick Snyder
 Hyde Nadler Solis
 Inslee Napolitano Souder
 Isakson Neal Spence
 Israel Nethercutt Spratt
 Issa Ney Stark
 Istook Northup Stearns
 Jackson (IL) Norwood Stenholm
 Jackson-Lee Nussle Strickland
 (TX) Oberstar Stump
 Jefferson Obey Stupak
 Jenkins Oliver Sununu
 John Ortiz Sweeney
 Johnson (CT) Osborne Tancredo
 Johnson (IL) Ose Tanner
 Johnson, E. B. Otter Tauscher
 Johnson, Sam Owens Tauzin
 Jones (NC) Oxley Terry
 Jones (OH) Pallone Thomas
 Kanjorski Pascrell Thompson (CA)
 Kaptur Pastor Thompson (MS)
 Kelly Paul Thornberry
 Kennedy (RI) Payne Thune
 Kerns Pelosi Thurman
 Kildee Pence Tiahrt
 Kilpatrick Peterson (MN) Tiberi
 Kind (WI) Peterson (PA) Tierney
 King (NY) Petri Toomey
 Kingston Phelps Towns
 Kirk Pickering Traficant
 Kleczka Pitts Turner
 Knollenberg Platts Udall (CO)
 Kolbe Pombo Udall (NM)
 Kucinich Pomeroy Upton
 LaFalce Portman Velazquez
 LaHood Price (NC) Visclosky
 Lampson Pryce (OH) Vitter
 Langevin Putnam Walden
 Lantos Quinn Walsh
 Largent Radanovich Wamp
 Larsen (WA) Rahall Waters
 Larson (CT) Ramstad Watkins
 Latham Rangel Watt (NC)
 LaTourette Regula Watts (OK)
 Leach Rehberg Waxman
 Lee Reyes Weiner
 Levin Reynolds Weldon (PA)
 Lewis (CA) Riley Weller
 Lewis (GA) Rivers Wexler
 Lewis (KY) Rodriguez Whitfield
 Linder Roemer Wicker
 Lipinski Rogers (KY) Wilson
 LoBiondo Rogers (MI) Wolf
 Lofgren Rohrabacher Woolsey
 Lowey Ros-Lehtinen Wu
 Lucas (KY) Ross Wynn
 Lucas (OK) Roukema Young (AK)
 Luther Roybal-Allard Young (FL)
 Maloney (CT) Royce

NAYS—2

Hefley Taylor (MS)

NOT VOTING—16

Becerra Gordon McHugh
 Brown (FL) Keller Mica
 Cannon Kennedy (MN) Moakley

Morella Sessions Weldon (FL)
 Rothman Siskiy
 Scarborough Taylor (NC)

□ 1201

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 54 I was inadvertently detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

MARITIME POLICY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2001

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 1098.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. LOBIONDO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1098, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 415, nays 3, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 55]
 YEAS—415

Abercrombie Capito Dunn
 Ackerman Capps Edwards
 Aderholt Capuano Ehlers
 Akin Cardin Ehrlich
 Allen Carson (IN) Emerson
 Andrews Carson (OK) Engel
 Armey Castle English
 Baca Chabot Eshoo
 Bachus Chambliss Etheridge
 Baird Clay Evans
 Baker Clement Everett
 Baldacci Clayton Farr
 Baldwin Clyburn Fattah
 Ballenger Coble Ferguson
 Barcia Collins Filner
 Barr Combust Fletcher
 Barrett Condit Foley
 Bartlett Conyers Ford
 Barton Cooksey Fossella
 Bass Costello Frank
 Bentsen Cox Frelinghuysen
 Bereuter Coyne Frost
 Berkeley Cramer Gallegly
 Berman Crane Ganske
 Berry Crenshaw Gekas
 Biggert Crowley Gephardt
 Billirakis Cubin Gibbons
 Bishop Culbertson Gilchrist
 Blagojevich Cummings Gillmor
 Blumenauer Cunningham Gilman
 Blunt Davis (CA) Gonzalez
 Boehlert Davis (FL) Goode
 Bonner Davis (IL) Goodlatte
 Bono Davis, Jo Ann
 Borski Deal Davis, Tom
 Boswell DeFazio Graham
 Boucher DeGette Granger
 Boyd DeLauro Graves
 Brady (PA) DeLay Green (TX)
 Brady (TX) DeMint Green (WI)
 Brown (OH) Deutsch Greenwood
 Brown (SC) Diaz-Balart Grucci
 Bryant Dicks Hall (OH)
 Burr Dingell Hall (TX)
 Burton Doggett Hansen
 Buyer Dooley Harman
 Callahan Doolittle Hart
 Calvert Doyle Hastings (FL)
 Camp Dreier Hastings (WA)
 Cantor Duncan Hayes
 Hayworth

