

the Harleys, music, fireworks and ceremonies on Lake Michigan, and a parade of 100,000 Harleys through downtown Milwaukee. Leading up to the festivities will be events in every corner of the country.

Harley-Davidson is a remarkable corporation that demonstrates American ingenuity, dedication, and workmanship. I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring Harley-Davidson for the jobs they create, the quality of the products they manufacture, and their lasting contributions to motorcycling in this country and around the world.

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN).

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman on the Committee on Energy and Commerce for expediting this bill, and I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KLECZKA) for drafting this legislation and moving it through the committee and bringing it here to the floor today.

I represent the First Congressional District of Wisconsin, which is just below Milwaukee. We in our area have a number of the employees that work for Harley. We have the distribution center in Franklin. We also make Buell motorcycles, which is a division of Harley-Davidson. Eric Buell, an entrepreneurial upstart, started Buell Motorcycles, it is now a part of Harley, and that is very much in keeping with the tradition of Harley-Davidson. We have 4,000 employees just in the Milwaukee area who are so proud to produce Harley-Davidson motorcycles.

Harley-Davidson is an icon in the American culture. They more than just represent the American idea and dream of entrepreneurship, of starting a business in a woodshed in Milwaukee in 1903, and bringing it to a wonderful corporation providing a lot of jobs and pleasure.

Mr. Speaker, more than that, Harley-Davidson is America. It is America because it brings our beautiful hogs all around the world. It is an ambassador of some of the greatest craftsmanship of America. What is occurring this year on its 100th-year anniversary is events are taking place not just in Wisconsin, not just in America, but events are taking place all over the world to celebrate the 100th-year anniversary of this wonderful motorcycle, all of which are culminating in a huge event at the end of August in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. We are anticipating 10,000 motorcycles to ride in on that weekend with 200,000 people coming.

I want to add my voice to the rest of those who have spoken today to commemorate Harley-Davidson, an American icon in our culture, something which has been there to provide for our American defense forces in World War I and World War II, has provided great jobs and given a lot of pride to the workers, and something that has given great pride to the riders and owners who restore these beautiful Harley-Davidson motorcycles.

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Harley-Davidson Motor Company, an institution that has been a significant part of the social, economic, and cultural heritage of the United States.

Harley-Davidson is special to Wisconsin. In 1903, William S. Harley and Arthur Davidson designed and produced their first motorcycle. They continued to manufacture motorcycles, with help from Walter and William Davidson in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and soon the city became headquarters for the Harley-Davidson Motor Company.

Since the first small shop opened a century ago, Harley-Davidson has designed and produced millions of motorcycles enjoyed by people all over the globe. From the first V-twin powered motorcycle in 1909 to the Softail Deuce in 2003, Harley-Davidson has proven itself to be a leader in technological innovation, a tradition we hope will continue for years to come.

Mr. Speaker, Harley-Davidson has come to the service for this country when asked and without hesitation. During World War I, the company supplied 17,000 motorcycles for dispatch and scouting use by the Allied armed forces. In fact, the first Allied soldier to enter Germany after the signing of the Armistice was riding a Harley. At the outbreak of World War II, the company almost entirely suspended its civilian line in favor of military production. By war's end, almost 90,000 motorcycles were produced for the military.

When we constantly hear stories of corporate greed and misconduct, it is refreshing to have a company like Harley-Davidson leading by example by donating millions to reputable charities. For example, since 1980 the company has been a national corporate sponsor of the Muscular Dystrophy Association, raising more than \$40 million to fund research and health services.

The impeccable craftsmanship and high-reliability of Harley-Davidson motorcycles is evident in the company's intensely loyal fan base. Since its inception 20 years ago, the Harley Owners Group, affectionately known as "H.O.G.," has grown to more than 800,000 members and 1,200 chapters worldwide.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to congratulate the 8,168 employees, over 4,000 of which are in the great state of Wisconsin, Harley-Davidson for their 100 years of hard work and dedication. Each of them is part of a company that has enjoyed a long, rich history and tradition. I know I stand with the rest of my colleagues in wishing Harley-Davidson the best of luck for the next 100 years.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to express my strong support for H. Res. 296, which recognizes the 100th anniversary of one of America's greatest companies—the Harley-Davidson Motor Company.

For one hundred years, Harley-Davidson has been a testament to American hard work, perseverance, and ingenuity. Today, Harley-Davidson remains an American institution and is recognized all over the world as the manufacturer of the best motorcycles in the world.

Born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the company retains its domestic roots by maintaining production facilities in Missouri, Alabama, Pennsylvania, and, of course, Wisconsin. I am proud to have in my district, Harley-Davidson powertrain operations in Wauwatosa and

Menomonee Falls, and a product development center in Wauwatosa.

I am pleased to echo the sentiments of former President Ronald Reagan, who called Harley-Davidson "an American success story". To all the members of the Harley-Davidson family, please allow me to express my sincerest congratulations on the 100th anniversary of this great American company.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 296.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BURMESE FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY ACT OF 2003

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2330) to sanction the ruling Burmese military junta, to strengthen Burma's democratic forces and support and recognize the National League of Democracy as the legitimate representative of the Burmese people, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2330

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 "Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) has failed to transfer power to the National League for Democracy (NLD) whose parliamentarians won an overwhelming victory in the 1990 elections in Burma.

