

chapter 12, which is especially designed for family farmers.

□ 1115

This protection is vitally needed. American farmers continue to suffer drops in net farm income, and farmers are being forced into bankruptcy, and not having chapter 12 means greater hardship for those family farmers.

Enacted, as the chairman said, in the 1986 farm crisis, chapter 12 made significant bankruptcy relief available to a group of Americans that has had difficulty getting credit and managing its assets since the country's founding over two centuries ago.

For example, chapter 7 was accessible to farmers to give them the so-called "fresh start" promised to debtors under the Bankruptcy Code. However, under chapter 7, the farm, which might have been in the family for generations, was usually lost. Congress needed to find a way to ensure that creditors were protected while also ensure that the family farms were able to work themselves out of their current financial problems.

In conclusion, let me say that family farms are in need of permanent chapter 12 relief. Until such relief is enacted, we have a responsibility to protect family farmers in the uncertainty that comes with the on-again off-again provision of chapter 12 protection.

This bill provides protection to family farmers and provides enough time for Congress to reach agreement on permanent Chapter 12 protection a part of a larger reform effort.

Before closing, I would like to thank the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committee on the Judiciary, the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, and my colleague from Michigan, Mr. CONYERS, and the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Subcommittee on Commercial and Administrative Law, the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. BARR, and the gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. WATT, for their help in bringing this bill to the floor today. I also want to express my thanks to the original co-sponsor of this bill, Ms. BALDWIN, who also was a co-sponsor of H.R. 256, and who agrees that this provision should be made permanent.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1914 is a noncontroversial bill that deserves widespread support from both sides of the aisle. I urge my colleagues to vote yes on H.R. 1914.

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

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BARR), the chairman of the subcommittee of jurisdiction.

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1914. Chapter 12 of Title XI of the United States Code provides bankruptcy relief that is available exclusively for family farmers. It was developed to respond temporarily to the special needs of financially-distressed farmers as part of the Bankruptcy Judges, United States Trustees and

Family Farmer Bankruptcy Act of 1986. Extended several times subsequently, it expired on June 1 of this year.

Family farming is constantly beset by forces of nature, and should not have also to deal with forces that we in the Congress can reasonably mitigate. According to a CNN report from last October, "The number of family farms and farmers in the United States are dwindling, and is expected to continue to do so through at least the year 2008, according to the United States Department of Labor, this despite the fact that the country's agricultural exports are expected to grow as developing nations improve their economies and their personal incomes."

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1914 reenacts chapter 12 of Title XI retroactive to June 1, 2001, and extends it for 4 months to October 1 of this year. I urge my colleagues to vote for H.R. 1914.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member rises today to express his support for H.R. 1914, which retroactively extends chapter 12 bankruptcy for family farms and ranches to September 30, 2001. Chapter 12 bankruptcy expired on May 31, 2001. This legislation, which this Member agreed to cosponsor on June 5, 2001, is very important to the nation's agriculture sector.

This Member would express his appreciation to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SMITH] for introducing H.R. 1914. In addition, this Member would like to express his appreciation to the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SENSENBRENNER], the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, for his efforts in getting this measure to the House Floor for consideration.

This extension of chapter 12 bankruptcy is supported by this Member as it allows family farmers to reorganize their debts as compared to liquidating their assets. The use of the chapter 12 bankruptcy provision has been an important and necessary option for family farmers throughout the nation. It has allowed family farmers to reorganize their assets in a manner which balances the interests of creditors and the future success of the involved farmer.

If chapter 12 bankruptcy provisions are not extended for family farmers, it will be another very painful blow to an agricultural sector already reeling from low commodity prices. Not only will many family farmers have no viable option other than to end their operations, but it will also cause land values to likely plunge. Such a decrease in value of farmland will negatively affect the ability of family farmers to earn a living. In addition, the resulting decrease in farmland value will impact the manner in which banks conduct their agricultural lending activities. Furthermore, this Member has received many contacts from his constituents supporting the extension of chapter 12 bankruptcy because of the situation now being faced by our nation's farm families—it is clear that the agricultural sector is hurting.

