

Mr. Speaker, I commend Nucor for their wise investment in South Carolina's economy, families and environment.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS LEGISLATION

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as I recollect the pronouncements being made by this House just a year ago, Republicans said that we will not, this House will not raid Social Security and Medicare, from the very highest levels of their leadership. Interestingly, today, we come with a back room supplemental appropriations bill that raises the debt limit so that we can, in fact, raid Medicare and Social Security.

This is legislation that we should not support. Social Security is the very underpinnings of security for hard-working Americans. Medicare provides health care for hard-working Americans who have reached retirement. Here we are today passing a bill or attempting to pass a bill that will raise the debt limit, a very dangerous and cynical provision that allows the Federal Government to break its own spending limit, therefore undermining again the trust of the American people, believing that Social Security should be there for all who work hard.

We need a more responsible and honest and bipartisan budget. We need to protect and strengthen Social Security. We need to protect and save Medicare. We need to vote no on this rule and we need to vote no on this supplemental if, of course, it proposes an increase in the debt limit.

VETERANS NATIONAL CEMETERY IN NORTH FLORIDA

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

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to hear the Veterans Administration cemetery expansion is a top priority for the President next year. Florida has our Nation's second largest veterans' population in the United States and one of its oldest. In fact, it is number one.

Nearly 325,000 veterans call home somewhere in the Jacksonville City vicinity, and this is the location of 3 congressional districts, mine, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. BROWN) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CRENSHAW), as well as in nearby southern Georgia. Yet the closest VA cemetery is at least a 3-hour drive from Jacksonville. The next closest in proximity lies in Marietta, Georgia, which is just north of Atlanta.

A new national VA cemetery in the metropolitan Jacksonville area or nearby Clay County would answer the

unmet need for north Floridians and southern Georgians.

My colleagues may ask why should I support a cemetery in Florida. Well, from Michigan and New York, the Midwest and elsewhere, there is a high likelihood that their constituents are contemplating retiring in north Florida. We welcome them and I hope my colleagues will sign on to my bill H.R. 1205.

We welcome your veteran constituents to call north Florida home. I hope you will consider cosponsoring my bill, H.R. 1205, and help us to provide the dignified, hallowed grounds our veterans deserve.

MILITARY APPRECIATION MONTH

(Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor Military Appreciation Month. I rise to thank our men and women in uniform for their sacrifice, service and dedication.

We show our appreciation by voting them the pay raise they earned and making sure they live in quality housing and have the tools they need to defend us. In addition to our active duty personnel, nearly 82,000 members of the National Guard and the Reserves have been called into active duty since September 11.

I appreciate those who serve our Nation, put their lives on the line to defend our freedom. These men and women are heroes. They work side by side with us during the week. Their children go to school with our children, but on weekends and when called upon, they go into active duty to defend our country. I want them to know that America thanks them.

I specifically would like to thank General Andreotti and Colonel Dennis Lord of the Minnesota National Guard for their long and diligent service fighting for the interests of the Guard and Reserve. I want to thank the Minnesota National Guard and Reserve. Two weeks ago was their last week guarding the Minneapolis/St. Paul International Airport.

THE LONG WAR ON TERROR

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

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, we find ourselves in a long war on terror. There has been much discussion on Capitol Hill this week and around America about blame and about how it is that we ought to inquire and investigate institutional failures.

So I rise today, Mr. Speaker, to remind us that our experience with terror in America did not begin on September 11 in Washington and in New York. Rather, it began on February 26, 1993, with the first World Trade Center bombing. Terrorists blew a hole 6 stories deep in an attempt to topple the

north tower; Mogadishu, Somalia, 18 American soldiers killed; the Khobar Towers in 1996, a barracks housing U.S. soldiers, 19 servicemen killed; U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in 1998, 245 killed; the *USS Cole* in October of 2000, 17 servicemen killed.

We are in a prolonged engagement with terror centered in a single terrorist organization. Let us stand with our intelligence committees as they rightly inquire into the institutional failures that have occurred.

WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3448, PUBLIC HEALTH SECURITY AND BIOTERRORISM PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE ACT OF 2002

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 427 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 427

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 3448) to improve the ability of the United States to prevent, prepare for, and respond to bioterrorism and other public health emergencies. All points of order against the conference report and against its consideration are waived. The conference report shall be considered as read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DAN MILLER of Florida). The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER) pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 427 is a rule providing for the consideration of the conference report for H.R. 3448, the bioterrorism bill. The rule waives all points of order against the conference report and against its consideration. It also provides that the conference report shall be considered as read.