(2) The SPDC has failed to enter into meaningful, political dialogue with the NLD and ethnic minorities and has dismissed the efforts of United Nations Special Envoy Razali bin Ismail to further such dialogue.

(3) According to the State Department's "Report to the Congress Regarding Conditions in Burma and U.S. Policy Toward Burma" dated March 28, 2003, the SPDC has become "more confrontational" in its exchanges with the NLD.

(4) On May 30, 2003, the SPDC, threatened by continued support for the NLD throughout Burma, brutally attacked NLD supporters, killed and injured scores of civilians, and arrested democracy advocate Aung San Suu Kyi and other activists.

(5) The SPDC continues egregious human rights violations against Burmese citizens, uses rape as a weapon of intimidation and torture against women, and forcibly conscripts child-soldiers for the use in fighting indigenous ethnic groups.

(6) The SPDC is engaged in ethnic cleansing against minorities within Burma, including the Karen, Karenni, and Shan people,

which constitutes a crime against humanity and has directly led to more than 600,000 internally displaced people living within Burma and more than 130,000 people from Burma living in refugee camps along the Thai-Burma border.

(7) The ethnic cleansing campaign of the SPDC is in sharp contrast to the traditional peaceful coexistence in Burma of Buddhists, Muslims, Christians, and people of traditional beliefs.

(8) The SPDC has demonstrably failed to cooperate with the United States in stopping the flood of heroin and methamphetamines being grown, refined, manufactured, and transported in areas under the control of the SPDC serving to flood the region and much of the world with these illicit drugs.

(9) The SPDC provides safety, security, and engages in business dealings with narcotics traffickers under indictment by United States authorities, and other producers and traffickers of narcotics.

(10) The International Labor Organization (ILO), for the first time in its 82-year history, adopted in 2000, a resolution recommending that governments, employers, and workers organizations take appropriate measures to ensure that their relations with the SPDC do not abet the government-sponsored system of forced, compulsory, or slave labor in Burma, and that other international bodies reconsider any cooperation they may be engaged in with Burma and, if appropriate, cease as soon as possible any activity that could abet the practice of forced, compulsory, or slave labor.

(11) The SPDC has integrated the Burmese military and its surrogates into all facets of the economy effectively destroying any free enterprise system.

(12) Investment in Burmese companies and purchases from them serve to provide the SPDC with currency that is used to finance its instruments of terror and repression against the Burmese people.

(13) On April 15, 2003, the American Apparel and Footwear Association expressed its "strong support for a full and immediate ban on U.S. textiles, apparel and footwear imports from Burma" and called upon the United States Government to "impose an outright ban on U.S. imports" of these items until Burma demonstrates respect for basic human and labor rights of its citizens.

(14) The policy of the United States, as articulated by the President on April 24, 2003, is to officially recognize the NLD as the legitimate representative of the Burmese people as determined by the 1990 election.

(15) The United States must work closely with other nations, including Thailand, a close ally of the United States, to highlight attention to the SPDC's systematic abuses of human rights in Burma, to ensure that nongovernmental organizations promoting human rights and political freedom in Burma are allowed to operate freely and without harassment, and to craft a multilateral sanctions regime against Burma in order to pressure the SPDC to meet the conditions identified in section 3(a)(3) of this Act.

SEC. 3. BAN AGAINST TRADE THAT SUPPORTS THE MILITARY REGIME OF BURMA.

(a) GENERAL BAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, until such time as the President determines and certifies to Congress that Burma has met the conditions described in paragraph (3), beginning 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall ban the importation of any article that is a product of Burma.

(2) BAN ON IMPORTS FROM CERTAIN COMPANIES.—The import restrictions contained in paragraph (1) shall apply to, among other entities—

(A) the SPDC, any ministry of the SPDC, a member of the SPDC or an immediate family member of such member;

(B) known narcotics traffickers from Burma or an immediate family member of such narcotics trafficker;

(C) the Union of Myanmar Economics Holdings Incorporated (UMEHI) or any company in which the UMEHI has a fiduciary interest;

(D) the Myanmar Economic Corporation (MEC) or any company in which the MEC has a fiduciary interest;

(E) the Union Solidarity and Development Association (USDA); and

(F) any successor entity for the SPDC, UMEHI, MEC, or USDA.

(3) CONDITIONS DESCRIBED.—The conditions described in this paragraph are the following:

(A) The SPDC has made substantial and measurable progress to end violations of internationally recognized human rights including rape, and the Secretary of State, after consultation with the ILO Secretary General and relevant nongovernmental organizations, reports to the appropriate congressional committees that the SPDC no longer systematically violates workers rights, including the use of forced and child labor, and conscription of child-soldiers.

(B) The SPDC has made measurable and substantial progress toward implementing a democratic government including—

(i) releasing all political prisoners;

(ii) allowing freedom of speech and the press;

(iii) allowing freedom of association;

(iv) permitting the peaceful exercise of religion; and

(v) bringing to a conclusion an agreement between the SPDC and the democratic forces led by the NLD and Burma's ethnic nationalities on the transfer of power to a civilian government accountable to the Burmese people through democratic elections under the rule of law.

(C) Pursuant to section 706(2) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107-228), Burma has not been designated as a country that has failed demonstrably to make substantial efforts to adhere to its obligations under international counternarcotics agreements and to take other effective counternarcotics measures, including, but not limited to (i) the arrest and extradition of all individuals under indictment in the United States for narcotics trafficking, (ii) concrete and measurable actions to stem the flow of illicit drug money into Burma's banking system and economic enterprises, and (iii) actions to stop the manufacture and export of methamphetamines.