In closing, this Member urges his colleagues to support H.R. 1914.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1914, the Family Farmer Bankruptcy Relief Extension. This legislation will extend bankruptcy protection for family farmers by allowing them to reorganize their

debt rather than forcing them to liquidate their assets.

This bill will help family farmers in my own congressional district in the "Black Dirt" region of Orange County, New York. Growers in this region have experienced severe and disastrous weather conditions four of the past five growing seasons, leading to a severe reduction of total farms, causing devastation not only for those businesses dependent upon the onion and vegetable \$100-million industry in New York, but for the Valley's families and agricultural community.

Under this bill, chapter 12 of title 11 of the United States Code will be extended for another 4 months from the current expansion date of June 1, 2001.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this family farm friendly bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SUNUNU). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1914.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

HONORING ERIK WEIHENMAYER'S ACHIEVEMENT OF BECOMING THE FIRST BLIND PERSON TO CLIMB MOUNT EVEREST

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 150) expressing the sense of Congress that Erik Weihenmayer's achievement of becoming the first blind person to climb Mount Everest demonstrates the abilities and potential of all blind people and other individuals with disabilities.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 150

Whereas misconceptions and negative stereotypes about blindness and other disabilities significantly contribute to the challenges that individuals with blindness or other disabilities encounter;

Whereas in order to help promote a positive public perception of blindness, the National Federation of the Blind sponsored the quest of Erik Weihenmayer to become the first blind person to climb Mount Everest;

Whereas on May 23, 2001, Erik Weihenmayer, as part of a climbing team, successfully climbed to the summit of Mount Everest, which, at a height of 29,035 feet above sea level, is the highest summit in the world;

Whereas Erik Weihenmayer has climbed to the summit of Ama Dablam, Mount McKinley, El Capitan, Kilimanjaro, Aconcagua, Vinson Massif, and Polar Circus, which is a 3,000 foot ice waterfall in Alberta, Canada;

Whereas despite his blindness, Erik Weihenmayer is a speaker, writer, acrobatic skydiver and scuba diver, long-distance cyclist, marathon runner, skier, mountaineer, and ice and rock climber;

Whereas Erik Weihenmayer's many accomplishments have earned him the Health and Fitness Association Award, the Glaucoma Foundation's Lifetime Achievement Award, Connecticut's Most Courageous Athlete Award, ESPN's ARETE Award for courage in sports, the Distinguished Arizonan Award, the Gene Autry Award, induction into the National Wrestling Hall of Fame, and the honor of carrying the Olympic Torch through Phoenix, Arizona; and

Whereas Erik Weihenmayer's achievements demonstrate that blind people and other individuals with disabilities can accomplish extraordinary goals if they are provided with the proper training and opportunities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Erik Weihenmayer's achievement of becoming the first blind person to climb Mount Everest demonstrates the abilities and potential of all blind people and other individuals with disabilities; and

(2) individuals with blindness or other disabilities can overcome almost any obstacle if they are provided with the appropriate resources.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on House Concurrent Resolution 150.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of House Concurrent Resolution 150, a resolution in which we are honoring Erik Weihenmayer for his recent climb to the top of Mount Everest, and underscores the vast potential of individuals with disabilities.

Mount Everest, towering 29,028 above sea level, is not only the highest mountain on Earth. The sudden storms, the freezing temperatures, and the brief window of opportunity afforded by the weather conditions make Everest a particularly hostile climbing environment.

Although the mountain has been climbed many times since Sir Edmund Hillary first ascended the mountain in 1953, Erik is the first blind man to successfully climb and stand on the summit of Mount Everest.

In addition to Mount Everest, Erik has accumulated quite an impressive list of achievements. He has climbed Mount McKinley, the highest point in North America, as well as many other challenging mountains. In fact, with

the successful climb of Mount Everest, Erik has climbed the highest peaks on five continents.

In the future, he hopes to build on these successes by conquering the highest mountains on all seven continents, a challenge that easily rivals Mount Everest.

Besides mountaineering, this former schoolteacher turned motivational speaker is also a sky diver, skier, a long-distance biker, marathoner, a wrestler, a SCUBA diver, and an ice and rock climber.

