

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress—

(1) commends the National Endowment for Democracy for its major contributions to the strengthening of democracy around the world on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Endowment; and

(2) endeavors to continue to support the vital work of the National Endowment for Democracy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Con. Res. 274.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution commending the National Endowment for Democracy. I am a sponsor of this measure, and I appreciate the strong support expressed on a bipartisan basis for this measure. I appreciate the numerous cosponsors, and I would like to thank the chairman of the House Committee on International Relations, the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), for introducing the original resolution.

Madam Speaker, this resolution recognizes the National Endowment for Democracy for its work, which has served to strengthen democracies and give hope to many who are shaping a system of governance in their countries that is based on the free participation of the people. Furthermore, the measure expresses the Congress's commendation of 20 years of working to build grassroots institutions and establishing electoral systems, building political parties and opening opportunities for broad-based governance.

During the years of the Cold War, various groups and various individuals were seeking a creative way to support democracy. And as a result of this, it led to President Reagan giving a speech in 1983. In that speech, he proposed an initiative, in his words, "to foster the infrastructure of democracy, the system of a free press, unions, political parties, universities, which allows a people to choose their own way, to develop their own culture, to reconcile their own differences through peaceful means."

Those were Reagan's words at the time. He noted that the American Political Foundation would soon begin a study "to determine how the U.S. can best contribute as a Nation to the global campaign for democracy now gathering force."

Well, soon thereafter, the National Endowment for Democracy was created

as a nongovernmental organization that is supported by annual appropriations and subject to congressional oversight. The ideas that spurred the creation of the NED, as we call it, is that U.S. assistance on behalf of democracy efforts around the world would be good for the U.S. and would be good for those struggling for freedom and for self-government. And that is still true today.

Their success is captured in their mission statements, and the NED's mission statement says that the Endowment is "guided by the belief that freedom is a universal human aspiration that can be realized through the development of democratic institutions, procedures and values." Democracies cannot be achieved through a single election and need not be based upon the model of the U.S. or any other particular country. Rather, it evolves according to the needs and traditions of diverse political cultures. By supporting this process, the endowment helps strengthen the bond between indigenous, democratic movements abroad and the people of the U.S., a bond based on a common commitment to representative government and a common commitment to freedom as a way of life.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution. I would first like to commend my good friend and colleague, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) for introducing this important resolution and my good friend and fellow Californian, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) for being such a leader on this important issue. I am proud to have joined them in introducing this initiative.

Madam Speaker, over the past two decades, the world has witnessed a democratic revolution. Russia has broken from its totalitarian past and held free and open elections. The Indonesian people have freely elected their new leaders for the first time in decades, and all South Africans have finally been granted the franchise.

Madam Speaker, the National Endowment for Democracy played a critical role in supporting this Democratic revolution across the globe. With each new wave of democracy since its establishment, the endowment and its partners, the National Democratic Institute and the International Republican Institute, have been at the forefront of our struggle to expand the arena of democracy across the globe.

This is such a quintessential bipartisan American undertaking that all of us in this House must be very proud of. Together, the National Democratic Institute and the International Republican Institute have seeded the new fertile soil in Eastern Europe and Latin America which have bloomed into regions where democracy and not tyranny now dominate.

Democracy is often the precursor of the development of human rights and personal freedom, causes that we have championed our entire political lives. Recognizing this, NED has not only pushed forward democracy, but has supported human rights activists on every continent with financial grants, with personal awards, and with tremendous moral support.

□ 1630

All of us should express our profoundest gratitude for the men and women who have worked tirelessly to support these goals which are so central to the success of U.S. foreign policy in this fast-moving era of change.

I am delighted to have had the opportunity to cosponsor this resolution with the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), my good friend, the chairman of our committee. I urge all of my colleagues to support H. Con. Res. 274.

Madam Speaker, we have no further requests for time, and we yield back the balance of our time.

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

I think we all want to congratulate the National Endowment for Democracy for the last 20 years of service, and I think we all wish NED continued success. I think the ranking member of the Committee on International Relations well summed up the values and successes of the NED. I urge my colleagues to support House Concurrent Resolution 274.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. CAPITO). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 274.