(4) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—In this subsection, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means the Committees on Foreign Relations and Appropriations of the Senate and the Committees on International Relations and Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(b) WAIVER AUTHORITIES.—The President may waive the prohibitions described in this section for any or all articles that are a product of Burma if the President determines and notifies the Committees on Appropriations, Finance, and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations, International Relations, and Ways and Means of the House of Representatives that to do so is in the national interest of the United States.

SEC. 4. FREEZING ASSETS OF THE BURMESE REGIME IN THE UNITED STATES.

(a) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall take such action as is necessary to direct, and promul-

gate regulations to the same, that any United States financial institution holding funds belonging to the SPDC or the assets of those individuals who hold senior positions in the SPDC or its political arm, the Union Solidarity Development Association, shall promptly report those funds or assets to the Office of Foreign Assets Control.

(b) ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY.—The President may take such action as may be necessary to impose a sanctions regime to freeze such funds or assets, subject to such terms and conditions as the President determines to be appropriate.

(c) DELEGATION.—The President may delegate the duties and authorities under this section to such Federal officers or other officials as the President deems appropriate.

SEC. 5. LOANS AT INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director to each appropriate international financial institution in which the United States participates, to oppose, and vote against the extension by such institution of any loan or financial or technical assistance to Burma until such time as the conditions described in section 3(a)(3) are met.

SEC. 6. EXPANSION OF VISA BAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) VISA BAN.—The President is authorized to deny visas and entry to the former and present leadership of the SPDC or the Union Solidarity Development Association.

(2) UPDATES.—The Secretary of State shall coordinate on a biannual basis with representatives of the European Union to allow officials of the United States and the European Union to ensure a high degree of coordination of lists of individuals banned from obtaining a visa by the European Union for the reason described in paragraph (1) and those banned from receiving a visa from the United States.

(b) PUBLICATION.—The Secretary of State shall post on the Department of State's website the names of individuals whose entry into the United States is banned under subsection (a).

SEC. 7. CONDEMNATION OF THE REGIME AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION.

Congress encourages the Secretary of State to highlight the abysmal record of the SPDC to the international community and use all appropriate fora, including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Regional Forum and Asian Nations Regional Forum, to encourage other states to restrict financial resources to the SPDC and Burmese companies while offering political recognition and support to Burma's democratic movement including the National League for Democracy and Burma's ethnic groups.

SEC. 8. SUPPORT DEMOCRACY ACTIVISTS IN BURMA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President is authorized to use all available resources to assist Burmese democracy activists dedicated to nonviolent opposition to the regime in their efforts to promote freedom, democracy, and human rights in Burma, including a listing of constraints on such programming.

(b) REPORTS.—

(1) FIRST REPORT.—Not later than 3 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall provide the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations and International Relations of the House of Representatives a comprehensive report on its short- and long-term programs and activities to support democracy activists in Burma, including a list of constraints on such programming.

(2) REPORT ON RESOURCES.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this

Act, the Secretary of State shall provide the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations and International Relations of the House of Representatives a report identifying resources that will be necessary for the reconstruction of Burma, after the SPDC is removed from power, including—

(A) the formation of democratic institutions;

(B) establishing the rule of law;

(C) establishing freedom of the press;

(D) providing for the successful reintegration of military officers and personnel into Burmese society; and

(E) providing health, educational, and economic development.

(3) REPORT ON TRADE SANCTIONS.—Not later than 90 days before the date on which the import restrictions contained in section 3(a)(1) are to expire, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the United States Trade Representative and the heads of appropriate agencies, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations, Finance, and Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the Committees on Appropriations, International Relations, and Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, a report on—

(A) bilateral and multilateral measures undertaken by the United States Government and other governments to promote human rights and democracy in Burma;

(B) the extent to which actions related to trade with Burma taken pursuant to this Act have been effective in—

(i) improving conditions in Burma, including human rights violations, arrest and detention of democracy activists, forced and child labor, and the status of dialogue between the SPDC and the NLD and ethnic minorities;

(ii) furthering the policy objections of the United States toward Burma; and,

(C) the impact of actions relating to trade take pursuant to this Act on other national security, economic, and foreign policy interests of the United States, including relations with countries friendly to the United States.

SEC. 9. DURATION OF SANCTIONS.

(a) TERMINATION BY REQUEST FROM DEMOCRATIC BURMA.—The President may terminate any provision in this Act upon the request of a democratically elected government in Burma, provided that all the conditions in section 3(a)(3) have been met.

(b) CONTINUATION OF IMPORT SANCTIONS.—

(1) EXPIRATION.—The import restrictions contained in section 3(a)(1) shall expire 1 year from the date of enactment of this Act unless renewed under paragraph (2) of this section.

(2) RESOLUTION BY CONGRESS.—The import restrictions contained in section 3(a)(1) may be renewed annually for a 1-year period if, prior to the anniversary of the date of enactment of this Act, and each year thereafter, a renewal resolution is enacted into law in accordance with subsection (c).

(3) LIMITATION.—The import restrictions contained in section 3(a)(1) may be renewed for a maximum of three years from the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) RENEWAL RESOLUTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, the term “renewal resolution” means a joint resolution of the 2 Houses of Congress, the sole matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: “That Congress approves the renewal of the import restrictions contained in section 3(a)(1) of the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003.”