The Committee on Rules approved this rule last night, and I urge my colleagues to support it so that we can proceed with an hour of debate and consideration of this bipartisan conference report.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to applaud the commendable work of my friends and colleagues on the Committee on Energy and Commerce for the work they have done to bring this final bill to the floor today. The gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN), the committee chairman, and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), along with the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS), who is the chairman of the Intelligence Subcommittee on Terrorism and Homeland Security, all of whom played an instrumental role in securing the much-needed \$600 million in authorization for the

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to upgrade and enhance its facilities over the next 2 years, which is one of the conference report's most noteworthy proposals.

Among the many good things that this bill does, it included a bill that I introduced in the first part of November that will allow the reauthorization of the building-out of the CDC. Mr. Speaker, the CDC is a group of world class intellects in a Third World facility. It has no security. They have scientists working on computers that are covered by polyethylene so that leaking roofs do not destroy them.

As the American people recover from the discovery of anthrax in our mail system last year, we will continue to turn to the CDC for new ways to confine and eradicate these dangerous threats to the public health. This enhanced funding for the CDC to upgrade its facilities will be an important part of that process, and I look forward to President Bush, who visited the CDC with the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS), myself and other members of the Georgia congressional delegation last year, I look forward to him signing this measure into law.

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

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

(Ms. SLAUGHTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks, and include extraneous material.)

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER) for yielding me the customary half hour.

I rise in support of the underlying conference report. The Bioterrorism and Response Act enjoys strong bipartisan support, having passed the House by a vote of 418 to 2. Moreover, this measure moved forward the consultations from both sides of the aisle, a practice all too rare in the current Congress.

□ 1030

Mr. Speaker, this bioterrorism measure represents the first comprehensive effort to shore up our Nation's defenses against a terror attack. This includes critical provisions calling for the stockpiling of drugs and vaccines. It outlines initiatives to help prevent, detect, and treat terrorism-related health threats, including the possibility of a smallpox epidemic. Moreover, the legislation authorizes substantial new spending to help State and local health officials prepare for bioterrorism attacks. Grants would be made available to help hospitals prepare for the treatment of victims. Funding for research and prevention and treatment would also be increased.

Of utmost importance, the bill ensures that additional steps would be taken to protect the food supply, including new authority for the FDA to bar unsafe food from entering the coun-

try. Many of us have long felt that the increased imports of food from countries outside the scope of U.S. safety regulation posed a unique threat to our citizens, especially with the advent of bioterrorism. The measure begins to address this concern by providing needed grants to States to strengthen food inspections and deal with outbreaks of food-borne illnesses. New registration and recordkeeping requirements would be imposed and safety improvements would be ordered at animal research labs.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to highlight the provisions of the legislation designed to protect our most vulnerable citizens in the event of terrorist attack: our children. I was proud to join my colleague from New York, Senator HILLARY CLINTON, in introducing the Protecting America's Children Against Terrorism Act. The bill provided Federal resources and coordination to ensure that our children's needs are met in the event of a terrorist attack. I wish to thank the chairman of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN), and the ranking member, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL), for including the majority of these provisions in this comprehensive measure.

The events of September 11 have illustrated only too clearly for us the risks posed to our children by terrorism. Children perished aboard the planes that crashed. Both the World Trade Center and the Pentagon housed day care centers. Nearby schools had to be evacuated, and an estimated 10,000 American children lost a parent as a result of these atrocities, many of them losing their sole or primary caregiver.

In recent months, new concerns have emerged. With the threat of bioterrorism and chemical warfare more prominent, we have realized that the proper dosages of vaccines and antidotes for children is incomplete. Few health care providers are trained to recognize the early signs of smallpox or anthrax, which can mimic cold or flu symptoms. The National Pharmaceutical Stockpile Program is not necessarily equipped with the supplies necessary to administer drugs or other treatment to large numbers of children.

Other needs have become evident as well. Many schools lack effective evacuation plans or methods of moving children to an alternative safe location. Networks do not exist for informing parents of evacuations and the sites where their children may be found. Mental health services are not always available for children traumatized by catastrophic events.

