

limit to \$100 million the third-party liability exposure of airlines and aircraft manufacturers for any cause resulting from a terrorist event. This authority expired on September 30, 2007. S. 2265 extends this authority until the end of the year.

Finally, S. 2265 extends section 409 of Vision 100 for an additional year, through September 30, 2008. Section 409 directs the Secretary of Transportation to use the most commonly used route, rather than the shortest route, when measuring the distance of certain communities from the nearest hub airport to determine eligibility for the Essential Air Service program.

S. 2265 does not provide any additional funding for the EAS program. Rather, it simply allows communities to continue participating in the program for fiscal year 2008, within existing funding levels, on the same terms as were in effect during the previous authorization period.

In summary, Mr. Speaker, this bill simply continues aviation programs under the same terms and conditions as were in effect on September 30, 2007. It ensures that these important programs continue to operate without interruption.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of Chairman OBERSTAR, I want to thank our committee colleagues, Ranking Member Mr. MICA and Subcommittee Ranking Member PETRI, for working together on this critical legislation.

I look forward to the Senate passing a long-term FAA reauthorization bill and sending a bill to the President in the near future.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting S. 2265, as amended.

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

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, in September the House considered and passed the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2007, and that legislation reauthorizes the FAA for the next 4 years. The following week, the House also passed a 3-month extension of the FAA programs. Unfortunately, the other body has taken no action on that extension bill, H.R. 3540; and, therefore, the authority for the FAA's essential programs and taxes were extended through November 16 as part of a continuing resolution. Regrettably, those FAA programs and authorities are not extended in the continuing resolution expired on September 30.

As it is unlikely that Congress will be able to send an FAA reauthorization bill to the President for consideration before this November 16, we have before us today S. 2265, as amended. The bill would extend eligibility for Essential Air Service subsidies, and in addition, as amended, would extend the funding and expenditure authority of the FAA through December 31, 2007.

The bill provides AIP contract authority at the budget year 2007 level through the end of this year; authorizes such sums as are necessary for the

FAA facilities and equipment, research and development, and operations through December 31; and extends the authority to limit the third-party liability of air carriers arising out of acts of terrorism through December 31.

I regret that S. 2265 does not include a provision that would change the mandatory retirement age for pilots to age 65. However, this bill will ensure that our national aviation system continues to operate until a full reauthorization can be enacted.

There's much work yet to be done on the FAA reauthorization bill. We must work in a bipartisan and bicameral fashion to craft legislation that the President can sign.

I support this extension in order to allow us time to accomplish this important goal.

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

□ 1430

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from South Dakota (Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN).

Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 2265. I would like to thank Chairman OBERSTAR, the ranking member and committee staff for moving this resolution quickly to the floor, and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO) for his leadership and for yielding me time.

I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill introduced by my friend and colleague, the junior Senator from South Dakota, which extends funding for many critical programs administered under the Federal Aviation Authority, including the Essential Air Service and the Airport Improvement Program.

First, S. 2265, extends Vision 100-Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act, which allows State Governors to ascertain and certify the "most commonly used route" from an EAS airport to a major airport hub for the purpose of determining EAS eligibility. The Essential Air Service program is important for many small rural airports throughout the country. It helps smaller communities to connect with larger cities and their airports and facilitates economic development.

Additionally, S. 2265 extends several of the FAA's major programs, including the Airport Improvement Program, and provides appropriations for the Federal Aviation Administration Operations, Facilities and Equipment, and Research and Development programs through December 31, 2007. These programs were approved in the House in September of this year with overwhelming bipartisan support in the Federal Aviation Administration Reauthorization Act of 2007.

In closing, transportation infrastructure is a critically important priority, particularly in rural America. I urge my colleagues to support S. 2265 as it provides a necessary short-term extension of several key Federal Aviation Administration programs, while we

continue to work toward a long-term resolution through the Federal Aviation Administration reauthorization bill.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of S. 2265, as amended, and yield back the balance of our time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SERRANO). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2265, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill, as amended, was passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An Act to extend the existing provisions regarding the eligibility for essential air service subsidies through fiscal year 2008, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

QUESTION OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I call up the question of the privileged resolution noticed earlier today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 799

Resolved, That Richard B. Cheney, Vice President of the United States, is impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and that the following articles of impeachment be exhibited to the United States Senate:

Articles of impeachment exhibited by the House of Representatives of the United States of America in the name of itself and of the people of the United States of America, against Richard B. Cheney, Vice President of the United States of America, in maintenance and support of its impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE I

In his conduct while Vice President of the United States, Richard B. Cheney, in violation of his constitutional oath to faithfully execute the office of Vice President of the United States and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, has purposely manipulated the intelligence process to deceive the citizens and Congress of the United States by fabricating a threat of Iraqi weapons of mass destruction to justify the use of the United States Armed Forces against the nation of Iraq in a manner damaging to our national security interests, to wit:

(1) Despite all evidence to the contrary, the Vice President actively and systematically sought to deceive the citizens and Congress of the United States about an alleged threat of Iraqi weapons of mass destruction:

(A) 'We know they have biological and chemical weapons.' March 17, 2002, Press Conference by Vice President Dick Cheney and His Highness Salman bin Hamad Al Khalifa, Crown Prince of Bahrain at Shaikh Hamad Palace.

(B) '... and we know they are pursuing nuclear weapons.' March 19, 2002, Press Briefing by Vice President Dick Cheney and Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon in Jerusalem.

(C) 'And he is actively pursuing nuclear weapons at this time . . .' March 24, 2002, CNN Late Edition interview with Vice President Cheney.

(D) 'We know he's got chemicals and biological and we know he's working on nuclear.' May 19, 2002, NBC Meet the Press interview with Vice President Cheney.

(E) 'But we now know that Saddam has resumed his efforts to acquire nuclear weapons . . . Simply stated, there is no doubt that Saddam Hussein now has weapons of mass destruction. There is no doubt that he is amassing them to use against our friends, against our allies, and against us.' August 26, 2002, Speech of Vice President Cheney at VFW 103rd National Convention.

(F) 'Based on intelligence that's becoming available, some of it has been made public, more of it hopefully will be, that he has indeed stepped up his capacity to produce and deliver biological weapons, that he has reconstituted his nuclear program to develop a nuclear weapon, that there are efforts under way inside Iraq to significantly expand his capability.' September 8, 2002, NBC Meet the Press interview with Vice President Cheney.

(G) 'He is, in fact, actively and aggressively seeking to acquire nuclear weapons.' September 8, 2002, NBC Meet the Press interview with Vice President Cheney.

(H) 'And we believe he has, in fact, reconstituted nuclear weapons.' March 16, 2003, NBC Meet the Press interview with Vice President Cheney.

(2) Preceding the March 2003 invasion of Iraq the Vice President was fully informed that no legitimate evidence existed of weapons of mass destruction in Iraq. The Vice President pressured the intelligence community to change their findings to enable the deception of the citizens and Congress of the United States.

(A) Vice President Cheney and his Chief of Staff, Lewis Libby, made multiple trips to the CIA in 2002 to question analysts studying Iraq's weapons programs and alleged links to al Qaeda, creating an environment in which analysts felt they were being pressured to make their assessments fit with the Bush administration's policy objectives accounts.

(B) Vice President Cheney sought out unverified and ultimately inaccurate raw intelligence to prove his preconceived beliefs. This strategy of cherry picking was employed to influence the interpretation of the intelligence.

(3) The Vice President's actions corrupted or attempted to corrupt the 2002 National Intelligence Estimate, an intelligence document issued on October 1, 2002, and carefully considered by Congress prior to the October 10, 2002, vote to authorize the use of force. The Vice President's actions prevented the necessary reconciliation of facts for the National Intelligence Estimate which resulted in a high number of dissenting opinions from technical experts in two Federal agencies.

(A) The State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research dissenting view in the October 2002 National Intelligence Estimate stated 'Lacking persuasive evidence that Baghdad has launched a coherent effort to reconstitute it's nuclear weapons program INR is unwilling to speculate that such an effort began soon after the departure of UN inspectors or to project a timeline for the completion of activities it does not now see happening. As a result INR is unable to predict that Iraq could acquire a nuclear device or weapon.'

(B) The State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research dissenting view in the October 2002 National Intelligence Estimate also stated that 'Finally, the claims of Iraqi pursuit of natural uranium in Africa are, in INR's assessment, highly dubious.'

(C) The State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research dissenting view in

the October 2002 National Intelligence Estimate references a Department of Energy opinion by stating that 'INR accepts the judgment of technical experts at the US Department of Energy (DOE) who have concluded that the tubes Iraq seeks to acquire are poorly suited for use in gas centrifuges to be used for uranium enrichment and finds unpersuasive the arguments advanced by others to make the case that they are intended for that purpose.'

The Vice President subverted the national security interests of the United States by setting the stage for the loss of more than 3800 United States servicemembers; the loss of more than 1 million innocent Iraqi citizens since the United States invasion; the loss of approximately \$500 billion in war costs which has increased our Federal debt; the loss of military readiness within the United States Armed Services due to over-extension, lack of training and lack of equipment; the loss of United States credibility in world affairs; and the decades of likely blowback created by the invasion of Iraq.

In all of this, Vice President Richard B. Cheney has acted in a manner contrary to his trust as Vice President, and subversive of constitutional government, to the prejudice of the cause of law and justice and the manifest injury of the people of the United States. Wherefore, Vice President Richard B. Cheney, by such conduct, is guilty of an impeachable offense warranting removal from office.

ARTICLE II

In his conduct while Vice President of the United States, Richard B. Cheney, in violation of his constitutional oath to faithfully execute the office of Vice President of the United States and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, purposely manipulated the intelligence process to deceive the citizens and Congress of the United States about an alleged relationship between Iraq and al Qaeda in order to justify the use of the United States Armed Forces against the nation of Iraq in a manner damaging to our national security interests, to wit:

(1) Despite all evidence to the contrary, the Vice President actively and systematically sought to deceive the citizens and the Congress of the United States about an alleged relationship between Iraq and al Qaeda:

(A) 'His regime has had high-level contacts with Al Qaeda going back a decade and has provided training to Al Qaeda terrorists.' December 2, 2002, Speech of Vice President Cheney at the Air National Guard Senior Leadership Conference.

(B) 'His regime aids and protects terrorists, including members of Al Qaeda. He could decide secretly to provide weapons of mass destruction to terrorists for use against us.' January 30, 2003, Speech of Vice President Cheney to 30th Political Action Conference in Arlington, Virginia.

(C) 'We know he's out trying once again to produce nuclear weapons and we know that he has a long-standing relationship with various terrorist groups, including the Al Qaeda organization.' March 16, 2003, NBC Meet the Press interview with Vice President Cheney.

(D) 'We learned more and more that there was a relationship between Iraq and Al Qaeda that stretched back through most of the decade of the '90s, that it involved training, for example, on biological weapons and chemical weapons . . .' September 14, 2003, NBC Meet the Press interview with Vice President Cheney.

(E) 'Al Qaeda had a base of operation there up in Northeastern Iraq where they ran a

large poisons factory for attacks against Europeans and U.S. forces.' October 3, 2003, Speech of Vice President Cheney at Bush-Cheney '04 Fundraiser in Iowa.

(F) 'He also had an established relationship with Al Qaeda providing training to Al Qaeda members in areas of poisons, gases, and conventional bombs.' October 10, 2003, Speech of Vice President Cheney to the Heritage Foundation.

(G) 'Al Qaeda and the Iraqi intelligence services have worked together on a number of occasions.' January 9, 2004, Rocky Mountain News interview with Vice President Cheney.

(H) 'I think there's overwhelming evidence that there was a connection between Al Qaeda and the Iraqi government.' January 22, 2004, NPR: Morning Edition interview with Vice President Cheney.

(I) 'First of all, on the question of—of whether or not there was any kind of relationship, there clearly was a relationship. It's been testified to; the evidence is overwhelming.' June 17, 2004, CNBC: Capital Report interview with Vice President Cheney.

(2) Preceding the March 2003 invasion of Iraq the Vice President was fully informed that no credible evidence existed of a working relationship between Iraq and al Qaeda, a fact articulated in several official documents, including:

(A) A classified Presidential Daily Briefing ten days after the September 11, 2001, attacks indicating that the United States intelligence community had no evidence linking Saddam Hussein to the September 11th attacks and that there was 'scant credible evidence that Iraq had any significant collaborative ties with Al Qaeda'.

(B) Defense Intelligence Terrorism Summary No. 044-02, issued in February 2002 by the United States Defense Intelligence Agency, which challenged the credibility of information gleaned from captured al Qaeda leader al-Libi. The DIA report also cast significant doubt on the possibility of a Saddam Hussein-al-Qaeda conspiracy: 'Saddam's regime is intensely secular and is wary of Islamic revolutionary movements. Moreover, Baghdad is unlikely to provide assistance to a group it cannot control.'

(C) A January 2003 British intelligence classified report on Iraq that concluded that 'there are no current links between the Iraqi regime and the al-Qaeda network'.

The Vice President subverted the national security interests of the United States by setting the stage for the loss of more than 3,800 United States service members; the loss of more than 1 million innocent Iraqi citizens since the United States invasion; the loss of approximately \$500 billion in war costs which has increased our Federal debt; the loss of military readiness within the United States Armed Services due to over-extension, lack of training and lack of equipment; the loss of United States credibility in world affairs; and the decades of likely blowback created by the invasion of Iraq.

In all of this, Vice President Richard B. Cheney has acted in a manner contrary to his trust as Vice President, and subversive of constitutional government, to the prejudice of the cause of law and justice and the manifest injury of the people of the United States. Wherefore, Vice President Richard B. Cheney, by such conduct, is guilty of an impeachable offense warranting removal from office.

ARTICLE III

In his conduct while Vice President of the United States, Richard B. Cheney, in violation of his constitutional oath to faithfully execute the office of Vice President of the United States and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of

his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, has openly threatened aggression against the Republic of Iran absent any real threat to the United States, and done so with the United States' proven capability to carry out such threats, thus undermining the national security of the United States, to wit:

(1) Despite no evidence that Iran has the intention or the capability of attacking the United States and despite the turmoil created by United States' invasion of Iraq, the Vice President has openly threatened aggression against Iran as evidenced by the following:

(A) 'For our part, the United States is keeping all options on the table in addressing the irresponsible conduct of the regime. And we join other nations in sending that regime a clear message: We will not allow Iran to have a nuclear weapon.' March 7, 2006, Speech of Vice President Cheney to American Israel Public Affairs Committee 2006 Policy Conference.

(B) 'But we've also made it clear that all options are on the table.' January 24, 2007, CNN Situation Room interview with Vice President Cheney.

(C) 'When we—as the President did, for example, recently—deploy another aircraft carrier task force to the Gulf, that sends a very strong signal to everybody in the region that the United States is here to stay, that we clearly have significant capabilities, and that we are working with friends and allies as well as the international organizations to deal with the Iranian threat.' January 29, 2007, Newsweek interview with Vice President Cheney.

(D) 'But I've also made the point and the President has made the point that all options are still on the table.' February 24, 2007, Vice President Cheney at Press Briefing with Australian Prime Minister in Sydney, Australia.

(2) The Vice President, who repeatedly and falsely claimed to have had specific, detailed knowledge of Iraq's alleged weapons of mass destruction capabilities, is no doubt fully aware of evidence that demonstrates Iran poses no real threat to the United States as evidenced by the following:

(A) 'I know that what we see in Iran right now is not the industrial capacity you can [use to develop a] bomb.' Mohamed ElBaradei, Director General of International Atomic Energy Agency, February 19, 2007.

(B) Iran indicated its 'full readiness and willingness to negotiate on the modality for the resolution of the outstanding issues with the IAEA, subject to the assurances for dealing with the issues in the framework of the Agency, without the interference of the United Nations Security Council'. IAEA Board Report, February 22, 2007.

(C) '... so whatever they have, what we have seen today, is not the kind of capacity that would enable them to make bombs.' Mohamed El Baradei, Director General of International Atomic Energy Agency, February 19, 2007.

(3) The Vice President is fully aware of the actions taken by the United States towards Iran that are further destabilizing the world as evidenced by the following:

(A) The United States has refused to engage in meaningful diplomatic relations with Iran since 2002, rebuffing both bilateral and multilateral offers to dialogue.

(B) The United States is currently engaged in a military buildup in the Middle East that includes the increased presence of the United States Navy in the waters near Iran, significant United States Armed Forces in two nations neighboring to Iran, and the installation of anti-missile technology in the region.

(C) News accounts have indicated that military planners have considered the B61-

11, a tactical nuclear weapon, as one of the options to strike underground bunkers in Iran.

(D) The United States has been linked to anti-Iranian organizations that are attempting to destabilize the Iranian government, in particular the Mujahideen-e Khalq (MEK), even though the state department has branded it a terrorist organization.

(E) News accounts indicate that United States troops have been ordered into Iran to collect data and establish contact with anti-government groups.

(4) In the last three years the Vice President has repeatedly threatened Iran. However, the Vice President is legally bound by the U.S. Constitution's adherence to international law that prohibits threats of use of force.

(A) Article VI of the United States Constitution states, 'This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land.' Any provision of an international treaty ratified by the United States becomes the law of the United States.

(B) The United States is a signatory to the United Nations Charter, a treaty among the nations of the world. Article II, Section 4 of the United Nations Charter states, 'All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.' The threat of force is illegal.

(C) Article 51 lays out the only exception, 'Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security.' Iran has not attacked the United States; therefore any threat against Iran by the United States is illegal.

The Vice President's deception upon the citizens and Congress of the United States that enabled the failed United States invasion of Iraq forcibly altered the rules of diplomacy such that the Vice President's recent belligerent actions towards Iran are destabilizing and counterproductive to the national security of the United States.

In all of this, Vice President Richard B. Cheney has acted in a manner contrary to his trust as Vice President, and subversive of constitutional government, to the prejudice of the cause of law and justice and the manifest injury of the people of the United States. Wherefore Richard B. Cheney, by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial, and removal from office.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The resolution presents a question of privilege.

MOTION TO TABLE OFFERED BY MR. HOYER

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the resolution be laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to table.

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

Mr. KUCINICH. 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, this 15-minute vote on the motion to table will be followed by 5-minute votes on motions to suspend the rules with re-

gard to H. Con. Res. 162, by the yeas and nays; H.R. 3997, by the yeas and nays; and H.R. 3495, by the yeas and nays.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 162, nays 251, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 1037]

YEAS—162

Ackerman	Gilchrest	Murtha
Altmire	Gonzalez	Nadler
Andrews	Gordon	Neal (MA)
Arcuri	Hall (NY)	Obey
Baird	Hall (TX)	Oliver
Barrow	Harman	Paul
Barton (TX)	Hastert	Peterson (MN)
Bean	Hastings (FL)	Pomeroy
Becerra	Herseth Sandlin	Porter
Berkley	Higgins	Rahall
Berman	Hill	Ramstad
Berry	Hinojosa	Regula
Bishop (GA)	Holden	Renzi
Bishop (NY)	Hoyer	Reyes
Blumenauer	Hunter	Rodriguez
Boren	Israel	Rogers (MI)
Boswell	Jefferson	Ross
Boucher	Johnson (IL)	Rothman
Boyd (FL)	Johnson, E. B.	Ruppersberger
Boyd (KS)	Jones (NC)	Ryan (OH)
Brady (TX)	Kagen	Salazar
Brown, Corrine	Kennedy	Sánchez, Linda T.
Brown-Waite,	Kildee	Sanchez, Loretta
Ginny	Kind	Sarbanes
Cardoza	Kirk	Schiff
Carnahan	Klein (FL)	Lamborn
Carney	Lamborn	Scott (GA)
Castle	Lampson	Sestak
Castor	Langevin	Shuler
Chabot	Lantos	Sires
Clyburn	Larsen (WA)	Larson (CT)
Coble	Larsen (CT)	Levin
Cooper	Levin	Lipinski
Costa	Lipinski	Lofgren, Zoe
Costello	Lofgren, Zoe	Lowey
Courtney	Lowey	Lynch
Cramer	Lynch	Mahoney (FL)
Cuellar	Mahoney (FL)	Marchant
Davis (AL)	Marchant	Markey
Davis (CA)	Markey	Marshall
Davis, Lincoln	Marshall	Matheson
DeGette	Matheson	Matsui
Delahunt	Matsui	McCarthy (NY)
DeLauro	McCarthy (NY)	McCrery
Dingell	McCrery	McIntyre
Donnelly	McIntyre	McNerney
Edwards	McNerney	Meek (FL)
Ellsworth	Meek (FL)	Melancon
Emanuel	Melancon	Miller, George
Engel	Miller, George	Mitchell
Eshoo	Mitchell	Mollohan
Etheridge	Mollohan	Moore (KS)
Fattah	Moore (KS)	Murphy (CT)
Frank (MA)	Murphy (CT)	Murphy, Patrick
Giffords	Murphy, Patrick	

NAYS—251

Abercrombie	Camp (MI)	Doolittle
Aderholt	Campbell (CA)	Doyle
Akin	Cannon	Drake
Alexander	Cantor	Dreier
Allen	Capito	Duncan
Baca	Capps	Ehlers
Bachmann	Capuano	Ellison
Bachus	Carter	Emerson
Baker	Clarke	English (PA)
Baldwin	Clay	Everett
Barrett (SC)	Cleaver	Fallin
Bartlett (MD)	Cohen	Farr
Biggart	Cole (OK)	Feeney
Bilbray	Conaway	Finler
Bilirakis	Conyers	Flake
Bishop (UT)	Crenshaw	Forbes
Blackburn	Crowley	Fortenberry
Blunt	Culberson	Fossella
Boehner	Cummings	Fox
Bonner	Davis (IL)	Franks (AZ)
Bono	Davis (KY)	Frelinghuysen
Boozman	Davis, David	Galleghy
Boustany	Davis, Tom	Garrett (NJ)
Braley (IA)	Deal (GA)	Gerlach
Brown (GA)	DeFazio	Gingrey
Brown (SC)	Dent	Gohmert
Buchanan	Diaz-Balart, L.	Goode
Burgess	Diaz-Balart, M.	Goodlatte
Burton (IN)	Dicks	Granger
Calvert	Doggett	Graves

Green, Al	McCarthy (CA)	Ryan (WI)
Green, Gene	McCaul (TX)	Sali
Grijalva	McCollum (MN)	Saxton
Gutierrez	McCotter	Schakowsky
Hare	McDermott	Schmidt
Hastings (WA)	McHenry	Scott (VA)
Hayes	McHugh	Sensenbrenner
Heller	McKeon	Serrano
Hensarling	McMorris	Sessions
Hergert	Rodgers	Shadegg
Hinchee	Meeks (NY)	Shays
Hirono	Mica	Shea-Porter
Hobson	Michaud	Sherman
Hodes	Miller (FL)	Shimkus
Hoekstra	Miller (MI)	Shuster
Holt	Miller (NC)	Simpson
Honda	Miller, Gary	Slaughter
Hooley	Moore (WI)	Smith (NE)
Hulshof	Moran (KS)	Smith (TX)
Inglis (SC)	Moran (VA)	Solis
Inslie	Murphy, Tim	Souder
Issa	Musgrave	Stark
Jackson (IL)	Myrick	Stearns
Jackson-Lee	Napolitano	Stupak
(TX)	Neugebauer	Sullivan
Johnson (GA)	Nunes	Sutton
Jones (OH)	Ortiz	Terry
Jordan	Pallone	Thompson (CA)
Kanjorski	Pascarell	Thornberry
Kaptur	Pearce	Tiahrt
Keller	Pence	Tiberi
Kilpatrick	Perlmutter	Tierney
King (IA)	Peterson (PA)	Towns
King (NY)	Petri	Turner
Kingston	Pickering	Upton
Kline (MN)	Pitts	Velázquez
Knollenberg	Platts	Walberg
Kucinich	Poe	Walden (OR)
Kuhl (NY)	Price (GA)	Walsh (NY)
LaHood	Price (NC)	Waters
Latham	Putnam	Watson
LaTourette	Radanovich	Watt
Lee	Rangel	Weiner
Lewis (CA)	Rehberg	Welch (VT)
Lewis (GA)	Reichert	Weldon (FL)
Lewis (KY)	Reynolds	Weller
Linder	Richardson	Wexler
LoBiondo	Rogers (AL)	Whitfield
Loeb sack	Rogers (KY)	Wicker
Lucas	Rohrabacher	Wilson (NM)
Lungren, Daniel	Ros-Lehtinen	Woolsey
E.	Roskam	Wu
Mack	Roybal-Allard	Wynn
Maloney (NY)	Royce	Young (FL)
Manzullo	Rush	

NOT VOTING—19

Brady (PA)	Gillibrand	Payne
Butterfield	Jindal	Pryce (OH)
Buyer	Johnson, Sam	Tancredo
Carson	McGovern	Westmoreland
Chandler	McNulty	Yarmuth
Cubin	Oberstar	
Ferguson	Pastor	

□ 1602

Messrs. BOEHNER, ROGERS of Alabama, MCKEON, CAMPBELL of California, BLUNT, BILBRAY, MCCARTHY of California, KINGSTON, ROSKAM, FEENEY, GARRETT of New Jersey, ISSA, SALI, BONNER, FLAKE, DEAL of Georgia, CONAWAY, CRENSHAW, EHLERS, KLINE of Minnesota, PETERSON of Pennsylvania, CALVERT, BILIRAKIS, INGLIS of South Carolina, REHBERG, BROUN of Georgia, BISHOP of Utah, TIAHRT, LUCAS, DOOLITTLE, PEARCE, BARRETT of South Carolina, WELLER of Illinois, HASTINGS of Washington, DAVID DAVIS of Tennessee, WICKER, NUNES, LEWIS of Kentucky, ADERHOLT, SESSIONS, HERGER, LAHOOD, BACHUS, LINDER, FORBES, LATOURETTE, DAVIS of Kentucky, PENCE, TIBERI, REYNOLDS, PUTNAM, HENSARLING, POE, MORAN of Kansas, MCHUGH, LATHAM, CARTER, ALEXANDER, MACK, PLATTS, BOOZMAN, REICHERT, FORTENBERRY, HOEKSTRA, DANIEL E. LUN-

GREN of California, FRANKS of Arizona, GARY G. MILLER of California, HAYES, BOUSTANY, PICKERING, THORNBERRY, FOSSELLA, PETRI, GOODE, TIERNEY, WALDEN of Oregon, MICA, MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, ROGERS of Kentucky, HONDA, SIMPSON, SAXTON, DREIER, YOUNG of Florida, SMITH of Texas, KUHLE of New York, LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, UPTON, BURGESS, GALLEGLY, CANTOR, SULLIVAN, RYAN of Wisconsin, KNOLLENBERG, SHIMKUS, GRAVES, CROWLEY, WHITFIELD, WALSH of New York, GOODLATTE, NEUGEBAUER, MILLER of Florida, EVERETT, CULBERSON, MCCAUL of Texas, BROWN of South Carolina, COLE of Oklahoma, KELLER of Florida, FRELINGHUYSEN, BUCHANAN, LOBIONDO, BAKER, SENSENBRENNER, STEARNS, MANZULLO, CAMP of Michigan, TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania, DENT, ROHRBACHER, HELLER of Nevada, JORDAN of Ohio, GERLACH, AKIN, BURTON of Indiana, SHERMAN, CLEAVER, DICKS, HOLT, PALLONE, RUSH, ALLEN, RANGEL, WATT, PRICE of North Carolina, PERLMUTTER, HODES, ORTIZ, GENE GREEN of Texas, MILLER of North Carolina, PITTS, GINGREY, CANNON, AL GREEN of Texas, DUNCAN, WALBERG, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Mrs. DRAKE, Mrs. EMERSON, Mrs. BONO, Mrs. MYRICK, Mrs. CAPITO, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mrs. BACHMANN, Ms. FOX, Ms. SHEAPORTER, Ms. GRANGER, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. COBLE, HASTINGS of Florida, WAXMAN, BOSWELL, FATTAH, MCNERNEY, RAHALL, JONES of North Carolina, ISRAEL, Ms. CASTOR, and Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion to table was rejected. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MOTION TO REFER OFFERED BY MR. HOYER

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the resolution be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Ohio may state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, if this motion to refer fails, does my privileged resolution remain on the floor for an hour of debate and a final vote?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The resolution would remain pending.

Mr. KUCINICH. Would it be subject to a vote, then, on the floor?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The resolution would remain pending.

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a recorded vote on the motion to refer to committee.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

I am sorry, I may have misunderstood the gentleman. You asked for a recorded vote on the motion to refer to committee?

I withdraw my motion. He wants to have a vote. I call the question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman ask that the motion to refer be withdrawn?

Mr. HOYER. No. I moved that the resolution be referred to the Judiciary Committee. The gentleman then posed a parliamentary inquiry. He then asked that the votes be tallied on the motion.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The minority leader may state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Maryland moved the previous question before he engaged in debate. Under the rules, I think there are 40 minutes to be divided by both sides.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The previous question has not been ordered yet.

Does the gentleman from Maryland ask to withdraw the motion?

Mr. HOYER. No, I move to refer the bill to the committee. This matter is a matter of very serious import.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I do not think the House should take up today the question of whether we will exercise our Constitutional authority to impeach the Vice President and to ask the Senate to try him on charges that, if proved, would result in his removal from office.

That does not mean I support the policies advocated by Vice President CHENEY or that I think his official conduct has been above reproach. On the contrary, I think that he has helped create many of the most serious problems our country now faces and that he is continuing to advocate policies that would make those problems worse and bring further difficulties upon us.

With President Bush, the vice president spearheaded the unfortunately successful effort to persuade Congress to authorize a rush to war in Iraq—which I opposed. He also was among those in the Bush Administration who refused to listen to the many well-informed people who argued that it was imperative that adequate measures be taken to prevent the disintegration of Iraq's social and governmental fabric that otherwise predictably would follow the equally predictable successful military action to remove the Saddam Hussein regime. And now he clearly is among those who seem to prefer again rushing to use military force—this time to respond to the potential danger of a nuclear-armed Iran—before other options have been exhausted. I strongly oppose that, and have introduced legislation—H.R. 3119—to prohibit funds from being obligated or expended for military operations or activities within or above Iran's territory or within Iran's territorial waters except pursuant to a new, specific congressional authorization.

But the question now before the House is not whether we think the vice president's actions have been helpful to the national interest, as his supporters presumably would contend, or whether they have had or could have adverse consequences—as I myself think. Instead, we are being asked whether we should now, today, proceed to charge that the vice president has violated his constitutional oath to faithfully execute the duties of his office and to defend the Constitution and thus should be impeached.

The resolution sets forth what its author says are the specific statements and actions of the vice president that constitute violations of his oath. I agree that those statements and actions are deeply troubling and raise serious questions about the way the vice president has used his position, both in communicating with the American people and in participating in the shaping of Bush Administration policies. But at this moment I am not prepared to say that there are adequate grounds to conclude that those statements and actions in fact constitute grounds for impeachment—and I do not think that Members of the House should be called upon to reach that conclusion today.

I think that before the House is asked to reach that conclusion, the vice president should have an opportunity to respond to the resolution's charges and the statements and actions it cites in support of those charges. I also think that before we are asked to vote on the resolution, we should have the benefit of hearing from appropriate legal experts and other qualified witnesses and that the Judiciary Committee should prepare a report that will provide the basis for any debate here on the floor of the House.

Impeachment is not entirely a legal question. It is partly political, which is why the Constitution entrusts it to Congress and not the courts. But I think it is essential that any decision to impeach any federal official should come only through a careful, thorough process that provides adequate due process for the accused and that will lay the proper foundation for a sound decision. I think to do otherwise, as the author of this resolution seeks to do, would further weaken the civility toward our colleagues and respect for those with whom we disagree that should be the basis for our service in Congress and would only add to the polarization and rancor that are all too prevalent in the Nation's political debates.

For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I must oppose consideration of this resolution at this time.

Mr. HOYER. I move the previous question on the motion to refer.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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.

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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 motion.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 218, noes 194, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 1038]

AYES—218

Abercrombie	Grijalva	Napolitano
Ackerman	Gutierrez	Neal (MA)
Allen	Hall (NY)	Obey
Altmire	Hare	Oliver
Andrews	Harman	Ortiz
Arcuri	Hastings (FL)	Pallone
Baca	Herseeth Sandlin	Pascarell
Baird	Higgins	Paul
Baldwin	Hill	Perlmutter
Barrow	Hinchev	Peterson (MN)
Bean	Hinojosa	Pomeroy
Becerra	Hirono	Price (NC)
Berkley	Hodes	Rahall
Berman	Holden	Rangel
Berry	Holt	Reyes
Bishop (GA)	Honda	Richardson
Bishop (NY)	Hooley	Rodriguez
Blumenauer	Hoyer	Ross
Boren	Insee	Rothman
Boswell	Israel	Roybal-Allard
Boucher	Jackson (IL)	Ruppersberger
Boyd (FL)	Jackson-Lee	Rush
Boyd (KS)	(TX)	Ryan (OH)
Braley (IA)	Jefferson	Salazar
Brown, Corrine	Johnson (GA)	Sánchez, Linda
Capps	Johnson, E. B.	T.
Capuano	Jones (NC)	Sanchez, Loretta
Cardoza	Jones (OH)	Sarbanes
Carnahan	Kagen	Schakowsky
Carney	Kanjorski	Schiff
Castor	Kennedy	Schwartz
Clarke	Kildee	Scott (GA)
Clay	Kilpatrick	Scott (VA)
Cleaver	Kind	Serrano
Clyburn	Klein (FL)	Sestak
Cohen	Lampson	Shea-Porter
Conyers	Langevin	Sherman
Cooper	Lantos	Shuler
Costa	Larsen (WA)	Sires
Costello	Larson (CT)	Skelton
Courtney	Lee	Slaughter
Cramer	Levin	Smith (WA)
Crowley	Lewis (GA)	Snyder
Cuellar	Lipinski	Solis
Cummings	Loeb sack	Space
Davis (AL)	Lofgren, Zoe	Spratt
Davis (CA)	Lowey	Stark
Davis (IL)	Lynch	Stupak
Davis, Lincoln	Mahoney (FL)	Sutton
DeFazio	Maloney (NY)	Tanner
DeGette	Markey	Tauscher
Delahunt	Marshall	Taylor
DeLauro	Matheson	Thompson (CA)
Dicks	Matsui	Tierney
Dingell	McCarthy (NY)	Towns
Doggett	McCollum (MN)	Tsongas
Donnelly	McDermott	Udall (CO)
Doyle	McIntyre	Udall (NM)
Edwards	McNerney	Van Hollen
Ellison	Meek (FL)	Velázquez
Ellsworth	Meeke (NY)	Melancon
Emanuel	Michaud	Walz (MN)
Engel	Miller (NC)	Wasserman
Eshoo	Miller, George	Schultz
Etheridge	Mitchell	Watt
Farr	Mollohan	Waxman
Fattah	Moore (KS)	Weiner
Frank (MA)	Moore (WI)	Welch (VT)
Giffords	Moran (VA)	Wexler
Gilchrest	Murphy (CT)	Wilson (OH)
Gonzalez	Murphy, Patrick	Woolsey
Gordon	Murtha	Wu
Green, Al	Nadler	Wynn
Green, Gene		

NOES—194

Aderholt	Brady (TX)	Crenshaw
Akin	Broun (GA)	Culberson
Alexander	Brown (SC)	Davis (KY)
Bachmann	Brown-Waite,	Davis, David
Bachus	Ginny	Davis, Tom
Baker	Buchanan	Deal (GA)
Barrett (SC)	Burgess	Dent
Bartlett (MD)	Burton (IN)	Diaz-Balart, L.
Barton (TX)	Calvert	Diaz-Balart, M.
Biggart	Camp (MI)	Doolittle
Bilbray	Campbell (CA)	Drake
Bilirakis	Cannon	Dreier
Bishop (UT)	Cantor	Duncan
Blackburn	Capito	Ehlers
Blunt	Carter	Emerson
Boehner	Castle	English (PA)
Bonner	Chabot	Everett
Bono	Coble	Fallin
Boozman	Cole (OK)	Feeney
Boustany	Conaway	Filner

Flake	Lewis (KY)	Rogers (AL)
Forbes	Linder	Rogers (KY)
Fortenberry	LoBiondo	Rogers (MI)
Fossella	Lucas	Rohrabacher
Fox	Lungren, Daniel	Ros-Lehtinen
Frelinghuysen	E.	Roskam
Gallegly	Mack	Royce
Garrett (NJ)	Manzullo	Ryan (WI)
Gerlach	Marchant	Sali
Gingrey	McCarthy (CA)	Saxton
Gohmert	McCaul (TX)	Schmidt
Goode	McCotter	Sensenbrenner
Goodlatte	McCrery	Sessions
Granger	McHenry	Shadegg
Graves	McHugh	Shays
Hall (TX)	McKeon	Shimkus
Hastert	McMorris	Shuster
Hastings (WA)	Rodgers	Simpson
Hayes	Mica	Smith (NE)
Heller	Miller (FL)	Smith (NJ)
Hensarling	Miller (MI)	Smith (TX)
Herger	Miller, Gary	Souder
Hobson	Moran (KS)	Stearns
Hoekstra	Murphy, Tim	Sullivan
Hulshof	Musgrave	Terry
Hunter	Myrick	Thornberry
Inglis (SC)	Neugebauer	Tiahrt
Issa	Nunes	Tiberi
Jindal	Pearce	Turner
Johnson (IL)	Pence	Upton
Jordan	Peterson (PA)	Walberg
Kaptur	Petri	Walden (OR)
Keller	Pickering	Walsh (NY)
King (IA)	Walsh (NY)	Wamp
King (NY)	Platts	Waters
Kingston	Poe	Watson
Kirk	Porter	Weldon (FL)
Kline (MN)	Price (GA)	Weller
Knollenberg	Putnam	Whitfield
Kucinich	Radanovich	Wicker
Kuhl (NY)	Ramstad	Wilson (NM)
LaHood	Regula	Wilson (SC)
Lamborn	Rehberg	Wolf
Latham	Reichert	Young (AK)
LaTourette	Renzi	Young (FL)
Lewis (CA)	Reynolds	

NOT VOTING—20

Brady (PA)	Franks (AZ)	Payne
Butterfield	Gillibrand	Pryce (OH)
Buyer	Johnson, Sam	Tancred
Carson	McGovern	Thompson (MS)
Chandler	McNulty	Westmoreland
Cubin	Oberstar	Yarmuth
Ferguson	Pastor	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
 The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members are advised there are 2 minutes left on this vote.

□ 1623

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to refer.

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 218, noes 194, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 1039]

AYES—218

Abercrombie	Becerra	Boyd (KS)
Ackerman	Berkley	Braley (IA)
Allen	Berman	Brown, Corrine
Altmire	Berry	Capps
Andrews	Bishop (GA)	Capuano
Arcuri	Bishop (NY)	Cardoza
Baca	Blumenauer	Carnahan
Baird	Boren	Carney
Baldwin	Boswell	Castor
Barrow	Boucher	Clarke
Bean	Boyd (FL)	Clay

Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cramer
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emanuel
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Farr
Fattah
Frank (MA)
Giffords
Gilchrest
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hare
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Hinchev
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hodes
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Insole
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)

Jefferson
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Jorgers (MI)
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
Klein (FL)
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lynch
Mahoney (FL)
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum (MN)
McDermott
McIntyre
McNerney
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Mitchell
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murtha
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Paul
Perlmutter
Peterson (MN)
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Rahall

NOES—194

Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Bachmann
Bachus
Baker
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Biggart
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehner
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite,
Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cannon
Cantor
Capito

Carter
Castle
Chabot
Coble
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Davis, David
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Doolittle
Drake
Dreier
Duncan
Ehlers
Emerson
English (PA)
Everett
Fallin
Feeney
Filner
Flake
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fossella
Foxy
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly

Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gingrey
Gohmert
Goode
Goodlatte
Granger
Graves
Hall (TX)
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Hobson
Hoekstra
Hulshof
Hunter
Inglis (SC)
Issa
Jindal
Johnson (IL)
Jordan
Kaptur
Keller
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline (MN)
Knollenberg
Kucinich
Kuhl (NY)

LaHood
Lamborn
Latham
LaTourette
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul (TX)
McCotter
McCrery
McHenry
McHugh
McKeon
McMorris
Rodgers
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Moran (KS)
Murphy, Tim
Musgrave
Myrick
Neugebauer

Nunes
Pearce
Pence
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Porter
Price (GA)
Putnam
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Sali
Saxton
Schmidt
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg

NOT VOTING—20

Brady (PA)
Butterfield
Buyer
Carson
Chandler
Cubin
Davis, Lincoln

Ferguson
Gillibrand
Johnson, Sam
McGovern
McNulty
Mollohan
Oberstar

Pastor
Payne
Pryce (OH)
Tancred
Westmoreland
Yarmuth

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members are advised there are 2 minutes left on this vote.

□ 1632

So the motion to refer was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. Mr. Speaker, please let the RECORD show that I missed one series of votes on Tuesday, November 6, 2007, because I was in my home district voting on Election Day.

Had I been present, I would have voted in the following way:

Motion to Table H. Res. 799, the Kucinich Resolution—I would have voted "yea."

Motion ordering the Previous Question, the Kucinich Resolution—I would have voted "aye."

Motion to Refer to the House Judiciary Committee, the Kucinich Resolution—I would have voted "aye."

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2007—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DOYLE). The unfinished business is the further consideration of the veto message of the President on the bill (H.R. 1495) to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is, Will the House, on reconsideration, pass the bill, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding?

The gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON) is recognized for 1 hour.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, for purposes of debate only, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA).

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the matter under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentlewoman from Texas yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. I will.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida.

Mr. MICA. My only parliamentary inquiry is, in fact, that we are now in fact taking up the WRDA veto override, and that debate will take up 1 hour, and the time has been equally divided.

Is that the correct parliamentary procedure or order of business?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. MICA. Thank you.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, it was a little over 2 years ago that Hurricanes Katrina and Rita tore through the gulf coast leaving a trail of tragedy and despair in their wake.

Endless news reports documented the disaster, the catastrophe, the misfortune and the heartbreak of the affected communities. Even some of our colleagues lost their homes. Many wondered how they could help these victims, whose homes, families and livelihoods were destroyed in a matter of hours.

Washington may be geographically far from Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama and Texas, but it gives us no excuse to dismiss the travails of those States. We cannot merely look at these events through protective glass, ruling on the fates of these communities from far away. We must be on the ground, planning recovery and reconstruction to ensure the devastation experienced never happens again.

Most of us have traveled to New Orleans since Hurricane Katrina to try and understand what needs to be done to help the region prepare for the future.