

The Telecommunications Development Fund Reform Act ("TDFIA") rectifies this drafting oversight to close the loophole created by the FCC. The TDFIA renames the bidders' initial deposits as "up-front payments" and preserves existing law treatment of the interest earned on these payments. The TDFIA also defines the additional deposits made by successful bidders as "down payments" and treats these down payments the same way as existing law treats the bidders' initial deposits/up-front payments, i.e., the down payment funds will be required to be placed in an interest-bearing escrow account and, upon issuance of the license, the interest earned will be required to be remitted to the TDF.

The amendments made by the TDFIA are purely prospective in effect, applying only to future FCC spectrum auctions. The amendments would have no effect on existing down payments held by the FCC in connection with previously conducted auctions. In particular, the TDFIA would have no effect on the controversy or pending litigation related to the so-called "NextWave" licenses, and would not affect any bidder's entitlement to a refund of deposited funds or any bidder's claim for payment of interest on any refund.

The FCC does not oppose these provisions of the TDFIA.

Finally, the 1996 Act requires the TDF to satisfy the requirements of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 ("FCRA"), 2 U.S.C. § 661 et seq., prior to making loans. Except for this reference, the FCRA applies only to loans made by Federal Government agencies.

One of the purposes of the FCRA was to "place the cost of [Federal] credit programs on a budgetary basis equivalent to other Federal spending." 2 U.S.C. § 661(2). Consistent with this purpose, among the provisions of the FCRA are requirements for "budgetary authority" in an appropriations act to cover the cost of new Federal loans or loan guarantees, 2 U.S.C. § 661c(b), and application of budgetary accounting requirements to loans subject to the FCRA, 2 U.S.C. § 661c(d). These requirements have no logical application to the TDF's funds, which are not subject to congressional appropriations or the Federal budget process. The Office of Management and Budget, to which administration and oversight of the FCRA is entrusted, concurs with this view.

Imposing the requirements of the FCRA on loans made by the TDF has erected an insurmountable barrier to the use of loans by the TDF as a financing option, notwithstanding the intent of the 1996 Act that the TDF be authorized to make loans to credit-worthy small businesses. By making TDF subject to FCRA, TDF would be required to obtain appropriations before it could make loans to prospective borrowers. Requiring the TDF to comply with the FCRA makes no sense from a policy standpoint (TDF receives no appropriated funds) and can only be explained as a drafting error.

The TDFIA repeals this requirement to enable the TDF to enjoy the same flexibility in making loans as any other non-governmental entity. The amendment to the TDF's loan authority made by the TDFIA preserves the requirement that the TDF comply with any other "applicable" Federal law in making loans to eligible small businesses. The amendment to the TDF's loan authority made by the TDFIA is narrowly focused and does not affect the existing substantive criteria of the 1996 Act

under which the TDF is authorized to make loans.

Madam Speaker, I hope that the Commerce Committee will schedule hearings on this important technical amendment to the 1996 Telecommunications Act and report the Bill to the full House for consideration early in this Session. I invite my colleagues to join me in passing this important legislation at a time when infusion of additional capital investment into struggling small telecommunications companies may help create jobs, stimulate new technology and expand telecommunications services to under-served urban and rural areas of the nation suffering from the current economic slowdown. This legislation can stimulate important economic activity without enactment of new taxes, appropriation of additional federal funds or any adverse effect on the federal budget deficit. I recommend it to my colleagues for their consideration and thank Mr. UPTON and Mrs. WILSON for their support of this worthy endeavor.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). All time having expired, pursuant to the order of the House of Tuesday, February 11, 2003, the bill is considered read for amendment and the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

Mr. STEARNS. 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, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Ms. Wanda Evans, one of his secretaries.

AMERICAN SPIRIT FRAUD PREVENTION ACT

Mr. STEARNS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 346) to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to increase civil penalties for violations involving certain proscribed acts or practices that exploit popular reaction to an emergency or major disaster declared by the President, and to authorize the Federal Trade Commission to seek civil penalties for such violations in actions brought under section 3 of that Act.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 346

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "American Spirit Fraud Prevention Act".

SEC. 2. INCREASE IN PENALTIES FOR UNFAIR OR DECEPTIVE ACTS OR PRACTICES EXPLOITING REACTION TO CERTAIN EMERGENCIES AND MAJOR DISASTERS.

(a) VIOLATIONS OF PROHIBITION AGAINST UNFAIR OR DECEPTIVE ACTS OR PRACTICES.—Section 5(m)(1) of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 45(m)(1)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(D) In the case of a violation involving an unfair or deceptive act or practice in an emergency period or disaster period, the amount of the civil penalty under this paragraph shall be double the amount otherwise provided in this paragraph, if the act or practice exploits popular reaction to the national emergency, major disaster, or emergency that is the basis for such period.

"(E) In this paragraph—

"(i) the term 'emergency period' means the period that—

"(I) begins on the date the President declares a national emergency under the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.); and

"(II) ends on the expiration of the 1-year period beginning on the date of the termination of the national emergency; and

"(ii) the term 'disaster period' means the 1-year period beginning on the date the President declares an emergency or major disaster under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.)."

