

These sanctions were intended to deprive Saddam Hussein insofar as it was possible of the means to carry out the most nefarious of his policies, threatening his neighbors and Iraq's own citizens, developing weapons of mass destruction and supporting terrorism.

□ 1515

Madam Speaker, clearly the need for United Nations sanctions on Iraq, indeed the very logic of sanctions, has now expired with the defeat and demise of Saddam Hussein's regime. Neither the coalition authorities nor the Iraqi people liberated from Saddam's tyranny pose any sort of threat to neighboring states. Nor, we can be certain, Madam Speaker, will the coalition authorities or a subsequent Iraqi regime support terrorism or develop weapons of mass destruction.

It is, therefore, time for the international community to decisively lift the sanctions and to allow the Iraqi people to resume a normal economic life and proceed with the reconstruction of their country, a crucial first step towards developing the healthy political and social environment in which democracy and social harmony can flourish.

Madam Speaker, I know that this matter is now being negotiated by our diplomats at the United Nations, and I have confidence that they will soon reach a satisfactory solution, I would certainly like to commend our Secretary of State, Colin Powell, for his outstanding leadership in this area.

This resolution strengthens our diplomats' hands by reinforcing the message that the world should support, and certainly not impede, economic development in liberated Iraq.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H. Con. Res. 160 and urge an end to anachronistic sanctions on Iraq.

Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR).

Mr. FARR. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 160, a bill to remove the economic sanctions against Iraq. For too long, the sanctions have drained the Iraqi society and its vital economic energy. In their wake, we find a country whose standard of living has declined significantly, its middle class has all but disappeared, and its infrastructure is in total disrepair.

Now that dictator Saddam Hussein, the inspiration for the sanctions regime, has been defeated, there no longer remains any justification for its continuation. I hope that the lifting of the sanctions will lead to a prosperous Iraq economy which will benefit the people and bring them back into the world of free and open commerce.

I think that this bill, which signals the commitment of the United States to reconstruction in Iraq, is a good step in the right direction. I trust that the United Nations will respond positively to this initiative.

The removal of sanctions, however, will not alone bring prosperity to Iraq. Before there is prosperity, there must first be security. It is my firm belief that the United States, by intervening militarily in Iraq, has assumed the responsibility for the safety and the security of the Iraqi people.

I applaud the gentleman from Michigan's initiative on the economic front. We must also pay attention to the security front.

As we continue to assist Iraq in its reconstruction, I think we need to establish here in Congress an institutional framework for postconflict resolutions and for postconflict operations. Part of that institutional framework would be to strengthen the U.S. Government's ability to respond to authority gaps left by failed or otherwise collapsed states.

I propose to draft legislation for the creation of an integrated security component in NATO, which would train and equip special units which would provide for the security of the civilian population serving as an interim police force.

I urge my colleagues today to support H. Con. Res. 160, and I look forward to working with the sponsor and other interested Members of Congress to develop this postconflict legislation to close the security and justice gaps so that Iraq and countries emerging from conflict can achieve the economic prosperity to which they, and we, aspire.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Madam Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would like to say in relation to the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR) that our Committee on International Relations is looking carefully at these issues and looks forward to working with my colleague, and certainly in a bipartisan effort to deal with this possible legislation.

I would like to say also, Madam Speaker, that the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) is one of the outstanding Representatives in Congress that is both exceptionally capable and also a good friend. Concluding my comments, I again urge the United Nations to act swiftly. In the language of the resolution the United Nations Security Council Resolution 661 established sanctions as a result of Saddam Hussein's unprovoked illegal aggression against the sovereign Arab State of Kuwait. This resolution is expressing the sense of Congress that now the United Nations should remove the economic sanctions against Iraq completely and without condition.

It is the hope of the United States to have this resolution in the United Nations passed by June 3. It is my personal opinion that if the United Nations refuses to pass this resolution, the United States and the coalition

should act aggressively to still allow oil and other products to be exported from Iraq to allow necessary supplies be purchased to go to Iraq for rebuilding.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. CAPITO). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 160, as amended.

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. SMITH of Michigan. Madam 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.

