

Blackburn	Gilchrest	McIntyre	Smith (NJ)	Thompson (MS)	Wasserman	"Yea"—H.R. 4986—The National Defense
Blumenauer	Gillibrand	McKeon	Smith (TX)	Thornberry	Schultz	Authorization Act (Rep. SKELTON—Armed
Blunt	Gingrey	McMorris	Smith (WA)	Tiahrt	Watt	Services).
Boehner	Gohmert	Rodgers	Snyder	Tiberi	Waxman	"Yea"—H.R. 2768—S—Miner Act (Rep.
Bonner	Gonzalez	McNeerney	Solis	Tsongas	Weiner	GEORGE MILLER—Education and Labor) (Sub-
Bono Mack	Goodlatte	McNulty	Souder	Turner	Weldon (FL)	ject to a Rule).
Borman	Gordon	Meek (FL)	Space	Udall (CO)	Weller	
Boren	Granger	Meeks (NY)	Spratt	Udall (NM)	Westmoreland	
Boswell	Graves	Melancon	Stearns	Upton	Wexler	
Boucher	Green, Al	Mica	Stupak	Van Hollen	Whitfield (KY)	
Boustany	Green, Gene	Michaud	Sullivan	Visclosky	Wilson (NM)	
Boyd (FL)	Gutierrez	Miller (FL)	Sutton	Walberg	Wilson (OH)	
Boyd (KS)	Hall (NY)	Miller (MI)	Tancredo	Walsh (NY)	Wilson (SC)	
Brady (PA)	Hall (TX)	Miller (NC)	Tauscher	Walden (OR)	Wittman (VA)	
Brady (TX)	Hare	Mitchell	Terry	Walsh (MN)	Wolf	
Braley (IA)	Harman	Mollohan	Thompson (CA)	Wamp	Young (AK)	
Broun (GA)	Hastings (FL)	Moore (KS)			Young (FL)	
Brown (SC)	Hastings (WA)	Moran (KS)				
Brown, Corrine	Hayes	Moran (VA)				
Brown-Waite,	Heller	Murphy (CT)				
Ginny	Hensarling	Murphy, Patrick	Baldwin	Holt	Schakowsky	
Buchanan	Herger	Murphy, Tim	Capuano	Jackson (IL)	Sensenbrenner	
Burgess	Herseth Sandlin	Murtha	Clarke	Kucinich	Serrano	
Burton (IN)	Higgins	Musgrave	Clay	Lee	Stark	
Butterfield	Hill	Myrick	Conyers	Lewis (GA)	Tierney	
Buyer	Hinchee	Nadler	Davis (IL)	Markey	Towns	
Calvert	Hinojosa	Napolitano	DeFazio	McDermott	Velázquez	
Camp (MI)	Hirono	Neal (MA)	Delahunt	McGovern	Waters	
Campbell (CA)	Hobson	Neugebauer	Doggett	Miller, George	Watson	
Cannon	Hodes	Nunes	Duncan	Moore (WI)	Welch (VT)	
Cantor	Hoekstra	Obey	Ellison	Oberstar	Woolsey	
Capito	Holden	Ortiz	Fattah	Olver	Wu	
Capps	Hoolley	Pascarell	Filner	Pallone	Wynn	
Cardoza	Hoyer	Pearce	Frank (MA)	Pastor	Yarmuth	
Carnahan	Hulshof	Pence	Goode	Payne		
Carney	Inglis (SC)	Perlmutter	Grijalva	Petri		
Carter	Inslee	Peterson (MN)				
Castle	Israel	Peterson (PA)	Baca	Hunter	Miller, Gary	
Castor	Issa	Pickering	Berkley	Jackson-Lee	Paul	
Chabot	Johnson (GA)	Pitts	Culberson	(TX)	Shimkus	
Chandler	Johnson (IL)	Platts	Forbes	Jefferson	Tanner	
Cleaver	Johnson, E. B.	Poe	Fossella	Kingston		
Clyburn	Johnson, Sam	Pomeroy	Honda	Lantos		
Coble	Jones (NC)	Porter				
Cohen	Jones (OH)	Price (GA)				
Cole (OK)	Jordan	Price (NC)				
Conaway	Kagen	Pryce (OH)				
Cooper	Kanjorski	Putnam				
Costa	Kaptur	Radanovich				
Costello	Keller	Rahall				
Courtney	Kennedy	Ramstad				
Cramer	Kildee	Rangel				
Crenshaw	Kilpatrick	Regula				
Crowley	Kind	Rehberg				
Cubin	King (IA)	Reichert				
Cuellar	King (NY)	Renzi				
Cummings	Kirk	Reyes				
Davis (AL)	Klein (FL)	Reynolds				
Davis (CA)	Kline (MN)	Richardson				
Davis (KY)	Knollenberg	Rodriguez				
Davis, David	Kuhl (NY)	Rogers (AL)				
Davis, Lincoln	LaHood	Rogers (KY)				
Davis, Tom	Lamborn	Rogers (MI)				
Deal (GA)	Lampson	Rohrabacher				
DeGette	Langevin	Ros-Lehtinen				
DeLauro	Larsen (WA)	Roskam				
Dent	Larson (CT)	Ross				
Diaz-Balart, L.	Latham	Rothman				
Diaz-Balart, M.	LaTourette	Roybal-Allard				
Dicks	Latta	Royce				
Dingell	Levin	Ruppersberger				
Donnelly	Lewis (CA)	Rush				
Doolittle	Lewis (KY)	Ryan (OH)				
Doyle	Linder	Ryan (WI)				
Drake	Lipinski	Salazar				
Dreier	LoBiondo	Sali				
Edwards	Loeback	Sánchez, Linda				
Ehlers	Lofgren, Zoe	T.				
Ellsworth	Lowey	Sanchez, Loretta				
Emanuel	Lucas	Sarbanes				
Emerson	Lungren, Daniel	Saxton				
Engel	E.	Schiff				
English (PA)	Lynch	Schmidt				
Eshoo	Mack	Schwartz				
Etheridge	Mahoney (FL)	Scott (GA)				
Everett	Maloney (NY)	Scott (VA)				
Fallin	Manzullo	Sessions				
Farr	Marchant	Sestak				
Feeney	Marshall	Shadegg				
Ferguson	Matheson	Shays				
Flake	Matsui	Shea-Porter				
Fortenberry	McCarthy (CA)	Sherman				
Fox	McCarthy (NY)	Shuler				
Franks (AZ)	McCaul (TX)	Shuster				
Frelinghuysen	McCollum (MN)	Simpson				
Gallely	McCotter	Sires				
Garrett (NJ)	McCrery	Skelton				
Gerlach	McHenry	Slaughter				
Giffords	McHugh	Smith (NE)				