Hefley
 Henger
 Hill
 Hilleary
 Hilliard
 Hinchey
 Hinojosa
 Hobson
 Hoeffel
 Hoekstra
 Holden
 Holt
 Honda
 Hooley
 Horn
 Hostettler
 Houghton
 Hoyer
 Hulshof
 Hunter
 Hutchinson
 Hyde
 Inslee
 Isakson
 Israel
 Issa
 Istook
 Jackson (IL)
 Jackson-Lee
 (TX)
 Jefferson
 Jenkins
 John
 Johnson (CT)
 Johnson (IL)
 Johnson, E. B.
 Johnson, Sam
 Jones (NC)
 Jones (OH)
 Kanjorski
 Kaptur
 Kelly
 Kennedy (RI)
 Kerns
 Kildee
 Kilpatrick
 Kind (WI)
 King (NY)
 Kingston
 Kirk
 Kleczka
 Knollenberg
 Kolbe
 Kucinich
 LaFalce
 LaHood
 Lampson
 Langevin
 Lantos
 Largent
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Latham
 LaTourette
 Leach
 Lee
 Levin
 Lewis (CA)
 Lewis (GA)
 Lewis (KY)
 Linder
 Lipinski
 LoBiondo
 Lofgren
 Lowey
 Lucas (KY)
 Lucas (OK)
 Luther
 Maloney (CT)
 McCarthy (MO)
 McCarthy (NY)
 McCollum
 McCrery
 McDermott
 McGovern
 McInnis
 McIntyre
 McKeon
 McKinney
 McNulty
 Meehan
 Meek (FL)
 Meeks (NY)
 Menendez
 Millender-
 McDonald
 Miller (FL)
 Miller, Gary
 Mink
 Mollohan
 Moore
 Moran (KS)
 Moran (VA)
 Morella
 Murtha
 Myrick
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neal
 Nethercutt
 Ney
 Northup
 Norwood
 Nussle
 Oberstar
 Obey
 Olver
 Ortiz
 Osborne
 Ose
 Otter
 Owens
 Oxley
 Payne
 Pelosi
 Pence
 Peterson (MN)
 Peterson (PA)
 Petri
 Phelps
 Pickering
 Pitts
 Platts
 Pombo
 Pomeroy
 Portman
 Price (NC)
 Pryce (OH)
 Putnam
 Quinn
 Radanovich
 Rahall
 Ramstad
 Rangel
 Regula
 Rehberg
 Reyes
 Reynolds
 Riley
 Rivers
 Rodriguez
 Roemer
 Rogers (KY)
 Rogers (MI)
 Rohrabacher
 Ros-Lehtinen
 Ross
 Roukema
 Roybal-Allard
 Royce
 Sabo
 Sanchez
 Sanders
 Sandlin
 Sawyer
 Saxton
 Schaffer
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schrock
 Scott
 Sensenbrenner
 Serrano
 Shadegg
 Shaw
 Shays
 Sherman
 Sherwood
 Shimkus
 Shows
 Simmons
 Simpson
 Skeen
 Skelton
 Slaughter
 Smith (MI)
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (TX)
 Smith (WA)
 Snyder
 Solis
 Souder
 Spence
 Spratt
 Stark
 Stearns
 Stenholm
 Strickland
 Stump
 Stupak
 Sununu
 Sweeney
 Tancredo
 Tanner
 Tauscher
 Tauzin
 Terry
 Thomas
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Thornberry
 Thune
 Thurman
 Tiahrt
 Tiberi
 Tierney
 Toomey
 Towns
 Traficant
 Turner
 Udall (CO)
 Udall (NM)
 Upton
 Velazquez
 Visclosky
 Vitter
 Walden
 Walsh
 Wamp
 Waters
 Watkins
 Watt (NC)
 Watts (OK)
 Waxman
 Weiner
 Weldon (PA)
 Weller
 Wexler
 Whitfield
 Wicker
 Wilson
 Wolf
 Woolsey
 Wu
 Wynn
 Young (AK)
 Young (FL)

NAYS—3

Paul Taylor (MS)

NOT VOTING—14

Becerra
 Brown (FL)
 Cannon
 Gordon
 Keller
 McHugh
 Mica
 Moakley
 Rothman
 Scarborough
 Sessions
 Siskiy
 Taylor (NC)
 Weldon (FL)

□ 1209

So (two-thirds of those present 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. 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.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 459

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 459.