COMMENDING THOSE INDIVIDUALS WHO CONTRIBUTED TO THE DEBRIS COLLECTION EFFORT FOLLOWING THE SPACE SHUTTLE "COLUMBIA" ACCIDENT

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 222) commending those individuals who contributed to the debris collection effort following the Space Shuttle *Columbia* accident.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 222

Whereas on February 1, 2003, the Space Shuttle *Columbia* and its crew of seven heroic astronauts were lost in a tragic accident;

Whereas the breakup of *Columbia* scattered debris over a large area of Texas, as well as Louisiana, Nevada, California, and possibly other States;

Whereas the Federal Emergency Management Agency was designated the lead agency for directing other Federal agencies in the recovery of the Space Shuttle *Columbia* debris;

Whereas personnel from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the United States Forest Service, the Environmental Protection Agency, and other agencies assisted in the recovery of the *Columbia* debris;

Whereas personnel from State and local agencies assisted in the recovery of the *Columbia* debris;

Whereas many citizens, including National Aeronautics and Space Administration contractor personnel from multiple States, volunteered their time to assist in the recovery of the *Columbia* debris;

Whereas two searchers perished and three others were injured in a helicopter crash while searching for *Columbia* debris;

Whereas citizens of eastern Texas offered their whole-hearted support, both physical and emotional, to the debris search teams; and

Whereas the combined efforts of all of these individuals and organizations resulted in the collection of more than seventy thousand pieces of debris, far more than was

originally thought possible, providing accident investigators with vital evidence that will assist in determining the cause of the accident: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives does offer its gratitude on behalf of the American people to the thousands of individuals who worked tirelessly to recover the Space Shuttle *Columbia* debris.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BURGESS. Madam 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.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, the morning of February 1 was a tragic day for our space program, our Nation, and the world when the Space Shuttle *Columbia* broke apart upon re-entry over the skies of Texas.

Our Nation and our Congress have honored the memory of the seven astronauts who gave the last full measure of devotion to the cause of space exploration, and we pay our respects to the families of those affected by the tragedy.

Today, with this resolution, we honor over 20,000 Americans who worked long hours over the past several months under difficult weather and terrain conditions to find the remains of the *Columbia* crew and scattered pieces of the space shuttle. In a painstaking search over 680,000 acres, the search teams recovered over 83,000 pieces of the shuttle in order to piece together a puzzle and find answers for what went terribly wrong that morning.

This resolution honors the great Americans from NASA, the Department of Homeland Security, FEMA, the EPA, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Defense, the Department of Transportation, the United States Forest Service, the Park Service, the Texas National Guard, Louisiana National Guard, fire crews from 42 States, State and local authorities, as well as many farmers, land owners, and citizens who helped locate, document, and pick up the pieces over the past several months.

Over 20,000 Americans from over 130 Federal, State and local agencies came together as a team for this noble effort, walking their specific search grids. Their selfless acts of dedication and generosity honored the memory of the Space Shuttle *Columbia* crew and greatly aided the *Columbia* Accident Investigation Board. The search teams endured snow and ice storms as well as brambles and swamps in their search.

We especially honor the pilot and Forest Service Ranger who lost their lives in a helicopter crash while searching for material in the Angelina National Forest in east Texas on March 27 of this year.

To quote President Bush in honoring the crew of the Space Shuttle *Columbia*, "This cause of exploration and discovery is not an option we choose; it is a desire written in the human heart. We are that part of creation which seeks to understand all creation. We find the best among us, send them forth into unmapped darkness, and pray they will return. They go in peace for all mankind, and all mankind is in their debt."

Likewise, all mankind is in the debt of the search and recovery teams for their noble effort and sacrifice. Thus, the House of Representatives offers its gratitude on behalf of the American people and to the thousands of individuals who worked tirelessly to recover the Space Shuttle *Columbia*.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HALL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I might consume.

Of course, as has been pointed out very aptly by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS), our country suffered a major tragedy on February 1, 2003. Of course, that was the day that the sky over my home State of Texas was filled with fiery debris from the Space Shuttle *Columbia*. We all mourn the loss of the seven brave men and women who perished that day, and will never forget their sacrifice. They made the ultimate sacrifices in the cause of space exploration and, of course, in the cause of science.

In the weeks and months since the loss of *Columbia* and its crew, the focus has been on finding the cause of the accident, not to place blame but to prevent future tragedy. Examination of shuttle debris has been a very important part of that investigation.

We know that it has not been an easy job to collect this. It has been a tedious job, and it has been day in and day out, long hours. It was scattered over at least two States with the bulk of it spread over a wide area of my home State of Texas. Yet within hours of the accident, we had teams of people, men and women, young men and young women, out scouring the countryside for that debris; and it was a very impressive effort.