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. LANTOS. Madam 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.

CONGO BASIN FOREST
PARTNERSHIP ACT OF 2003

Mr. ROYCE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2264) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2004 and 2005 to carry out the Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP) program, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2264

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Congo Basin Forest Partnership Act of 2003".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The tropical forests of the Congo Basin, located in the Central African countries of Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, the Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, and Sao Tome/Principe, are second in size only to the tropical forests of the Amazon Basin.

(2) These forests are a crucial economic resource for the people of the Central African region.

(3) Congo Basin forests play a critical role in sustaining the environment—absorbing carbon dioxide, cleansing water, and retaining soil.

(4) Congo Basin forests contain the most diverse grouping of plants and animals in Africa, including rare and endangered species, such as the lowland gorilla, mountain gorilla, chimpanzee, and okapi. These plants and animals are invaluable for many reasons, including their genetic and biochemical information, which could spark advances in medical, agricultural, and industrial technology.

(5) Logging operations, driven by a growing global demand for tropical hardwoods, are shrinking these forests. One estimate has logging taking out Congo Basin forest area at a rate of twice the size of the State of Rhode Island every year.

(6) The construction of logging roads and other developments are putting intense hunting pressure on wildlife. At current hunting levels, most species of apes and other primates, large antelope, and elephants will disappear from the Congo Basin, with some becoming extinct.

(7) If current deforestation and wildlife depletion rates are not reversed, the six countries of the Congo Basin most immediately, but also the world, will pay an immense economic, environmental, and cultural price.

(8) The United States has an interest in seeing political stability and economic development advance in the Congo Basin countries. This interest will be adversely impacted if current deforestation and wildlife depletion rates are not reversed.

(9) Poorly managed and nonmanaged logging and hunting threatens to do to the Congo Basin what it did to West Africa, which lost much of its forest and wildlife through over-exploitation.

(10) Purged of wildlife, some Congo Basin forests already are "empty forests".

(11) In an attempt to conserve the forests of the Congo Basin, the region's governments convened the Yaounde (Cameroon) Forest Summit in March 1999.

(12) In September 2002, Secretary of State Colin Powell launched the Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP) in Johannesburg, South Africa. The CBFP promotes the conservation and sustainable use of the region's forests, for example, by working to combat poaching, illegal logging, and other unsustainable practices, and giving local populations an economic stake in the preservation of the forests, including through the development of ecotourism.

(13)(A) The United States contribution to the CBFP will focus on conserving 11 key landscapes in 6 countries—Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and the Republic of Congo—identified at the Yaounde Forest Summit as being of the greatest biological importance to the region.

(B) The United States will fund field-based activities within these 25,000,000 acres that aim to support a network of 27 national parks and protected areas and well-managed forestry concessions.

(C) In this way, the work will build on existing United States efforts, including those of the Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE) of the United States Agency for International Development, which will implement the CBFP.

(14) The CBFP has broad international financial support, including from non-African governments, the European Commission, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and numerous nongovernment organizations.

(15) A dramatic step toward conserving Congo Basin forests has recently been taken by Gabon. In September 2002, President Omar Bongo announced the creation of 13 national parks, representing over 10 percent of Gabon's surface area. Previously, Gabon had no national park system.

(16) With the CBFP and other initiatives, there exists unprecedented momentum for the conservation of Congo Basin forests.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the President to carry out the Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP) program \$18,600,000 for each of the fiscal years 2004 and 2005. Of the amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under the preceding sentence for a fiscal year, \$16,000,000 is authorized to be made available to the Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE) of the United States Agency for International Development.

(b) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under subsection (a) are authorized to remain available until expended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROYCE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2264.

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

There was no objection.

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

This bill, H.R. 2264, authorizes the administration's Congo Basin Forest Partnership. It is authored by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SHAW), who is an international conservation leader. I am a cosponsor of this measure, and I think the importance of it is that the tropical forests of central Africa's Congo Basin are a key economic resource for an estimated 20 million people, and these forests play a very critical role in sustaining the environment.

