

Americans who own a cell phone. For several years, wireless phone customers have had more and more reason to question the privacy of their cell phone numbers. Right now a database of cell phone numbers is being compiled by the industry so that companies can offer wireless directory assistance in the future, but most Americans would rather not have their personal cell phone number made available to just anyone.

Yesterday after 2 years of effort on this issue, the Energy and Commerce Committee unanimously approved my amendment to put the power back into the hands of consumers. The amendment simply forbids wireless phone companies from disclosing the cell phone number of any customer without prior express authorization from the customer. Just common sense.

America is counting on us to do something about this, and we have the power to do so. Let us bring this important legislation to the floor and protect Americans' privacy rights.

AMERICA'S SECURITY

(Mrs. BLACKBURN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, as we come to the floor this morning, there is a common theme. It is all about America's security, from cell phones to ports to reauthorizing the PATRIOT Act. Our goal is to keep America secure and put the focus on America's security agenda, our economic security.

And tomorrow we will have new numbers out, and we know they are going to be strong for our unemployment rates, for our productivity growth, for new jobs creation. We are looking forward to those announcements.

This body continues to focus on the moral security of this great Nation: our retirement security; our energy security; and, yes, our national security. And I congratulate the Members of this body and thank our leadership for reauthorizing the PATRIOT Act this week. Our focus: keep America secure so that future generations have the opportunity to live those big dreams that today they dream.

□ 1015

POSITIVE NEWS ABOUT THE MEDICARE PRESCRIPTION DRUG PROGRAM

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services recently reported that 61 percent of all Medicare beneficiaries in South Carolina have prescription drug coverage, and that almost 50 percent of the beneficiaries of

the Second Congressional District where Orangeburg Prep is located have prescription drug coverage.

Since November 15, more than 25 million people have chosen to participate in this new program and are now enjoying substantial savings on the cost of their prescription drugs compared to what they used to have to pay or did not pay with no coverage. The Sun News recently reported that Mary Simms of Lexington registered for the new benefit with her plan that now just costs her \$15 a month, where she used to spend \$80 on her prior plan.

As the enrollment process continues, I encourage seniors throughout my State to join the millions of other Americans who are now benefiting from this valuable program which will enable them to live healthier, happier and longer lives.

In conclusion, God bless our troops and we will never forget September 11.

TRIBUTE TO SERGEANT HENRY PRENDES

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

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, in Nevada we faced one of our worst nightmares a few weeks ago. One of our heroes, a law enforcement officer, a Metropolitan Police Department officer, Sergeant Henry Prendes, was shot down and brutally killed. He responded to a domestic violence call as a law enforcement officer, and as he appeared on the scene, a gentleman was waiting for him with an automatic weapon, and with over 50 rounds, brutally murdered Mr. Prendes.

Yesterday, in the Children's Safety and Violent Crime Reduction Act, in the act there was a provision that would memorialize Mr. Prendes for his efforts as a great American hero, a loving father and a loving husband. In the bill, it provides for a mandatory 30-year sentence for anyone that brutally murders a law enforcement or public safety officer or who conspires or attempts to kill.

This is an example of getting tough on crime. It is time to say enough is enough, and I applaud this House of Representatives for passing the act yesterday.

Also in the act was another provision that I provided, which was for additional background checks and faster and streamlined background checks for school teachers across this Nation.

RECOGNIZING JASON McELWAIN AND THE GREECE ATHENA HIGH SCHOOL TROJANS

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

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize an outstanding young man, his supportive teammates

and an inspirational performance on the basketball court.

In a matter of just 4 minutes, Jason McElwain and the Greece Athena High School Trojans showed us all the power of dedication, teamwork and perseverance. Jason also placed his heart and soul into helping the Trojans as team manager, and although never getting a chance to play, became an indispensable teammate.

Jason has also been challenged every day by autism, a disability that, while difficult, has not undercut Jason's goal or his support for the team. In turn, Jason's teammates, led by Coach Jim Johnson, have embraced him and believed in him, becoming his greatest friends and supporters.

This teamwork and mutual respect was never clearer than on the night of February 15. With only 4 minutes remaining in the final game of the regular season, Jason made his remarkable debut for the Trojans. He went on to make six 3-pointers and finished with 20 points.

A true hero and the true meaning of the word teamwork was discovered that night on the hardwood in Greece. And 2 weeks later, that teamwork propelled the Trojans to the very top as they won their sectional championship. Jason's perseverance and his teammates' support serve as a great example to us all.

Mr. Speaker, in recognition of their remarkable achievement, I ask this honorable body to join me in honoring Jason McElwain and the Greece Athena High School Basketball Trojans.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2829, OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2005

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 713 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 713

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2829) to reauthorize the Office of National Drug Control Policy Act. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Government Reform. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary now printed in the bill. The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read. All points of order against the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute are waived. Notwithstanding clause 11 of rule XVIII, no

amendment to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be in order except those printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such amendments are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DENT). The gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to my friend the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, this structured rule under consideration provides 1 hour of general debate, equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Government Reform.

It waives all points of order against consideration of the bill and provides that the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary now printed in the bill shall be considered as an original bill for the purpose of amendment and shall be considered as read.

It waives all points of order against the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute and makes in order only those amendments printed in the Rules Committee report accompanying this resolution.

This rule provides that the amendments made in order may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read and shall be debatable for the time specified in the report, equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent. They shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

Finally, this rule waives all points of order against the amendments printed in the report, and provides one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this rule and its underlying impor-

tant legislation reauthorizing the Office of National Drug Control Policy, which was created in 1998 to be the primary shaper, coordinator and proponent of Federal efforts to end drug abuse in our communities across America.

By supporting this legislation to reauthorize the ONDCP's activities for the next 5 years, Congress will reaffirm its support for national programs to combat the consequences of drug abuse in the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign and the High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Program known as HIDTA. It also makes the development and implementation of Federal drug policy more streamlined, efficient and accountable.

