

DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 57, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 423, nays 0, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 50]
YEAS—423

Abercrombie Cuellar Hinojosa
Ackerman Culberson Hirono
Aderholt Cummings Hobson
Akin Davis (AL) Hodes
Alexander Davis (CA) Hoeksstra
Allen Davis (IL) Holden
Altmire Davis (KY) Holt
Andrews Davis, David Honda
Arcuri Davis, Jo Ann Hooley
Baca Davis, Lincoln Hoyer
Bachmann Davis, Tom Hulshof
Bachus Deal (GA) Hunter
Baird DeFazio Inglis (SC)
Baker DeGette Insee
Baldwin Delahunt Israel
Barrett (SC) DeLauro Issa
Barrow Dent Jackson (IL)
Bartlett (MD) Diaz-Balart, L. Jackson-Lee
Barton (TX) Diaz-Balart, M. (TX)
Bean Dicks Jefferson
Becerra Dingell Jindal
Berkley Doggett Johnson (GA)
Berman Donnelly Johnson (IL)
Berry Doolittle Johnson, E. B.
Biggert Doyle Johnson, Sam
Bilbray Drake Jones (NC)
Billirakis Dreier Jones (OH)
Bishop (GA) Duncan Jordan
Bishop (NY) Edwards Kagen
Bishop (UT) Ehlers Kanjorski
Blackburn Ellison Kaptur
Blumenauer Ellsworth Keller
Blunt Emanuel Kennedy
Boehner Emerson Kildee
Bonner Engel Kilpatrick
Bono English (PA) Kind
Boozman Eshoo King (IA)
Boren Etheridge King (NY)
Boswell Everett Kingston
Boucher Fallin Kirk
Boustany Farr Klein (FL)
Boyd (FL) Fattah Kline (MN)
Boyd (KS) Feeney Knollenberg
Brady (PA) Ferguson Kucinich
Brady (TX) Filner Kuhl (NY)
Braley (IA) Flake LaHood
Brown (SC) Forbes Lamborn
Brown, Corrine Fortenberry Lampson
Brown-Waite, Fossella Langevin
Ginny Foxx Lantos
Buchanan Frank (MA) Larsen (WA)
Burgess Franks (AZ) Larson (CT)
Burton (IN) Frelinghuysen Latham
Butterfield Gallegly LaTourette
Calvert Garrett (NJ) Lee
Camp (MI) Gerlach Levin
Campbell (CA) Giffords Lewis (CA)
Cantor Gilchrest Lewis (GA)
Capito Gillibrand Lewis (KY)
Capps Gillmor Linder
Capuano Gingrey Lipinski
Cardoza Gohmert LoBiondo
Carnahan Gonzalez Loeb sack
Carney Goode Lofgren, Zoe
Carson Goodlatte Lowey
Carter Gordon Lungren, Daniel
Castle Granger E.
Castor Graves Lynch
Chabot Green, Al Mack
Chandler Green, Gene Mahoney (FL)
Clarke Grijalva Maloney (NY)
Clay Gutierrez Manzanillo
Cleave Hall (NY) Marchant
Clyburn Hall (TX) Markey
Coble Hare Marshall
Cohen Harman Matheson
Cole (OK) Hastert Matsui
Conaway Hastings (FL) McCarthy (CA)
Conyers Hastings (WA) McCarthy (NY)
Cooper Hayes McCaul (TX)
Costa Heller McCollum (MN)
Costello Hensarling McCotter
Courtney Herger McCreery
Cramer Herseth McDermott
Crenshaw Higgins McGovern
Crowley Hill McHenry

McHugh Pryce (OH) Smith (WA)
McIntyre Putnam Snyder
McKeon Radanovich Solis
McMorris Rahall Souder
Rogers Ramstad Space
McNerney Rangel Spratt
McNulty Regula Stearns
Meehan Rehberg Stupak
Meek (FL) Reichert Sullivan
Meeks (NY) Renzi Sutton
Melancon Reyes Tanner
Mica Reynolds Tauscher
Michaud Rodriguez Taylor
Millender Rogers (AL) Terry
McDonald Rogers (KY) Thompson (CA)
Miller (FL) Rogers (MI) Thompson (MS)
Miller (MI) Rohrabacher Thornberry
Miller (NC) Ros-Lehtinen Tiahrt
Miller, Gary Roskam Tiberi
Miller, George Ross Tierney
Mitchell Rothman Towns
Mollohan Roybal-Allard Turner
Moore (KS) Royce Udall (CO)
Moore (WI) Ruppersberger Udall (NM)
Moran (KS) Rush Upton
Moran (VA) Ryan (OH) Van Hollen
Murphy (CT) Ryan (WI) Velázquez
Murphy, Patrick Salazar Walsh (NY)
Murphy, Tim Sali Walz (MN)
Musgrave Sánchez, Linda Wamp
Myrick T. Wasserman
Nadler Sanchez, Loretta Schultz
Napolitano Sarbanes Watson
Neal (MA) Saxton Watt
Neugebauer Schakowsky Waxman
Nunes Schiff Weiner
Oberstar Schmidt Welch (VT)
Obey Schwartz Weldon (FL)
Oliver Scott (GA) Weller
Ortiz Scott (VA) Westmoreland
Pallone Sensenbrenner Wexler
Pastor Serrano Whitfield
Paul Sestak Wicker
Payne Shadegg Wilson (MN)
Pearce Shays Wilson (OH)
Pence Shea-Porter Wilson (SC)
Perlmutter Sherman Wolf
Peterson (MN) Shimkus Woolsey
Peterson (PA) Shuler Wu
Petri Shuster Wynn
Pitts Simpson Yarmuth
Platts Sires Young (AK)
Poe Skelton Young (FL)
Pomeroy Slaughter
Porter Smith (NE)
Price (GA) Smith (NJ)
Price (NC) Smith (TX)