(2) PROCEDURES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A renewal resolution—

(i) may be introduced in either House of Congress by any member of such House at

any time within the 90-day period before the expiration of the import restrictions contained in section 3(a)(1); and

(ii) the provisions of subparagraph (B) shall apply.

(B) EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION.—The provisions of section 152(b), (c), (d), (e), and (f) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2192 (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f)) apply to a renewal resolution under this Act as if such resolution were a resolution described in section 152(a) of the Trade Act of 1974.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter on H.R. 2330.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise to join with my colleagues on the committee, particularly with the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), to support this important and timely initiative. I would also like to thank the majority leadership, as well as our colleagues with the Committee on Ways and Means, Committee on Financial Services, and Committee on the Judiciary, for their constructive suggestions and cooperation in expediting passage of this bill.

On June 10, the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific considered and favorably reported to the full committee H.R. 2330, the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003. The full committee adopted the bill on June 12. The amended text before us incorporates suggested changes from the administration as well as the Committee on Ways and Means.

At the outset, let me note that none of us takes lightly a decision to impose sanctions on another country. In the case of Burma, however, over the last several months the U.S. has watched with growing frustration and dismay as prospects for a transition to democracy have withered in the face of the ruling military regime's determination to maintain an iron grip on power.

As my colleagues are aware, Aung San Suu Kyi's release from house arrest a little over a year ago generated some optimism in Burma and abroad about prospects for political change. The ruling State Peace and Development Council, the SPDC, allowed her certain freedom of movement. The opposition National League for Democracy received permission to reopen a number of branch offices throughout the country, and increasing numbers of political prisoners were released.

In recent days and months, the basis for cautious optimism about the pros-

pect of progressive change has evaporated. The regime refused to hold substantive political discussions with the NLD and ethnic minority groups, while operatives and thugs associated with the regime began a campaign of harassment that escalated into the premeditated ambush on Aung San Suu Kyi's motorcade on May 30 of this year.

We are all, of course, pleased at the news that the United Nations Special Envoy for Burma was recently allowed to see Aung San Suu Kyi and that she is apparently in “feisty spirits” and credible health.

However, the brutal attack by the regime's henchmen on Daw Suu's traveling party, the broader crackdown against pro-democracy forces, and the vastly diminished prospects for a democratic transition leave the United States with no option but to reassess its already limited relationship with the Government of Burma.

While economic sanctions are seldom successful, the long train of abuses perpetrated by Burma's military regime leaves the U.S. and other members of the international community, most particularly Burma's neighbors in ASEAN, with no ethical alternative but to embrace a broader array of diplomatic and economic policy options, including sanctions, in this case Burmese imports to the United States, and utilization of the U.N. Security Council, to help bring about a restoration of democracy.

Here it should be stressed that the restrictions in this bill are immediately released if commonsense, democratic conditions are met, and that the sanctions must be approved annually by Congress. In addition, the President has been given authority to waive any or all provisions of this bill based on a national interest standard.

Mr. Speaker, Burma merits sustained U.S. attention not only because the actions of the regime offend core American values, but because developments inside the country impact peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Our primary objectives must continue to be focused on human rights, democracy, refugee assistance, and an end to Burmese production and trafficking of illicit narcotics. However, we also have an interest in reaching out to the Burmese people with humanitarian assistance, including medical interventions to help stem the devastating effect of HIV-AIDS. Such humanitarian assistance will not be affected by this legislation.

The great tragedy of the current circumstance is that in the early 1960s Burma was potentially the most prosperous country in Southeast Asia. Today, after 40 years of military misrule, its economy is in a shambles, health and educational services are in precipitous decline, while its citizens continue to suffer human rights abuses and repression.

Sadly, it has become all too apparent that Burma's military leadership is prepared to sacrifice the best interests

of its people to pursue the power games of a power elite. In this circumstance, the world community has been left with no option but to rally to the cause of freedom and human rights by mobilizing concerted diplomatic and economic pressure against the ruling regime. I urge passage of this resolution.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2330, the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act. I first wish to express my deepest appreciation to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) for moving forward with this important piece of legislation so quickly, and to the 51 cosponsors of our legislation. I particularly want to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING), the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH), and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) for their leadership on this issue. I also thank the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS), for working so closely and cooperatively with us on this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago this month I introduced legislation in the House to ban all imports from Burma as a result of the Burmese regime's failure to move towards freedom and democracy. But my colleagues and I withheld from pressing that legislation after Aung San Suu Kyi was freed from house arrest and there appeared to be a process for dialogue and national reconciliation in Burma.

But, Mr. Speaker, just 6 weeks ago the entire landscape in Burma changed dramatically. The Burmese government hired thugs to brutally attack Nobel Prize winner Aung San Suu Kyi and her aides as they were on their way to meet with their supporters. Aung San Suu Kyi was arrested and thrown in jail. Her key aides were brutally killed. Her supporters around the nation have been jailed, and the offices of her political party have been closed.

In short, the thug regime of Burma has sunk to new lows, securing its place in the world's rogues gallery of human rights abusers. The ruling dictatorship simply cannot accept the fact that this brave and courageous woman, Aung San Suu Kyi, a champion of democracy, remains wildly popular in Burma despite years of house arrest, persecution and repression.