In all, Erik's story is about having the courage to reach for near impossible goals, and in so doing, he helps us to challenge social attitudes and misconceptions about individuals with disabilities. As Erik has said of his recent climb, "The climb might shatter people's conceptions about blindness, which are often more limiting than the disability itself."

For all these reasons, I am pleased to draw our attention to Erik's accomplishments. He is an outstanding example of what individuals with disabilities can accomplish. I congratulate Erik Weihenmayer on his incredible climb, and urge my colleagues to join me by voting aye on this resolution.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Concurrent Resolution 150, which commends Erik Weihenmayer for climbing Mount Everest, and recognizes that visually impaired individuals and others with disabilities have great potential.

Climbing Mount Everest is a feat in itself, given that only about 1,000 people have been able to do so, and well over 100 have died trying. Yet the fact that Erik is the only blind person to ever climb Mount Everest makes the accomplishment all the more remarkable.

I could spend the rest of my time talking about just this one accomplishment and how he did it. Yet, Erik's mountain climbing experience is not limited to Everest alone. His list of outdoor achievements reads like a wish list that many able-bodied mountaineers would like to have.

He has never let his inability to see obstruct his passion for travel and for mountaineering. He has hiked the Inca Trail in Peru. He has trekked in Pakistan and Tajikistan, including a traverse of the Baltoro Glacier, from which rise ten of the world's 30 highest peaks.

He has crossed the jungles of the Irian Jaya, near Carstan's pyramid, and the highest peak of Australia. In 1995 he climbed the 20,320 foot summit of Denali. In August of 1996, he made it to the top of El Capitan, the first blind person to do that. Erik has also climbed Mount McKinley, Aconcagua in Argentina, Vinson Massif in Antarctica, and the Polar Circus, a 3,000 foot ice waterfall in Alberta. Interestingly,

even his wedding took place at 12,700 feet en route to the summit of Kili-manjaro.

Erik represents the reality that all people, regardless of their physical disabilities, can achieve amazing accomplishments. To quote Erik Weihenmayer, "My message is much greater than go out and climb a mountain. It is to have passion for whatever you do in life." Few people can match the passion that Erik has shown for life. Through his feats, he teaches us that individuals can overcome their personal challenges, large or small, in reaching their goals and succeeding in life.

Erik has also wisely said, "Someone told me that blind people need to realize their limitations. But I think it is much more exciting to realize my potential." This resolution recognizes Erik's potential and the potential of all of us humans, and it deserves the support of all of my colleagues today.

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

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TANCREDO).

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

Mr. Speaker, we offer this concurrent resolution today to honor a brave and courageous mountain climber from Golden, Colorado.

On Friday, May 25, Erik Weihenmayer reached the summit of Mount Everest, one of several Americans to top the peak last month. However, Erik's accomplishments demand much more attention because he became the first blind person in the world to stand triumphant at 29,035 feet.

When Erik was 13 years old, he lost his eyesight, and began rock climbing just 3 years later. Erik, a loving husband and father of a 1-year-old daughter, scaled the mountain by following the directions of his climbing mates, Erik Alexander of Vail, Colorado, Luis Benitez of Boulder, and Jeff Evans of Denver, and listening to bells that were attached to the climbers ahead of him.

Just think of that for a few seconds. I am not sure I could close my eyes and even with directions follow them from here to the podium and 20 feet in front of me, yet Erik climbed the world's tallest mountain.

Here is how Erik describes one section of the climb: "It is just 2,000 feet of jumbly ice where you are just weaving in and out of ice blocks. There are big crevasses, and you are either stepping over or jumping over them, and sometimes there are tiny little narrow bridges that you have to tiptoe across, or there are ladders that you are walking across."

On May 25, Erik became the hero of not only the blind community but all Americans. He showed all of us what we can accomplish; that we can accomplish our goals, regardless of the curve balls life throws us.

Erik has also accomplished the important goal of pulling down barriers

that are constructed in the minds of individuals regarding what persons with disabilities can accomplish in life. His success will cause all of us to stop and think about his monumental climb and the struggle of disabled Americans every day.

