

With construction underway on NIST's much needed Advanced Measurement Laboratory located at its Gaithersburg campus, we can also be assured that the Institute's lab system will continue to shine well into the next century. This new state-of-the-art laboratory will allow NIST's world class scientists to make precision measurements under stable conditions with tight control of vibration, temperature, humidity, air cleanliness, and electrical power.

I want to thank Congresswoman MORELLA and Congressman UDALL for introducing this resolution today. But most of all I want to thank NIST and its employees for their 100 years of service to our nation.

I urge my colleagues to support H. Con. Res. 27.

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I support H. Con. Res. 27, Honoring the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and Its Employees for 100 Years of Service.

The National Institute of Standards and Technology is our Nation's oldest Federal laboratory, with a mission that dates back to the founding of our Republic. NIST employs about 3,300 people, with some of our Nation's finest and most dedicated Federal scientists, including Nobel Prize winners.

In the past 100 years, NIST has helped to maintain United States technology at the cutting edge, while also making contributions to our economy and international competitiveness. Many advances can be traced to the assistance of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, including satellite systems, communication and transportation networks, image processing, DNA diagnostic "chips", smoke detectors, automated error correcting software for machine tools, atomic clocks, X-ray standards for mammography, scanning tunneling microscopy, pollution control technology, high-speed dental drills, laboratories, factories, hospitals, businesses, and the extended enterprises of the new economy.

I am concerned, however, that the President's proposed budget may cut funding for some NIST programs, including the Advanced Technology Program and the Manufacturing Extension Partnership.

I am also troubled by potential proposed cuts in other science programs, such as an apparent decision to cut the Energy Department's budget to \$19 billion, roughly \$700 million below current levels. At a time when our states, including California, are facing great challenges in providing sufficient energy, and at reasonable prices, we should not be cutting funding for programs, such as those which explore renewable energy sources.

America has been on a course of jobs and prosperity, developed by the hard work of the American people over the last eight years. We should not change course. We still have much work to do in our communities, to encourage research and development, foster small business development, launch new high-tech revolutions. We must create new jobs, provide educational opportunities, ensure that all who are willing to work can advance.

Therefore, as the Congress today celebrates the work of NIST and its proud traditions, let us resolve not unilaterally to disarm our nation of the finest minds and resources, which have led to an economic and technological renaissance. Our nation is the admiration of the modern world. People come here to learn in our universities, work in our corpora-

tions, and find a better life. Let us resolve to continue our fight to keep America number-one in scientific innovation and job creation.

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 27 honoring the National Institute of Standards and Technology on its centennial.

Chairwoman MORELLA has already described many of the important activities that NIST performs. I just want to add that though NIST is often un-noticed inside the beltway, its work is widely recognized and utilized in industry and homes across America.

For example, in my home state of Michigan, with its strong manufacturing base, NIST measurement standards and reference materials are widely used in our automotive and chemical industries. However, NIST's products go well beyond our industrial base.

Basic research by NIST scientists have resulted in a Nobel Prize and the synthesis of the Bose-Einstein Condensate—dubbed the molecule of the century. In addition, NIST is probably the only Federal research laboratory to receive an Emmy—for its pioneering work to develop closed captioning technology used in television.

I want to take this time to thank NIST employees for their hard work and dedication, often with much less recognition than their counterparts at other federal laboratories. On a personal note, I would like to also express my thanks to all NIST employees for talking to me about their work and improving my understanding of the important work performed at the Boulder and Gaithersburg facilities.

On behalf of the Science Committee, I want to commend you for the outstanding work done in the last one hundred years. You've set high standards for future NIST employees to match in the next one hundred.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Con. Res. 27, which honors the National Institute of Standards and Technology and its employees for 100 years of service. Chairwoman MORELLA has already highlighted many of NIST's achievements. I want to speak about the philosophy and hard work of NIST's employees.

The Constitution gives the Federal government the responsibility to "fix the standard of weights and measures." In 1901, the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) was formally established. Little could the Founding Fathers, or President McKinley who signed the original legislation, have guessed at the scope of activities that agency would have to undertake.

Initially NBS set simple standards such as the length of a foot, the weight of a pound, and the volume of a gallon. Today, NIST, the successor agency to the NBS, is involved in measurement activities including time measurement accurate to a loss of a second every 20 million years which is important to the global positioning system, setting the length of nanometer essential to the semiconductor industry, and accurate measures of X-ray emissions used to calibrate hospital equipment. These are just a few examples of NIST measurement and standards activities that support many of the daily services we rely upon.