H.R. 2829 accomplishes this goal by implementing a number of meaningful reforms to ONDCP and to our national drug control strategy. It provides the director of the ONDCP with a rank equal to Cabinet secretaries. While not affecting the President's ability to undermine the makeup of his Cabinet, it will ensure that the director will be able to interact with other department heads as an equal peer as this person coordinates our national drug policies.

This legislation also reaffirms the role of the ONDCP director as the principal coordinator of national drug policy and enhances effectiveness and accountability in drug treatment by requiring a uniform system of drug treatment evaluation based on results. It also enhances the national antidrug abuse media campaign, preserves and strengthens the High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Program and places a greater emphasis on providing resources to critical emerging drug threats that face our country.

Mr. Speaker, we know that the war on drugs is an ongoing struggle, but one that is also where we are seeing improvement, real improvements with positive real-world effects for American families. As President Bush outlined in his State of the Union address, there has been a 19 percent decline in overall drug teen use over the last 5 years, which translates into about 700,000 fewer young people using drugs. I think that is significant. This did not happen by accident.

But despite the fact that illegal drug use for 8th, 10th and 12th graders has been trending down since 2001, American teens still engage in risky drug-related behavior far too frequently. Nationwide, each day approximately 7,500 children between the ages of 12 and 17 try alcohol for the first time and over 30 percent of high school students report having ridden in a car with a friend who has been drinking.

Even more alarmingly, each day about 3,500 teens try marijuana for the first time, 3,500 teens try marijuana for the first time every day, and one in four children have been offered drugs at school.

Most disturbing of all, 12 million Americans age 12 and older have tried what is called methamphetamines,

known as meth, a drug known principally for its equally addictive and destructive qualities.

We all know that the battle to keep our kids drug-free starts at home. Over two-thirds of teens say that the greatest risk for them in using marijuana is upsetting their parents, and we know that children who are not regularly monitored by their parents are four times more likely to use illicit drugs.

Congress has an important role to play in the process of protecting our Nation's families and communities from the devastating effects of drug use and drug addiction. This legislation will allow the ONDCP to continue fighting on the domestic front in the war on drugs through comprehensive efforts like what we call the Major Cities Initiative, which targets drug abuse in large metropolitan areas that have the highest rates of current illicit drug use by developing inventories of Federal, State and local resources for prevention, treatment and law enforcement.

By passing this legislation, the ONDCP will also be empowered to continue its involvement in a number of education programs and outreach activities whose results are backed by sound scientific data which have dramatically helped to reduce drug addiction across America.

This legislation will also allow ONDCP to continue its fight on the international front of the war on drugs. America has gotten a little bit better in choking off the supply for drugs through fostering a closer working relationship with countries, including our neighbors to the south, including Mexico, where marijuana cultivation fell almost 25 percent between 2003 and 2004 and opium poppy cultivation dropped about 27 percent during that same time.

In Colombia, the coca crop has declined by more than one-third from its high point of expansion in 2001, a pattern that holds true for the other large Andean coca-growing countries of Peru and Bolivia.

Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, America can by no means declare victory in the war on drugs. Many challenges lie ahead in teaching our children to simply say no and abstain from using drugs, in protecting our communities from crime and domestic upheavals caused by drug use and in disrupting international markets that bring to and provide this country with illegal drugs.

□ 1030

But progress is being made in no small part due to the actions taken by this Congress, my colleagues who care very immensely and deeply about the children and families of our home districts, and due to this administration to continue the fight for our communities, our children, and our future.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this rule and the underlying legislation.

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

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak on the restrictive rule and the underlying legislation reauthorizing the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

As our colleague from Texas has already noted, the rule makes in order 15 amendments to be offered by Members from both sides of the aisle. But what he did not mention is that the rule blocks 10 other amendments which were considered yesterday in the Rules Committee. It blocks them from being offered on the floor today.

Included in the 10 blocked amendments is a proposal offered by my good friend, Representative BEAN, that would have required the Government Accounting Office to examine the unintended effects of hyperactive disorder drugs.

At a time when more and more children and adults are being diagnosed with some form of attention deficit disorder, this study could go a long way towards helping all of us better understand the problem. Yet my friends in the majority on the Rules Committee blocked this amendment from being considered. Perhaps it is because they do not want to address the issue, or perhaps it is because they are trying to defeat Representative BEAN in November. Whatever the reason, the House will not have the opportunity to consider this important amendment today because the rule prohibits it.

The rule also does not permit Representative WATERS from offering her amendment, which would have required the ONDCP to develop objectives for reducing drug overdoses and the spread of HIV/AIDS and hepatitis. Her commonsense amendment, too, is blocked from consideration under the rule. So while this rule is certainly more generous than most of those in the past, it is not by any stretch of the imagination open.

Mr. Speaker, I am not going to dwell on the specifics of this legislation, which we all agree is important and necessary. I do, however, wish to speak briefly about the issues facing our communities, mine specifically, due to drug abuse and our failed efforts to rehabilitate abusers.

A little history, first. In 1971, President Nixon declared the so-called modern-day "war on drugs."

He characterized drug abuse as "America's Public Enemy No. 1." He argued that drug addiction is a public problem. Since then, since 1971, Congress has attempted to pass laws, or passed laws, that cracked down on drug usage and harshly punished those who used these addictive poisons.

Though our intentions have largely been sincere, we have yet to institute policies that reflect a comprehensive understanding of this continuing prob-

lem. In America's black communities, minimum sentencing guidelines instituted by Congress and State legislatures for drug offenders and for other nonviolent crimes have had a lasting effect that will linger for generations to come.

Consider this: under current Federal law, the mandatory minimum sentence for being caught with 1 ounce of crack cocaine, a drug that the statistics show is more likely to be used by blacks than anyone else in our country, that mandatory minimum is longer than the mandatory minimum sentence for being caught with the exact same amount of powder cocaine, a drug that the statistics have shown is more likely to be used by whites than anyone else.