It involved people from a number of Federal agencies, including personnel from the Federal Emergency Management Agencies, from NASA, from the United States Forest Service, and the EPA among others. It also involved people from State and local agencies who worked very long hours, in all kinds of weather; and it also involved citizens from many States who volunteered their time and volunteered their energy to this task. We owe all of them our thanks.

We also offer our condolences to those who perished when their heli-

copter crashed during the search for debris.

We know, Madam Speaker, and I also want to note, that there is another aspect of the story that needs to be highlighted, and that is the heartwarming response of my east Texas friends and my neighbors in the search in the area who comprised the search teams. There have been countless examples of folks in Texas opening their homes and hearts to those who have been engaged in the grueling work of debris recovery, and I am very proud of all of them.

The concentrated multiagency debris collection effort that was led by FEMA ended on April 30 when FEMA turned over the responsibilities for any further collection efforts to NASA. While that effort will continue, we can take stock of what has been accomplished today. It is an impressive accomplishment.

Nearly 85,000 pounds of debris, about 38 percent of *Columbia*'s dry weight, was recovered. That was far more than had been hoped for when the search began in February. In addition, nearly 83,000 specific items have been recovered; and more than 79,000 of those have been identified. Most importantly, the board investigating the *Columbia* accident has said that the debris collected so far has been invaluable in helping them in their efforts to determine the cause of the accident.

Madam Speaker, I think the Nation owes a debt of gratitude to the thousands of individuals and organizations who work so tirelessly to recover the space shuttle debris. I do not personally think that that search is over because, as my colleagues know, common sense tells us and our knowledge of history, of weather facts, there is still snow on the ground in a lot of the area where the shuttle began to come apart. There are some very deep lakes that because of weather hazards we have not really been able to search those.

□ 1530

We need to really wait until that snow vanishes as the summer comes on, to where we can really look particularly around Fallon, Nevada, in that area, where a lot of our indications are that the very first major part of that Shuttle came apart. Then we need to get to the American people not 10 reasons that might have caused it, but get to the cause of it, because we have three more shuttles that we want to send up. We still have to have a presence in space, but we want it to be a safe presence, we want it to be safe for the men and women who will man them.

I think it is to be noted that I introduced House Resolution 222 as a way for this body to express our thanks on behalf of all America. We have a number of cosigners, and I hope we have more. I think it is the right thing to do, and I hope my colleagues will support it.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

After hearing the ranking member's remarks, I am again reminded of the valuable leadership that the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL) brings to the Committee on Science, and the Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics in particular. I appreciate his bringing this bill to the floor for our attention.

Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Madam Speaker, on behalf of the other members of our Committee on Science, and certainly our chairman, the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT), we commend the adoption of this resolution.

Two words in the English language are not spoken enough, and these words are "thank you." With this resolution before us, the House of Representatives, on behalf of government, on behalf of the American people, thank the thousands of search and discovery crews who scoured through thick forests and brambles, dove underwater in freezing lakes and reservoirs, trudged through swamps in icy temperatures and storms in search of the bits and pieces left over from the Space Shuttle *Columbia* tragedy. It was grim work that lasted many months, and those who undertook the solemn duty in east Texas and elsewhere deserve our thanks and praise.

Few things embody the triumph and tragedy that make up the fabric of our country more than the space program. The space program's very purpose, to discover what lies beyond our world, is at the heart of the American spirit. The thousands of Americans who aided in the *Columbia* debris search have become a vital part of our Nation's space program. They allow us to learn what went wrong that fateful morning of February 1 so that we can fix it and forge ahead with a stronger space program with the best balance between manned and unmanned flight.

With this resolution we honor those who walked more than 700,000 acres on foot, surveyed more than 1.6 million acres in aircraft, and swept over at least 23 square miles of lakes and reservoirs over the last several months to find what remained of the Space Shuttle *Columbia*. Now the 83,000 pieces of evidence are being shifted through at Kennedy and Johnson Space Centers and elsewhere, and the *Columbia* Accident Investigation Board is beginning to form findings and recommendations to make our Nation's space program better than it was before.

Just as the thousands of search crews took it upon themselves to have a solemn duty, we in Congress will soon be asked to perform our solemn duty to uphold the values and build on the legacy of the *Columbia* astronauts we lost. We have a duty to them, their families, the NASA family, the search crews, and to everyone who gains so much in-

spiration from the drive to discover what exists beyond our world. The lives lost cannot be in vain.

Today, with this resolution, we honor those who performed their duty. And to the thousands of men and women who engaged and congregated in east Texas in search of what remained of mission STS-107, the Space Shuttle *Columbia*, we say "thank you."