NIST has been successful because it is responsive to the needs of industry. NIST is one of the few federal agencies that work in partnership with industry to develop the measurement tools that are the basis for the development of new technologies. NIST constantly reinvents its research mission to meet industry's

evolving needs. Many in Congress complain that Federal agencies are unresponsive to their customer's needs—and this complaint is true some of the time. But NIST's record proves that an agency can serve its customers and further the public's interests in reliable standards for products.

I urge my colleagues in joining with me supporting this resolution honoring NIST employees.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 27.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

COMMEMORATING AFRICAN AMERICAN PIONEERS IN COLORADO

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 54) commemorating African American pioneers in Colorado.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 54

Whereas February is Black History Month, a month-long celebration for Americans to reflect on both the history and teachings of African Americans whose contributions are still too little known;

Whereas Black History Month was started in 1976 and February was chosen because the birthdays of both Frederick Douglass and Abraham Lincoln fall in that month;

Whereas African Americans were an integral part of settling the West, arriving in covered wagons, establishing self-sufficient settlements, and filling numerous jobs from barber to teacher, doctor to State legislator;

Whereas nearly one-third of the cowboys who helped build the American West were of African American descent;

Whereas one of the best examples of an African American prairie settlement is Dearfield, Colorado, an African American agriculture community;

Whereas Oliver T. Jackson, an African American, inspired by Booker T. Washington's book Up From Slavery that urged African Americans to return to the land and earn their own way with their own hands, took these ideas to heart and established Dearfield, Colorado, in 1910;

Whereas Oliver T. Jackson inspired 60 African American settlers to join in his agriculture colony, live off the land, and become self-sufficient;

Whereas within 5 years, Dearfield, Colorado, had 44 wooden cabins, over 600 farm acres, 2 churches, a school, a boarding house, a blacksmith shop, a doctor's office, a cement factory, and a filling station;

Whereas Oliver T. Jackson and those at Dearfield, Colorado, reached their goal of becoming a prosperous, self-sufficient community, with a peak population of 700;

Whereas by the mid-1930's, plagued by drought and the Great Depression, the community dwindled down to 12, including Oliver T. Jackson and his wife; and

Whereas Dearfield, Colorado, was subsequently abandoned and is now in need of restoration in order to help fulfill the goal of Black History Month and educate Americans about the role of African Americans in the settling of the American West: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) encourages all Americans to learn about the history of African Americans whose contributions are still too little known;

(2) recognizes the role that African Americans, like those at Dearfield, Colorado, greatly contributed to settling and shaping the American West; and

(3) supports the restoration of the site at Dearfield, Colorado, in order to educate the American public about the history and contributions of African Americans to the West and the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAFFER) and the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. UDALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAFFER).

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

Mr. Speaker, today draws a close to February, which is Black History Month. Officially implemented in 1976, this month-long celebration is a time for Americans to reflect on the historical contributions of African Americans and the teachings of African Americans whose contributions remain little-known. February was chosen as Black History Month because Frederick Douglass and Abraham Lincoln have birthdays during this month.

Mr. Speaker, in order to help fulfill the two important goals of Black History Month, it is appropriate to direct Congress and the attention of the American people to the history and contributions of African Americans in the West.

In my district, Colorado, there was once a unique African American prairie settlement called Dearfield. It was located about 25 miles Southwest of Greeley, Colorado. Dearfield is one of the best examples of an African American agricultural colony in the Nation. Today, all that remains of Dearfield are a few old outbuildings, some old foundations, and a few fence rows.

Not only is Dearfield a unique and fine example of an all African-American settlement, but Dearfield blends insight into the history of African Americans. Following the Civil War, many African Americans from the South headed West to escape oppression and racism.

These pioneering individuals held a wide variety of occupations. For example, many were trappers, miners, cattlemen, laborers, doctors, barbers, and even a State legislator named Joseph H. Stewart, who served in the Colorado House of Representatives around the turn of the century.

There are many little-known facts about African Americans and their set-

tlement of the West. Many of those facts are those of which Americans are still unaware. Nearly one-third, for example, of the cowboys who helped build the American West were of African American descent. African Americans were some of the West's earliest millionaires, owning much of the West's most valuable real estate, and many of its prominent businesses. In fact, one of the first gold discoveries in Idaho Springs, Colorado, was made by Henry Parker, an African American miner.