NOT VOTING—11

Buyer Lucas Stark
Cannon Murtha Tancredo
Cubin Norwood Waters
Hinchey Pickering

□ 1436

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON

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

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure today to wish happy birthday to America's Vancouver, Vancouver, Washington. I rise in honor of the 150th birthday of Vancouver, Washington. As we say back home, Vancouver not B.C., Washington not D.C.

There was a place up north that was not founded until 29 years later, so we were the first. America's Vancouver was the first incorporated city in what

is now Washington State. It hosts its proud heritage with the Vancouver National Historic Reserve. Fort Vancouver, Pearson Field, the site of the first transpolar aviation landing, a host of historic achievements and wonders.

I would invite everyone to join us in America's Vancouver on July 7 of this year as we officially celebrate America's Vancouver's 150th anniversary.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD an article from the Columbian.

[From the Columbian, Jan. 21, 2007]

HAPPY 150TH!

And the most-senior city in Washington state is . . . Seattle? The biggest city in the Northwest and hub of the state's economy, is a sad non-contender in the competition. It was incorporated in 1869.

And Spokane? The Capital of the Inland Empire, as the second-largest city calls itself, is practically a newborn. It was incorporated in 1881 and just celebrated its 125th birthday anniversary.

Walla Walla is older than that. It came into being in 1862.

But Steilacoom (near Tacoma), now there's an old city: 1854.

That was just one year after the oldest incorporated city in Washington, Columbia City . . . Ooops . . . Columbia City was the name as late as 1850, when it was recognized as more than just a military or fur-trapping post. But when it was incorporated seven years later, on Jan. 23, 1857, as the first city in what would become Washington state, it was Vancouver. Our Vancouver!

The real newcomer is the other Vancouver, in Canada, eh? Incorporation: 1886. So, if nothing else, on Tuesday this week, when Vancouver USA officially turns 150, you might silently pledge to pay no attention the next time someone suggests, as someone always does, that we rename our city Fort Vancouver in order to avoid confusion with the bigger city to the north. We were here first. Let them rename their city.

Much of the story of Vancouver USA's early years and most famous people is efficiently and colorfully told in words and photographs in a special section in today's Columbian, "Vancouver, Washington—150 Years in the Making." Frankly, it's a hoot. There's also an online slide show at columbian.com/video.

Mayor Royce Pollard, who always calls the state's oldest city "America's Vancouver," will deliver his State of the City Address on Tuesday, kicking off a year-long celebration. While acknowledging the past, the speech will fittingly look ahead. Pollard has titled his address, "Pride, Progress, Possibilities."

The signature event of the 150th birthday will be on Saturday, July 7, at the Vancouver National Historic Reserve, which long-time residents still refer to as "The Barracks" and newer residents know as the place they have the big fireworks shows on the Fourth of July. The hope is to get country singer Willie Nelson out for the event. He was a disc jockey in the mid-'50s at the old KVAN radio station, 707½ Main St.

In a Columbian editorial on May 31, 1921, the writer was effusive about the county and the town, noting that it was the world's greatest prune producer, had "industrial possibilities second to no other city on the globe . . . has the finest water in (the) state" and that its "beautiful homes (and) wide streets elicit wonder from its visitors . . ."

Such boosterism brings a snicker today, but you gotta love the spirit behind it and

wish for more like it in this, Vancouver's 150th year.

STATE OF THE UNION ROAD MAP

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in a few hours we will be listening to the President provide us with a road map for the State of the Union. I ask the President as he comes to this House and this place to recognize that we are in this together and we look forward to working together.

But it certainly should be part of the conscience of this body and of America that our soldiers remain in serious jeopardy, not because they have not done their job, but because we have not done ours.

When soldiers can be dressed in semi-American uniforms and wage attacks on unsuspecting U.S. military, we have a problem.