Mr. HALL. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the delegate from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA), who is on the Committee on International Relations, a very important committee.

(Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Madam Speaker, not taking anything away from the spirit of this important resolution to commend and to honor some 20,000 of our fellow citizens in civilian life, and all who represented local, State, and Federal agencies who assisted with the collection of debris and materials of the Space Shuttle *Columbia*, I certainly want to commend my good friend, the gentlemen from Texas (Mr. HALL), for bringing this resolution to the floor for consideration by this body.

Absolutely, we should pay special tribute to our fellow Americans who assisted with the conduct of searching for the parts of the *Columbia* Shuttle. Just last week, the U.S. India Political Action Committee and the American Jewish Committee provided a special plaque that is now placed in the National Air and Space Museum commemorating the bravery of our astronauts who were part of the Space Shuttle *Columbia*. The inscription on this plaque that is now in the space museum states: "In memory of the astronauts on the Space Shuttle *Columbia* who came together from around the world, who gave their lives in the pursuit of progress for all humanity."

Madam Speaker, this being the month of May, I was honored last week to be invited by the President to the White House for his official proclamation of this month as being the National Asia Pacific Heritage Month. On behalf of some 12 million Asia Pacific Americans, I want to touch upon one specific Asian Pacific American. Of course, this tragedy touched all of us as Americans, but particularly affected were Indian Americans because they lost the first Indian American astronaut, Dr. Kalpana Chawla. Along with our Indian American friends, we also lost six other extraordinary individuals.

Dr. Kalpana Chawla came to symbolize the best amongst us. Born in Karnal, India, she studied in the United States and received her doctorate from the University of Colorado. Her life and professional success symbolizes the success of the Indian American community today in our country. In serving her adopted country, she demonstrated that Indian Americans are at the forefront of national achievements.

Again, I just wanted to point that out, again recognizing the bravery of the astronauts who participated in this *Columbia* Shuttle. I thank my good friend from Texas for allowing me to say a few words in support of this resolution.

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

Mr. HALL. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON), who is the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Research of the Committee on Science, and my fellow Congresswoman from the neighboring county of Dallas.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I wish to thank my leadership and my distinguished colleagues that I am pleased to join this afternoon to praise the extraordinary individuals who contributed to the debris collection effort following the Space Shuttle *Columbia* accident.

On February 1, 2003, our great Nation was shocked to learn that the Space Shuttle *Columbia* and its crew of seven heroic astronauts were lost in a tragic accident. And although the explosion of the Space Shuttle *Columbia* sprinkled debris over much of Southwestern America, a large portion of that debris was scattered over a large portion of my home State of Texas.

This resolution honors the personnel from FEMA, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, NASA, and the United States Forest Service, the Environmental Protection Agency, and other agencies assisting in the recovery of the *Columbia* debris. In addition, they were assisted by many, many volunteer citizens giving their time and effort to help in this investigation of national importance.

We wish to especially recognize the citizens of east Texas as they offered their wholehearted support, both physical and emotional, to the debris search teams. Their combined efforts resulted in the collection of more than 20,000 pieces of debris, far more than was originally thought possible, providing accident investigators with vital evidence that will assist in determining the cause of the accident.

Let it be known that these selfless individuals and their actions are very much appreciated. Their contributions to collection aided in continuation of the investigation and further space exploration.

I pledge to do what I can to help our space program recover from this terrible setback so that these important endeavors can flourish in the future. And as a senior member of the Committee on Science, I will work closely with my House colleagues to assist NASA and Harold Gehman, Jr., who leads the special investigation commission.

Madam Speaker, I will end by simply saying that the best way to show our appreciation for these heroes is to continue this research and be a visionary

for our future, because we know that without vision, people perish.

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

Mr. HALL. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN), a member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce and a long-time supporter of NASA, being from the Houston area.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the resolution of my good friend, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL).

Human space flight is America's ultimate commitment to scientific exploration and research, and astronauts receive and deserve the most glory because they take the ultimate risk, as we know from the *Columbia* and the crew of *Apollo 1*, and the *Challenger*. They all made the ultimate sacrifice.

It is interesting, this resolution, because yesterday I had the opportunity in my district to visit three middle schools, Hambrick Middle School in Aldine ISP, Patrick Henry and Stevenson Middle Schools in the Houston Independent School District, with NASA astronaut Franklin Chang Diaz to encourage our young children to pursue careers in math and science and engineering so they can get great jobs and maybe even work for NASA one day. This is a great experience. I have been able to do that for a number of years with the astronauts in our community, because space exploration is not just the here and now, it is the future.

