

[Roll No. 242]  
YEAS—230

Aderholt	Gillmor	Pappas
Archer	Gilman	Parker
Army	Goodlatte	Pastor
Bachus	Goodling	Paul
Baker	Goss	Paxon
Ballenger	Graham	Pease
Barr	Granger	Peterson (PA)
Barrett (NE)	Greenwood	Petri
Bartlett	Gutknecht	Pickering
Barton	Hansen	Pitts
Bass	Hastert	Pombo
Bateman	Hastings (WA)	Porter
Bereuter	Hayworth	Portman
Billbray	Hefley	Pryce (OH)
Billirakis	Herger	Quinn
Bliley	Hill	Radanovich
Blumenauer	Hilleary	Ramstad
Blunt	Hobson	Redmond
Boehler	Hoekstra	Regula
Boehner	Horn	Riggs
Bonilla	Hostettler	Riley
Bono	Houghton	Rogan
Boswell	Hulshof	Rogers
Brady	Hunter	Rohrabacher
Bryant	Hutchinson	Ros-Lehtinen
Bunning	Hyde	Roukema
Burr	Inglis	Royce
Burton	Istook	Ryun
Buyer	Jenkins	Salmon
Callahan	Johnson (CT)	Sanford
Calvert	Johnson, Sam	Saxton
Camp	Jones	Scarborough
Campbell	Kelly	Schaefer, Dan
Canady	Kim	Schaffer, Bob
Cannon	King (NY)	Sensenbrenner
Chabot	Kingston	Sessions
Chambliss	Klink	Shadegg
Chenoweth	Klug	Shaw
Christensen	Knollenberg	Shays
Coble	Kolbe	Shimkus
Coburn	LaHood	Shuster
Collins	Largent	Skeen
Combest	Latham	Smith (MI)
Cook	LaTourette	Smith (NJ)
Cooksey	Lazio	Smith (OR)
Crane	Leach	Smith (TX)
Crapo	Lewis (CA)	Smith, Linda
Cunningham	Lewis (KY)	Snowbarger
Davis (VA)	Linder	Solomon
Deal	Livingston	Souder
DeLay	LoBiondo	Spence
Diaz-Balart	Lucas	Stearns
Dickey	Manzullo	Stump
Dixon	McCarthy (NY)	Sununu
Doolittle	McCollum	Talent
Dreier	McCrery	Tauzin
Duncan	McDade	Taylor (NC)
Dunn	McHugh	Thomas
Ehlers	McInnis	Thornberry
Ehrlich	McIntosh	Thune
Emerson	McKeon	Tiahrt
English	Metcalf	Trafficant
Ensign	Mica	Upton
Everett	Miller (FL)	Walsh
Ewing	Molinar	Wamp
Fawell	Moran (KS)	Watkins
Foley	Morella	Watts (OK)
Forbes	Murtha	Weldon (FL)
Fowler	Myrick	Weldon (PA)
Fox	Nethercutt	Weller
Franks (NJ)	Neumann	White
Frelinghuysen	Ney	Whitfield
Gallely	Northup	Wicker
Ganske	Norwood	Wolf
Gekas	Nussle	Young (AK)
Gibbons	Oxley	Young (FL)
Gilchrest	Packard	

NAYS—194

Abercrombie	Brown (CA)	Davis (FL)
Ackerman	Brown (FL)	Davis (IL)
Allen	Brown (OH)	DeFazio
Andrews	Capps	DeGette
Baesler	Cardin	Delahunt
Baldacci	Carson	DeLauro
Barcia	Clay	Dellums
Barrett (WI)	Clayton	Deutsch
Becerra	Clement	Dicks
Berman	Clyburn	Dingell
Berry	Condit	Doggett
Bishop	Conyers	Dooley
Blagojevich	Costello	Doyle
Bonior	Coyne	Edwards
Borski	Cramer	Engel
Boucher	Cummings	Eshoo
Boyd	Danner	Etheridge