Mr. Speaker, I am asking for a serious consideration of the cutting of funds to this war in terms of its plus-up, a new direction, and a political diplomatic approach allowing Iraq to provide its own security with our technical support.

It is now time to celebrate the heroes of our military and to bring our soldiers home. I look forward to the message on the State of the Union.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LYNCH). After consultation among the Speaker and the majority and minority leaders, and with their consent, the Chair announces that, when the two Houses meet tonight in joint session to hear an address by the President of the United States, only the doors immediately opposite the Speaker and those immediately to her left and right will be open.

No one will be allowed on the floor of the House who does not have the privilege of the floor of the House. Due to the large attendance that is anticipated, the rule regarding the privilege of the floor must be strictly enforced. Children of Members will not be permitted on the floor. The cooperation of all Members is requested.

The practice of reserving seats prior to the joint session by placard will not be allowed. Members may reserve their seats only by physical presence following the security sweep of the Chamber.

Without prejudice to the possible resumption of legislative business, the Chair will now recognize Members for Special Orders not beyond 5 p.m., at which time the Chair will declare the House in recess.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 217

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Mr. CROWLEY

from New York be removed from the list of cosponsors for H.R. 217.

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

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 18, 2007, 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 North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. FOXX 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 California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

A TERRORIST GROUP REARMS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GENE GREEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today in Lebanon, protesters are rioting, burning tires and cars, and crippling Beirut to oppose the government of Lebanese Prime Minister Fuad Saniora.

The majority of the opposition comes from Hezbollah and its supporters seeking more influence in Lebanon's government.

At the same time, one of our close allies is forced to watch these riots as a recurring threat is building on its borders.

Last summer we watched as the terrorist group Hezbollah kidnapped two Israeli soldiers and killed eight others and began firing missiles into Israeli cities intentionally targeting civilian populations and infrastructure.

This group was supplied by Syria and Iran for years, and built up stockpiles of weapons after Israel completely withdrew from southern Lebanon in 2000 in accordance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 425.

Israel responded in self-defense and launched an offensive in southern Lebanon to destroy the weapons caches and Hezbollah's bunkers. Fortunately, the Israeli Air Force was able to destroy many of the longer range rockets Hezbollah possessed, but thousands of shorter-range rockets were indiscriminately fired at Israeli towns and villages.

After 2 months of fighting, United Nations Security Council Resolution

1701 was passed. Among other things, 1701 called for a U.N. peacekeeping force of up to 50,000 troops to assist the Lebanese military to prevent Hezbollah's resurgence and rearmament in southern Lebanon.

Unfortunately, these troops have not stopped Syria and Iran from rearming Hezbollah, and Israel must watch as this threat is re-emerging just miles from its border.

Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD this recent article that appeared in Jane's Defence Weekly. It details some of the problems Lebanese and U.N. forces are having stopping the movement of weapons across the Syrian-Lebanese border. What is clear from this article, and numerous other reports, is that Hezbollah is rearming and gaining autonomy again in southern Lebanon.

Just last week in an interview, Hezbollah's leader, Hassan Nasrallah, promised that Hezbollah would intensify its campaign to bring down the Lebanese Government in the coming days and weeks. Israel and the United States cannot let this happen, and we must support Israel's right to defend itself before its civilians are indiscriminately attacked once again.

Over the years, we have watched as Israel has made unilateral concessions, withdrawing from Lebanon in 2000 and withdrawing from Gaza in 2005, and each concession has resulted in growing threats on its borders and attacks on its soldiers and citizens.

After entering southern Lebanon to battle Hezbollah militants last summer, Israel again withdrew under United Nations Resolution 1701, passed sending international troops to southern Lebanon with the promise that the international troops would assist Lebanon's military to prevent Hezbollah from rearming.

Again, the promises of security made to Israel by the international community have not been fulfilled and Hezbollah is getting stronger.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues and the international community to join me in looking for a solution to this situation. As a close ally, we should ensure Israel's hands are not tied while this threat builds on its border, and we should address this growing problem before Hezbollah again decides to attack Israeli soldiers and civilians.

[From Jane's Defence Weekly, Jan. 3, 2007]

IRAN REPLENISHES HIZBULLAH'S ARMS INVENTORY

(By Robin Hughes)

Some five months after UN Resolution 1701 halted the conflict in south Lebanon between Israel and the Islamic Resistance—the armed wing of Shi'ite Party of God (Hizbullah), Iran has replenished Hizbullah's depleted stocks of surface-to-surface rockets and anti-tank guided weapons (ATGWs).

Prior to the onset of the conflict on 12 July, Western intelligence agencies estimated that Hizbullah had amassed an inventory of some 12,000 rockets of various calibres. During the conflict the Islamic Resistance expended about 4,000 rockets, while its longer-range systems, namely the Iranian-