Even more, mandatory sentencing guidelines prohibit judges from using reasonable discretion to rehabilitate and not incarcerate the persons that are abusers. As a direct result of these draconian and discriminatory laws, black men in America are nearly 10 times more likely to be incarcerated for drug use than white males, notwithstanding the fact that they had the same amount; it was just nuanced as crack or powder cocaine.

Tens of thousands of black children are growing up in America in single-parent households, often plagued by poverty. Sure, drug usage is certainly a component of that problem. But the senseless mandatory locking up of first-time nonviolent drug offenders has done more to tear black and white families apart in America than almost anything else.

Drug prevention programs, such as those authorized in the underlying legislation, are important, as is the Office of National Drug Control Policy. The 1990 designation of south Florida as a High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area has been very useful in directing Federal resources into our region to stop or attempt to stop the flow of drugs into the State and country.

I supported efforts under different programs, different administrations, Republican and Democratic, when I was a Federal judge two decades ago. I continue to support them today.

Nevertheless, I refuse to accept that our drug policies have had the positive effect that so many in this body claim. Drugs are still easily accessible on our streets and in our schools, and our drug laws are senseless, outdated, and in dire need of revision.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to a day when the Members of this body will be willing to have a meaningful debate about the successes and the failures of Federal drug policies and mandatory minimum sentencing guidelines. Only then will we fully recognize how big a failure our policies have been and take the necessary, indeed the appropriate, steps, to rehabilitate, not write off drug abusers.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, back in 1997 when I was elected to Congress, I was aware of the drug issue as it related to not only my district but, in general, to Texas and the country. And I became engaged in working with a group of Members who were intensely interested in understanding, developing a process, a policy, and a regular format for discussing drug use in America, those people who would bring drugs into the country, understanding how we stopped it, how we rehabilitated people, how we worked with law enforcement, how we dealt with the entire issue of policy from top to bottom.

One of those leaders at that time who continues to be one today will be our next speaker. He is a gentleman who intensely cares about the issue. He has traveled internationally, South America, around the world, to become an expert on not only drugs but also those things that surround drugs.

As we know, terrorism and terrorists make money off the money that comes from users in the United States of America. And so I am pleased to have at this time the gentleman who is the vice-chairman of the Criminal Justice and Drug Policy Subcommittee for Government Reform and the main author of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER).

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

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this rule. In background with this, I would like to make a couple of comments about ONDCP and the drug issues before commenting on the amendments in particular.

We are, right now, over in the Government Reform Committee passing the 2006 Congressional Drug Control Budget and Policy Assessment. If you want to go to the Government Reform Web site, look under our subcommittee, Criminal Justice, Drug Policy and Human Services, which I chair, ranking member ELIJAH CUMMINGS and I have put together a unanimous report that I believe will be adopted unanimously through the full committee as well, that outlines, Department by Department, the budgets and our concerns with the national drug control policy.

There are five major concerns in this overall budget policy assessment that you will see reflected both in the underlying bill today in ONDCP and the amendments that are coming to the floor.

First is the appalling lack of a methamphetamine strategy coming out of ONDCP and this administration. Individual agencies such as DEA have worked on methamphetamines, but there is an appalling lack of national strategy you will see in amendment after amendment today on the floor, fully supported by myself and Congressman CUMMINGS.

And we worked helping draft many of these amendments. The frustration is

incredible in this body and in the Senate, and that is reflected in today's debate and in this report; also interdiction assets, the frustration at an OMB-driven clause in the Homeland Security Department that would have separated narcotics from terrorism. Narcotics are the number one cause of terrorism deaths in America.

On September 11, 2001, 3,500 people died because of terrorism. That fall, 7,500 people died with narcotics abuse and the terrorism associated with that in the United States.

The next year, 30,000 people died in 2002. In 2003, 30,000 people died. In 2004, 30,000 people died. Already 7,500 people, approximately, have died in the United States. 105,000 people have died related to drug terrorism and abuse in America since 9/11.

We need to understand that while we have to watch for the major terrorist attacks in America, we are fighting terrorism in family homes, on the streets, and in neighborhoods on a daily basis in every suburban area, every rural area, and every urban center of the United States.

The Office of National Drug Control Policy, the so-called drug czar's office, was a creation of Congress. Senator BIDEN started it in the Senate. It was not something that the administration willingly did.

The administration today says they do not like this bill. Why do they not like this bill? They opposed it in my committee, but it passed unanimously. They opposed it in the Government Reform Committee. It passed unanimously. It was accepted by the joint referrals, and it went to the Judiciary Committee.

They came up with four proposals they did not like in it. It turned out that three, unbeknownst to them, and quite frankly showing some of our frustration with the drug czar's office, they did not even realize that three of the four amendments that they were objecting to were asked for by the Judiciary Committee, and now they were asking the Judiciary Committee to challenge that.

Of course, Chairman SENSENBRENNER did not take the amendments and knock them out; they were his in the Judiciary Committee. The fourth was the Dawson Community Act that was added to protect witnesses that was added by ELIJAH CUMMINGS, the ranking Democrat of my subcommittee, and had been supported earlier by the administration. Then they wanted to knock it out.

Right up until the Rules Committee, they were still trying to demote the drug czar from a Cabinet-level equivalency position. How can he give advice, and how can he review the budgets, as this act requires of the State Department, of the Defense Department, of the Department of Homeland Security if he does not have Cabinet status? It makes no sense.

They are continually trying to undermine the attempts that we have had

here. Over the past few years we have worked together in trying to move this bill. This bill moved unanimously through the House the last session of Congress. We believe we now have a bill that we will work through with the Senate as we work with the Republicans and the Democrats in the other body.