The conference report includes our proposal to protect children against bioterrorism by examining the preparedness of our Nation's health system for mass casualties of children and youth resulting from bioterrorism. It would establish an information net-

work to collect and disseminate information for health providers on how to prepare for a biological terrorist attack and what steps to take to ensure children get the health care they need in the case of an attack. Moreover, the measure would ensure that the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile Program includes inventories to meet the medical needs of children.

The events of September 11 have revealed to us the gaps in our preparedness for a major disaster. We owe it to all our citizens to ensure that we close these gaps before a future emergency, be it terrorism, natural disaster, or other cause, requires that we take action.

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

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN), the chairman of the committee.

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the Committee on Rules for bringing this rule to the floor today.

After 9-11, the Committee on Energy and Commerce began a series of roundtables with the agencies under our jurisdiction and members of both sides of our committee. The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL), leading the minority, and myself representing the majority, had meetings with the agency officials under our jurisdiction to ask several questions, the most of important of which was: tell us a little bit about where your vulnerabilities are; tell us a little bit about where you are not prepared; and tell us a little bit about how Congress might enact new laws and new authorities to make you better prepared for the things we might now expect, that indeed might now threaten our country in ways we were never before threatened.

9-11 taught us a lesson, in effect. It taught us that we have to be willing to think like evil people. And that is not our custom. We think like good people in America. We do not think like evil people, designing ways and means to kill and destroy and to disrupt the lives of citizens who are innocent and have nothing to do with our cause. We think literally so totally different from the kind of enemy we now face in this terrorist situation that it was difficult for agency heads and even Members of Congress to think about all the things that someone with an evil mind might want to do to our citizens and our constituents; what they might want to do to this country and to the people that live here.

So as we began to have those discussions with agencies under our jurisdictions, we suddenly realized how necessary it was to put together a bioterrorism package. And here, Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER) for the excellent work he did in bringing to our committee ideas about how to make the CDC a much more functional and a much more effective agency for our

country, in not only just studying the prevention and treatment of diseases that are normal in our society, but now making sure we have the vaccines and the research going forward to protect us against the artificial insertion of biochemical and biological threats to our people, as we have now learned is possible. I want to thank him for bringing to our committee and to this bill the great ideas he had about beefing up the capacity of the CDC to do that for our country.

But as we began to hear from these agency heads, we began to learn that, indeed, we had a lot of vulnerabilities in our country; that we did not have enough vaccine, for example, to make sure if anthrax were introduced into our society to harm us we could vaccinate enough people in our country. So we set to work immediately to make sure our health department not only got the right amount of vaccine available for us, but that our health agencies were all preparing to make sure that other vaccines and other treatments were available to first responders in case we had such an evil attack on our people.

We learned, for example, that we had to organize better the laws that protected against people owning and transferring biological agents to one another so that we might find the owner or the possessor of an agent that enters our mail, for example, and begins to kill our people, whether it is a domestic threat or a foreign threat; that we had to make it illegal for someone to transfer the possession of some of these agents, if in fact they were legally in their possession, to make it criminally wrong for them to transfer it without authority, without a permit.

We learned, for example, that our first responders were woefully unprepared in the case of a biological or chemical threat to our country to deal with the kind of casualties we might expect if something like that happened. We learned that we needed, for example, to beef up the capacity of our ambulance services and our nurses and our hospitals to deal with those kinds of problems, if, God forbid, they should happen in our country. This bill, for example, will provide another \$520 million to the hospitals of America, a special help in grants, to make sure they are prepared for those kinds of emergencies.

We learned also that our drinking water supplies needed to be better protected and safeguarded. We learned that, indeed, the incredible ability of someone to damage our country, who thinks as evilly as some of these people do, might find its way into threats against our water supplies. Just recently, I think last month, people were caught filming a water reservoir, I think in Connecticut. And we began to think, well, maybe people might indeed want to threaten the safe drinking water of our citizens, if they have such evil minds.

I was reminded in all these meetings of that aircraft that took off from New York City, I think it was Egyptian Air; and instead of landing somewhere at its final destination, some pilot dove that plane into the ocean. I was reminded of when that happened and reminded that most of us in America thought how awful it was that if this pilot did indeed want to commit suicide, if that was really his purpose, why did he have to take all these innocent people along with him.

