

Goodlatte Lipinski Saxton Owens Rush Thompson (MS)
 Gordon LoBiondo Scarborough Pallone Sabo Thurman
 Goss Lucas (KY) Schaffer Pascrell Sanders Sawyer Towns
 Graham Lucas (OK) Schiff Pastor Payne Schakowsky Turner
 Granger Maloney (CT) Schrock Payne Pelosi Udall (CO)
 Graves Manzullo Sensenbrenner Peterson (MN) Serrano Udall (NM)
 Green (WI) Mascara Sessions Peterson (MN) Velazquez
 Greenwood Matheson Shadegg Pomeroy Sherman Visclosky
 Grucci McCarthy (NY) Shaw Price (NC) Slaughter Waters
 Gutknecht McCrery Shays Rangel Reyes Solis Watt (NC)
 Hall (TX) McHugh Sherwood Shimkus Rivers Spratt Waxman
 Hansen McInnis Shows Rodriguez Stark Wexler Weiner
 Harman McIntyre Simpson Roemer Strickland Woolsey
 Hart McKeon Skeen Rothman Taylor (MS) Wu
 Hastings (WA) Mica Roybal-Allard
 Hayes Miller (FL) Miller, Gary
 Hayworth Miller, Gary
 Hefley Moore
 Herger Moran (KS) Smith (NJ)
 Hileary Myrick Smith (TX)
 Hinojosa Nethercutt Smith (WA)
 Hobson Ney Souder
 Hoekstra Northup Spence
 Holt Norwood Stearns
 Honda Nussle Stenholm
 Hooley Ortiz Stump
 Horn Osborne Sununu
 Hostettler Ose Sweeney
 Hulshof Otter Tancredo
 Hunter Oxley Tanner
 Hutchinson Paul Tauscher
 Hyde Pence Tauzin
 Isakson Peterson (PA) Taylor (NC)
 Israel Petri Terry
 Issa Phelps Thomas
 Istook Pickering Thompson (CA)
 Jefferson Pitts Thornberry
 Jenkins Platts Thune
 John Pombo Tiahrt
 Johnson (CT) Portman Tiberi
 Johnson (IL) Pryce (OH) Toomey
 Johnson, Sam Putnam Traficant
 Jones (NC) Quinn Upton
 Keller Radanovich Vitter
 Kelly Rahall Walden
 Kennedy (MN) Ramstad Walsh
 Kerns Regula Wamp
 King (NY) Rehberg Watkins
 Kingston Reynolds Watts (OK)
 Kirk Riley Weldon (FL)
 Knollenberg Rogers (KY) Weldon (PA)
 Kolbe Rogers (MI) Weller
 LaHood Rohrabacher Whitfield
 Lampson Ros-Lehtinen Wicker
 Largent Ross Wilson
 Larsen (WA) Roukema Wolf
 LaTourette Royce Wynn
 Leach Ryan (WI) Young (AK)
 Lewis (CA) Ryan (KS) Young (FL)
 Lewis (KY) Sanchez
 Linder Sandlin

NAYS—154

Ackerman Edwards Lantos
 Allen Engel Larson (CT)
 Baldacci Eshoo Lee
 Baldwin Evans Levin
 Barrett Fattah Lewis (GA)
 Bentsen Filner Lofgren
 Berman Frank Lowey
 Blagojevich Frost Luther
 Blumenauer Gephhardt Maloney (NY)
 Bonior Gonzalez Markey
 Borski Green (TX) Matsui
 Brady (PA) Gutierrez McCarthy (MO)
 Brown (FL) Hall (OH) McCollum
 Brown (OH) Hastings (FL) McDermott
 Capuano Hill McGovern
 Cardin Hilliard McKinney
 Carson (IN) Hinchey McNulty
 Castle Hoefel Meehan
 Clay Holden Meek (FL)
 Clayton Houghton Meeks (NY)
 Clyburn Hoyer Menendez
 Conyers Inslee Millender
 Coyne Jackson (IL) McDonald
 Crowley Jackson-Lee Miller, George
 Cummings (TX) Mink
 Davis (FL) Johnson, E. B. Moakley
 Davis (IL) Jones (OH) Mollohan
 DeFazio Kanjorski Moran (VA)
 DeGette Kaptur Morella
 Delahunt Kildee Murtha
 DeLauro Kilpatrick Nadler
 Deutsch Kind (WI) Napolitano
 Dicks Kleczka Neal
 Dingell Kucinich Oberstar
 Doggett LaFalce Obey
 Doyle Langevin Olver