The Congo Basin contains the most diverse grouping of plants and animals in all of Africa, including many rare and endangered species. These plants and animals are invaluable for so many reasons, including their genetic and biological information which could spark technical advances in medicine and agriculture.

This is all threatened, though, as Congo Basin forests are coming under

growing pressure. Ten years ago, these forests were virtually untouched. Today, logging operations are shrinking these forests. As a matter of fact, logging operations are taking out the Congo Basin forest at the rate of twice the size of Rhode Island every year. Meanwhile, the construction of logging roads is putting intense hunting pressure on wildlife. At current levels, because of poaching, most species of apes, large antelope, and elephants will disappear from the Congo Basin, as well as the white rhino, and some will become extinct.

Last September, Secretary of State Powell launched the Congo Basin Forest Partnership in Johannesburg. This partnership is focused on 11 key landscapes in 6 different countries. It aims to support a network of national parks and protected areas and well-managed forestry concessions. The partnership is working to combat illegal logging and illegal poaching and other unsustainable practices and to give local populations an economic stake in the preservation of the forests, including through the development of ecotourism. This is a true partnership, with European and other countries making financial contributions to it.

I should note that the most dramatic move toward conserving Congo Basin forests has been taken by Gabon. Last year, President Omar Bongo announced the creation of 13 separate national parks in his country. Previously, Gabon had no national parks system. With this partnership, there is a real African buy-in.

The Subcommittee on Africa that I chair held a hearing on this initiative in March. Testifying before us was world-renowned ecologist Michael Fay. Michael has traveled many of Africa's forests, especially in the Congo Basin, and has had several of his treks covered by National Geographic. I am pleased that the House is acting today to pass this bill. It supports conservation efforts by him and others which have come, in Michael's case, at great personal sacrifice.

Conservation is not easy. What Americans take for granted, Yosemite, Yellowstone and our magnificent national park system, took great foresight. It took a great political commitment to make that a reality. We led the world in the United States. It will be a major challenge to establish and maintain effective regimes to control logging and to control hunting in the Congo Basin; but with the partnership, the U.S. is bringing its unique experience and talents to these efforts.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I strongly support H.R. 2264 and urge all of my colleagues to vote for it.

Madam Speaker, first, I want to thank my friend, Secretary of State Colin Powell, and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SHAW) and the gentleman

from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) for making the preservation of the Congo River Basin a priority. The Congo River and its tributaries make up the most extensive network of navigable waterways in Africa and carry a volume of water second only to the Amazon River.

Some of us think first of the Congo River Basin as one of the largest and most important ecological regions of the world, which it is; but what is even more important, it is the home to some of the world's poorest people who have suffered some of Africa's bloodiest conflicts.

Madam Speaker, more than 2½ million people have perished in eastern Congo as a result of the most recent Congo civil war, with millions left displaced and in unimaginable destitution. Throughout the central African region, poverty rates are among the worst on this globe. Life expectancy ranges from 42 years in the Central African Republic to 52 years in the Congo Republic.

The overall forest area of the Congo River Basin is declining rapidly as a result of unchecked growth of timber exports, destructive agricultural expansion, and fueled with demand for a growing population. Madam Speaker, these practices are unsustainable if the assets of the Congo River Basin are to be used to improve and sustain the lives of the people who live there.

Our legislation represents a unique opportunity to help the people of central Africa turn their biggest asset, the natural resources of the Congo River Basin, into a viable economic base. The Congo Basin partnership is an economic development and conservation program for the six countries of central Africa. This partnership will combine the preservation of some of the world's richest and most pristine ecosystems with economic development in order to alleviate the desperate poverty that permeates the region.

Conservation programs will help develop a network of national parks and protected areas and help local communities manage the forests and wildlife more rationally. The people of central Africa, some of whom live on less than 25 cents per day, 25 cents per day, will be able to develop sustainable means of livelihood through conservation agriculture and integrated ecotourism programs.

Madam Speaker, the stewardship of the Congo River Basin is the joint responsibility of central African countries and the international community. Together, we must end the deforestation and wildlife depletion and support the appropriate use of forest resources.