NAYS—46

NOT VOTING—15

□ 1651

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Messrs. GEORGE MILLER of California, SERRANO, HOLT, OLVER, Ms. WOOLSEY and Ms. WATSON changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. CANTOR, NEUGEBAUER and WALBERG changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. MICHAUD. Madam Speaker, I mistakenly voted "yea" on rollcall vote 11. While I support many provisions in H.R. 4986, I do not support this legislation because of the authorization for war funding in Iraq. I intended to vote "nay" on rollcall 11.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BACA. Madam Speaker, if I were present today, January 16, 2008, I would have voted the following way:

"Yea"—H. Res. 912—Condemning the assassination of former Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto and reaffirming the commitment of the United States to assist the people of Pakistan in combating terrorist activity and promoting a free and democratic Pakistan (Rep. ACKERMAN—Foreign Affairs) Suspension bill.

"Yea"—H. Res. 921—Providing for the concurrence by the House in the Senate amendment to H.R. 4253, with an amendment—Military Reservist and Veteran Small Business Reauthorization and Opportunity Act of 2007—(Rep. VELÁZQUEZ—Small Business) Suspension bill.

PROVIDING FOR AN
ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE

Mr. SKELTON. Madam Speaker, I send to the desk a privileged concurrent resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 279

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

That when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Wednesday, January 23, 2008, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 2 p.m. on Monday, January 28, 2008, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Tuesday, January 29, 2008, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 2 p.m. on Wednesday, February 6, 2008, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Speaker or her designee, after consultation with the Minority Leader, shall notify the Members of the House to reassemble at such place and time as she may designate if, in her opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONGRATULATING FAIRFIELDS
VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

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

Mr. WITTMAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Fairfields Volunteer Fire Department of Northumberland County, Virginia. I join a grateful community in extending my appreciation as they celebrate 60 years of service to our community.

The Fairfields Volunteer Fire Department began serving the community on January 30, 1947. It was at that time that R.L. Haynie, the department's founder, gathered together 17 original members to provide much needed fire and rescue service to the Reedville community.

In the beginning, the department housed its fire truck at a service station. Over the years, the department has grown and expanded, adding a Glebe Point substation in 1957 and a new Reedville firehouse in 1985.

The Fairfields Volunteer Fire Department now boasts 44 members with a fleet of eight vehicles.

I would like to extend my appreciation to all of the current and former

members of the Fairfield Volunteer Fire Department for their dedication and outstanding service to our community. I would also like to thank them for their patience and understanding in my absence at their 60th anniversary celebration.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3524, HOPE VI IMPROVEMENT AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2007

Ms. SUTTON, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 110-509) on the resolution (H. Res. 922) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3524) to reauthorize the HOPE VI program for revitalization of severely distressed public housing, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIRES). 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.