It dawned on us, that is the way good people see an incident like that. The way evil people saw that incident was, perhaps in a desert somewhere or a cave somewhere in Afghanistan, he could have taken out more people had he taken that plane into a building. That is the way evil people think, how much more destruction he could have rendered had he done something different instead of just crashing the plane into the ocean.

So through these meetings, through all this work we have done on the bioterrorism legislation, we have tried the awful exercise of thinking as evilly as we could. What would the most evil person try to do to us with biological threats, with chemical threats, with agents of destruction? What would the most evil person do to disrupt our health supply system or to disrupt our clean water system, to make sure we did not have enough clean drinking water perhaps, to poison that system or cause people death and injury? What would the most evil mind try to do if they learned how to fly a crop duster or a mosquito spraying plane and take that equipment somewhere and spread biological or chemical agents upon our people?

We went through that awful exercise of trying to think like the most evil person on Earth and then tried to write a bill to make sure the agents of our government, those who are in charge of our health care system, those in charge of building our vaccine supplies, those in charge of testing biological agents, the first responders and those in charge of our incredibly sensitive clean drinking water supplies, what would we do in a bill to bolster our ability to meet those kinds of threats?

So, last December, our committee presented to this body our bioterrorism package, and this body approved it overwhelmingly, I think 430-some odd votes to 2, and sent that package on to the Senate. The Senate, similarly, passed a bill that mirrored in many aspects the House-passed version. It was passed unanimously in the Senate, and Senator TED KENNEDY and I have worked since that date in December to bring the best of those two packages together into a single package that we might present to the House and get signed by the President so that this country might be just a little safer from those evil minds who threaten, or would try to threaten, our country.

This week we have learned about new threats. This week we have learned

that the level of communications among al Qaeda operatives around the world is beginning to rise again, and that there are conversations about hitting this country again. We have heard testimony in the last few days that maybe it is not if, it is when. Maybe, indeed, we have to think about the inevitability of some strike against our people again. So we better have our first responders ready. We had better have enough vaccines ready. We had better have enough treatment facilities available. We had better make sure we protect the drinking water of our people as much as we can. We had better make sure our hospitals and our nurses and our ambulances, and all our firefighters, all those heroes of 9-11, are as well equipped as we can make them to respond as quickly as possible to the next set of threats that are leveled against our country.

And so we have brought together in this conference the best of the Senate bill and the best of the House bill. And I want to compliment Senator TED KENNEDY and the Senate team for working so well with our team on the House side. In the end, I think we present an excellent package for the consideration of both bodies for the President to sign. And I cannot think of a better week than this week, when everybody's attention is riveted again on the new threats that are being talked about in conversations around the world against our people, that we pass this bioterrorism package and put it on the President's desk for his signature.

We have included one extra thing of significant importance that I also want to mention. Up this year for renewal is something called PDUFA. It is an acronym for a policy that has allowed this country to collect user fees from the drug companies, the big pharmaceutical companies of America, and those user fees pay the salaries of people who work at the FDA, the Food and Drug Administration.

That Food and Drug Administration set of personnel then do the testing, the analysis, all the research, all the professional analysis that goes into making sure that the pharmaceutical drugs that are patented in this country are tested first before a pharmaceutical company is allowed to sell them to your mom and your dad and your relatives, and even to those of us who need those drugs to survive or treat an illness.

□ 1045

The importance of that program, that prescription drug user fee program, is critical in America, and it is about to expire. It expires in September. If we do not reauthorize it this year, immediately, we begin laying off people at the Food and Drug Administration. So we have included in this package the reauthorization of the Prescription Drug User Fee Act which funds the work that goes forward to make sure that new prescription drugs

are properly tested before the Food and Drug Administration authorizes any pharmaceutical company to allow a doctor to prescribe them to the citizens of this country.

And so we have brought you a good package that we think draws from the best of the House and the Senate versions of bioterrorism and we have added to it the reauthorization of the Prescription Drug User Fee Act. This package again represents this Nation's first line of defense against bioterrorism at a day and at a time when all of us know now that there are people who would love to disrupt this society by attacking us with one of those forms. When you think about 9/11 again and the awful consequences of 9/11 and you sit in a cave now in Afghanistan and think about how much more damage you might do to this country than you did on 9/11, bioterrorism is one of those areas we have to be concerned about. This bill gives this country many more tools to work with to defend and protect our people. It adds a whole new arsenal of first responder capabilities to in fact respond if we do get hit again, and it gives us the reauthorization of the Prescription Drug User Fee Act, a critically important act for the continuation of prescription drug protections for our country.