I enthusiastically support this bill and urge all of my colleagues to vote in favor of its passage.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROYCE. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. DOOLITTLE), who has traveled to sub-Saharan Africa to see how

Africans can better protect their endangered species.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Madam Speaker, I join with my colleagues and commend the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE), the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), and the authors of the bill, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SHAW) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE), for this legislation.

Africa has obviously some tremendous natural resources. They have enormous problems. They have a lack of freedom in that continent and throughout most of the countries indeed of the continent, and this legislation will help those people help themselves by conserving their forests.

Let me say, I am a strong logging advocate, but logging has to be done right; and this legislation will help set that up so that we will have logging and replanting, so that we will have sustainable forest practices so that this natural resource is available for the present generation and for generations to come. This is a goal that we seek to have here, and we do have it here in the United States; and we would like to help the people in the Congo River Basin to enjoy this as well.

I am sad to tell my colleagues that when we do not have good practices, devastating results can occur. We see that, for example, in the country of Zimbabwe, which was once my pleasure to visit, presently we have a brutal dictator, anarchy reigns, and a ruling elite has taken over safari parks for their own personal hunting grounds. We have settlers invading privately owned game preserves and decimating the remaining stock of protected animals such as the black rhinoceros. We have poachers setting on fire places like the Matobo Hills in the south of the country. Indeed, this year that area was designated a World Heritage Site by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; and yet these illegal poachers are destroying not only thousands of acres of national park there but killing vast stocks of wildlife, many of which are endangered species.

Madam Speaker, this area of the Congo is different than Zimbabwe, but the principles are the same. We seek to apply good principles to help the people lift themselves and to grow and to develop and to achieve better health and longer life spans, and it will help them do it using their natural resources. In like fashion, we hope that other enlightened policies around the continent can be applied so that people will be able to enjoy in a better fashion the rights that God has given them.

I am delighted to join with my colleagues in supporting this legislation.

Mr. LANTOS. Madam Speaker, we have no additional requests for time, and I yield back the balance of our time.

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

In closing, unfortunately, Africa is not the only continent under attack.

□ 1645

Increasingly, we are seeing the link between resource exploitation and human rights abuses and conflict and corruption. This past weekend, the Financial Times previewed a new report to be released next week by Global Witness. The report details how the ruling military junta in Burma is using logging concessions to help maintain its grip on power. In Burma's environmentally-damaging resource diplomacy, Chinese logging companies are granted concessions to large sections of Burmese virgin forest in exchange for political loyalty and in exchange for material support.

In light of this sort of activity, the Congo Basin Forest Partnership and similar initiatives are all that much more important, and I want to thank Members in this body for what they are attempting to do in passing this legislation and urge the support of every Member.

Mr. SHAW. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2264, the Congo Basin Forest Partnership Act of 2003, which I introduced to authorize funding for the Congo Basin Forest Partnership Fund (CBFP) for fiscal years 2004 and 2005.

The CBFP strives to preserve and protect millions of acres of lands in Africa by establishing a network of national parks. The CBFP is focused on eleven key landscapes in Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and the Republic of Congo.

Madam Speaker, I have traveled to Africa numerous times and have experienced the immense beauty and wonder that the continent holds. I have also witnessed how poaching and cross-cutting of forests devastates the natural wildlife, the land and the people of Africa. One of America's greatest assets is our national parks and conservation system. I can think of no better way to help Africa, and the African people, than to provide them with the tools to conserve their great continent, just as we do in our National Park Service.

Conservation efforts through the CBFP not only provide protections for lands and wildlife but also provide critical means for human development, political stability and economic growth in Africa—areas that remain tremendously important to the success of Africa.

This initiative has received widespread support from Republicans, Democrats, and leading organizations including Conservation International, the World Conservation Society, and the World Wildlife Fund. I urge my colleagues to support the Congo Basin Forest Partnership Act of 2003 and the betterment of the African people.

Mr. TANNER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2264, the Congo Basin Forest Partnership Act of 2003. Having personally visited some of the areas that this bill will help to protect, I highly recommend it to the House, and hope that others will join in support of this effort.