African Americans were also military heroes in one of the greatest wars in the West, the taking of San Juan Hill with Teddy Roosevelt in the Spanish American War. In fact, the African-American 10th Cavalry was a major factor in that victory.

By 1890, African Americans had a significant presence in the West. About 6,000 African Americans lived in Colorado, including 5,000 who owned property. Dearfield for many reasons was a shining example of African-American history and contributions to the American West.

In 1910, African-American Oliver T. Jackson established Dearfield as an agricultural colony. He was inspired by Booker T. Washington's book, *Up From Slavery*, that urged African Americans to return to the land and earn their own way with their own hands.

Joseph Westbrook was responsible for naming Dearfield. He said African Americans must hold it dear to them. It may be interesting to note that Westbrook, a physician, was a member of the Denver General Hospital for 17 years, and served with the Interracial Commission and the Denver Chamber of Commerce.

Oliver T. Jackson convinced 60 African-American settlers to join him in Dearfield. Within 5 years, Dearfield was a prosperous, self-sufficient community with a population of 700. Dearfield had 44 wooden cabins, over 600 farm acres, two churches, a school, a boarding house, a blacksmith shop, a doctor's office, a cement factory, and a filling station.

The demise of Dearfield was much like many other pioneering communities on the high Plains. Dearfield was plagued by the drought and the Great Depression, and the population dwindled from 700 to just 12. Oliver T. Jackson and his wife were among those remaining.

Mr. Speaker, today Dearfield is a collection of ruins. Two organizations in Colorado, Colorado Preservation, Incorporated, and the Black American West Museum and Heritage Center, are working hard to restore the town in order to teach Americans the history and contributions of African Americans in the West.

Dearfield accomplishes the goal of Black History Month in 3 ways.

One, Dearfield helps educate Americans about the contributions of African Americans in settling the West.

Two, Dearfield helps educate Americans about the unique African Amer-

ican agricultural establishment that thrived and is still influential today.

Three, Dearfield helps educate Americans about African-Americans' lives and histories following the Civil War.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House to favorably consider the resolution and adopt it today.

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

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution. I want to commend my colleagues, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAFFER) for his leadership in bringing it forward today. I am proud to join him, as always, as a cosponsor.

People of African-American descent have been involved in the history of the West for centuries, at least since the time of Coronado. As the resolution before us notes, they were an integral part of the expansion into and settlement of Colorado and other western States by people from other parts of the United States.

Notable among them were African Americans who served in the U.S. Army, often referred to as Buffalo Soldiers, especially by Native Americans, for whom the term was one of respect.

In Colorado and elsewhere, African Americans were involved in ranching. By some estimates, fully one-third of the cowboys who have so greatly shaped our image of the West have been African Americans. In Colorado, they worked in the mines, labored in industrial towns like Pueblo, helped shape Denver and other communities, and were farmers as well.

Today African Americans continue to make important contributions in Colorado to our economy, to our culture, and at the highest levels of our municipal and State governments. Together with fellow Coloradans, they look forward to this new century with hope and determination to make our State's future one of opportunity and achievement.

But as we look forward, it is important that we not lose sight of the past and the distance that we in Colorado and in the Nation have come. For as we all know, we must remember the past if we are to understand the present and to build for the future. So the resolution before us is most appropriate, both as it pertains to a specific example of African-American pioneers, and as it calls for us to remember the larger story of which they were a part.

As noted in the resolution before us, as my colleague, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAFFER) pointed out, Oliver Jackson and other African Americans joined to form an agricultural colony in northeastern Colorado early in the last century. The result was the founding of Dearfield, which reached a peak population of 700 before it, like so many other agricultural communities on the Plains, began to fade away.

Today, the resolution notes, Dearfield is no longer an active community. Drought, the Great Depression, and other economic and social changes have left it abandoned, but Dearfield has not been forgotten. On the contrary, by passing this resolution, the House today will be saying that it is important for all of us in Colorado and in the rest of this country to remember the contributions of Oliver Jackson and the other settlers of Dearfield, and all of the other African-American pioneers in Colorado and the West.