Owens Rush Thompson (MS)
 Pallone Sabo Thurman
 Pascrell Sanders Tierney
 Pastor Sawyer Towns
 Payne Schakowsky Turner
 Pelosi Udall (CO)
 Peterson (MN) Serrano Udall (NM)
 Shadegg Pomeroy Velazquez
 Shaw Price (NC) Slaughter Visclosky
 Shays Rangel Waters
 Sherwood Reyes Watt (NC)
 Shimkus Rivers Spratt Waxman
 Shows Rodriguez Stark Wexler
 Simpson Roemer Strickland Woolsey
 Skeen Rothman Taylor (MS) Wu
 Skelton Roybal-Allard
 Smith (MI) NOT VOTING—3
 Smith (NJ) Kennedy (RI) Latham
 Smith (TX) □ 1548

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. THOMAS. 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. 8, the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING SPEAKER, MAJORITY LEADER, AND MINORITY LEADER TO ACCEPT RESIGNATIONS AND TO MAKE APPOINTMENTS AUTHORIZED BY LAW OR THE HOUSE NOT WITHSTANDING ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WAMP. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding any adjournment of the House until Tuesday, April 24, 2001, the Speaker, majority leader and minority leader be authorized to accept resignations and to make appointments authorized by law or by the House.

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

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 2001

Mr. WAMP. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday, April 25, 2001.

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

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 877

Mr. WAMP. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as cosponsor of H.R. 877.

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

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1076

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove the name of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL) from H.R. 1076, to which it was added mistakenly.

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

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF HONORABLE FRANK R. WOLF TO ACT AS SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS THROUGH APRIL 24, 2001

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,

April 4, 2001.

I hereby appoint the Honorable FRANK R. WOLF to act as Speaker pro tempore to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions through April 24, 2001.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the appointment is approved.

There was no objection.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE TO BE AVAILABLE TO SERVE ON INVESTIGATIVE SUBCOMMITTEES OF THE COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, and pursuant to clause 5(a)(4)(A) of rule X, the Chair announces that the Speaker named the following Members of the House to be available to serve on investigation subcommittees of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct for the 107th Congress:

Mr. GEKAS of Pennsylvania;

Mr. CHABOT of Ohio;

Mr. LATOURETTE of Ohio;

Mr. SHADEGG of Arizona;

Mr. WICKER of Mississippi;

Mr. MORAN of Kansas;

Mr. FOSSELLA of New York;

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin; and

Mr. TERRY of Nebraska.

There was no objection.

NEWSPAPERS' RECOUNT SHOWS GEORGE W. BUSH WON ELECTION

(Mr. KINGSTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material.)

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, there has been much said about the Florida election returns, and we hear over and

over again from people that, well, Bush really did not win the election; that he stole it.

I would invite Members of the House to pick up a copy of the USA Today newspaper. It says, "Newspapers' Recount Shows Bush Prevailed in Florida Vote."

I am going to read the first paragraph, and keep in mind newspapers are not exactly known for being conservative instruments.

The first paragraph says, "George W. Bush would have won a hand count of Florida's disputed ballots if the standard advocated by Al Gore had been used, the first full study of the ballot reveals."

My, my, my. Where are all the accusers, where are all the finger-pointers to say, well, gee whiz, I was wrong, it looks like Mr. Bush is the legitimate President of the United States?

Mr. Speaker, I am going to submit this full article for the RECORD because I am sure Members in their hurry to get out of town will not have time to read this paper; but out of my concern for these Members, I want this to be in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and maybe they could share it with some of their friends in academia and the unions and the other great liberal institutions throughout the land.

[From USA Today, Apr. 4, 2001]

NEWSPAPERS' RECOUNT SHOWS BUSH PREVAILED IN FLORIDA VOTE

(By Dennis Cauchon)

George W. Bush would have won a hand count of Florida's disputed ballots if the standard advocated by Al Gore had been used, the first full study of the ballots reveals.

Bush would have won by 1,665 votes—more than triple his official 537-vote margin—if every dimple, hanging chad and mark on the ballots had been counted as votes, a USA TODAY/Miami Herald/Knight Ridder study shows.