Secretary of State Colin Powell launched the Congo Basin Forest Partnership initiative that has swiftly grown into a bipartisan multi-national effort to support national parks and

well-managed forestry practices in the forests of the Congo Basin in Central Africa. The International Conservation Caucus, of which I am a founding member and co-chair, was formed in order to build support for the Congo Basin Forest Partnership initiative, and to help with other international conservation efforts in some of the most environmentally sensitive areas around the world. In the mission statement of the International Conservation Caucus, it is written that as members we share a conviction that the United States has the opportunity and the obligation to advance the protection of the worldwide environment for current and future generations. The mission of the Caucus is to act on this conviction by providing the strong U.S. leadership necessary to conserve the world's most biologically rich and diverse places. The Congo Basin Forest Partnership Act is one of the first steps in achieving our mission of international conservation, and I wish to thank my friend CLAY SHAW for recognizing this need and for introducing this important bipartisan bill.

The United States' contribution to the CBFP will focus on providing field-based conservation activities within 25,000,000 acres in Cameroon, The Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and the Republic of the Congo. Forests in these six countries are being depleted at alarming rates. It is estimated that forest areas in the Congo Basin are being depleted at a rate twice the size of Rhode Island every year. The author of H.R. 2264 says it best in section 7 of the findings of the bill. It states, "If current deforestation and wildlife depletion rates are not reversed, the six countries of the Congo Basin most immediately, but also the world, will pay an immense economic, environmental, and cultural price.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to vote in favor of H.R. 2264, the Congo Basin Forest Partnership Act.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. CAPITO). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2264.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 47 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1834

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT) at 6 o'clock and 34 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on one motion to suspend the rules previously postponed and on the motions to instruct postponed Thursday, October 2.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H. Con. Res. 274, by the yeas and nays;

Motion to instruct on H.R. 1 by Mr. BISHOP of New York, by the yeas and nays;

Motion to instruct on H.R. 1 by Mr. FLAKE, by the yeas and nays.

The votes on H. Res. 355 and H. Res. 372 will be taken tomorrow.

The first and third electronic votes will be conducted as 15-minute votes. The second vote in this series will be a 5-minute vote.

COMMENDING NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT AROUND THE WORLD ON THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS ESTABLISHMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 274.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 274, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 391, nays 1, not voting 42, as follows:

[Roll No. 532]

YEAS—391

Abercrombie	Boozman	Conyers
Ackerman	Boswell	Cooper
Aderholt	Boucher	Costello
Akin	Boyd	Cramer
Alexander	Bradley (NH)	Crane
Allen	Brady (PA)	Crenshaw
Andrews	Brown (OH)	Crowley
Baca	Brown (SC)	Cubin
Bachus	Brown, Corrine	Culberson
Baird	Brown-Waite,	Cummings
Baker	Ginny	Cunningham
Baldwin	Burgess	Davis (AL)
Ballance	Burns	Davis (CA)
Ballenger	Burr	Davis (IL)
Barrett (SC)	Burton (IN)	Davis (TN)
Bartlett (MD)	Buyer	Davis, Jo Ann
Barton (TX)	Camp	Davis, Tom
Beauprez	Cannon	Deal (GA)
Becerra	Cantor	DeGette
Bell	Capito	Delahunt
Bereuter	Capps	DeLauro
Berman	Capuano	DeMint
Berry	Cardin	Deutsch
Biggert	Cardoza	Diaz-Balart, M.
Bilirakis	Carson (IN)	Dicks
Bishop (GA)	Carson (OK)	Dingell
Bishop (NY)	Carter	Doggett
Bishop (UT)	Case	Dooley (CA)
Blackburn	Chabot	Doolittle
Blumenauer	Chocola	Doyle
Blunt	Clay	Dreier
Boehkert	Clyburn	Duncan
Boehner	Coble	Dunn
Bonilla	Cole	Edwards
Bonner	Collins	Ehlers