So again, I thank my colleague for bringing forward this resolution, and look forward to working with him to help increase public recognition and understanding of the importance of the Dearfield settlers and of other African Americans, the history of our State, and the West.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. BACA).

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, in honor of African American History Month this February, I would like to join my colleagues in recognizing the outstanding contributions of African Americans in history like those of Dearfield, Colorado. These remarkable pioneers greatly contributed to the settling and shaping of the American West.

For example, in California, we have a remarkable African-American pioneer, Alvin Coffey, who braved the journey across country not once but twice while enslaved.

After his final voyage, he was able to save money to buy his freedom and settle in California. He became very successful. In the final years of his life, he gave his entire income to charity.

In honor of this month-long celebration of achievement and history of African Americans, we must remember the continuing struggle that many people in this country face in the search for freedom, equality and full representation as guaranteed by our Constitution.

On February 17, Black History Month was celebrated in my district. African-American communities came together.

Specifically, I would like to commend the following newspapers in my district who contribute to inspire and shape the political landscape for our areas of African-American communities: The Precinct Reporter, Brian Townsend, editor and owner and brother to my Chief of Staff, Michael Townsend; The Black Voice, Cheryl Brown, editor, whose daughter Paulette Brown-Hinds is my congressional representative and press secretary, and whose father, Hardy Brown, is an extremely hard-working community activist in the Inland Empire.

African Americans contributed greatly to the remarkable history of our Nation. We must recognize their sacrifice and struggles. However, most importantly, we must continue to follow the footsteps of those heroes and fight on for freedom. We must fight on for justice. Only when everyone's voice is

heard can we continue our long march towards equal opportunity for all.

Let our dreams keep alive. Let hope keep alive. Let us remember the struggle that Martin Luther King has done for our country and for our Nation, and never forget we must continue to fight for justice and equality.

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

Mr. Speaker, I would say this is a great resolution, and I am honored to be able to introduce it in the House. I want to just mention all of the people back home in Colorado who have worked hard to elevate the prominence of Dearfield, and also to my colleague, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. UDALL), a cosponsor of the resolution, this is a great Colorado effort and a great western statement, and particularly fitting on this closing day of Black History Month.

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

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I would just echo the statements of my friend and colleague, the gentleman from the great State of Colorado.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 54, to commemorate African American pioneers in Colorado and I thank my colleague for introducing this important legislation. I believe it is appropriate for Americans to more fully understand the contributions made by African Americans to the history of our country, especially their roles in shaping the culture of the West. Specifically, this resolution highlights the founding of a town called Dearfield, Colorado by Oliver T. Jackson in 1910. It is appropriate this February, during Black History Month, to honor the founding of Dearfield as well as other contributions African Americans made to the development of the West.

The Black American West Museum and Heritage Center is located in my district in Denver. Paul Stewart founded this museum to educate people about the role of African Americans in the settling of the West. When Mr. Stewart played "Cowboys and Indians" as a child, he never played a cowboy because, as he was told, there were no black cowboys. Through the work of the Black History Museum and Heritage Center, Mr. Stewart has since proven his childhood friends wrong. Nearly one-third of the cowboys who helped build the West were African American. In fact, African Americans in the West worked in various positions including doctors, riders on the Pony Express, stage coach drivers, teachers, and soldiers.

In Colorado, Dearfield was established by an African American and grew to include a school, churches, a blacksmith shop, a doctor's office, and other community markers. Dearfield succumbed to a drought and the Great Depression in the mid-1930's, yet it remains a prized piece of African American history in the Western United States.

The African American pioneers of the early West achieved much during their lives, including helping to pave the way for modern-day African American pioneers. From civil rights activists to teachers and business leaders, African Americans continue to shape and influence Colorado and the American West. While

we pause to remember those African Americans who helped settle Colorado, let us also recognize those who continue to shape our state and nation.

I thank Congressman SCHAFER for introducing this legislation and reminding us all of the important contributions to Colorado and the West made by African Americans.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, today I am honored to join in support of the resolution by the gentleman from Colorado (BOB SCHAFER) to honor the outstanding contributions of African American Pioneers of the West. As we reflect upon the development of the American West, the vital role of African Americans is shamefully overlooked.

In the American West, African Americans were settlers, explorers, cowboys, ranchers, soldiers, peace officers, miners, blacksmiths, lawyers and legislators. But because our historical literature fails to appropriately acknowledge their many achievements, African Americans are largely omitted from the stories of Western American settlement. The fact is, Mr. Speaker, African Americans made a vitally significant contribution to the success of our early nation.