The study is the first comprehensive review of the 61,195 "undervote" ballots that were at the center of Florida's disputed presidential election. The Florida Supreme Court ordered Dec. 8 that each of these ballots, which registered no presidential vote when run through counting machines, be examined by hand to determine whether a voter's intent could be discerned. On Dec. 9, the U.S. Supreme Court stopped the hand count before it was completed. That gave Bush Florida's 25 electoral votes, one more than he needed to win the presidency.

USA TODAY, The Miami Herald and Knight Ridder newspapers hired the national accounting firm BDO Seidman to examine undervote ballots in Florida's 67 counties. The accountants provided a report on what they found on each of the ballots.

The newspapers then applied the accounting firm's findings to four standards used in Florida and elsewhere to determine when an undervote ballot becomes a legal vote. By three of the standards, Bush holds the lead. The fourth standard gives Gore a razor-thin win.

The results reveal a stunning irony. The way Gore wanted the ballots recounted helped Bush, and the standard that Gore felt offered him the least hope may have given him an extremely narrow victory. The vote totals vary depending on the standard used:

Lenient standard. This standard, which was advocated by Gore, would count any al-

teration in a chad—the small perforated box that is punched to cast a vote—as evidence of a voter's intent. The alteration can range from a mere dimple, or indentation, in a chad to its removal. Contrary to Gore's hopes, the USA TODAY study reveals that this standard favors Bush and gives the Republican his biggest margin: 1,665 votes.

Palm Beach standard. Palm Beach County election officials considered dimples as votes only if dimples were found in other races on the same ballot. They reasoned that a voter would demonstrate similar voting patterns on the ballot. This standard—attacked by Republicans as arbitrary—also gives Bush a win, by 884 votes, according to the USA TODAY review.

Two-corner standard. Most states with well-defined rules say that a chad with two or more corners removed is a legal vote. Under this standard, Bush wins by 363.

Strict standard. This "clean punch" standard would only count fully removed chads as legal votes. The USA TODAY study shows that Gore would have won Florida by 3 votes if this standard were applied to undervotes.

Because of the possibility of mistakes in the study, a three-vote margin is too small to conclude that Gore might have prevailed in an official count using this standard. But the overall results show that both campaigns had a misperception of what the ballots would show. The prevailing view of both was that minority or less-educated Democratic voters were more likely to undervote because of confusion.

Gore's main strategy throughout the post-election dispute was to secure a recount of any kind in the hope of reversing the certified result. Bush's strategy was to stop the recount while he was ahead. But his views on how recounts should be done, in the counties where they were underway, would have been potentially disastrous for him if used statewide.

Bush and Gore were informed Tuesday of the new study's results. Both declined comment. But White House spokesman Ari Fleischer said, "The President believes, just as the American people do, that this election was settled months ago. The voters spoke, and George W. Bush won."

The newspapers' study took three months to complete and cost more than \$500,000. It involved 27 accountants who examined and categorized ballots as they were held up by county election officials.

The study has limitations. There is variability in what different observers see on ballots. Election officials, who sorted the undervotes for examination and then handled them for the accountants' inspection, often did not provide exactly the same number of undervotes recorded on election night.

Even so, the outcome shows a consistent and decisive pattern: the more lenient the standard, the better Bush does. Because Gore fought for the lenient standard, it may be more difficult now for Democrats to argue that the election was lost in the chambers of the U.S. Supreme Court rather than the voting booths of Florida.

The study helps answer the question: What would have happened if the U.S. Supreme Court had not stopped the hand count of undervotes?

However, it does not answer all the questions surrounding another set of Florida ballots: the 110,000 "overvotes," which machines recorded as having more than one presidential vote. These ballots were rejected by the machines and were considered invalid. Some Democrats say if all of Florida's overvote ballots were examined by hand to learn voters' intent, Gore would have prevailed.

USA TODAY, The Miami Herald and Gannett and Knight Ridder newspapers also are

examining Florida's overvotes for a study to be published later this spring. Overvotes contain some valid votes, mostly instances when a voter marked the oval next to a candidate's name and then wrote in the name of the same candidate.

No candidate requested a hand count of overvotes and no court—federal or state—ordered one. The U.S. Supreme Court cited the state court's failure to include the overvotes in its recount order as an example of arbitrariness.

Immediately after Gore conceded the election to Bush, The Miami Herald began to evaluate what might have happened if the U.S. Supreme Court had not stopped the recount of undervotes.