AMERICA'S INFRASTRUCTURE IS ABYSMAL

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

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the commission which Congress created during the enactment of the surface transportation, the SAFETEA-LU bill, reported its results to the Congress in terms of the state of the Nation's infrastructure. The short version is that the state of the Nation's infrastructure is abysmal. We are seeing dramatically increased congestion. We are seeing bridges collapse. We are losing ground. We are not even maintaining the investment made by the Eisenhower generation in the Nation's interstate system let alone other vital national needs. It needs immediate attention.

And, of course, investment in our infrastructure will produce jobs. Large numbers of jobs will be produced should we go ahead with this needed construction, not only construction jobs but suppliers, small businesses, communities will benefit. The economy as a whole will benefit in terms of our economic productivity and competitiveness with just-in-time delivery and other concerns. And the American people will benefit in terms of more time at home, less time in commutes, less fuel wasted in congestion and backups in traffic. These are investments that need to be made.

The commission, a bipartisan commission, by a large majority said we need to be investing between \$220 and

\$335 billion a year from all sources, Federal, State, local, and private, in the Nation's transportation infrastructure.

□ 1700

And today we're investing about \$87 billion, about a third of the minimum they think is necessary. This is a wake-up call that's long overdue to this Congress, to this administration, and to the country about how we're losing ground. We're headed toward Third World status in terms of our Nation's transportation infrastructure. That is not acceptable.

Unfortunately, the Bush administration, the headquarters of the head in the sand folks, are saying no additional Federal investment is necessary; that all of that \$220 billion can come from privatizing the Nation's highways; tolling and pricing people off the roads will help mitigate congestion. Yes, they want to toll existing highways, paid for by taxpayers, they want to put extortionate tolls on where they would charge more at rush hour. Now, if you happen to live on the east side of town and work on the west side and have to travel a congested highway, from George Bush and Mary Peters, Secretary of Transportation, the message is, quit your job, move, or tough luck, suck it up. That's not acceptable for America. We are not going to solve this problem through the fantasies of this administration. You're not going to solve it with the privatization of our existing network.

Now, in certain areas, tolling, congestion pricing and private-public partnerships, done properly, protecting the public interest, can contribute a small amount. The estimates are, generously, maybe 10 percent. But the Bush administration is saying that can do 100 percent because they're saying they will never ever support any increase in any taxes to increase any investment in the national transportation infrastructure. That's a shame. That's an incredible shame. And it is doing an amazing disservice to the future of our economy.

And as we stagger in this recession created by the policies of this administration, one of the best ways that we can begin to build out of it and to make ourselves more productive in the future and prevent future recessions is investment in our infrastructure. You can justify borrowing money to build things that are going to last 30, 50, 100 years and benefit all of the American people and our economy. They want to borrow money to give more tax cuts to the few rich people, many of whom have done fabulously well, some of whom lost their shirts with speculation in this recent market. Other sides of the speculators made hundreds of millions and billions of dollars by speculating on the collapse of the housing market, while the Bush administration and Alan Greenspan and everybody watched the bubble grow and grow and grow and did nothing.

We need a concrete investment for the future, an investment in our trans-

portation infrastructure, despite what Mary Peters and George Bush think is one of the best ways to promote the long-term health and competitiveness of the United States of America. We should begin to make those investments.

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

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

HONORING RICHARD HENRY "DICK" WHITE

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

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, as we begin our work in the new year, I want to take a few moments to reflect on the passing of a good friend of mine. Richard Henry "Dick" White, Jr., a fixture in Washington for four decades, lost his fight against cancer on December 21, and his death took a whole lot of sunshine from the world.

Like many who came to Washington, Dick White expected to stay in Washington for a very short period of time. A 1955 journalism graduate of the University of Oklahoma, Dick arrived here in 1965 as a correspondent for the Tulsa Tribune. But rather than return home, he moved to public service, and that work caused him to become a congressional staff member over the next 14 years. He was the top staffer for Ed Edmonson of Oklahoma and Dale Milford of Texas.

He left the Hill in the late 1970s to serve as Washington representative on a number of farm-related issues. He later served as the vice president for the Tobacco Institute, and most recently maintained a small public affairs consulting business.

Mr. Speaker, it has regrettably become vogue in politics to suggest that lobbying, that is, representing the American people in Washington, is less than an honorable profession. Well, anyone who knew Dick White would strongly disagree. He represented his clients, small businesses, tens of thousands of farmers, hundreds of thousands of workers, with integrity, humanity and a wealth of knowledge. His service helped thousands of Americans be treated fairly when Congress considered policy changes that would affect their livelihoods.

I came to know Dick White as a friend after his marriage in 1991 to one of my senior staff members, Letitia Hoadley. To say this pair was a devoted couple is putting it mildly. For the past 15 years they have been inseparable and tenderly have cared for each other through good times and bad.

Dick White was always welcome in my office as a member of our extended