I again want to thank the Committee on Rules for doing such an expeditious job last night late in bringing this rule to the floor so we can pass it before the Memorial Day recess.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH).

Mr. KUCINICH. I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, in the bioterrorism conference report, House leadership managed to put in a new provision that would allow Medicare HMOs more time to decide whether or not to continue offering health plans. This would allow HMOs to delay for 2½ months telling senior citizens if they will continue to offer health insurance to them. Is this not a bit out of place? We are going to have a Medicare provision in legislation that helps the country prepare for a bioterrorism attack. This is what causes the American people to wonder what in the world we do here.

We have a bill on the floor dealing with bioterrorism and suddenly it is also a bill that deals with Medicare HMOs. Here is a Medicare provision in legislation that helps prepare the country for a bioterrorist attack. Strange, because the Medicare+Choice program is wholly unrelated to bioterrorism. This provision was not considered by a committee. This provision was not considered in the underlying bill in the House or the Senate. It was added to the conference report at the very last minute. This is just another example of how the leadership is able to circumvent the established process and of the way business is done in this House. The only purpose, repeat, the only purpose of this provision is to help the in-

surance industry by giving HMOs more time to calculate revenue and estimate profits for next year. Every year, the Medicare+Choice program drops seniors to the tune of about a half a million seniors in the last year. Not only do senior citizens lose their coverage, but HMOs in the program have increased premiums, hiked up copayments, decreased benefits, and eliminated coverage year after year. Now, under this provision, seniors will have even less time to review their options for getting the health care that they will need. Allowing Medicare HMOs a 2½-month delay is not good for seniors. It certainly should not be added to the program. And most of all, Mr. Speaker, it should not be in a conference report for the Bioterrorism Preparedness Act.

I call upon all Members to take note of exactly what happened in slipping this provision into a conference report on bioterrorism, and I call upon all Members to remember the senior citizens in our districts who are being thrown out of health care coverage by Medicare HMOs and an insurance industry which does not give a darn about the senior citizens.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN).

Mr. TAUZIN. I thank my friend for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I wanted to read into the RECORD some of the names of the incredible staff who helped finalize this important work for the country. They include the head of our health team, Pat Morrissey, Brent DelMonte, Amit Sachdev, Nandan Kenkeremath, Allan Slobodin, Tom DiLenge, Steve Tilton; and of the legislative counsel, Pete Goodlow. These are staffers who worked tirelessly day and night and, believe me, all night, weekends, to make this possible. So many times we fail to say thank you to them. I just wanted to say on the record, thank you, team.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this rule so we can begin the debate on this important conference report.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered. The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DAN MILLER of Florida). The question is on the resolution.

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

Ms. SLAUGHTER. 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.

A record vote on the Journal will be a 5-minute vote immediately following this 15-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 403, nays 19, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 186]