Now that the Rangoon regime has re-committed itself to destroying all democratic opposition in Burma, it is clear that dialogue is dead, national reconciliation is dead, and it is equally clear that we must adopt a new approach towards Burma and that new approach must include tough sanctions.

Our legislation will impose a comprehensive import ban on products made in Burma until a series of human rights and democracy conditions have been met. We will freeze the assets of the Burmese regime in the United

States, codify the existing policy of the United States to oppose lending to Burma by international financial institutions, we shall strengthen the visa ban on Burma, and we will support democracy activists in Burma.

These are tough measures, but no tougher than Burma's ruling thugs deserve. They had a chance to deal seriously with this great woman, a champion of democracy, Aung San Suu Kyi, and instead they viciously attacked this Nobel Laureate. This is an unacceptable situation.

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The legislation before us has strong bipartisan support, it reflects important suggestions made by the administration, and I urge all of my colleagues to support democracy in Burma and to support this important legislative measure.

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

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), one of the leading spokespeople in the world on the subject of human rights.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH), for his kind remarks. I want to especially thank him for his leadership on this issue and all human rights, especially in Asia. He has been outspoken and a very, very effective lawmaker. I want to thank him for his leadership.

I also want to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) for his sponsorship of this very important piece of legislation which we have before the body today.

I do rise in strong support of H.R. 2330, the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act. As I think my colleagues are well aware, on May 30 a group of government-affiliated thugs carried out a premeditated ambush of the motorcade of Burma democracy leader and Nobel laureate Aung San Suu Kyi, who has been jailed since then. An undetermined number of her supporters were murdered in that vicious attack.

Burma's military dictatorship, which euphemistically calls itself the State Peace and Development Council, has maintained its grip on power for the past 15 years with the use of brutal force. Although Aung San Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy won the majority of National Assembly seats in a free and fair election in 1990, the junta nullified the results and imprisoned hundreds of NLD leaders. The military regime has committed numerous other human rights abuses, such as large-scale forced labor and the use of rape as a weapon in its fight against insurgencies by ethnic minorities.

With this latest outrage, Mr. Speaker, the Burmese regime has exhausted the patience of the United States and hopefully the rest of the international community. I applaud the gentleman from California again for these efforts, for his ongoing efforts, but especially

for his efforts in drafting and introducing H.R. 2330, the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act, which the Committee on International Relations reported favorably on June 17. The bill includes a number of measures, such as a ban on trade that supports the military regime, and will send an unequivocal message to the generals in Rangoon: The people of Burma must be allowed to pursue the path of peaceful democratic development that they bravely chose 13 years ago.

Although trade sanctions are sometimes the source of controversy on this floor, they are more than justified in this situation both because of the Burmese regime's egregious behavior and because export trade is a key source of foreign exchange for the junta and its apparatus of repression. The bill includes waiver authority for the President and outlines generous conditions under which sanctions could be lifted. In addition, the text before us requires annual reapproval of the trade ban and imposes a 3-year sunset on the sanctions.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support this very important human rights legislation.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA), ranking member of the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific of the Committee on International Relations.

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

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the distinguished chairman of our committee, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), and our senior ranking member on this side of the aisle, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), for their support of this important legislation. Certainly I would be remiss if I did not express my appreciation to the chairman of the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH), not only for his leadership but certainly for his initiative and the fact that we did call a subcommittee hearing on this very important issue that is now before this body.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, this is kind of like the last effort that we could do as a body to express very serious and very grave concerns about what has happened to the government of Burma. I think my colleagues, and especially my good friend from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) has given some specifics of the issues that are now before us concerning Burma and the problems and the fact that for years now this country has been ruled by a military junta, I think to the point now that we have tried our patience in the best way possible.

One of the concerns that I raise, Mr. Speaker, is the fact that other countries in the Asia-Pacific region continue to recognize Burma; and they continue to conduct trade relations

with Burma. It is my sincere hope that, by passage of this legislation and providing sanctions against this military junta, hopefully that it will produce some positive results and that hopefully our government, and certainly I commend our Secretary of State, Secretary Powell, for expressing the same concerns that the Congress has given for the past several years.

Mr. Speaker, again, I want to commend my good friend, the chairman of our subcommittee, for not only having a hearing, we have heard from the parties concerned, and I believe this legislation is well overdue. I urge my colleagues to pass this legislation.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I urge all colleagues to vote for this legislation. We are striking a blow for freedom and democracy.

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

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

Let me thank again my good friend, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), for his leadership on this issue but also so many other issues that affect human rights around the world.

To the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA), let me say I do not think there is anyone that understands the region of Southeast Asia more comprehensively or well than he does. I am always in debt to his judgment.

I would just like to stress that, while it is awkward for a legislative body to ever comment on the affairs of other countries, this particular legislation is designed to show friendship and support for the people of Burma and also to underscore that repression and despotism have no place in the world today. I also would underscore that it is an expression of solidarity with other peoples of Southeast Asia. For example, for the first time in its 36 years' existence, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations has taken a stand of rebuke to the government of Burma in its first statement of internal intervention in its history. This is a very serious matter for the region as well as for the international community, but most of all this is an expression of concern for the Burmese people for whom the United States has had a long and sustaining interest.

Mr. Speaker, I urge again passage of this legislation.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEACH. I yield to the gentleman from American Samoa.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. I thank the gentleman for yielding and also especially for his recognition of the fact that other countries in the surrounding area have expressed serious concerns about the problems affecting the government of Burma.