There are thousands of Mount Everests. Some of them may be as small as taking a single step. Others may be as monumental as Erik's climb. Erik has brought all of them to our attention. Erik put it best when he recently said that his climb "... does not just ask people to change their opinions about blind people. It sort of forces them to."

Erik is scheduled to arrive home in Colorado from Nepal today. He has said he is looking forward to hugging and smooching his daughter and wife. I would imagine that those were two of the great incentives he had to reach the top and get home safely.

I believe this Congress should give Erik a fitting welcome home and pass House Concurrent Resolution 350, thanking him for inspiring all of us. We welcome Erik home and thank him.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN), who continues to inspire us with all that he has accomplished, and I might add, the sponsor and author of this bill.

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

Mr. Speaker, yesterday I teamed up with my colleague, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TANCREDO), to introduce this resolution to honor Erik Weihenmayer. Before I explain just how amazing Erik is and what his achievement epitomizes for people with disabilities, I would first like to thank the leadership, and the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce. All of them have provided strong support for this legislation and helped bring it to the floor in an expeditious fashion, which ensures timely recognition of this great feat.

I am an ardent fan of Erik Weihenmayer. Little does he know that I and millions of others with disabilities have followed his trek not since May 23, when he summited Mount Everest, but many months ago when I first learned of his expedition.

Since 1926, when George Mallory was the first man to reach the top of Mount Everest, only about 1,000 people have successfully climbed it, and more than 150 have died trying. Not only has Erik conquered a mountain few people with 20/20 vision would ever fathom climbing, but he has also become an inspiring example of how to live life to its fullest.

At the young age of 32, Erik has already climbed Mount McKinley, Mt. Kilimanjaro, and even the Polar Circus, a 3,000 foot ice waterfall.

□ 1130

Erik is the consummate athlete. He is an acrobatic skydiver, SCUBA diver,

long distance biker, marathon runner, skier, mountaineer, and an ice and rock climber. He has received countless awards from the Health and Fitness Association, from the Glaucoma Foundation, ESPN, and many more. He has even carried the Olympic torch.

But Erik's successes reach far beyond physical challenges. As an inspirational speaker and writer, Erik has shared the lessons learned in turning obstacles into opportunities. He has pioneered, not just the people with disabilities, but for all of us struggling to overcome our own tribulations.

What Erik shows us is that, despite obstacles and challenges that we all face in our lives, each of us can make our own dreams come true.

But myself personally, I had dreamed of being a police officer my entire life, and that dream ended for me at the age of 16 when, as a police cadet, a police officer's gun accidentally discharged in the police locker room and severed my spinal cord. But with the help and support of my family, my friends and my entire community, I was able to persevere and find a new dream. Today I join my colleagues as a Member of the United States Congress.

Erik's spirit and determination symbolized my philosophy for living life to its fullest; that is, to dream it, to do it, and to dig a little deeper.

It is so important for us to experience life and to have dreams, to know that there is something out there that we want to accomplish; and then, yes, we put that plan into action and just do it.

Believing in ourselves, knowing that, despite the difficulties and the obstacles that we can overcome, we all can persevere, and that is when we need to dig a little deeper.

When the obstacles present themselves and we think we have nothing else left to give, all of us must know that it is possible and we must dig deep within ourselves and then to push forward and to persevere. That is a lesson and a message that we all must share and that Erik has certainly demonstrated for all of us today.

In his first inaugural address, FDR said happiness lies in the joy of achievement, in the thrill of creative effort. I cannot think of a person who embodies this spirit more than Erik Weihenmayer. Today we will pass a resolution to honor this perfect illustration of the accomplishments people with disabilities can make if they are provided with the proper resources, training and opportunity. But most important of all, this is a powerful example of the triumph of the human spirit.

I thank my colleagues for embracing and encouraging this drive to achieve in valuing the need for all of us to experience this great joy.

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

Mr. Speaker, I was inspired by the message of the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN) in his own circumstances, having been disabled early

in his life. Anybody who is not inspired by Erik's story has never even climbed a hill much less a Mount Everest or Mount McKinley or some of the other mountains.