Florida is one of the few states that permit members of the public to examine ballots after they've been cast. The Miami Herald and the BDO Seidman accounting firm began examining ballots on Dec. 18. USA TODAY joined the project in January. The last undervote ballot was examined March 13.

Florida law requires that political parties be notified of ballot inspections. The Republican and Democratic parties took different approaches to the three months of ballot inspections.

The Democrats took a hands-off approach. They rarely showed up at election offices during the evaluation. "We want to see what you find. It's not our role to be at the table with you," Tony Welch spokesman for the Florida Democratic Party, said during the newspapers' study. "If we're spinning and the Republicans are spinning, people won't believe the result."

He said at the time that the party expected the outcome would show that Gore received more votes than Bush.

By contrast, the Republicans attended every ballot inspection. They devoted hundreds of days of staff and volunteer time. The party delayed cutting its post-election staff of field directors from 12 to 6 so it could staff the ballot inspections. Some Republicans took meticulous notes on the contents of the ballots. Others just watched. The Republican Party of Florida published a daily internal memo called "Reality Check," which critiqued the media efforts to examine ballots.

In an interview before the results were released, Mark Wallace, a Republican lawyer assigned to critique the media inspections, said, "The media appear ready to offer unprecedented liberal standards for judging what is a vote. The appropriate legal standard is what was in place on Election Day: cleanly punched cards only."

Before this election, almost nothing was known by the public and by political parties about what types of marks appear on undervotes and overvotes, which make up about 2% of ballots cast nationally. The newspapers' study shows both parties predicted incorrectly which of these ballots would help them.

Democrats and Republicans noted that voter errors on punch-card voting machines were most frequent in low-income and predominantly minority precincts. Because these voters tend to vote Democratic, the disputed votes were assumed to be a rich trove of support for Gore.

Likewise, both parties noted that the 41 Florida counties that used optical-scan ballots, a system similar to standardized school tests, tended to vote Republican.

Bush supporters attacked Gore for asking for hand counts in three Democratic-leaning counties. If any hand count occurred, it should include the Republican-leaning optical-scan counties, too, the Bush supporters said.

The USA TODAY/Miami Herald/Knight Ridder study shows that the Democratic and

Republican assumptions were largely wrong. The under-vote ballots actually break down into two distinct categories:

Undervotes in punch-card counties. In the 22 punch-card counties in which BDO Seidman examined undervotes, 56% of the 35,761 ballots had some kind of mark on them.

The study found that punch-card undervotes correlated less to race of party affiliation than to machine maintenance and election management. Counties that maintain machines poorly—not cleaning out chads frequently, for example—have plentiful undervotes. The study shows that when undervotes are had counted, they produce new votes for the candidates in proportions similar to the county's official vote.

For example, in Duval County, where Jacksonville is the county seat, Bush defeated Gore 58%–41%. Among the undervotes, Bush defeated Gore 60%–32% under the lenient standard and by similarly comfortable numbers under all standards. Bush picked up a net of 930 votes, including 602 dimples.

Likewise, in Miami-Dade, where Gore hoped to score big gains, he received 51% of the marked undervotes, about the same as the 52% that he got in the official count.

Undervotes in optical-scan counties. In the 37 optical-scan counties in which BDO Seidman examined undervotes, one third of 5,623 ballots had discernible votes.

The most common was when a voter made an X or check mark, rather than filling in the oval properly. Other common errors included circling the candidate's name or using a personal pencil or pen that couldn't be read by the machine. Black ink that contains even a trace of red will not register on many vote-counting machines, even when the mark appears pure black to the human eye.

The study shows that these errors were disproportionately common among Democratic voters. For example, in Orange County, home of Orlando, Gore edged Bush 50%–48% in the election. But Gore won the undervotes by 64%–33%, giving him a net gain of 137 votes. That accounted for half of the 261 votes Gore gained in optical-scan counties, which Bush won overall by 53%–44%.

The study found that optical-scan counties are the only places where Gore actually picked up more votes than Bush: 1,036 to 775 for Bush.

In the punch-card counties, where Gore had placed his hopes, his chances of winning a hand count were washed away. On dimples alone, Bush gained 1,188 votes. When all the possibilities are combined—dimples, hanging chads, clean punches—Bush outdid Gore by 8,302 to 6,559.

USA TODAY's analysis is based on accepting Bush's official 537-vote margin. This figure includes hand counts completed in Broward and Volusia counties before the U.S. Supreme Court intervened.