As much as one-third of all cowboys were African American. The cowboy, or vaquero, as their Hispanic counterparts were called, was one of the most dangerous and hardest jobs in the West, vital to developing an economic base. African Americans, some of the first Western American millionaires, purchased land and worked to develop agriculture into the national economic asset it is today.

African Americans traveled west in covered wagons across the country to form all-Black, self-sufficient towns. African American residents held every position and job necessary to ensure the town's survival. As blacksmiths or State legislators, African Americans made the West a part of our Nation.

African Americans also introduced law and order to the West. As peace officers and as soldiers in the United States Army, African Americans made the frontier safer for settlers. In Texas' early years, about half of the lawmen who rode with the State Police were African Americans. Many African Americans also rode with Theodore Roosevelt's famous Rough Riders and these Buffalo soldiers were famous for their uncommon valor.

It is appropriate, especially during Black History Month, to celebrate the many positive efforts of African Americans in forging the American West. We celebrate this history by acknowledging the heritage and significant contributions of our African American brothers and sisters.

I applaud Congressman SCHAFER and the members of the Congressional Black Caucus for bringing long-overdue attention to these little known historical facts. I call on schools across the Nation to incorporate this important history into our student's education.

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

□ 1130

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAFER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 54.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of

those present have voted in the affirmative.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on House Resolution 54.

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

There was no objection.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess for approximately 5 minutes.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 39 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess for approximately 5 minutes.

□ 1145

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON) at 11 o'clock and 45 minutes a.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will now put the question on motions to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 256, by the yeas and nays,
H.R. 558, by the yeas and nays,
H.R. 621, by the yeas and nays,
H. Con. Res. 27, by yeas and nays, and
H. Res. 54, by the yeas and nays.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first such vote in this series.

FAMILY FARMER BANKRUPTCY RELIEF EXTENSION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 256.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 256, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 408, nays 2, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 17]