But the stories of both of these gentlemen and what they have achieved while they are a symbol of what those with disabilities are able to achieve in this world today, also I think are a symbol of something else that I have seen certainly in my lifetime; and that is the improvement of opportunities for those who are disabled in America.

I am not talking about just the curb cuts and the access to buildings and other facilities and amenities, all of which are of vital significance, and I am proud to say that the Congress of the United States and Washington in general has played a major part in that, but just the awareness of and in our society of what people with disabilities can achieve.

At the very highest levels of governance, at the very highest level of corporate governance in athletic pursuits such as we see here, Special Olympics and other circumstances, we have seen so many individuals who have lighted the way for everybody else in terms of what they could do. It is a huge inspiration, not only to others who might indeed have some disabilities, but I think to all of us with the recognition that the great abilities that are there generally make up for and overcome the disability that may have been the root problem to begin with. I think for that we can all be thankful.

We often talk about all the negativity out there, how things are worse in the world today. In my judgment, this is one area where things are much better. Erik is truly a hero and should truly be recognized and honored as such, and that is what we do in this resolution. For all these reasons, I believe this resolution is one that is deserving of the support of each of us here in the Congress of the United States.

Hopefully sometime we will have an opportunity, after he returns and hugs his wife and child, to be able to meet Erik and to be able to congratulate him personally for all that he has achieved.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to thank the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN) for his inspiring remarks about another inspiring individual. I think there is a lesson for everyone here, especially those who do not intend to scale the highest peaks in the world, the highest physical mountains in the world, but scale, surmount other difficulties that they face.

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

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TANCREDO) if he wishes to say anything

further. He made an elegant statement already.

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

Mr. Speaker, it has been a pleasure listening to the gentleman discuss the accomplishments of Mr. Weihenmayer. Although I have not had the opportunity to meet him in person, I am certainly looking forward to that. Our office has sent him a letter congratulating him. I hope he is receiving it even as we speak here today, because I know he is scheduled to be returning as I mentioned early today.

The fact is that there are a number of people that achieve the recognition that is set forward in the resolution of this nature. We do this routinely in the House. But I must admit to you that I think this particular resolution and this particular individual is something other than routine, I should say, that the accomplishments go far, farther than those of many, many of the people that we have identified in the past year. So it is especially fitting today that we are able to provide him with this kind of tribute.

We always wonder here what it is that we can do to inspire others. What we can possibly do on this floor to encourage other people to take on the tasks taken on by individuals like Mr. Weihenmayer. I am not sure if it is anything that we can do here, because all of it has to come from something internally. All of it has to come from something that builds in an individual over which we probably have very little control.

But to whatever degree we can add our support for those people who are out there throughout our land and throughout the world, for that matter, who have this sort of burning inside of them something, an ember starting to smoulder, to do something with their lives of major accomplishment, even if they are disabled, we say Godspeed to you all. Mr. Weihenmayer is a great example for everyone.

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my colleagues today in extending my congratulations to Erik Weihenmayer on his remarkable achievement. On May 23, Erik reached the top of Mount Everest, which is a triumph for any athlete. The fact that Erik is blind makes the achievement all the more impressive. As the first blind person to ever reach the summit of Mount Everest, Erik symbolizes the athleticism of all mountain climbers, as well as the determination and ability of people with disabilities. Those with disabilities can accomplish extraordinary goals if they are provided with the proper resources, training and opportunities. Erik took advantage of these opportunities and now joins the small rank of individuals who have conquered Mount Everest.

At the age of 32, Erik has climbed not only the highest mountain in the world, but also Mount McKinley, El Capitan, Kilimanjaro, Vinson Massif in Antarctica, and Polar Circus in Alberta.

Today's resolution pays tribute to Erik and, in turn, all people with disabilities. I congratulate

late Erik on his achievement and his determination to succeed. His accomplishment proves that we are all capable of achieving great things when we set our hearts and minds to accomplishing a goal.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SUNUNU). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 150.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Debate has been concluded on all motions to suspend the rules.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will now put the question on each motion to spend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 1209, by the yeas and nays; and H.R. 1914, by the yeas and nays.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for the second electronic vote.