The newspaper also accepted hand counts completed in Palm Beach, Manatee, Escambia, Hamilton and Madison counties, plus 139 precincts in Miami-Dade.

These hand counts, which were never certified, reduced Bush's lead to 188—the starting point for USA TODAY's analysis.

The newspaper excluded these counties from its analysis. However, BDO Seidman collected data in these counties, and they are available on USATODAY.com.

In the end, Florida's presidential election remains remarkably close by any standard: 2,912,790 to 2,912,253 in the official count.

In an election this close, the winner often depends on the rules and how they are enforced.

BATAAN IS SYNONYMOUS FOR BRAVERY

(Mr. FILNER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today close to the 59th anniversary of Bataan Day, April 9, 1942, to recognize the brave soldiers who were captured on this day and forced into the infamous Bataan Death March.

I was honored to travel to the Philippines a few years ago to commemorate this day with then-President Ramos.

The fall of Bataan in World War II involved the surrender of 70,000 soldiers, 12,000 of whom were Americans and 58,000 Filipinos. Many died on the death march, and those who survived were imprisoned under inhumane conditions where countless more died.

These soldiers and their comrades foiled plans for a quick takeover of the region and allowed the United States the time needed to prepare for victory in the Pacific. We can recognize their courage and bravery by passing H.R. 491, the Filipino Veterans Equity Act, which would recognize the great courage and bravery of the Filipino veterans in World War II and specifically on Bataan Day April 9, 1942.

WE MUST MAKE SURE THAT THE FUTURE IS ONE IN WHICH ALL THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD CAN SURVIVE

(Mr. KUCINICH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, recently the administration made the decision to set aside years of work of people from all over the world to deal with the problem of global climate change. All over the United States we have seen the evidence of change in a global climate. We have seen conditions of excessive heat in the South. We have seen tornados occur where they never occurred before. We have seen floods occur, 100-year floods occurring, every few decades and even more frequent than anyone could ever imagine.

We need to come together as a Nation and as a world to address the issue of global climate change. Man-made activities are forming and affecting our global climate, and we owe it to ourselves and to our children and to future generations to start now to do something about bringing down CO₂ levels and to do something about addressing global climate change.

It is a reality. We have to start preparing for the future, and we must make sure that the future is one in which all the people of the world can survive. America has a responsibility to the world to begin the work of cleaning up our environment.

IT IS TIME THAT CHINA LET THE CREW OF THE DOWNED EP-3 COME HOME

(Mr. CUNNINGHAM asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I would like to cover real quickly the EP-3 incident with China. Some of my colleagues had questions. From the time the aircraft was hit, the EP lost 8,000 feet. I am sure the crew inside thought that those were their last minutes. They had 20 minutes to make a determination with a single-engine gone, another engine damaged and the entire front of the airplane off.

Some of my colleagues say, why did they not fly to other places? The chances for fire and explosion on that airplane were very high.

Secondly, we are in a non-Cold War situation. The rules of engagement dictated that they fly and land that airplane to save the crew.

Why not ditch the airplane? The EP-3 has probably got a minute and a half from the time it hits the water. It is not like pulling over to the side of the road and changing a tire. Half the crew is going to be lost.

Why not bail out? The closest rescuer or destroyer was over 12 hours away, which would have put them there about 11:00 at night. It was not an option.

Our crew did a good job. They had 20 minutes to get rid of all the classified material, which we think that they were able to do. I think they did a good job. I think we owe them a lot of our appreciation, and it is time that China let them come home.

NAMES OF SURVEILLANCE EP-3 CREW MEMBERS DOWNED IN CHINA

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, continuing on that theme, I want to read the names of the crew: Richard Bensing, Steven Blocher, Bradford Borland, David Cecka, John Comerford, Shawn Coursen, Jeremy Crandall, Josef Edmunds, Brandon Funk, Scott Guidry, Jason Hanser, Patrick Honeck, Regina Kauffman, Nicholas Mellos, Ramon Mercado, Shane Osborn, Richard Payne, Kenneth Richter, Marcia Sonon, Jeffrey Vignery, Wendy Westbrook, Rodney Young, Richard Pray and Curtis Towne. Twenty-four Americans, day four of their being held in China. It is time to bring them home, Mr. Speaker.

SALUTE TO SCOTT GUDRY BEING HELD IN CHINA AGAINST HIS WILL

(Mr. WELDON of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute Scott Guidry of Satellite Beach. He is a constituent of