And we believe this bill will become law if not unanimously, nearly unanimously. There are 15 amendments today. Some amendments did not directly relate to this bill. But if Members want votes on some of these, that will be fine. We are prepared to accept, I believe, 13 of the 15 amendments, one we believe we can work out in conference. We are opposing one.

□ 1045

This is a bipartisan bill. And for those who have been concerned about meth, there is a lot in this bill related to meth that will force their hands. But the amendments today will make it clear that the United States Congress wants some action out of this administration on meth. It is bipartisan. It is suburban, rural, and urban and it is time that we started to act aggressively.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the ranking member of the Appropriations Committee.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am asking the House to vote down the previous question on this rule today so that the House might have an opportunity to consider two provisions which were dealt with in the Appropriations Committee yesterday. As we all know, this country has been rocked with stories about the potential purchase of port facilities in this country by a foreign corporation. I am not quite sure what the policy ought to be, but I do know that we ought to have a policy.

In fact, this country needs to have an overall policy with respect to the question of foreign investment in this country in general, but we do not. What we have discovered in this episode is that when a company such as the port terminal that has been discussed in newspapers, when a company like that is purchased by another foreign entity, it is only at the option of the two parties who have an economic interest that our government is even informed that the transaction is taking place. That is why our President had to tell the Nation that he did not have a clue about this port transaction.

Well, our President ought to have a clue and we ought to have a process that guarantees that he will be informed and that process should not rely on the voluntary action of the parties who stand to make money in the deal.

Yesterday in the Appropriations Committee we had an amendment adopted by Mr. LEWIS, the chairman,

which threw out the Dubai port deal. But the committee in that process declined to support the Sabo amendment which would have tried to establish a process under which this country would be guaranteed that our government would always know when such a transaction is being contemplated. And it would have set up a process which would have assured a time certain for Presidential action and would have given the Congress a role to play in that process.

Without the action of the Sabo amendment, we are simply, on an ad hoc basis, taking one action to forbid one port from being purchased by a foreign party but we are still leaving the country open to other deals about which our government could know nothing. I do not think there are 10 people in the Congress who knew, for instance, that a Chinese corporation had taken over the port at Long Beach. It would be nice if our Government knew things like that.

The only way that we are going to get something like this done is if we force the Congress to face the entire issue. And it seems to me that this bill is a handy vehicle for doing that. I know that people will say, "Well, you are trying to attach a matter to a bill that does not have anything to do with the matter at hand." I would simply say I have learned plenty from the majority leadership of this House about how to do that in the past few years, and I think we need to take advantage of that learning at this point to deal with what is a very serious problem facing our country on this question.

We need to have a policy on this so that we do not look as we did yesterday, like a bunch of chickens flying in all directions the minute an issue becomes controversial. We need to have a long-term policy to deal with this issue. The Sabo amendment, as it amends the Lewis amendment in the Appropriations Committee yesterday, would do that. And this bill before us today would be a decent venue to discuss that in a broad fashion, which is why I would urge defeat of the previous question so that we might be afforded the opportunity to offer such an amendment and have the House work its will on it.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, the opportunity to hear from the vice chairman of the Committee on Government Reform about this important issue today, about ONDCP, is important. Today we have an opportunity to hear from the youngest member of the Republican leadership, newly elected chairman of our policy committee; a young man who is from Florida; a young man who has been in the thick of the battle of seeing not only the devastation of drugs but also what communities and what effective law enforcement can do in combating drugs. He is a young man who has an opinion. He is bringing that opinion to the Republican policy committee. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman

from Florida (Mr. PUTNAM), my colleague from the Rules Committee.

Mr. PUTNAM. I thank the gentleman for the time.

Mr. Speaker, drugs are a scourge. It is a scourge that is not just an inner-city problem. It has spread like a cancer into our small towns, our suburban areas, farming communities, areas that used to view the war on drugs with a certain jaundiced eye as being somebody else's problem.

In Florida, unfortunately, we have been on the cutting edge of this war, beginning with the cocaine cowboys of the eighties, the dope runners who would use our airstrips and grassy areas to bring things in from the Caribbean and from Central America, and we have seen how it has ripped apart our communities.

We have seen how it has filled our schools with children with severe learning disabilities and developmental difficulties because of decisions that their parents made in using these terrible drugs, these highly addictive and dangerous chemicals. We have seen the costs that it has on society, and it is nothing short of a national tragedy. So I am pleased that there is such bipartisan concern for dealing with this scourge.

I am heartened by the bipartisan number of amendments that are being offered to try and improve upon this work of really giving the ONDCP the authority and the teeth that they need to continue to go after this. This Congress is working together to curtail the dangerous proliferation of drugs, and particularly that of methamphetamines. Meth abuse is where we really see a tremendous amount of growth outside of the cities, outside of those traditional areas where we have associated drug use.

My home district in central Florida is not what you would stereotypically think of as a high-drug trafficking area, a high-crime area. It is an area of suburban bedroom communities for larger cities and rolling citrus hills and cattle ranches. The largest city has less than 80,000 people in it. And yet it is, unfortunately, on the short list of major production areas for methamphetamine because of its rural nature, because they can have these labs in the middle of nowhere, where the stench from the creation of that terrible drug is not noticed.

In fact, the DEA says that meth has become the most dangerous drug problem of small-town America. They note that young people ages 12 to 14 who live in small towns are 104 percent more likely to use meth than young people living in larger cities. What a frightening statistic for people who think that they are escaping big-city problems when they move to smaller towns. Meth abuse is most prevalent in these rural areas, as we said, because you can set these labs up anywhere without detection, the more rural the area is.

My district has seen a huge spike in meth abuse, meth production, since the

nineties, which has a direct correlation to rising crime rates, overcrowded prisons and an impact on local law enforcement and local schools.