CHILD STATUS PROTECTION ACT OF 2001

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 1209, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1209, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 416, nays 0, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 152]
YEAS—416

Abercrombie	Bentsen	Brady (TX)	Holden	Moran (KS)
Ackerman	Bereuter	Brown (FL)	Holt	Moran (VA)
Aderholt	Berkley	Brown (OH)	Honda	Morella
Akin	Berman	Brown (SC)	Hooley	Murtha
Allen	Berry	Bryant	Horn	Myrick
Andrews	Biggert	Burr	Hostettler	Nadler
Armye	Bilirakis	Callahan	Hoyer	Napolitano
Baca	Bishop	Calvert	Hulshof	Neal
Bachus	Blagojevich	Camp	Hunter	Ney
Baird	Blumenauer	Cannon	Hutchinson	Northup
Baker	Blunt	Cantor	Hyde	Norwood
Baldacci	Boehkert	Capito	Inslee	Nussle
Baldwin	Boehner	Capps	Isakson	Oberstar
Ballenger	Bonilla	Capuano	Israel	Obey
Barcia	Bonior	Cardin	Issa	Olver
Barr	Bono	Carson (IN)	Istook	Ortiz
Barrett	Borski	Carson (OK)	Jackson (IL)	Osborne
Bartlett	Boswell	Castle	Jackson-Lee	Ose
Barton	Boucher	Chabot	(TX)	Otter
Bass	Boyd	Chambliss	Jefferson	Owens
Becerra	Brady (PA)	Clay	Jenkins	Oxley
			John	Pallone
			Johnson (CT)	Pascarell
			Johnson (IL)	Pastor
			Johnson, E. B.	Paul
			Johnson, Sam	Payne
			Jones (NC)	Pelosi
			Jones (OH)	Pence
			Kanjorski	Peterson (MN)
			Kaptur	Peterson (PA)
			Keller	Petri
			Kelly	Phelps
			Kennedy (MN)	Pickering
			Kennedy (RI)	Pitts
			Kerns	Platts
			Kildee	Pombo
			Kilpatrick	Pomeroy
			Kind (WI)	Portman
			King (NY)	Price (NC)
			Kingston	Pryce (OH)
			Kirk	Putnam
			Kleczka	Quinn
			Knollenberg	Radanovich
			Kolbe	Rahall
			Kucinich	Ramstad
			LaFalce	Rangel
			LaHood	Regula
			Lampson	Rehberg
			Langevin	Reyes
			Lantos	Reynolds
			Largent	Riley
			Larsen (WA)	Rivers
			Larson (CT)	Rodriguez
			Latham	Roemer
			LaTourrette	Rogers (KY)
			Leach	Rogers (MI)
			Lee	Rohrabacher
			Levin	Ros-Lehtinen
			Lewis (CA)	Ross
			Lewis (GA)	Rothman
			Lewis (KY)	Roukema
			Linder	Royal-Allard
			Lipinski	Royce
			LoBiondo	Rush
			Lofgren	Ryan (WI)
			Lowey	Ryun (KS)
			Lucas (KY)	Sabo
			Lucas (OK)	Sanchez
			Luther	Sanders
			Maloney (CT)	Sandlin
			Maloney (NY)	Sawyer
			Manzullo	Saxton
			Markey	Scarborough
			Mascara	Schaffer
			Matheson	Schakowsky
			Matsui	Schiff
			McCarthy (MO)	Schrock
			McCarthy (NY)	Scott
			McCullum	Sensenbrenner
			McCrery	Serrano
			McDermott	Sessions
			McGovern	Shadegg
			McHugh	Shaw
			McInnis	Shays
			McIntyre	Sherman
			McKeon	Sherwood
			McKinney	Shimkus
			McNulty	Shows
			Meehan	Shuster
			Meek (FL)	Simmons
			Meeks (NY)	Simpson
			Menendez	Skeen
			Mica	Skelton
			Miller (FL)	Slaughter
			Miller, Gary	Smith (MI)
			Miller, George	Smith (NJ)
			Mink	Smith (TX)
			Mollohan	Smith (WA)
			Moore	Snyder