Evans	Lewis (GA)	Rodriguez
Farr	Lipinski	Roemer
Fattah	Lofgren	Rothman
Fazio	Lowey	Roybal-Allard
Filner	Luther	Sabo
Foglietta	Maloney (CT)	Sanchez
Ford	Maloney (NY)	Sanders
Frank (MA)	Manton	Sandlin
Frost	Markey	Sawyer
Furse	Martinez	Schumer
Gejdenson	Mascara	Scott
Gephardt	Matsui	Serrano
Goode	McCarthy (MO)	Sherman
Gordon	McDermott	Sisisky
Green	McGovern	Skaggs
Gutierrez	McHale	Skelton
Hall (OH)	McIntyre	Slaughter
Hall (TX)	McKinney	Smith, Adam
Hamilton	McNulty	Snyder
Harman	Meehan	Spratt
Ramstad	Meeke	Stabenow
Hastings (FL)	Menendez	Stark
Hefner	Millender-	Stenholm
Hilliard	McDonald	Stokes
Hinchey	Miller (CA)	Strickland
Hinojosa	Minge	Stupak
Holden	Mink	Tanner
Hooley	Moakley	Tauscher
Hoyer	Mollohan	Taylor (MS)
Jackson (IL)	Moran (VA)	Thompson
Jackson-Lee	Nadler	Thurman
(TX)	Neal	Tierney
Jefferson	Oberstar	Torres
John	Obey	Towns
Johnson (WI)	Olver	Turner
Johnson, E. B.	Ortiz	Velazquez
Kanjorski	Pallone	Vento
Kaptur	Pascrell	Visclosky
Kennedy (MA)	Payne	Waters
Kennedy (RI)	Pelosi	Watt (NC)
Kennelly	Peterson (MN)	Waxman
Kildee	Pickett	Wexler
Kilpatrick	Pomeroy	Weygand
Kind (WI)	Poshard	Wise
Kleczka	Price (NC)	Woolsey
Kucinich	Rahall	Wynn
LaFalce	Rangel	Yates
Lampson	Reyes	
Lantos	Rivers	
Levin		

NOT VOTING—10

Bentsen	Flake	Rush
Castle	Gonzalez	Schiff
Cox	Kasich	
Cubin	Owens	

□ 1149

Mrs. ROUKEMA and Mr. MCINTOSH changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

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.

PROVIDING FOR ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE FROM THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1997, TO TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1997, AND RECESS OR ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE FROM THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1997, OR THEREAFTER, TO MONDAY, JULY 7, 1997

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 108) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 108

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Thursday, June 26, 1997, it stand adjourned until 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday, July 8, 1997, or until noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the Senate recesses or*

adjourns at the close of business on Thursday, June 26, 1997, Friday, June 27, 1997, Saturday, June 28, 1997, or Sunday, June 29, 1997, pursuant to a motion made by the Majority Leader, or his designee, in accordance with this concurrent resolution, it stand recessed or adjourned until noon on Monday, July 7, 1997, or such time on that day as may be specified by the Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until noon on the second day after members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPREME COURT LETS LINE-ITEM VETO LAW STAND

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

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD the entire text of the Supreme Court decision throwing out the challenge to the line-item veto by a vote of 7 to 2.

SUPREME COURT LETS LINE-ITEM VETO LAW STAND

JUSTICES RULE SENATORS LACKED STANDING TO CHALLENGE THE LAW

WASHINGTON (AllPolitics, June 26).—In a victory for line-item veto supporters, the Supreme Court ruled today that a group of senators who challenged the law did not have legal standing to do so. The law will likely face a second constitutional review, but for now it stands.

The line-item veto, approved by Congress in March 1996, allows the president to strike individual spending items from larger measures.

A group of congressional lawmakers, led by Sen. Robert Byrd of West Virginia, opposed the law and sued the Clinton Administration on grounds that the law usurped congressional authority to write the nation's laws.

"After Congress, made up of 535 individuals, passes a law and sends it to the president, he signs it into law," Byrd said. The line-item veto "would allow him to change that law unilaterally and that's not constitutional, that's not right, that's wrong," he said.

But with today's decision, the Supreme Court decided the lawmakers lacked the standing to file such a suit. The case is *Raines vs. Byrd*, 96-1671.

It's usually risky to read too much into the justices' questions during oral argument. But when the case was heard, some of them wondered out loud whether lawmakers on the losing side had standing to sue, or whether someone affected by an actual exercise of the line-item veto would have to claim an injury for the case to move forward. So far, Clinton has yet to exercise the new power, because no spending bills have reached him yet.

"Practically, it is a majority of Congress that has caused this injury, not the president," Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg said during oral arguments. "They are only injured by their own folly."