(b) VIOLATIONS OF OTHER LAWS ENFORCED BY THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.—Section 13 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 53) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(e)(1) If a person, partnership, or corporation is found, in an action under subsection (b), to have committed a violation involving an unfair or deceptive act or practice in an emergency period or a disaster period, and if the act or practice exploits popular reaction to the national emergency, major disaster, or emergency that is the basis for such period, the court, after awarding equitable relief (if any) under any other authority of the court, shall hold the person, partnership, or corporation liable for a civil penalty of not more than \$22,000 for each such violation.

"(2) In this subsection—

"(A) the term 'emergency period' means the period that—

"(i) begins on the date the President declares a national emergency under the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.); and

"(ii) ends on the expiration of the 1-year period beginning on the date of the termination of the national emergency; and

"(B) the term 'disaster period' means the 1-year period beginning on the date the President declares an emergency or major disaster under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.)."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS) and the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. STEARNS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material in the bill.

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

There was no objection.

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

In the weeks since September 11, 2001, this Nation has mourned, has been angry, has been anxious, and has been very generous in response to the needs of those who were affected. This American spirit has reached record levels and now stands as symbolic as this Nation's greatness and ability to support a just cause, the relief of the victims and their families.

But we have also seen the darker side of humanity. Reports of people using this tragedy and the generous American spirit for their own gain have appeared. Scam artists and frauds know that in the aftermath, Americans are all too eager to help. They also appear in the wake of hurricanes, earthquakes, floods, and other such similar disasters.

The Department of Justice, the Federal Trade Commission, and the States' attorneys general already have some powers to prosecute those engaged in fraud and deceptive practices, but we must make it clear that we will severely punish those who aim to take advantage of America's charity or an organization's good name during such an emergency.

Congress must also make sure that consumers are not inundated with false and deceptive claims about goods and services that would exploit the circumstances of an emergency or of such a disaster. Whether it is selling Cipro and other drugs under false information or offering fraudulent terrorist insurance, these practices must carry a penalty commensurate with their nature. We cannot let stand the detestable actions of so few that mar the pride and patriotism we all share over the phenomenal generosity and outpouring of support from across the United States and world. And we cannot let the fear and anxiety of our citizens be preyed upon by scam artists peddling their cheats and their swindles.

Madam Speaker, I have no doubt that the victims of any tragedy, their families and their friends and all Americans are as humbled as I am with the response of this country to disasters. Now we need to ensure that those who would abuse this determined American spirit are equally staggered at our response.

The American Spirit Fraud Prevention Act would double the penalties that the Federal Trade Commission would levy during times of presidentially declared emergencies and disasters if the offending action aims to exploit the crisis.

These times, Madam Speaker, sadly occur more often than one might think, and the attempts to profit from them follow just as regularly. All hope of profit and gain must be removed from the equation for these people.

I personally would like to thank the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr.

BASS) for taking the initiative on this very important bill authoring H.R. 346, the American Spirit Fraud Prevention Act.

Madam Speaker, I reserve my time.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

I rise in strong support of H.R. 346, the American Spirit Fraud Prevention Act, and I also want to commend the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. BASS) for his leadership on this issue, as well as my colleagues on the Committee on Energy and Commerce for ensuring this measure's swift passage through the committee.

September 11 was the worst attack and loss this country has ever experienced on our own soil. Countless lives were lost, and the Nation was confronted with a new reality, a harsh sense of our vulnerabilities. It was the single darkest day this Nation has faced. The one saving grace, the one ray of hope that helped combat the pain, suffering, and sadness of the Nation was the heroism, leadership, and commitment displayed by Americans who were determined to help.

Some helped by giving their lives, and their stories will inspire us forever. Others from across the country helped by giving. Americans made generous donations to provide aid to victims of the terrorist attacks. Over \$1 billion was raised for relief efforts and aid to victims' families in the wake of September 11, from donations, large and small, made by the American public.

Unfortunately, however, some in our country demonstrated the shameful side of humanity by attempting to illegally profit from the tragedy. Those individuals tried to exploit the generosity demonstrated by so many through fraudulent solicitations in which they claimed to be representing organizations benefiting the victims or providing emergency response services. While those despicable acts are already illegal, it is important for the Congress on behalf of our constituents to send a clear message that such behavior will be subjected to even more severe penalties in the future.

Under this measure the maximum civil fines for actions of fraud and attempts to profit from national emergencies in violation of the Federal Trade Commission Act will be doubled. These increased penalties will apply to all violations that occur within 1 year of the time the President declares a disaster and all violations that occurred during and up to 1 year after the expiration of a presidential emergency declared under the National Emergencies Act.

Madam Speaker, the public is caring and committed. We care about the well-being of our neighbors, and we are committed to do what we can to ensure prosperity and security for this Nation, and we will not tolerate those who undermine and abuse the American spirit.

I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting this measure.