I do recall that years ago I raised the same concerns at issue with some of the highest levels of officials in one

country to mind and the question that we do not give official recognition or we do not have official diplomatic relationship with Burma and the advice that was given to me is, we should. Hopefully that the interactions and the continuous relationship, that by some way or some means that will bring more democracy and a greater sense of understanding not only with that country but certainly for all democratic-loving people around the world. I think this body has waited not for months, not for 1 year, but for years and years, and there seems to be no improvement of the situation, the promises that were made by these military rulers that there would be more democratic reforms given. This has not been the case.

I just wanted to add that observation to my good friend, the chairman of the subcommittee. While given that recognition, I think it is high time that the Congress does take action and we do so with every bit the right of this body. It is a very serious matter to put sanctions on any country for that matter. I sincerely hope that it will result in some positive improvements in the promises that this military junta had made for years and years and still have not taken place.

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER), a member of the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific as well as someone with whom I am honored to have recently cowritten an editorial.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's courtesy in permitting me to speak on this resolution this afternoon and commend him, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

There is truly a bipartisan consensus on our committee that the time has long since passed for us to address the critical need to change the regime in Burma and to be able to recognize the courage of Aung San Suu Kyi, the potential we have there to have a transformational effect in that troubled country.

It was my great privilege to spend an afternoon with my children in her compound when she was under house arrest. Watching the harassment we went through just to go there with the charge, thinking about what that represented, this brave woman, insightful, being surrounded by thugs at a time when her country was ravaged in terms of AIDS, in terms of economic deprivation, in terms of the atrocities that have been documented on this floor already this afternoon in terms of what the junta has inflicted upon their people.

It seems to me that it is an opportunity for us at a time when people want the United States to throw its weight around the world that we focus on this troubled country that has a rec-

ognized leader, that has the potential for us to bring together the force that we saw in South Africa, to be able to focus time, energy, attention in a peaceful fashion but to force the junta to know that we mean business as it regards Burma. I am one that will continue to call it Burma unless and until that name is changed by the democratic majority of that country, and I think the name is a small symbol of why we need to stand up to push back.

This resolution, I think, is a starting place. But beyond that, I hope, Mr. Speaker, that there will be an opportunity for Members in this Chamber to pick up this cause, to beat this drum, to carry it to those who are in business, NGO, other governments, because I think there is now an opportunity for this consensus to work.

I am pleased with the work that our committee has done, I hope the House will unite behind it, and I hope that each Member of this Chamber will find something that he or she can do to advance this important cause.

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my concern over H.R. 2330. While I support the intentions of H.R. 2330 to strengthen democratic forces in Burma and hold the Burmese military junta accountable for its human rights violations, I am concerned that this legislation's general ban on trade will adversely affect U.S. small business and economic development in Burma.

I am appreciative of the changes made to the original version of this bill such as requiring an annual affirmative vote of Congress to renew the import ban against Burma and changing the standard for the President to waive the ban from the "national security interest" to "national interest" of the United States. However, these changes will not ultimately solve the problems of my constituent who owns a small business, Chaang Trading Company, in Rockford, Illinois. Chaang Trading Company imports fine, handcrafted cultural goods from Southeast Asia and distributes them nationwide.

The import ban in H.R. 2330 would almost certainly destroy this four person company as 80 percent of Chaang's business depends on trade with Burma. Chaang purchases its Burmese products directly from artisan shops, and not from the military government of Burma. These Burmese shops are owned by ordinary citizens and employ ordinary citizens. Therefore, the import ban in this legislation would undermine the provisions in section 8 of H.R. 2330 to support democracy activists in Burma through economic development by actually hurting the very people we are trying to help—small business artisans who have nothing to do with the repressive military government of Burma. I therefore urge my colleagues to be cognizant of the unintended consequences of using trade sanctions as a weapon to change policy in foreign countries.

It would be my hope and wish that as the Administration implements this bill that it would take into the account the concerns of small companies like Chaang Trading Company in Rockford so that they can continue to trade with skilled artisans from Burma who have nothing to do with the repressive military government.

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2330, the Burmese

Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003. Today, as her people call for freedom and democracy, the Burmese military junta maintains a policy of repression and government-sponsored violence.

In 1990, the National League for Democracy, a party committed to peace and democratic principles in Burma, won the majority of National Assembly seats, offering real hope for change in Burma. Despite the overwhelming public call for democracy, the military regime nullified the election results and imprisoned and murdered several NLD leaders. While this act of government-sponsored aggression took place over a decade ago, the Burmese regime continues to brutally repress the people's opposition movement today.

In May, the Burmese regime ordered the ambush of a motorcade carrying several leaders of Burma's democracy movement, including Nobel laureate Aung San Suu Kyi, the elected leader of her country, who has remained in detention by the regime since that murderous attack.

The Burmese regime has been granted countless opportunities to peacefully transfer power to the people while avoiding further bloodshed. In response to the international community's ongoing efforts to bring peace to the region, Burmese leaders have only responded with further acts of repression, aggression, and state-sponsored terror against its own people. Today, over 600,000 citizens within Burma have been displaced from their homes on account of brutal ethnic cleansing techniques employed by the Burmese regime. In response, we must make every effort to bring awareness to the mistreatment of Aung San Suu Kyi and other pro-democracy opposition leaders.

The Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act would take comprehensive steps to enhance efforts for democracy in Burma, while strengthening international sanctions against the Burmese junta. I urge my colleagues to support this initiative as part of the international community's response to the junta's ongoing state-sponsored terror against the people of Burma.

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2330 and of the people of Burma. The people of Burma toil everyday under the cruel and heavy yoke of military dictatorship. The military rulers of Burma stifle dissent, persecute minorities, and thwart every attempt at democracy.

Recently, the democratically elected and legal leader of Burma, Aung San Suu Kyi, was viciously attacked by agents of the military dictatorship while on her way to meet supporters of democracy. Following the attack, she was re-imprisoned by the military tyrants of Burma. Visitation has been limited and there is no sign that she will be released from prison any time soon.

The military junta in Burma continues to persecute minority groups. Burma has more than 600,000 internally displaced people. Furthermore, over 100,000 people are living in refugee camps along the Thai-Burma border.

The Karen, Karenni, and Shan people have borne the brunt of this persecution. Where Burma was once a country of peaceful coexistence, it has, under this brutal regime, become a place of strife and discord.

Now more than ever, the democratic forces at work in Burma need the support of the United States of America. H.R. 2330 is a step

in the right direction. This bill, which I am proud to co-sponsor, will impose sanctions on the evil regime currently in control of Burma.

The bill will prohibit any article from being imported into the United States that is produced, mined, manufactured, grown, or assembled in Burma. In 2002, Burma exported over \$356 million worth of products to the United States. This included apparel, teak wood, precious stones, and seafood. H.R. 2330 will put an end to these exports and send a message to the illegal government of Burma.

H.R. 2330 also directs the Secretary of the Treasury to freeze the assets of the military junta. While the country is mired in poverty, the ruling elite are looting the country for their own benefit. This legislation will keep the junta from accessing their ill-gotten gains. Furthermore, the bill will prohibit the leaders of this Burmese nightmare from entering the United States.

Support for this bill will make it clear to those Burmese despots that their military dictatorship, which maintains power through force and terror, is unacceptable. This bill will make it clear that the United States of America supports freedom and democracy in Burma. We support the National League for Democracy. And we support Burma's democratically elected leader, Aung San Suu Kyi.

Burma was once a prosperous country but the military has ground the country into poverty. Burma is rich in resources but the military despots have squandered these riches for their own gain. Burma's peoples once lived side by side with one another but the military has seen fit to mistreat some groups and drive them from their homes. This must end.

The United States must help to foster democracy in Burma. I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 2330 and to work for democracy in Burma.

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2330, the "Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003." I would like to commend both Chairman HYDE and Mr. LANTOS for their efforts on this important legislation.

The House Financial Services Committee received a referral on H.R. 2330 as a result of sections four and five of the bill, which address Burma's relationship with the international financial institutions.

Specifically, section four of this legislation directs the Secretary of the Treasury to freeze any assets of the Burmese regime located within the United States. Section five directs the Secretary of the Treasury to instruct the U.S. director at each international financial institution in which the U.S. participates to oppose and vote against the extension of any loan or financial assistance to Burma until certain conditions are met.

The House Financial Services Committee waived consideration of this bill in the hopes of expediting the legislative process and providing needed relief to the Burmese people. This bill accomplishes that end by supporting democratic forces in Burma and recognizing the National League of Democracy as the legitimate representative of the Burmese people.

As a fervent supporter of free trade, free minds, and free people, I call on the Burmese regime to allow the benefits of democracy to grow. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2330.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support H.R. 2330, the Burmese Freedom and De-

mocracy Act of 2003 and urge all my colleagues to support this bill.

The military regime is guilty of ethnic cleansing, systematic rape, forced portage, destruction of homes, villages and food sources, the use of human land mine sweepers, and the detention of over 1200 political prisoners.

Two excellent reports describe the horrifying systematic campaign of rape against the Shan, Karenni, Karen, Mon, Tavoyan and other ethnic groups.

In the study License to Rape, investigators found that in "25 percent of the incidents documented, the girls or women were killed following the rape, by being shot, suffocated, beaten, stabbed or burned to death."

In the study, No Safe Place: Burma's Army and the Rape of Ethnic Women, there is clear documentation of the military raping women fleeing the fighting, raping those incarcerated in military camps, raping those forced into labor for military, and raping women out foraging for food.

In one case, a young woman heard her sister's cries "'they are raping me'—but could do nothing to stop it. A day after she was taken, the soldiers brought her body back for the family to bury. Her wounds indicated clearly that she had been raped, perhaps to death. Despite the fact that the soldiers continued to return to their village after the murder," the young woman and her family were too afraid to complain.

The suffering of the people of Burma has gone on too long.

Sadley, the international community has shown little willingness to vigorously address the issues facing the people of Burma, but H.R. 2330 is an important step to directly impact the situation in the country.

I urge the dictatorship release Aung San Suu Kyi from detention.

I also urge the dictatorship of Burma to immediately engage in a tri-partite dialogue with the National League for Democracy and the ethnic minorities.

Only when the rights of the NLD and the ethnic minorities are recognized and protected will there be peace in Burma.

Mr. Speaker, a regime that engaged in this horrifying campaign of systematic rape to decimate the ethnic minorities, in addition to all the other human right violations it commits, must be stopped.