I appreciate the work of the Meth Caucus here in this Congress for continuing to bring attention to this epidemic of methamphetamine abuse. It is imperative that our Congress ensure that the Federal Government start treating this national problem with the same urgency and the same commitment that our State and local governments and grassroots advocacy groups have been treating it with for years.

I urge my colleagues to support the rule. I appreciate the hard work of Mr. SOUDER and Mr. SESSIONS and all the folks who have put so much into this, and I urge Members to support the underlying bill as well.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I will be asking Members to vote "no" on the previous question so I can amend this rule to allow a vote today to block the President's plan to turn over our Nation's ports to a government-run company in Dubai.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of the amendment and extraneous materials immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. My amendment provides that immediately after the House adopts this rule, it will bring up legislation that does two things, undergirding what my good friend, the ranking member of the Appropriations Committee, Mr. OBEY, mentioned in his remarks earlier.

First, it stops the President from moving forward with his deal to transfer operations at a number of our Nation's busiest ports, including the Port of Miami immediately south of my district, to the Government of Dubai state-owned Dubai Ports World. This is the identical language that was offered in the Appropriations Committee yesterday by Chairman LEWIS and later adopted by the committee on yesterday.

Secondly, the legislation would strengthen the process by which our government reviews future foreign takeovers. Specifically, it would require that all foreign transactions that could result in foreign control of any entity engaged in interstate commerce to undergo a thorough review that mandates the direct involvement of the President and the Congress. Whatever Members believe about the Dubai agreement, the House should be guaranteed an up-or-down vote on whether or not we want to turn control of a significant number of our Nation's ports over to a company that is owned by a foreign government.

This administration, without consulting the Congress, negotiated a se-

cret backroom deal to turn the management of our vital ports over to a foreign entity. The House must be involved in this process that directly affects our national security now and in the future. We are sent to Washington to protect this Nation and its citizens. We owe it to them to make sure this type of deal is never allowed to slip through the system again.

I want to emphasize that this vote, the vote on whether to order the previous question on a special rule, is not merely a procedural vote. A vote against ordering the previous question is a vote against the agenda of the Republican majority. A "no" vote will allow those of us concerned about the safety and security of America's ports to offer an alternative plan right here and right now.

□ 1100

It is a vote to consider homeland security priorities for the American people which the majority today has refused to consider.

I urge all Members to vote "no" on the previous question so we can bring up legislation that gives Congress the right to cast a vote and be heard on this matter of significant national security. I wish to repeat that: I urge all Members, both sides, to vote "no" on the previous question so we can bring up legislation so that we can do our job that gives Congress the right, just the right, to cast a vote and to be heard on this matter of significant national security.

Vote "no" on the previous question.

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

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, the opportunity to be on the floor today to talk about the ONDCP, the Office of National Drug Control Policy, and the reauthorization of that important act is why we are here today, and I do understand that the gentleman from Florida and the gentleman from Wisconsin have some very strong feelings about some other issues that are not germane to the discussion of ONDCP.

I would also note that I am sure there will be a discussion today as we adjourn between the leadership parties, as they always meet on the floor to talk about thoughts, issues and ideas; and I am sure part of that discussion is going to be about the process that has been discussed through the Appropriations Committee, where there appears to be bipartisan agreement on moving forward on that important legislation.

However, today, I encourage all my friends and colleagues on both sides of the aisle to maintain their focus on what the attempt is today, and that is to support the rule that reauthorizes ONDCP on behalf of America's families and for our future.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to conclude my remarks by reminding my colleagues that defeating the previous question is an exercise in futility because the minority wants to offer an amendment that would otherwise be

ruled out of order as nongermane. So their vote or the request is really one without substance.

The previous question vote itself is simply a procedural motion to close debate on this rule that we are speaking about and proceed to vote on its adoption. The vote has no substantive policy implications whatsoever. Mr. Speaker, at this point I will insert in the RECORD an explanation of the previous question.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION VOTE: WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

House Rule XIX ("Previous Question") provides in part that:

There shall be a motion for the previous question, which, being ordered, shall have the effect of cutting off all debate and bringing the House to a direct vote on the immediate question or questions on which it has been ordered.

In the case of a special rule or order of business resolution reported from the House Rules Committee, providing for the consideration of a specified legislative measure, the previous question is moved following the one hour of debate allowed for under House Rules.

The vote on the previous question is simply a procedural vote on whether to proceed to an immediate vote on adopting the resolution that sets the ground rules for debate and amendment on the legislation it would make in order. Therefore, the previous question has no substantive legislative or policy implications whatsoever.

The material previously referred to by Mr. HASTINGS of Florida is as follows:

PREVIOUS QUESTION ON H. RES. 713—RULE PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2829

At the end of the resolution add the following new sections:

"SEC. 2. Immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order without intervention of any point of order to consider in the House a bill consisting of the text specified in Section 3 to prohibit the merger, acquisition, or takeover of Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company by Dubai Ports World and for other purposes. The bill shall be considered as read for amendment. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) 60 minutes of debate equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Financial Services; and (2) one motion to recommend with or without instructions."

SEC. 3. The text referred to in section 2 is as follows:

A BILL

To prohibit the merger, acquisition, or takeover of Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company by Dubai Ports World and for other purposes.

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

SEC. 1. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act or any other act may be used to take any action under section 721 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2170) or any other provision of law to approve or otherwise allow the acquisition of any leases, contracts, rights, or other obligations of P&O Ports by Dubai Ports World or any other legal entity affiliated with or controlled by Dubai Ports World.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law or any prior action or decision by or on behalf of the President under section 721 of

the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2170), the acquisition of any leases, contracts, rights, or other obligations of P&O Ports by Dubai Ports World or any other legal entity affiliated with or controlled by Dubai Ports World is hereby prohibited and shall have no effect.

(c) The limitation in subsection (a) and the prohibition in subsection (b) applies with respect to the acquisition of any leases, contracts, rights, or other obligations on or after January 1, 2006.