YEAS—403

Abercrombie	DeLauro	Jefferson
Ackerman	DeLay	Jenkins
Aderholt	DeMint	John
Akin	Diaz-Balart	Johnson (CT)
Allen	Dicks	Johnson (IL)
Andrews	Dingell	Johnson, E. B.
Armey	Doggett	Johnson, Sam
Baca	Dooley	Jones (NC)
Bachus	Doollittle	Jones (OH)
Baird	Doyle	Kanjorski
Baker	Dreier	Kaptur
Baldacci	Duncan	Keller
Baldwin	Dunn	Kelly
Ballenger	Edwards	Kennedy (MN)
Barcia	Ehlers	Kennedy (RI)
Barr	Engel	Kerns
Barrett	English	Kildee
Bartlett	Eshoo	Kilpatrick
Barton	Etheridge	Kind (WI)
Bass	Evans	King (NY)
Becerra	Everett	Kingston
Bentsen	Farr	Kirk
Bereuter	Fattah	Kleczka
Berkley	Ferguson	Knollenberg
Berman	Flake	Kolbe
Berry	Fletcher	LaFalce
Biggart	Foley	LaHood
Bilirakis	Forbes	Lampson
Bishop	Ford	Langevin
Blagojevich	Fossella	Lantos
Blumenauer	Frank	Larsen (WA)
Blunt	Frelinghuysen	Larson (CT)
Boehlert	Frost	Latham
Boehner	Galleghy	LaTourette
Bonilla	Ganske	Leach
Bonior	Gekas	Levin
Bono	Gephardt	Lewis (CA)
Boozman	Gibbons	Lewis (GA)
Borski	Gilchrest	Lewis (KY)
Boswell	Gillmor	Linder
Boucher	Gilman	Lipinski
Boyd	Gonzalez	LoBiondo
Brady (PA)	Goode	Lofgren
Brady (TX)	Goodlatte	Lowey
Brown (FL)	Gordon	Lucas (KY)
Brown (OH)	Goss	Lucas (OK)
Brown (SC)	Graham	Luther
Bryant	Granger	Lynch
Burr	Graves	Maloney (CT)
Buyer	Green (TX)	Maloney (NY)
Callahan	Green (WI)	Manzullo
Calvert	Greenwood	Markey
Camp	Grucci	Matheson
Cannon	Gutierrez	Matsui
Cantor	Gutknecht	McCarthy (MO)
Capito	Hall (OH)	McCarthy (NY)
Capps	Hall (TX)	McCollum
Capuano	Hansen	McCrery
Cardin	Harman	McGovern
Carson (IN)	Hart	McHugh
Carson (OK)	Hastings (FL)	McInnis
Castle	Hastings (WA)	McIntyre
Chabot	Hayes	McKeon
Chambliss	Hayworth	McKinney
Clay	Hefley	McNulty
Clayton	Hergert	Meehan
Clement	Hill	Meeks (NY)
Clyburn	Hilleary	Menendez
Coble	Hilliard	Mica
Collins	Hinojosa	Millender-
Combest	Hobson	McDonald
Condit	Hoefel	Miller, Dan
Cooksey	Hoekstra	Miller, Gary
Costello	Holden	Miller, Jeff
Cox	Holt	Mink
Coyne	Honda	Mollohan
Cramer	Hoolley	Moore
Crane	Horn	Moran (KS)
Crenshaw	Hostettler	Moran (VA)
Crowley	Houghton	Morella
Cubin	Hoyer	Myrick
Culberson	Hulshof	Nadler
Cummings	Hunter	Napolitano
Cunningham	Hyde	Neal
Davis (CA)	Inslee	Nethercutt
Davis (FL)	Isakson	Ney
Davis (IL)	Israel	Northup
Davis, Jo Ann	Issa	Norwood
Davis, Tom	Istook	Nussle
Deal	Jackson (IL)	Oberstar
DeGette	Jackson-Lee	Obey
Delahunt	(TX)	Oliver

Ortiz
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Oxley
Pallone
Pascarell
Pastor
Paul
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Regula
Rehberg
Reyes
Reynolds
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Roukema
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrock
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Solis
Souder
Spratt
Stearns
Stenholm
Stump
Sullivan
Sununu
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tanner

NAYS—19

Conyers
DeFazio
Filner
Hinchey
Kucinich
Lee
McDermott

NOT VOTING—12

Burton
Deutsch
Ehrlich
Emerson

□ 1113

Mr. TOWNS and Mr. WATT of North Carolina changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut and Mr. HOUGHTON changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. EHRlich. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 186 I was inadvertently detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DAN MILLER of Florida). 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.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.
The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 361, noes 57, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 187]

AYES—361

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Akin
Allen
Andrews
Armey
Baca
Bachus
Baker
Baldacci
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggart
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Boozman
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (TX)
Brown (FL)
Brown (SC)
Bryant
Burr
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Cardin
Carson (IN)
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Collins
Combest
Conyers
Cooksey
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cubin
Culberson
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
DeMint
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett

Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Reyes
Reynolds
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sanders
Sawyer
Schiff
Schrock
Scott
Sensenbrenner

NOES—57

Aderholt
Baird
Baldwin
Borski
Brady (PA)
Brown (OH)
Capuano
Carson (OK)
Condit
Costello
Crane
DeFazio
English
Fattah
Filner
Fletcher
Gephardt
Gutknecht
Hart

NOT VOTING—16

Bonior
Burton
Deutsch
Emerson
Kind (WI)
Manzullo

□ 1125

So the Journal was approved.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3129, CUSTOMS BORDER SECURITY ACT OF 2001

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 426 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 426

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3129) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2002 and 2003 for the United States Customs Service for antiterrorism, drug interdiction, and other operations, for the Office of the United States Trade Representative, for the United States International Trade Commission, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of