That is why this resolution, I think, is so important because it does look into the future. To get our Space Shuttles back into orbit, we need to know what went wrong and how to fix it. To do this, 30,000 people from local, State, and Federal agencies participated in the search for debris from the *Columbia* to try to piece together what happened. These efforts resulted in 82,000 pieces weighing 80,000 pounds, when workers covered 1.6 million acres on the ground and in the air. Importantly, many wing pieces, tiles, and the flight data box have been recovered and are being analyzed by NASA engineers right now.

Amazingly, with the tremendous efforts of the search parties, five of the nine experiments aboard *Columbia* have been recovered, including one experiment developing cancer treatment drugs.

□ 1545

I would like to close by noting that the Federal Emergency Management Agency is assuming most of the \$300 million tab on this important operation; \$1.2 million will reimburse Texas for the over-900 Texas National Guard personnel who participated.

I urge my colleagues to remember the expense needed for human space flight when we consider NASA's funding later this year. Shuttle maintenance and safety requirements are the highest priority. We need to take the lessons learned from the *Columbia* recovery search to heart and put them

into practice. Again, I thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS) and urge my colleagues to suspend the rules and pass this resolution.

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

I urge the passage of this resolution. I thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS) for his participation and his support. He is a man of medicine and a very valuable member of the Committee on Science. I thank him for his input and will expect and appreciate his support of this resolution which I know is coming.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. CAPITO). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 222.

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. BURGESS. Madam 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. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution just considered.

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

There was no objection.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 46 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1833

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. GILCHREST) at 6 o'clock and 33 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 281, by the yeas and nays;
House Concurrent Resolution 160, by the yeas and nays;

House Resolution 222, by the yeas and nays.

The first and third electronic votes will be conducted as 15-minute votes. The second vote in this series will be a 5-minute vote.

TONY HALL FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 281.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 281, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 407, nays 0, not voting 27, as follows:

[Roll No. 183]

YEAS—407

Abercrombie	Cardin	Evans
Ackerman	Cardoza	Everett
Aderholt	Carson (IN)	Farr
Akin	Carson (OK)	Fattah
Alexander	Carter	Feeney
Allen	Castle	Ferguson
Andrews	Chabot	Filner
Baca	Chocola	Flake
Bachus	Clay	Fletcher
Baird	Clyburn	Foley
Baker	Coble	Ford
Baldwin	Cole	Fossella
Ballance	Collins	Frank (MA)
Ballenger	Combest	Franks (AZ)
Barrett (SC)	Cooper	Frelinghuysen
Bartlett (MD)	Costello	Frost
Barton (TX)	Cramer	Gallegly
Bass	Crane	Garrett (NJ)
Beauprez	Crenshaw	Gerlach
Becerra	Crowley	Gibbons
Bell	Cubin	Gilchrest
Bereuter	Culberson	Gillmor
Berkley	Cummings	Gingrey
Berman	Cunningham	Gonzalez
Berry	Davis (AL)	Goode
Biggart	Davis (CA)	Goodlatte
Bilirakis	Davis (FL)	Gordon
Bishop (GA)	Davis (IL)	Goss
Bishop (NY)	Davis (TN)	Graves
Bishop (UT)	Davis, Jo Ann	Green (TX)
Blackburn	Davis, Tom	Green (WI)
Blumenauer	Deal (GA)	Grijalva
Boehlert	DeFazio	Gutknecht
Boehner	DeGette	Hall
Bonilla	Delahunt	Harman
Bonner	DeLauro	Harris
Bono	DeLay	Hart
Boozman	DeMint	Hastings (FL)
Boswell	Deutsch	Hastings (WA)
Boucher	Diaz-Balart, L.	Hayes
Bradley (NH)	Diaz-Balart, M.	Hayworth
Brady (PA)	Dicks	Hefley
Brady (TX)	Dingell	Hensarling
Brown (OH)	Doggett	Herger
Brown (SC)	Dooley (CA)	Hill
Brown-Waite,	Doolittle	Hinchey
Ginny	Doyle	Hinojosa
Burgess	Dreier	Hobson
Burns	Duncan	Hoefel
Burr	Dunn	Hoekstra
Burton (IN)	Ehlers	Holden
Calvert	Emanuel	Holt
Camp	Emerson	Honda
Cannon	Engel	Hooley (OR)
Cantor	English	Hostettler
Capito	Eshoo	Houghton
Capuano	Etheridge	Hoyer