(d) In this section:

(1) The term "P&O Ports" means P&O Ports, North America, a United States subsidiary of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, a company that is a national of the United Kingdom.

(2) The term "Dubai Ports World" means Dubai Ports World, a company that is partly owned and controlled by the Government of the United Arab Emirates.

SEC. 2. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law and any prior action or decision by or on behalf of the President, the President shall exercise the authority under Section 721 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2170) to prohibit the merger, acquisition, or takeover of P&O Ports by Dubai Ports World.

(b) INVESTIGATION OF CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS FOR NATIONAL SECURITY IMPLICATIONS.—Section 721 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2170) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 721. INVESTIGATION OF CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS FOR NATIONAL SECURITY IMPLICATIONS.

"(a) INVESTIGATIONS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Upon receiving written notification, as prescribed by regulations under this section, of any merger, acquisition, or takeover proposed or pending on or after the date of the enactment of this section by or with any foreign person which could result in foreign control of any person engaged in interstate commerce in the United States, the President, acting through the President's designee and the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States shall conduct an investigation to determine the effects, if any, of the proposed or pending merger, acquisition, or takeover on the national security of the United States.

"(2) TIMING.—Any investigation required under paragraph (1) shall be completed before the end of the 75-day period beginning on the date of the receipt by the President or the President's designee of written notification of the proposed or pending merger, acquisition, or takeover.

"(b) CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Any information or documentary material filed with the President or the President's designee pursuant to this section shall be exempt from disclosure under section 552 of title 5, United States Code, and no such information or documentary material may be made public, except as may be relevant to any administrative or judicial action or proceeding.

"(2) AVAILABILITY TO THE CONGRESS.—No provision of paragraph (1) shall be construed as preventing the disclosure of any information or documentary material to either House of Congress or to any duly authorized committee or subcommittee of the Congress.

"(c) COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.—

"(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States established pursuant to Executive Order No. 11858 (hereafter in this section referred to as the "Committee") shall be a multi-agency committee to carry out this section and such other assignments as the President may designate.

"(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The Committee shall be comprised of the following members:

"(A) The Secretary of the Treasury.

"(B) The Secretary of State.

"(C) The Secretary of Defense.

"(D) The Secretary of Homeland Security.

"(E) The Attorney General.

"(F) The Secretary of Commerce.

"(G) The Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

"(H) The United States Trade Representative.

"(I) The Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors.

"(J) The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

"(3) CHAIRPERSON.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall be the Chairperson of the Committee.

"(4) OTHER MEMBERS.—The Chairperson of the Committee shall involve the heads of such other Federal agencies, the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, and the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy in any investigation under subsection (a) as the Chairperson determines to be appropriate on the basis of the facts and circumstances of the transaction under investigation.

"(5) ROLE OF THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.—The Director of National Intelligence shall provide appropriate intelligence analysis and intelligence briefings to the Committee.

"(d) ACTION BY THE PRESIDENT.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—No proposed or pending acquisition, merger, or takeover, of a person engaged in interstate commerce in the United States by or with foreign persons may occur unless the President, on the basis of an investigation and report by the Committee, finds that such acquisition, merger or takeover, will not threaten to impair the national security of the United States, as defined by regulations prescribed pursuant to this section, and approves the transaction.

"(2) ENFORCEMENT.—The President shall direct the Attorney General to seek appropriate relief, including divestment relief, in the district courts of the United States in order to implement and enforce—

"(A) any finding, action, or determination under this section of disapproval of an acquisition, merger, or takeover; or

"(B) any conditions imposed on any approval of any acquisition, merger, or takeover.

"(3) FINALITY OF DETERMINATIONS.—All actions and determinations under this section shall be final and not subject to judicial review.

"(e) FINDINGS BY THE PRESIDENT.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—A finding under this section of impairment or threatened impairment to national security shall be based on credible evidence that leads the President to believe that—

"(A) the foreign interest exercising control might take action that threatens to impair the national security; and

"(B) other provisions of law do not provide adequate and appropriate authority for the President to protect the national security.

"(2) FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED.—Any investigation under this section shall take into account the following factors:

"(A) Domestic production needed for projected national defense requirements.

"(B) The capability and capacity of domestic industries to meet national defense requirements, including the availability of human resources, products, technology, materials, and other supplies and services.

"(C) The control of domestic industries and commercial activity by foreign citizens as it affect the capability and capacity of the United States to meet the requirements of national security.

"(D) The potential effects of the proposed or pending transaction on sales of military

goods, equipment, or technology to any country—

“(i) identified by the Secretary of State—
“(I) under section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979, as a country that supports terrorism;

“(II) under section 6(l) of the Export Administration Act of 1979, as a country of concern regarding missile proliferation; or

“(III) under section 6(m) of the Export Administration Act of 1979, as a country of concern regarding the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons; or

“(ii) listed under section 309(c) of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978 on the ‘Nuclear Non-Proliferation-Special Country List’ (15 C.F.R. Part 778, Supplement No. 4) or any successor list.

“(E) The potential effects on the proposed or pending transaction on United States international technological leadership in areas affecting United States national security.

“(f) REPORT TO THE CONGRESS.—Upon making any determination to approve or disapprove any merger, acquisition, or takeover by or with any foreign person which could result in foreign control of any person engaged in interstate commerce in the United States, the President shall immediately transmit to the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives a written report of the President’s determination under this section to approve or disapprove such merger, acquisition, or takeover, including a detailed explanation of the finding made and factors considered.

“(g) CONGRESSIONAL ACTION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—If the determination of the President contained in the report transmitted to the Congress under subsection (f) is that the President will approve any merger, acquisition, or takeover under subsection (d) and not later than 30 days after the date on which Congress receives the report, a joint resolution described in paragraph (2) is enacted into law, then the President shall take such action under subsection (d) as is necessary to prohibit the merger, acquisition, or takeover, including, if such acquisition has been completed, directing the Attorney General to seek divestment or other appropriate relief in the district courts of the United States.

“(2) JOINT RESOLUTION DESCRIBED.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the term ‘joint resolution’ means a joint resolution of the Congress, the sole matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: ‘That the Congress disapproves the determination of approval of the President contained in the report submitted to Congress pursuant to section 721(f) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 on _____’, with the blank space being filled with the appropriate date.

“(3) COMPUTATION OF REVIEW PERIOD.—In computing the 30-day period referred to in paragraph (1), there shall be excluded any day described in section 154(b) of the Trade Act of 1974.

“(h) REGULATIONS.—The President shall direct the issuance of regulations to carry out this section. Such regulations shall, to the extent possible, minimize paperwork burdens and shall to the extent possible coordinate reporting requirements under this section with reporting requirements under any other provision of Federal law.

“(i) EFFECT ON OTHER LAW.—No provision of this section shall be construed as altering or affecting any existing authority, power, process, regulation, investigation, enforcement measure, or review provided by any other provision of law.

“(j) TECHNOLOGY RISK ASSESSMENTS.—In any case in which an assessment of the risk of diversion of defense critical technology is performed by the Committee or any other

designee of the President, a copy of such assessment shall be provided to any other designee of the President responsible for reviewing or investigating a merger, acquisition, or takeover under this section.

“(k) BIENNIAL REPORT ON CRITICAL TECHNOLOGIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In order to assist the Congress in its oversight responsibilities with respect to this section, the President and such agencies as the President shall designate shall complete and furnish to the Congress, not later than May 1, 2007, and upon the expiration of every 2 years thereafter, a report, both in classified and unclassified form, which—

“(A) evaluates whether there is credible evidence of a coordinated strategy by 1 or more countries or companies to acquire United States companies involved in research, development, or production of critical technologies for which the United States is a leading producer; and

“(B) evaluates whether there are industrial espionage activities directed or directly assisted by foreign governments against private United States companies aimed at obtaining commercial secrets related to critical technology.

“(2) DEFINITION.—For the purposes of this subsection, the term ‘critical technologies’ means technologies identified under title VI of the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 or other critical technology, critical components, or critical technology items essential to national defense or security identified pursuant to this section.

“(1) BIENNIAL REPORT ON CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE.—In order to assist the Congress in its oversight responsibilities, the President and such agencies as the President shall designate shall complete and furnish to the Congress, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this subsection and upon the expiration of every 2 years thereafter, a report, both in classified and unclassified form, which—

“(1) lists all critical infrastructure, as defined under subtitle B of Title II of Public Law 107-296, that is owned, controlled or dominated by an alien, a foreign corporation, or a foreign government;

“(2) evaluates whether there is credible evidence of a coordinated strategy by 1 or more countries or companies to acquire United States critical infrastructure; and

“(3) evaluates whether there are industrial espionage activities directed or directly assisted by foreign governments against private United States companies controlling critical infrastructure.”

(b) APPROPRIATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is hereby appropriated to the Secretary of the Treasury as an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses” for operation of the Committee on Foreign Investments in the United States, \$10,000,000.

(2) EMERGENCY DESIGNATION.—The amount appropriated in this subsection is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 95 (109th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2006.

(3) TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—Any amount appropriated in this subsection may be transferred to any agency that is a core member of the Committee on Foreign Investments in the United States in order for such agency to carry out its member responsibilities.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (b) shall apply to the review and investigation of any acquisition, merger, or takeover which is or becomes subject to section 721 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2170) (as in effect immediately before the date of the enact-

ment of this Act or on or after such date) that has not become final before the date of the enactment of this Act.

THE VOTE ON THE PREVIOUS QUESTION: WHAT IT REALLY MEANS

This vote, the vote on whether to order the previous question on a special rule, is not merely a procedural vote. A vote against ordering the previous question is a vote against the Republican majority agenda and a vote to allow the opposition, at least for the moment, to offer an alternative plan. It is a vote about what the House should be debating.

Mr. Clarence Cannon’s Precedents of the House of Representatives, (VI, 308-311) describes the vote on the previous question on the rule as “a motion to direct or control the consideration of the subject before the House being made by the Member in charge.” To defeat the previous question is to give the opposition a chance to decide the subject before the House. Cannon cites the Speaker’s ruling of January 13, 1920, to the effect that “the refusal of the House to sustain the demand for the previous question passes the control of the resolution to the opposition” in order to offer an amendment. On March 15, 1909, a member of the majority party offered a rule resolution. The House defeated the previous question and a member of the opposition rose to a parliamentary inquiry, asking who was entitled to recognition. Speaker Joseph G. Cannon (R-Illinois) said: “The previous question having been refused, the gentleman from New York, Mr. Fitzgerald, who had asked the gentleman to yield to him for an amendment, is entitled to the first recognition.”

Because the vote today may look bad for the Republican majority they will say “the vote on the previous question is simply a vote on whether to proceed to an immediate vote on adopting the resolution . . . [and] has no substantive legislative or policy implications whatsoever.” But that is not what they have always said. Listen to the Republican Leadership Manual on the Legislative Process in the United States House of Representatives, (6th edition, page 135). Here’s how the Republicans describe the previous question vote in their own manual: Although it is generally not possible to amend the rule because the majority Member controlling the time will not yield for the purpose of offering an amendment, the same result may be achieved by voting down the previous question on the rule . . . When the motion for the previous question is defeated, control of the time passes to the Member who led the opposition to ordering the previous question. That Member, because he then controls the time, may offer an amendment to the rule, or yield for the purpose of amendment.”

Deschler’s Procedure in the U.S. House of Representatives, the subchapter titled “Amending Special Rules” states: “a refusal to order the previous question on such a rule [a special rule reported from the Committee on Rules] opens the resolution to amendment and further debate.” (Chapter 21, section 21.2) Section 21.3 continues: Upon rejection of the motion for the previous question on a resolution reported from the Committee on Rules, control shifts to the Member leading the opposition to the previous question, who may offer a proper amendment or motion and who controls the time for debate thereon.”