YEAS—408

Abercrombie	DeMint	Johnson (CT)	Ortiz	Sabo	Tauscher
Aderholt	Deutsch	Johnson (IL)	Osborne	Sanchez	Tauzin
Akin	Diaz-Balart	Johnson, E. B.	Ose	Sanders	Taylor (MS)
Allen	Dicks	Johnson, Sam	Owens	Sandlin	Taylor (NC)
Andrews	Dingell	Jones (NC)	Oxley	Sawyer	Thomas
Armey	Doggett	Jones (OH)	Pallone	Saxton	Thompson (CA)
Baca	Dooley	Kanjorski	Pascrall	Scarborough	Thompson (MS)
Bachus	Doyle	Kaptur	Pastor	Schaffer	Thornberry
Baird	Dreier	Keller	Payne	Schakowsky	Thune
Baker	Duncan	Kelly	Pelosi	Schiff	Thurman
Baldacci	Dunn	Kennedy (MN)	Pence	Schrock	Tiahrt
Baldwin	Edwards	Kennedy (RI)	Peterson (MN)	Scott	Tiberi
Ballenger	Ehlers	Kerns	Peterson (PA)	Sensenbrenner	Tierney
Barcia	Ehrlich	Kildee	Pomeroy	Serrano	Toomey
Barr	Emerson	Kilpatrick	Portman	Sessions	Towns
Barrett	Engel	Kind (WI)	Price (NC)	Shadegg	Traficant
Bartlett	English	King (NY)	Pryce (OH)	Shaw	Turner
Barton	Eshoo	Kingston	Putnam	Simmons	Udall (CO)
Bass	Etheridge	Kirk	Quinn	Simpson	Udall (NM)
Bentsen	Evans	Kleckzka	Radanovich	Sherman	Upton
Bereuter	Everett	Knollenberg	Rangel	Slaughter	Watkins
Berkley	Farr	Kolbe	Regula	Smith (MI)	Watt (NC)
Berman	Fattah	Kucinich	Rehberg	Smith (NJ)	Watts (OK)
Berry	Ferguson	LaFalce	Reyes	Smith (TX)	Walsh
Biggert	Filner	LaHood	Reynolds	Solis	Weiner
Bilirakis	Flake	Lampson	Riley	Souder	Weldon (FL)
Bishop	Fletcher	Langevin	Rivers	Spence	Weldon (PA)
Blagojevich	Foley	Lantos	Rodriguez	Spratt	Weller
Blumenauer	Ford	Largent	Roemer	Stark	Wexler
Blunt	Frank	Larsen (WA)	Rogers (KY)	Stearns	Whitfield
Boehlert	Frelinghuysen	Larson (CT)	Rogers (MI)	Stenholm	Wicker
Boehner	Frost	LaTourette	Ross	Strickland	Wilson
Bonilla	Gallagly	Lee	Roukema	Stump	Wolf
Bonior	Gekas	Levin	Royal-Allard	Stupak	Woolsey
Bono	Gephardt	Lewis (CA)	Royce	Sununu	Wu
Borski	Gilchrest	Lewis (GA)	Rush	Sweeney	Young (AK)
Boswell	Gillmor	Lewis (KY)	Ryan (WI)	Tancredo	Young (FL)
Boucher	Gilman	Linder	Ryun (KS)	Tanner	
Boyd	Gonzalez	Lipinski			
Brady (PA)	Goode	LoBiondo			
Brady (TX)	Goodlatte	Lofgren	Paul	Rohrabacher	
Brown (FL)	Gordon	Lowey			
Brown (OH)	Goss	Lucas (KY)			
Brown (SC)	Graham	Lucas (OK)			
Bryant	Granger	Luther	Ackerman	Hansen	Ros-Lehtinen
Burr	Graves	Maloney (CT)	Becerra	Hart	Rothman
Burton	Green (TX)	Maloney (NY)	Conyers	Latham	Smith (WA)
Buyer	Green (WI)	Manzullo	Cramer	Leach	Snyder
Callahan	Greenwood	Markey	Doolittle	Moore	Terry
Calvert	Grucci	Mascara	Fosseila	Ney	Wey
Camp	Gutierrez	Matheson	Ganske	Otter	
Cannon	Gutknecht	Matsui	Gibbons	Rahall	
Cantor	Hall (OH)	McCarthy (MO)			
Capito	Hall (TX)	McCarthy (NY)			
Capps	Harman	McCollum			
Cardin	Hastings (FL)	McCrary			
Carson (IN)	Hastings (WA)	McDermott			
Carson (OK)	Hayes	McGovern			
Castle	Hayworth	McHugh			
Chabot	Heffley	McInnis			
Chambliss	Herger	McIntyre			
Clay	Hill	McKeon			
Clayton	Hilleary	McKinney			
Clement	Hilliard	McNulty			
Clyburn	Hinchey	Meehan			
Coble	Hinojosa	Meek (FL)			
Collins	Hobson	Meeks (NY)			
Combest	Hoeffel	Menendez			
Condit	Hoekstra	Mica			
Cooksey	Holden	Millender-			
Costello	Holt	McDonald			
Cox	Honda	Miller (FL)			
Coyne	Hooley	Miller, Gary			
Crane	Horn	Miller, George			
Crenshaw	Hostettler	Mink			
Crowley	Houghton	Moakley			
Cubin	Hoyer	Mollohan			
Culberson	Hulshof	Moran (KS)			
Cummings	Hunter	Moran (VA)			
Cunningham	Hutchinson	Morella			
Davis (IL)	Hyde	Murtha			
Davis (CA)	Inslee	Myrick			
Davis (FL)	Isakson	Nadler			
Davis (IL)	Israel	Napolitano			
Davis, Jo Ann	Issa	Neal			
Davis, Tom	Istook	Nethercutt			
Deal	Jackson (IL)	Northup			
DeFazio	Jackson-Lee	Norwood			
DeGette	(TX)	Nussle			
Delahunt	Jefferson	Oberstar			
DeLauro	Jenkins	Obe			
DeLay	John	Olver			

NAYS—2

NOT VOTING—22

Ackerman	Hansen	Ros-Lehtinen
Becerra	Hart	Rothman
Conyers	Latham	Smith (WA)
Cramer	Leach	Snyder
Doolittle	Moore	Terry
Fosseila	Ney	Wey
Ganske	Otter	
Gibbons	Rahall	

□ 1210

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.

Stated for:

Mr. OTTER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 17, due to a broken foot, I was too slow. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LINER). Pursuant to the provisions of clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the period of time within which a vote by electronic device may be taken on each additional motion to suspend the rules on which the Chair has postponed further proceedings.