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

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. JONES of North Carolina addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. HEFLEY addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

THE GOVERNMENT'S APPETITE FOR LAND

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago, I did a Special Order about a tax cut and how one can never satisfy government's appetite or demand for money. I said then that if we gave every department and agency double what they got the year before, they might be happy for a short time, but they would soon be back crying about a shortfall in funding. Everyone supports education, for example, and I certainly do.

□ 1215

But you almost never hear the fact that education spending has gone up at a rate many times the rate of inflation over the last several years.

But I want to expand today on something else that I mentioned in that special order of a few days ago, and that is government's appetite for land.

Just as you can never satisfy government's appetite for money, you can never satisfy government's desire for land. They always want more, and they have been getting it at what people should realize is an alarming rate.

Today, over 30 percent of the land in the United States is owned by the Federal Government. Another almost 20 percent is owned by State and local governments or quasi-governmental agencies.

So today you have about half the land in some type of public or governmental ownership.

The most alarming thing is the speed with which this government greed for land has grown over the past 30 years or 40 years.

Another alarming aspect of this trend is the growing number of restrictions that government at all levels is putting on the land that does remain in private hands.

A few years ago, the National Home Builders Association told me if there was strict enforcement of the wetlands rules and regulations, over 60 percent of the developable land would be off limits for homes.

Now some who already have nice homes might think this would be good, to stop most development. But you cannot stop it, because the population keeps growing, and people have to have someplace to live.

So what happens? When government keeps buying and restricting more and more land, it does two things: It drives up the costs and causes more and more people to be jammed closer and closer together.

First, it drives up land and building costs so that many young or lower income families are priced out of the housing market, especially for new homes.

Second, it forces developers to build on smaller and smaller postage-stamp-size lots or build townhouses or apartments.

Do you ever wonder why subdivisions built in the 1950s or 1960s often have big yards and now new subdivisions do not, or why new homes that should cost \$50 a square foot now cost \$100 a square foot or more? It is in large part because government keeps buying or restricting so much land.

This trend is causing more and more people to be jammed into smaller and smaller areas, increasing traffic, pollution, crime, and just an overall feeling of being overcrowded.

It is sometimes referred to as the urban sprawl, and environmental extremists are attacking it because they know it is unpopular, but they are the very people who have caused it.

Most of these environmental extremists come from very wealthy families, and they probably have nice homes already or even second homes in the country.

But it is not fair and it is not right, Mr. Speaker, for the people who already have what they want to demand policies that drive up the costs and put an important part of the American dream out of reach for millions of younger or lower income people.

Make no mistake about it, when government buys or restricts more and more land, it drives up the costs of the rest of the land. And this hurts poor and lower income and middle income people the most.

Even those forced to live in apartments are hurt, because apartment developers have to pass their exorbitant land and regulatory costs on to their tenants. When government takes land, they almost always take it from poor or lower income people or small farmers.

We have way too many industrial parks in this country today. States and local governments, which do almost nothing for older small businesses, will give almost anything to some big company to move from someplace else.

Is it right for governments to take property for very little paid to small farmers and then give it to big foreign or multinational companies or even to big companies to develop resort areas for the wealthy? I do not think so.

One of the most important things we need to do to insure future prosperity is to stop government at all levels from taking over more private property. Anyone who does not understand this should read a book called *The Noblest Triumph, Property and Prosperity Through the Ages* by Tom Bethell. The whole book is important, but a couple of brief excerpts: The Nobel Prize winning economist Milton Friedman has said, "You cannot have a free society without private property? Recent immigrants have been delighted to find you can buy property in the United States without paying bribes.

The call for secure property rights in Third World countries today is not an attempt to help the rich. It is not the property of those who have access to Swiss bank accounts that needs to be protected. It is the small and insecure possessions of the poor.

This key point was well understood by Pope Leo XIII who wrote that the fundamental principle of socialism, which would make all possessions public property, is to be utterly rejected because it injures the very ones whom it seeks to help."

Over the years, when government has taken private property, it has most often taken it from lower and middle income people and small farmers. Today, federal, state and local governments, and quasi-governmental agencies now own about half the land in this Nation. The most disturbing thing is the rapid rate at which this taking has increased in the last 40 years. Environmentalists who have supported most of this should realize that the