Emanuel	Langevin	Renzi
Emerson	Lantos	Reyes
Engel	Larsen (WA)	Reynolds
English	Larson (CT)	Rodriguez
Etheridge	Latham	Rogers (AL)
Evans	LaTourette	Rogers (KY)
Everett	Leach	Rogers (MI)
Farr	Lee	Rohrabacher
Fattah	Levin	Ros-Lehtinen
Feeney	Lewis (CA)	Ross
Ferguson	Lewis (GA)	Rothman
Filner	Lewis (KY)	Roybal-Allard
Flake	Linder	Royce
Forbes	Lipinski	Ruppersberger
Ford	LoBiondo	Rush
Fossella	Lowey	Ryan (OH)
Frank (MA)	Lucas (KY)	Ryan (WI)
Franks (AZ)	Lucas (OK)	Sabo
Frelinghuysen	Lynch	Sanchez, Linda
Frost	Majette	T.
Galleghy	Maloney	Sanchez, Loretta
Garrett (NJ)	Manzullo	Sanders
Gerlach	Markey	Sandlin
Gibbons	Marshall	Saxton
Gillmor	Matheson	Schakowsky
Gingrey	McCarthy (MO)	Schiff
Gonzalez	McCarthy (NY)	Schrock
Goode	McCollum	Scott (GA)
Goodlatte	McCotter	Scott (VA)
Gordon	McCreery	Sensenbrenner
Goss	McDermott	Serrano
Granger	McGovern	Sessions
Graves	McHugh	Shadegg
Green (TX)	McInnis	Shays
Green (WI)	McIntyre	Sherman
Greenwood	McKeon	Sherwood
Grijalva	McNulty	Shuster
Gutierrez	Meehan	Simmons
Gutknecht	Meek (FL)	Simpson
Hall	Menendez	Skelton
Harris	Mica	Slaughter
Hart	Michaud	Smith (MI)
Hastings (FL)	Miller (FL)	Smith (NJ)
Hastings (WA)	Miller (MI)	Smith (TX)
Hayes	Miller (NC)	Smith (WA)
Hefley	Miller, Gary	Snyder
Hensarling	Miller, George	Souder
Herger	Mollohan	Spratt
Hill	Moore	Stark
Hincheey	Moran (KS)	Stearns
Hinojosa	Moran (VA)	Stenholm
Hobson	Murphy	Strickland
Hoefel	Murtha	Stupak
Hoekstra	Musgrave	Myrick
Holden	Nadler	Sullivan
Holt	Nadler	Sweeney
Honda	Neal (MA)	Tancredo
Hooley (OR)	Nethercutt	Tanner
Hostettler	Neugebauer	Tauscher
Hoyer	Ney	Tauzin
Hulshof	Northup	Taylor (NC)
Hunter	Norwood	Terry
Hyde	Nussle	Thompson (CA)
Inslee	Oberstar	Thompson (MS)
Isakson	Obey	Thornberry
Israel	Olver	Tiahrt
Istook	Ortiz	Tiberi
Jackson (IL)	Osborne	Tierney
Jackson-Lee	Ose	Towns
(TX)	Otter	Turner (OH)
Janklow	Owens	Turner (TX)
Jefferson	Oxley	Udall (CO)
Jenkins	Pallone	Udall (NM)
John	Pascrell	Van Hollen
Johnson (CT)	Pastor	Velazquez
Johnson (IL)	Paul	Vislosky
Johnson, E. B.	Payne	Vitter
Johnson, Sam	Pearce	Walsh
Jones (NC)	Pelosi	Wamp
Kaptur	Pence	Waters
Keller	Peterson (MN)	Watt
Kelly	Peterson (PA)	Waxman
Kennedy (MN)	Petri	Weiner
Kennedy (RI)	Pickering	Weldon (FL)
Kildee	Pitts	Weldon (PA)
Kilpatrick	Pombo	Weller
King (IA)	Pomeroy	Wexler
King (NY)	Porter	Whitfield
Kingston	Portman	Wicker
Kirk	Price (NC)	Wilson (NM)
Klecza	Pryce (OH)	Wilson (SC)
Kline	Quinn	Wolf
Knollenberg	Rahall	Wu
Kolbe	Ramstad	Wynn
Kucinich	Rangel	Young (AK)
LaHood	Regula	Young (FL)
Lampson	Rehberg	