Madam Speaker, I yield the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 346.

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. STEARNS. 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, this 15-minute vote on H.R. 346 will be followed by 5-minute votes on the two questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 346, by the yeas and nays;

House Resolution 62, by the yeas and nays; and

H.R. 395, by the yeas and nays.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 422, nays 1, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 24]

YEAS—422

Abercrombie	Calvert	Doyle
Ackerman	Camp	Dreier
Aderholt	Cannon	Duncan
Akin	Cantor	Dunn
Alexander	Capito	Edwards
Andrews	Capps	Ehlers
Baca	Capuano	Emanuel
Bachus	Cardin	Emerson
Baird	Cardoza	Engel
Baker	Carson (IN)	English
Baldwin	Carson (OK)	Eshoo
Ballance	Carter	Etheridge
Ballenger	Case	Evans
Barrett (SC)	Castle	Everett
Bartlett (MD)	Chabot	Farr
Barton (TX)	Chocola	Fattah
Bass	Clay	Feeney
Beauprez	Clyburn	Filner
Becerra	Coble	Flake
Bell	Cole	Fletcher
Bereuter	Collins	Foley
Berkley	Combest	Forbes
Berman	Conyers	Ford
Berry	Cooper	Fossella
Biggert	Costello	Frank (MA)
Bilirakis	Cox	Franks (AZ)
Bishop (GA)	Cramer	Frelinghuysen
Bishop (NY)	Crane	Frost
Bishop (UT)	Crenshaw	Galleghy
Blackburn	Crowley	Garrett (NJ)
Blumenauer	Culberson	Gerlach
Blunt	Cummings	Gibbons
Boehlert	Cunningham	Gilchrist
Boehner	Davis (AL)	Gillmor
Bonilla	Davis (CA)	Gingrey
Bonner	Davis (FL)	Gonzalez
Bono	Davis (IL)	Goode
Boozman	Davis (TN)	Goodlatte
Boswell	Davis, Jo Ann	Gordon
Boucher	Davis, Tom	Goss
Boyd	Deal (GA)	Granger
Bradley (NH)	DeFazio	Graves
Brady (PA)	DeGette	Green (TX)
Brady (TX)	Delahunt	Green (WI)
Brown (OH)	DeLauro	Greenwood
Brown (SC)	DeLay	Grijalva
Brown, Corrine	DeMint	Gutiérrez
Brown-Waite,	Deutsch	Gutknecht
Ginny	Diaz-Balart, L.	Hall
Burgess	Diaz-Balart, M.	Harman
Burns	Dicks	Harris
Burr	Doggett	Hart
Burton (IN)	Dooley (CA)	Hastings (FL)
Buyer	Doolittle	Hastings (WA)

Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Hill
Hinchev
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley (OR)
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Insole
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Janklow
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Klczka
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaHood
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Lynch
Majette
Maloney
Manzullo
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCotter

McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Mica
Michaud
Millender-
McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy
Murtha
Musgrave
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nunes
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Owens
Oxley
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Rodriguez
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger

Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Sanchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanders
Sandlin
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrock
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Sullivan
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tierney
Toomey
Towns
Turner (OH)
Turner (TX)
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velazquez
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—1

Paul
NOT VOTING—11

Allen
Cubin
Dingell
Ferguson

Gephardt
Kilpatrick
Lowey
Simpson

Smith (MI)
Taylor (NC)
Tiberi

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT) (during the vote). Members are reminded that there are less than 2 minutes remaining on the clock.

□ 1701

Mr. FLAKE changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

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.

□ 1704

RECOGNIZING THE COURAGE AND SACRIFICE OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES HELD AS PRISONERS OF WAR DURING THE VIETNAM CONFLICT AND CALLING FOR A FULL ACCOUNTING OF THOSE WHO REMAIN UNACCOUNTED FOR

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 62.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 62, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 424, nays 0, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 25]

YEAS—424

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Andrews
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Baldwin
Ballance
Ballenger
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bass
Beauprez
Becerra
Bell
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boswell
Boucher

Boyd
Bradley (NH)
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (OH)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite,
Ginny
Burgess
Burns
Burr
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Cardoza
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Carter
Case
Castle
Chabot
Chocola
Clay
Clyburn
Coble
Cole
Collins
Combest
Conyers
Cooper
Costello

Cox
Cramer
Crane
Crenshaw
Crowley
Culberson
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (TN)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
DeMint
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Doggett
Dooley (CA)
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Emanuel
Emerson
Engel
English

Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Farr
Fattah
Feeney
Filner
Flake
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gingrey
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Granger
Graves
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall
Harman
Harris
Hart
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Hill
Hinchev
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley (OR)
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Insole
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Janklow
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Klczka
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe

Kucinich
LaHood
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Lynch
Majette
Maloney
Manzullo
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCotter

Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Rodriguez
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger

Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Sanchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanders
Sandlin
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrock
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Sullivan
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tierney
Toomey
Towns
Turner (OH)
Turner (TX)
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velazquez
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner