

Bereuter Fossella
 Berkley Frank
 Berman Frelinghuysen
 Berry Frost
 Biggert Gallegly
 Bishop Ganske
 Blagojevich Gekas
 Blumenauber Gephardt
 Blunt Gibbons
 Boehlert Gilchrist
 Boehner Gillmor
 Bonilla Gilman
 Bonior Gonzalez
 Bono Goode
 Borski Goodlatte
 Boswell Gordon
 Boucher Goss
 Boyd Graham
 Brady (PA) Granger
 Brady (TX) Graves
 Brown (FL) Green (TX)
 Brown (OH) Green (WI)
 Brown (SC) Greenwood
 Bryant Grucci
 Burr Gutierrez
 Buyer Gutknecht
 Calvert Hall (OH)
 Camp Hall (TX)
 Cannon Hansen
 Cantor Harman
 Capito Hart
 Capps Hastings (FL)
 Capuano Hastings (WA)
 Cardin Hayes
 Carson (IN) Hayworth
 Carson (OK) Hefley
 Castle Herger
 Chabot Hill
 Chambliss Hilleary
 Clay Hilliard
 Clayton Hinchey
 Clement Hinojosa
 Clyburn Hobson
 Coble Hoeffel
 Collins Hoekstra
 Combest Holden
 Condit Holt
 Cooksey Honda
 Costello Hooley
 Cox Horn
 Coyne Hostettler
 Cramer Houghton
 Crane Hoyer
 Crenshaw Hulshof
 Crowley Hunter
 Culberson Hyde
 Cummings Inslee
 Cunningham Isakson
 Davis (CA) Israel
 Davis (FL) Issa
 Davis (IL) Istock
 Davis, Jo Ann Jackson (IL)
 Davis, Tom Jackson-Lee
 Deal (TX)
 DeFazio Jefferson
 DeGette Jenkins
 Delahunt John
 DeLauro Johnson (CT)
 DeLay Johnson (IL)
 DeMint Johnson, E. B.
 Deutsch Johnson, Sam
 Diaz-Balart Jones (NC)
 Dicks Jones (OH)
 Dingell Kanjorski
 Doggett Kaptur
 Dooley Keller
 Doolittle Kelly
 Doyle Kennedy (MN)
 Dreier Kennedy (RI)
 Duncan Kerns
 Dunn Kildee
 Edwards Kilpatrick
 Ehlers Kind (WI)
 Ehrlich King (NY)
 Emerson Kingston
 Engel Kirk
 English Knollenberg
 Eshoo Kolbe
 Etheridge Kucinich
 Evans LaHood
 Farr Lampson
 Fattah Langevin
 Ferguson Lantos
 Filner Largent
 Flake Larsen (WA)
 Fletcher Larson (CT)
 Foley Latham
 Forbes Leach
 Ford Lee

Levin Ryan (WI)
 Lewis (CA) Ryan (KS)
 Lewis (GA) Sabo
 Lewis (KY) Sanchez
 Linder Sanders
 Lipinski Sandlin
 LoBiondo Sawyer
 Lofgren Saxton
 Lowey Schaffer
 Lucas (KY) Schakowsky
 Lucas (OK) Schiff
 Luther Schrock
 Maloney (CT) Scott
 Maloney (NY) Sensenbrenner
 Manzullo Serrano
 Markey Sessions
 Mascara Shadegg
 Matheson Shaw
 Matsui Shays
 McCarthy (MO) Sherman
 McCarthy (NY) Sherwood
 McCollum Shimkus
 McCreery Shuster
 McDermott Simmons
 McGovern Simpson
 McHugh Skeen
 McInnis Skelton
 McIntyre Slaughter
 McKeon Smith (MI)
 McKinney Smith (NJ)
 Meehan Smith (TX)

Smith (WA) Traficant
 Snyder Turner
 Solis Udall (CO)
 Souder Udall (NM)
 Spratt Upton
 Stark Velazquez
 Stearns Visclosky
 Stenholm Vitter
 Strickland Walden
 Stump Walsh
 Stupak Wamp
 Sununu Waters
 Sweeney Watkins (OK)
 Tancredo Watson (CA)
 Tanner Watt (NC)
 Tauscher Watts (OK)
 Tauzin Waxman
 Taylor (MS) Weiner
 Taylor (NC) Weldon (FL)
 Terry Weldon (PA)
 Thomas Weller
 Thompson (CA) Wexler
 Thompson (MS) Whitfield
 Thornberry Wicker
 Thune Wilson
 Thurman Wolf
 Tiahrt Woolsey
 Tiberi Wu
 Tierney Wynn
 Toomey Young (AK)
 Towns Young (FL)

NAYS—1
 Paul
 NOT VOTING—20

Abercrombie Kleczka
 Bilirakis LaFalce
 Burton LaTourette
 Callahan McNulty
 Conyers Menendez
 Cubin Miller (FL)
 Everett Peterson (MN)

□ 1345

So the conference report was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, I was away from the House floor on official business on Wednesday, October 17, 2001, and was unable to cast recorded votes on rollcalls 393 and 394.

