

The bill's provision is all the more inequitable because it does not even cover abortions in the case of rape and incest, coverage provided under the Medicaid program and the Hyde amendment. If the funding ban is reinstated, Federal employees will have to pay for abortions with their own money, even in the cases of rape and incest.

Thousands of Federal employees have incomes below or close to the Federal poverty line. For these workers, the cost of an abortion would be a significant hardship, interfering with a woman's constitutionally protected right to choose. And it discriminates against Federal employees.

Mr. Chairman, the Hoyer amendment simply restores the rights of Federal employees to the same health care services covered by most private sector health plans. I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in opposition to the Hoyer amendment. The Federal Government should not be in the business of funding abortions nor should taxpayers be forced to underwrite the cost of abortions for Federal employees.

The Federal Government currently contributes approximately 72 percent of the money toward the purchase of health insurance for its employees. Thus, taxpayers do provide a majority share of the funds to purchase health insurance for the Federal civilian work force. If this amendment were adopted the American taxpayers would be forced to underwrite the costs of abortion for Federal employees. In addition to taxpayer funds paying for abortions, premiums contributed by conscientiously opposed Federal employees will also be used to subsidize abortion on demand.

Abortion is not just another form of "routine health care". In upholding the Hyde amendment, the Supreme Court has said that the Government can distinguish between abortion and "other medical procedures." The court said, "Abortion is inherently different from other medical procedures, because no other procedure involves the purposeful termination of a potential life."

Mr. Chairman, the language that Mr. LIGHTFOOT incorporated into this bill which would prohibit OPM from allowing Federal employee health insurance plans to cover abortion, except when the mother's life is at stake should remain a part of the Treasury, Postal Service appropriation bill as it has from 1984 through fiscal year 1993, and this amendment should be defeated.

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Hoyer amendment to strike the language that prohibits Federal employees from choosing health care plans that include abortion services.

This is the latest in a series of assaults on a woman's right to choose. The consequence of this assault, like the others being pursued through the appropriations process, is to leave women's rights under Roe versus Wade hollow—and effectively repeal of those rights without directly reversing the Supreme Court's decision.

Earlier this spring, the House passed a ban on privately funded abortions in military hospitals overseas. Then came the provision preventing international family planning organiza-

tions from using their own funds to provide abortions. Now the assault continues with a ban on abortion services for Federal employees.

One ban after another—choice opponents are on their way to rolling back a woman's right to choose.

This is a discriminatory change from current policy. Choice opponents in the Congress are now singling out Federal employees to restrict a constitutional right. This is not about Federal funding—employee's own salaries are being withheld. It is about infringing upon employees' rights to bargain for their own benefits.

Congress has no place obstructing private insurance companies from offering services that are necessary to women's health. At least two-thirds of private health insurance plans currently include coverage for abortions.

Prohibiting Federal employees from choosing insurance plans that offer abortion services endangers their health. The question for our House colleagues is whether they can justify limiting Federal employees' constitutionally protected rights and limiting their health care options simply because these women receive benefits through the Federal Employees Health Benefits Plan. I strongly believe we cannot.

Today's vote is part of a larger agenda to roll back a woman's right to choose without directly reversing Roe versus Wade. This provision hurts Federal employees, and I urge my colleagues to vote for equal rights and health services for Federal employees and their dependents.

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER] which would strike the bill's provisions prohibiting the use of funds to pay for abortions under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program [FEHBP].

The Republican majority seeks to return us to the nefarious policy adopted during the Reagan/Bush years where women enrolled in FEHBP were denied access to the full range of legal reproductive health options that are available to women enrolled in private sector health plans. Two years ago, that policy was rightfully put to an end by the Clinton administration which determined that the participating plans and enrollees should be free to make the choices concerning the availability and access to abortion coverage.

Today, no participating health plan is forced to cover abortions, and no participating employee or annuitant is forced to join a plan that covers them. The Office of Personnel Management allows each plan decide on its own whether to provide abortion coverage. This year, only 178 of 345 participating plans do. FEHBP participants have the option of choosing from among the wide variety of plans available the one which best meets their health care needs.

Sections 524 and 525 of this bill will limit the reproductive choices available to women covered by FEHBP. I support their elimination and urge adoption of the Hoyer amendment.

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to vacate the previous unanimous-consent agreement limiting debate on this amendment, that there be 80 minutes of debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto, and that the time be equally divided and controlled by myself and

the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER] tomorrow when the committee resumes its sitting on this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise. The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. RIGGS) having assumed the chair, Mr. DREIER, chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2020) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the U.S. Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

#### PROVIDING FOR ADDITIONAL AUDITING BY HOUSE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 192) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

#### H. RES. 192

Whereas on January 4, 1995, the House of Representatives voted 430-1, that "during the One Hundred Fourth Congress, the Inspector General, in consultation with the Speaker and the Committee on House Oversight, shall coordinate, and as needed contract with independent auditing firms to complete, a comprehensive audit of House financial records and administrative operations, and report the results in accordance with Rule VI," [House Resolution 6, Section 107];

Whereas on July 18, 1995, the House Inspector General in cooperation with the independent auditing firm presented the findings of the first-ever audit of the House of Representatives under the provisions of the House Resolution;

Whereas this first-ever audit included both the financial and administrative functions of the House, representing a wide range of activities;

Whereas the audit does not reach conclusions in all areas due in part to a "method of accounting underlying the preparation and dissemination of financial management information [that] was simplistic and ill-suited for an organization the size of the House," [Report of Independent Accountants, July 18, 1995];

Whereas "In addition to the deficiencies in accounting and reporting, and in information systems, there are other weaknesses in the House's internal control structure...the severity of these weaknesses affects the reliability of the financial statements, because in the absence of an effective internal control structure, there can be no assurance that all House transactions were properly recorded, accumulated and reported in accordance with the rules, policies and procedures of the House," [Report of Independent Accountants, July 18, 1995];

Whereas it is the sense of the House, including the leadership of both parties, that a followup audit should be completed to further examine the transactions and reports contained therein; and

Whereas the House Inspector General, a nonpartisan appointee who was selected by the former majority and retained by the current majority, has requested and should be given resources necessary to complete this followup audit: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Inspector General is authorized and directed to take such steps as necessary to carry out any additional auditing required to ensure the completion of the audit of House financial and administrative operations authorized during the One Hundred Fourth Congress by House Resolution 6, Section 107.

SEC. 2. The Inspector General shall complete such additional auditing expeditiously, but in no case later than November 30, 1995.

SEC. 3. The Committee on House Oversight of the House of Representatives shall have the authority to prescribe regulations and to authorize the expenditure of additional funds from the appropriate House accounts as may be required to fully ensure the final completion of the comprehensive audit of House financial and administrative operations.

SEC. 4. The results of such auditing shall be submitted in accordance with House Rule VI, clause 3(d) which provides "simultaneously submitting to the Speaker, the majority leader, the minority leader, and the chairman and ranking minority party member of the Committee on House Oversight a report on each audit conducted under this rule."

SEC. 5. The results of such auditing, shall to the extent appropriate, be reported by the Inspector General in accordance with House Rule VI, clause 3(e) which provides "reporting to the Committee on Standards of Official conduct information involving possible violations of any Member, officer, or employee of the House any rule of the House or any law applicable to the performance of official duties or the discharge of official responsibilities which may require referral to the appropriate Federal or State authorities pursuant to clause 4(e)91(C) of rule X."

Mr. ARMEY (during the reading). Mr. Speaker I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. ARMEY] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT], the distinguished minority leader, for purposes of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, pending that, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. THOMAS], be allowed to control my 30 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Washington [Ms. DUNN], a member of the Committee on House Oversight.

Ms. DUNN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, in keeping with the theme of the 104th Congress, we are today keeping another promise we made to the American people. That promise is a commitment to openness and to reform, to let the Sun shine in

on the internal operations of the House of Representatives.

As promised, the results of the first audit ever done in the U.S. House of Representatives by the independent nonpartisan firm of Price Waterhouse have been revealed, and, as expected, the auditors found that during a single 15-month time period, from October 1993 to December 1994, the Congress squandered millions of taxpayer dollars because of poor management practices, inefficiencies, and waste in all House operations. Corrective steps recommended by the auditors will help the Congress save the taxpayers over \$20 million. We have already begun instituting some of those reforms.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation before us for a further forensic audit will help ensure that never again will this honorable institution become a casualty in the course of Members conducting the people's business with the public's money.

We are acting decisively to restore the American people's faith in this institution. Taxpayers deserve full disclosure, and they are finally getting it. They deserve full accountability, and they are finally getting it. They deserve to have their Representatives take responsibility for the way things are run in Congress, and in the 104th Congress, Mr. Speaker, they are finally getting it. And from now on, they always will.

Mr. Speaker, when the auditors cannot even deliver an opinion because financial records were so inadequate or incomplete, we have got a problem. I was told at today's Committee on House Oversight meeting that in the private sector this type of finding of no opinion by the auditors is unheard of. What a shame.

I applaud the bipartisan work of the House leadership, Mr. Speaker, of the Inspector General and the auditors, and I am very pleased to support this bill.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. EHLERS], the vice chairman of the Committee on House Oversight.

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I have not been in Congress a long time. I was elected approximately a year and a half ago in a special election. But it took a very short time after my arrival to realize that there was something wrong with the way the books of the House were kept.

I have always insisted on keeping track of the finances in my office during my years in the legislature in Michigan, and I tried to do the same here, and found I simply could not get the answers I needed from the Finance Office.

It is clear that some action had to be taken. I am delighted that at the beginning of this Congress, we passed a resolution virtually unanimously, 430 votes to 1 vote, we passed a resolution asking for an independent outside audit from a major accounting firm.

Today we received the report from the auditor, and the auditor's opinion was that he had no opinion. He could not state an opinion because the House books were in such a mess that he could not conclude whether there had been anything done wrong, any misdeeds performed, or whether the books in fact balanced.

This is a more serious indictment than we expected, and certainly has to be dealt with. The auditor may not have an opinion, but I certainly have an opinion, and my opinion is that we have to straighten this out and straighten it out soon. I am very pleased that the Committee on House Oversight under the chairmanship of the gentleman from California [Mr. THOMAS] has taken action, and we plan to straighten the House books out as soon as possible.

Furthermore, and this resolution speaks to that, we will maintain them in order. We will insist on regular outside audits to make sure that the House books continue to be in order from henceforth.

I think it is incumbent upon us to do that. There is a matter of public accountability. We are responsible to the people of the United States for the money we expend, and we have insisted on the various departments of our Government giving us accountability for the money that we allocate to them. At the very least, we as a House must have accountability to ourselves and to the public for the money that we spend for the operation of this august institution.

I speak strongly in favor of adopting the resolution, and ensuring not only that we straighten out the House books, but also that they will remain in good condition from henceforth.

Mr. Speaker, I pledge to my constituents, I pledge to our colleagues, and I pledge to my colleagues on the Committee on House Oversight, to do everything I can to assist in this effort by the Committee on House Oversight to ensure that the House can be proud of the financial operation of its own affairs.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution. Obviously, I have co-authored it with the distinguished majority leader. As you know, this resolution directs the inspector general of the House to continue certain aspects of the audit in those areas where Price Waterhouse auditors have recommended further examination.

I join in the introduction of this resolution to fulfill the promise of the audit and to ensure that all questions raised in the course of the audit are fully and completely answered. I urge all Members to support this resolution.

As has been made clear in the audit, the systems and procedures of the House during the audit period were

outdated and incomplete. This occurred even though for the entire period of the audit the House Finance Office was under the direction of the non-partisan administrator picked by Speaker Foley, Mr. Michel, the minority leader, and myself, in a bipartisan way.

The auditors found that the financial information available to them simply did not provide explanations for all transactions and procedures they reviewed. As a result, the auditors were unable to draw final conclusions about certain transactions and procedures.

The auditors themselves have recommended that the House undertake a further review to resolve these differences. The passage of this resolution will accomplish this. The resolution directs the inspector general to finish the work and to reach the conclusions that are necessary to determine if any further action by any relevant House committee is required.

Under the resolution, the inspector general will report no later than November 30 of this year the results of his further review. These reports will be referred to the relevant House committees for appropriate action. This is the right course of action for the House. Any other approach would result in the premature release of information that is incomplete, and, worse, potentially misleading. If the auditors themselves found the information inconclusive, how can Members be expected to be able to explain the questions remaining in the audit?

As the Speaker and I stated in our "Dear Colleague" letter circulated today, we believe that many of the areas of concern identified by the auditors can be explained as products of the inadequate systems and procedures of the House. I believe that this further review will result in additional improvements to the management of the operations of the House. This is the reason that 434 Members of the House voted to undertake this audit in the first place.

□ 1900

We must allow the audit to be completed as it was intended. I urge all Members to vote in favor of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. FAZIO], distinguished ranking member of the Committee on House Oversight.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, as I said earlier today in the committee meeting, and I reiterate now, I fully support the effort that we are completing the first phase of here today. I was obviously one of the many Members who supported it on January 4, and I feel very strongly that this first effort independent audit, the audit of the finances and the administration of the operations of the House, has been conducted in a very effective way. The IG, Mr. John Lainhart, is deserving of our thanks and appreciation. He

has taken his full responsibility and worked ably, with the accounting firm of Price Waterhouse, to complete these documents that have been made available to all Members and to the public today.

The gentleman from California [Mr. THOMAS] and the Republican leadership deserve credit for giving the House the impetus to move aggressively to identify ways in which we can improve our business operations by adopting modern management policies and practices as is applicable elsewhere in the private and the public sector.

I personally want to commend Mr. THOMAS, my colleague and good friend, as ever, and the IG for the manner in which this work has been conducted. It is open. It is fair. And it is bipartisan. And that, I think, is the way in which we need to continue this work as we move on to the next segment, which is the purpose of the resolution offered here today.

Let me also say, as an appropriator who has dealt with these matters over a number of years, I have long sought many of the objectives that are included in the work of the inspector general and of this audit.

The resolution assures the American people that upon conclusion of this audit by the IG, they will have 100 percent public accountability for the expenditure of House funds. And to do that, we must have a picture of the House business practices which fully, fairly and accurately portrays the way in which Members dedicate their resources to representing their constituents.

Although the resolution provides for a reporting deadline not later than November 30, I fully expect the inspector general will file his report as soon as possible. Let me say, I would hope that it could be done by the August recess. I will do everything I can personally do to give the IG whatever resources, human and financial, he needs to complete this more focused audit and to report his findings to the Members of this body and to the public.

We need to finish this first and foremost and then we need to move on to the next audit, which will guide us further as we continue to make changes in the operations of this House.

It is very important to point out, this is, yes, an important baseline audit, but really, the first of many that will come. And we all must learn to deal with this form of self-criticism, because ultimately, it is the only way in which we can make the kind of improvements here that we all seek.

So with that, Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to unanimously support this resolution. It is the proper way to proceed, one that will get the information that we need to the public and yet protect the legitimate due process that ought to prevail here in the House of Representatives.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SHAW], who is a CPA.

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

I would just like to say that the time has long passed for us to do what this action is calling us to do. We have a sacred trust that is from the people for the taxpayers that they pay into this Government. Accountability is, I think, primary, whether you are talking about ethics or whether you are talking about what we do with the people's money. It is absolutely necessary that all of us be completely accountable for those funds that are entrusted to us. We are at last, I think, brushing away a dinosaur of the past. And that is a dinosaur which did not have accountability here in the House for the funds that we are expending.

I would like to congratulate the leadership on both sides of the aisle for the realization that now the time has come for accountability, that now the time has come to have an independent audit done of the House books.

I would certainly urge a yes vote, as I am sure one is going to come probably without exception, because this is such a commonsense resolution.

Again, I would like to commend the leadership on both sides of the aisle to seeing that this day has finally arrived.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. BROWNBACK].

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

I would just like to say, as a freshman Member of Congress, on the opening day of Congress it was my pleasure to be able to carry the bill that started this audit, and it passed 430 to 1 in this institution. I was delighted at that time, as somebody who ran saying the institution needed to open its doors up and let some fresh air in, to see this finally happen.

Getting the audit report out today, I think that is an important step to be taking. I think it is important that we take this on forward and that we make real changes and real improvements in this institution so the American people can feel like it represents them and it is an open institution, that they know what happens with their taxpayer dollars.

So I urge my colleagues to support this motion that is coming forward and that we can carry on this process in giving the people's House back to the people.

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

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

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

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I think what we have seen here is a continuation of the spirit in which we started this particular Congress.

On opening day we did call for, by resolution, an independent audit. It was virtually unanimous in this House

that we move forward with that independent audit. Regardless of the reasons that may have led us to that conclusion, I think everyone here today agrees that it was a positive step. The only regret we all have is that, as outlined in the resolution in several whereas clauses, the books that the independent auditor and the inspector general had to look at where wholly inadequate to coming to some clear and final conclusions about financial transactions over the last 15 months.

This resolution, jointly sponsored by the majority and the minority leader, intends to clarify and rectify those areas of the financial books that the independent auditors were incapable of clarifying. We believe that based upon the representations made to us, the inspector general will be able to resolve the questions that are outstanding. We believe that the system was at fault. There is no reason at this time to try to draw any conclusions at all, given the difficulty of professional auditors in determining with some finality, what occurred.

It would be a service to no one, the American people, Members of this institution, or anyone else, to speculate on what might occur. Rather, the absolute appropriate approach of a House resolution, asking our inspector general to take on what resources are necessary to finalize this audit as soon as possible, but no later than November 30, is not only the appropriate step but really consciously the only one that we can take.

So it is with great pleasure, on a bipartisan note, that we offer for the Members consideration House Resolution 192.

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

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

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

Mr. GEPHARDT. 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.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 414, nays 0, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 525]

YEAS—414

Abercrombie	Barcia	Bevill
Ackerman	Barr	Bilbray
Allard	Barrett (NE)	Bilirakis
Andrews	Barrett (WI)	Bishop
Archer	Bartlett	Bliley
Armey	Barton	Blute
Bachus	Bass	Boehlert
Baesler	Bateman	Boehner
Baker (CA)	Becerra	Bonilla
Baker (LA)	Beilenson	Bonior
Baldacci	Bentsen	Bono
Ballenger	Bereuter	Borski

Boucher	Frost	Luther
Browder	Funderburk	Maloney
Brown (CA)	Furse	Mantoni
Brown (FL)	Galleghy	Manzullo
Brown (OH)	Ganske	Markey
Brownback	Gejdenson	Martinez
Bryant (TN)	Gekas	Martini
Bunn	Gephardt	Mascara
Bunning	Geren	Matsui
Burr	Gibbons	McCarthy
Burton	Gilchrest	McCollum
Buyer	Gillmor	McCrery
Callahan	Gilman	McDade
Calvert	Gonzalez	McDermott
Camp	Goodlatte	McHale
Canady	Goodling	McHugh
Cardin	Gordon	McInnis
Castle	Goss	McIntosh
Chabot	Graham	McKeon
Chambliss	Green	McKinney
Chapman	Greenwood	McNulty
Chenoweth	Gunderson	Meehan
Christensen	Gutierrez	Meek
Chrysler	Gutknecht	Menendez
Clayton	Hall (OH)	Metcalf
Clement	Hall (TX)	Meyers
Clinger	Hamilton	Mfume
Clyburn	Hancock	Mica
Coble	Hansen	Miller (CA)
Coburn	Harman	Miller (FL)
Coleman	Hastings (FL)	Mineta
Coleman	Hastings (WA)	Minge
Collins (GA)	Hayes	Mink
Collins (IL)	Hayworth	Molinari
Combest	Hefley	Mollohan
Condit	Hefner	Montgomery
Conyers	Heineman	Moran
Cooley	Herger	Morella
Costello	Hillery	Myers
Cox	Hilliard	Myrick
Coyne	Hinchey	Nadler
Cramer	Hobson	Neal
Crapo	Hoekstra	Nethercutt
Creameans	Hoke	Neumann
Cubin	Holden	Ney
Cunningham	Horn	Norwood
Danner	Hostettler	Nussle
Davis	Houghton	Oberstar
de la Garza	Hoyer	Obey
Deal	Hunter	Olver
DeFazio	Hutchinson	Ortiz
DeLauro	Inglis	Orton
DeLay	Istook	Owens
Dellums	Jackson-Lee	Packard
Deutsch	Jacobs	Parker
Diaz-Balart	Jefferson	Pastor
Dickey	Johnson (CT)	Paxon
Dicks	Johnson (SD)	Payne (NJ)
Dingell	Johnson, E. B.	Payne (VA)
Dixon	Johnson, Sam	Pelosi
Doggett	Johnston	Peterson (FL)
Dooley	Jones	Peterson (MN)
Doolittle	Kanjorski	Petri
Dornan	Kaptur	Pickett
Doyle	Kasich	Pombo
Dreier	Kelly	Pomeroy
Duncan	Kennedy (MA)	Porter
Dunn	Kennelly	Portman
Durbin	Kildee	Poshard
Edwards	Kim	Pryce
Ehlers	King	Quillen
Ehrlich	Kingston	Quinn
Emerson	Klecza	Radanovich
Engel	Klink	Rahall
English	Klug	Ramstad
Ensign	Knollenberg	Rangel
Eshoo	Kolbe	Reed
Evans	LaFalce	Regula
Everett	LaHood	Richardson
Ewing	Largent	Riggs
Farr	Latham	Rivers
Fattah	LaTourette	Roberts
Fawell	Laughlin	Roemer
Fazio	Lazio	Rogers
Fields (LA)	Leach	Rohrabacher
Fields (TX)	Levin	Ros-Lehtinen
Filner	Lewis (CA)	Rose
Flake	Lewis (GA)	Roth
Flanagan	Lewis (KY)	Roukema
Flanigan	Lightfoot	Roybal-Allard
Foglietta	Lincoln	Royce
Foley	Linder	Rush
Forbes	Lipinski	Sabo
Ford	Livingston	Salmon
Fowler	LoBiondo	Sanders
Fowles	Lofgren	Sanford
Fox	Longley	Sawyer
Frank (MA)	Lowey	Saxton
Franks (CT)	Lucas	
Franks (NJ)		
Frelinghuysen		
Frist		

Scarborough	Stenholm	Visclosky
Schaefer	Stockman	Vucanovich
Schiff	Stokes	Waldholtz
Schroeder	Studds	Walker
Schumer	Stump	Walsh
Scott	Stupak	Wamp
Seastrand	Talent	Ward
Sensenbrenner	Tanner	Waters
Serrano	Tate	Watt (NC)
Shadegg	Tauzin	Watts (OK)
Shaw	Taylor (MS)	Waxman
Shays	Taylor (NC)	Weldon (FL)
Shuster	Tejeda	Weldon (PA)
Sisisky	Thomas	Weller
Skaggs	Thompson	White
Skeen	Thornberry	Whitfield
Skelton	Thornton	Wicker
Slaughter	Thurman	Williams
Smith (MI)	Torkildsen	Wilson
Smith (NJ)	Torres	Wise
Smith (TX)	Torrice	Wolf
Smith (WA)	Towns	Woolsey
Solomon	Trafficant	Wyden
Souder	Tucker	Wynn
Spence	Upton	Young (AK)
Spratt	Velazquez	Young (FL)
Stearns	Vento	Zimmer

#### NOT VOTING—20

Berman	Hyde	Reynolds
Brewster	Kennedy (RI)	Stark
Bryant (TX)	Lantos	Tiahrt
Clay	Moakley	Volkmer
Collins (MI)	Murtha	Yates
Crane	Oxley	Zeliff
Hastert	Pallone	

□ 1930

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### RECOGNIZING THE HONORABLE BILL RICHARDSON FOR HIS WORK IN OBTAINING RELEASE OF THE TWO AMERICANS HELD CAPTIVE

(Mr. FATTAH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. RICHARDSON] who is on the floor for his great work and have the House recognize his tremendous deed on behalf of the two Americans who were held captive. He is here. I want the House to extend its appropriate respect for the work of our colleague.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

Mr. SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCINNIS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Ms. KAPTUR] is recognized for 5 minutes.