Clearly, the vote on the previous question on a rule does have substantive policy implications. It is one of the only available tools for those who oppose the Republican majority’s agenda to offer an alternative plan.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DENT). The question is on ordering the previous question.

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

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of adoption of the resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 223, nays 195, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 33]

YEAS—223

Aderholt	Fossella	McCaul (TX)
Akin	Fox	McCotter
Alexander	Franks (AZ)	McCreery
Bachus	Frelinghuysen	McHenry
Baker	Galleghy	McHugh
Barrett (SC)	Garrett (NJ)	McKeon
Bartlett (MD)	Gibbons	McMorris
Barton (TX)	Gilchrest	Mica
Bass	Gillmor	Miller (FL)
Beauprez	Gingrey	Miller (MI)
Biggert	Gohmert	Miller, Gary
Bilirakis	Goode	Moran (KS)
Bishop (UT)	Goodlatte	Murphy
Blackburn	Granger	Musgrave
Blunt	Graves	Myrick
Boehkert	Green (WI)	Neugebauer
Boehner	Gutknecht	Ney
Bonilla	Hall	Northup
Bonner	Harris	Nunes
Bono	Hart	Nussle
Boozman	Hastings (WA)	Osborne
Boustany	Hayes	Otter
Bradley (NH)	Hayworth	Oxley
Brady (TX)	Hefley	Paul
Brown (SC)	Hensarling	Pearce
Brown-Waite,	Herger	Pence
Ginny	Hobson	Peterson (PA)
Burgess	Hoekstra	Petri
Buyer	Hostettler	Pickering
Calvert	Hulshof	Pitts
Camp (MI)	Hunter	Poe
Campbell (CA)	Hyde	Pombo
Cannon	Inglis (SC)	Porter
Cantor	Issa	Price (GA)
Capito	Istook	Pryce (OH)
Carter	Jenkins	Putnam
Castle	Jindal	Radanovich
Chabot	Johnson (CT)	Ramstad
Chocola	Johnson (IL)	Regula
Coble	Johnson, Sam	Rehberg
Cole (OK)	Jones (NC)	Reichert
Crenshaw	Keller	Renzi
Cubin	Kelly	Reynolds
Culberson	Kennedy (MN)	Rogers (AL)
Davis (KY)	King (IA)	Rogers (KY)
Davis, Jo Ann	King (NY)	Rogers (MI)
Davis, Tom	Kingston	Rohrabacher
Deal (GA)	Kirk	Ros-Lehtinen
DeLay	Klaine	Royce
Dent	Knollenberg	Ryan (WI)
Diaz-Balart, L.	Kolbe	Ryun (KS)
Diaz-Balart, M.	Kuhl (NY)	Saxton
Doolittle	LaHood	Schmidt
Drake	Latham	Schwarz (MI)
Dreier	LaTourette	Sensenbrenner
Duncan	Leach	Sessions
Ehlers	Lewis (CA)	Shadegg
Emerson	Lewis (KY)	Shaw
English (PA)	Linder	Sherwood
Everett	LoBiondo	Shimkus
Feeney	Lucas	Shuster
Ferguson	Lungren, Daniel	Simmons
Flake	E.	Simpson
Foley	Mack	Smith (NJ)
Forbes	Manzullo	Smith (TX)
Fortenberry	Marchant	Sodrel

Souder
Stearns
Stupak
Sullivan
Tancredo
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry

Tiaht
Tiberi
Turner
Upton
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)

Weller
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—195

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Baird
Baldwin
Barrow
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brown (OH)
Brown, Corrine
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carson
Case
Chandler
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Cramer
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (TN)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLahunt
DeLauro
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Edwards
Emanuel
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Frank (MA)
Gerlach
Gordon
Green, Al
Green, Gene

Grijalva
Gutierrez
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Herseth
Higgins
Hinchee
Hinojosa
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
 (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kind
Kucinich
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy
McCollum (MN)
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Michaud
Millender-
 McDonald
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (VA)
Murtha
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)

Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Platts
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sabo
Sánchez, Linda
 T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanders
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz (PA)
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sherman
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Spratt
Stark
Strickland
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Towns
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman
 Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Wexler
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn

NOT VOTING—14

Burton (IN)
Conaway
Costa
Davis (FL)
Evans
Fitzpatrick (PA)
Ford
Gonzalez
McKinney
Norwood

Salazar
Shays
Sweeney
Weiner

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DENT) (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1128

Mr. TOWNS and Mr. MORAN of Virginia changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

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

So the previous question was ordered. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. CONAWAY. Mr. Speaker, today, March 9, 2006, I missed rollcall vote No. 33, H. Res. 713, on ordering the previous question to provide for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2829) to reauthorize the Office of National Drug Control Policy Act. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall vote 33.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, this morning, we voted on the previous question on the rule for H.R. 2829, the Office of National Drug Control Policy. At the time that the vote was called, I was in the Energy and Commerce Committee participating in a hearing regarding the Department of Energy Budget. In my rush to go from the hearing to the House floor and for more meetings, I inadvertently voted “yes” on the previous question rather than “no” as I had intended.

While I know that my vote would not have changed the outcome of the previous question vote, I feel strongly that the House should be allowed the opportunity to consider legislation that would block the Dubai port deal and strengthen the review process for future foreign port deals I would like the RECORD to reflect that I intended to vote “no”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. REHBERG). The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SOUDER. 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 material on H.R. 2829.

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

There was no objection.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2005

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 713 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 2829.

□ 1129

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 consideration of the bill (H.R. 2829) to reauthorize the Office of National Drug Control Policy Act, with Mr. BONNER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

The gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) each will control 30 minutes.