I urge my colleagues to support the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member rises in strong support of H.R. 2330, the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003. Furthermore, this Member, as a co-sponsor of the legislation, would like to thank the Ranking Member of the House International Relations Committee, the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) and the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. KING) for writing and introducing this timely legislation which enjoys bipartisan support. Also, the Chairman of the House International Relations Committee, the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) is to be commended for his efforts to bring this bill to the Floor.

This bill would impose sanctions upon companies associated with Burma's current ruling party, the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC). If the President would certify that the SPDC has made "substantial and measurable progress" toward ending human

rights violations and implementing democratic reform, the sanctions could be lifted.

Generally, this Member is opposed to bilateral sanctions because they frequently prove to be ineffective and, indeed, counterproductive to the policy consequence sought. However, the ruling junta's arrest and subsequent detention of Burmese democracy leader and Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Aung San Suu Kyi was such an egregious affront to democracy and rule of law that the government deserves swift and harsh punishment from the international community.

Mr. Speaker, this Member strongly urges his colleagues to vote for H.R. 2330.

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, as the lead republican sponsor, I rise today in full support of the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act.

Two months ago, Burmese opposition leader and Nobel Peace Prize laureate, Aung San Suu Kyi was placed under house arrest by Burma's ruling junta after a bloody clash between her supporters and thugs of the military regime.

For the last fifteen years, Suu Kyi has waged a struggle against one of the world's most oppressive governments. Burma's military regime has committed widespread human rights abuses, including forced labor and the use of rape as a weapon against insurgencies by ethnic minorities. In addition, this regime supports international narcotic trafficking and provides a safe haven for drug traffickers targeted by the United States for prosecution.

That is why I am proud to be a part of this legislation which will authorize a number of sanctions against the Burmese government and its entities, unless a series of democratic conditions are met. I want to thank the Gentleman from California, Mr. LANTOS for his tireless work on this issue. I urge my colleagues to support this needed measure.

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to strenuously condemn the Burmese State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) and its latest acts of violence against the democratic movement in Burma.

As many of us know, in 1990, the Burmese people elected Aung San Suu Kyi and her party, the National League for Democracy (NLD), to lead their country. The NLD won an astounding 82 percent of the popular vote, dealing a shattering defeat to the absolutist State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC). In perhaps one of the great crimes against democracy in history, the SLORC refused to seat the newly elected parliament and imprisoned the leaders of the NLD. Ms. Suu Kyi was placed under house arrest, where she has remained for much of the last 13 years.

The State Peace and Development Council, as the government is now known, continues to wage war on its own people and to lead Burma toward rogue nation status. The SPDC is notorious for using rape and imprisonment as an instrument of political influence on its citizens and is known to force children to fight indigenous ethnic groups in the country. This brutal form of governance is combined with military dominance of heavy industry and a sickly economy dependent upon black market and illicit exports.

Now, the SPDC seems committed to stiffening its repression of the Burmese people. After toying with several international initiatives aimed at restoring democracy to the country, the SPDC has essentially halted talks with a

spasm of violence directed against the NLD organization. On May 30, a motorcade carrying Ms. Suu Kyi through the country was attacked by an organized group of armed criminals. In the process, a number of NLD members were reportedly tortured and murdered, while Ms. Suu Kyi was taken into "protective custody" by the government. It seems that the only "protection" was being given to an illegitimate regime against the popular, peaceful NLD leader.

This pattern of vicious oppression in Burma must come to an end and Ms. Suu Kyi must be released unharmed. I urge the President and Secretary of State Powell to take the necessary measures to ensure her safe release and to fully support the National League for Democracy. I further ask my friends in Congress to work with the Administration to ensure that we supply maximum support to the NLD and that we forcefully denounce the actions of the dictatorial junta now reigning over Burma.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2330, 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. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

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. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 44 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BROWN of South Carolina) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2004

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of today and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2673.

□ 1832

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2673) making further appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes, with Mr. HASTINGS of Washington (Chairman pro tempore) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, the bill was open for amendment through page 72, line 23.

SEQUENTIAL VOTES POSTPONED IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments on which further proceedings were postponed in the following orders: amendment by the gentleman from Montana (Mr. REHBERG), amendment by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER), amendment by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY), amendment by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ACKERMAN).

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. REHBERG

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Montana (Mr. REHBERG) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The Clerk designated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 193, noes 208, not voting 33, as follows:

[Roll No. 354]

AYES—193

| | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Abercrombie | Capuano | Emanuel |
| Ackerman | Cardin | Engel |
| Alexander | Carson (IN) | Eshoo |
| Allen | Clay | Evans |
| Andrews | Clyburn | Fattah |
| Baca | Conyers | Filner |
| Bachus | Costello | Ford |
| Baird | Crowley | Frank (MA) |
| Baldwin | Cubin | Gephardt |
| Bartlett (MD) | Cummings | Gibbons |
| Bass | Davis (AL) | Gordon |
| Bishop (NY) | Davis (CA) | Goss |
| Blackburn | Davis (FL) | Green (TX) |
| Blumenauer | Davis (TN) | Grijalva |
| Boehlert | Davis, Jo Ann | Harman |
| Bonner | DeFazio | Hastings (FL) |
| Bono | DeGette | Hefley |
| Boswell | Delahunt | Hill |
| Brady (PA) | DeLauro | Hoeffel |
| Brown (OH) | Deutsch | Holden |
| Brown, Corrine | Dicks | Holt |
| Buyer | Dingell | Honda |
| Cannon | Doggett | Hoolley (OR) |
| Capito | Doyle | Hoyer |