On rollcall 393 I would have voted "yea."
 On rollcall 394 I would have voted "yea."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, due to unforeseen circumstances, I was unable to be available on the House floor during the following rollcall votes. Had I been here I would have voted "yea" on rollcall votes numbered 390–394.

PROVIDING FOR ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE FROM WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 2001, TO TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 2001, AND FOR CONDITIONAL RECESS OR ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE FROM WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 2001, OR THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 2001, TO TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 2001

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 251) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 251

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Wednesday, October 17, 2001, it stand adjourned until 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday, October 23, 2001, for morning hour debate, or until Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the Senate recesses or adjourns at the close of business on Wednesday, October 17, 2001, or Thursday, October 18, 2001, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, October 23, 2001, or at such other time on that day as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUNDRY MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Ms. Wanda Evans, one of his secretaries.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday, October 24, 2001.

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

There was no objection.

FREEDOM TO MANAGE ACT OF 2001—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Government Reform and the Committee on Rules:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit for immediate consideration and prompt enactment the "Freedom to Manage Act of 2001." This legislative proposal would establish a procedure under which the Congress can act quickly and decisively to remove those structural barriers to efficient management imposed

by law and identified by my Administration.

This proposal is part of the "Freedom to Manage" initiative outlined in the "President's Management Agenda" issued in late August. The initiative includes additional legislative proposals, to be transmitted separately, that would give Federal agencies and managers the tools to more efficiently and effectively manage the Federal Government's programs by: (1) providing Federal managers with increased flexibility to manage personnel; (2) giving agencies the responsibility to fund the full Government share of the accruing cost of all retirement and retiree health care benefits for Federal employees; and (3) giving agencies greater flexibility in managing and disposing of property assets.

In transmitting the Freedom to Manage Act, I am asking the Congress to join with my Administration in making a commitment to reform the Federal Government by eliminating obstacles to its efficient operations. Specifically, the Freedom to Manage Act would establish a process for expedited congressional consideration of Presidential proposals to eliminate or reduce barriers to efficient Government operations through the repeal or amendment of laws that create obstacles to efficient management or the provision of new authority to agencies.

The Freedom to Manage Act would provide that if the President transmits to the Congress legislative proposals relating to the elimination or reduction of barriers to efficient Government operations, either through repeal or amendment of current law or the provision of new authority, special expedited congressional procedures would be used to consider these proposals. If a joint resolution is introduced in either House within 10 legislative days of the transmittal containing the President's legislative proposals, it would be held in committee for no more than 30 legislative days. It would then be brought to the floor of that House very quickly after committee action is completed for a vote under special procedures allowing for limited debate and not amendments. Finally, a bill passed in one House could then be brought directly to the floor of the other House for a vote on final passage.

As barriers to more efficient management are removed, the Nation will rightly expect a higher level of performance from its Federal Government. Giving our Federal managers "freedom to manage" will enable the Federal Government to improve its performance and accountability and better serve the public. I urge the Congress to give the Freedom to Manage Act 2001 prompt and favorable consideration so we can work together in the coming months to implement needed and overdue reforms.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, October 17, 2001.

CONTINUATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO SIGNIFICANT NARCOTICS TRAFFICKERS CENTERED IN COLOMBIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107-133)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1622(d) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice to the *Federal Register* for publication, stating that the emergency declared with respect to significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia is to continue in effect for 1 year beyond October 21, 2001.

The circumstances that led to the declaration on October 21, 1995, of a national emergency have not been resolved. The actions of significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States and to cause unparalleled violence, corruption, and harm in the United States and abroad. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain economic pressures on significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia by blocking their property or interests in property that are in the United States or within the possession or control of United States persons and by depriving them of access to the United States market and financial system.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, October 16, 2001.

PERIODIC REPORT ON NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO SIGNIFICANT NARCOTICS TRAFFICKERS CENTERED IN COLOMBIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107-134)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and 204(c) of the International

Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I transmit herewith a 6-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia that was declared in Executive Order 12978 of October 21, 1995.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, October 16, 2001.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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 Georgia (Ms. MCKINNEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. MCKINNEY addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. DEFAZIO 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 New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

AMERICA'S FOREIGN POLICY WITH REGARD TO AFGHANISTAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRBACHER) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, first and foremost, I would like to thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BARTLETT) for exchanging his time with me. He will be speaking right after I am done, but I have a pressing appointment dealing with the very issue on which I am speaking, which really made it imperative that I speak at this time. I thank the gentleman from Maryland for the consideration that he has given me on this one.

Mr. Speaker, it has been 1 month and 1 week since 6,000 Americans were slaughtered in New York and the Pentagon. Needless to say, our lives will never be the same. So much has happened, and at this moment so much is happening, that at times it is as confusing as it is awesome.

But amid this chaos and runaway emotions, our President, George W. Bush, has proven a steady hand, and has refused to go off half-cocked. He