

This will be the last time that I will be able to appear on this floor, but thank you for the great opportunity to serve the people of the 22nd Congressional District of Florida and the people of the United States of America, the greatest country on the face of this Earth.

Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from California, Chairman THOMAS.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, unaccustomedly, the gentleman from Florida has handled the substance of the bill, so I am not going to talk about the substance, which means I normally don't have very much to talk about if I don't talk about the substance.

This is kind of unique, because normally at the end of a session and at the end of a committee's legislative responsibilities, one or two people may be retiring, but, frankly, six members of the Ways and Means Committee will not be in the 110th Congress. Some have left willingly, some unwillingly. Here we are with three of us at the end of this particular bill, which will be the last legislative responsibility of the committee.

I, too, I want to thank the gentleman from Maryland. Based upon my knowing him and the extremely difficult position he found himself in, moving over to the Senate, if anyone is walking close to him, I wouldn't be surprised to hear him humming, "free at last, free at last." He is going to be able to go over and completely exercise his legislative beliefs and structure. I know how difficult it has been for him in this constraint, because he has been, in words that I think are significant compliments, a legislator, as best he could be in the environment. I look forward to watching him continue his career over in the Senate.

My colleague from Florida, who became the chairman of the Trade Subcommittee, I was on the Trade Subcommittee for a long time but I was never chair, so I envied him in that role, has a number of opportunities in front of him.

It is always customary to thank those people that everyone sees, obviously Angela Ellard, chief counsel on the Trade Subcommittee, and Alex Brill, chief counsel for the committee. But I want to just take a minute, because people don't realize that there are a lot of people who even a lot of the Members never see, who are absolutely essential to make this place work.

One of them is in Leg Counsel. His name is Ed Grossman. He has made it possible for this committee to work, year after year after year. Ed Grossman told his wife-to-be that they would have their honeymoon after he finished a Ways and Means bill, and she still married him.

Tom Barthold over at the Joint Committee on Taxation, Reggie Greene, who helps the Ways and Means Committee work, and a long list of others. I just want to indicate that the people

who are in front of the cameras and who do the talking could not do the job without all those people that you can't see.

So, it comes to a point now where I say this willingly, but I do say it with mixed emotions:

Mr. Speaker, I relinquish my time, forever.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 7 of rule XX, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The call was taken by electronic device, and the following Members responded to their names:

[Roll No. 538]

Abercrombie	Cramer	Higgins
Ackerman	Crenshaw	Hinchey
Aderholt	Crowley	Hinojosa
Akin	Cuellar	Hobson
Alexander	Cuberson	Hoekstra
Allen	Cummings	Holden
Andrews	Davis (AL)	Holt
Baca	Davis (CA)	Honda
Baird	Davis (FL)	Hooley
Baldwin	Davis (IL)	Hostettler
Barrett (SC)	Davis (KY)	Hoyer
Barrow	Davis (TN)	Hulshof
Bartlett (MD)	Davis, Tom	Hunter
Barton (TX)	Deal (GA)	Hyde
Bass	DeGette	Inglis (SC)
Bean	DeLauro	Inslie
Beauprez	Dent	Israel
Berkley	Diaz-Balart, L.	Issa
Berry	Diaz-Balart, M.	Istook
Biggert	Dicks	Jackson (IL)
Bilbray	Dingell	Jackson-Lee
Bilirakis	Doggett	(TX)
Bishop (GA)	Doolittle	Jenkins
Bishop (NY)	Doyle	Jindal
Blackburn	Drake	Johnson (CT)
Blunt	Dreier	Johnson, E. B.
Boehlert	Duncan	Jones (OH)
Boehner	Ehlers	Kanjorski
Bonilla	Emanuel	Kaptur
Bonner	Emerson	Keller
Bono	Engel	Kelly
Boozman	English (PA)	Kennedy (MN)
Boren	Etheridge	Kennedy (RI)
Boswell	Farr	Kildee
Boustany	Feeney	Kilpatrick (MI)
Boyd	Ferguson	Kind
Bradley (NH)	Filner	King (IA)
Brady (PA)	Fitzpatrick (PA)	King (NY)
Brady (TX)	Flake	Kingston
Brown (OH)	Forbes	Kirk
Brown (SC)	Fortenberry	Kline
Brown, Corrine	Fossella	Knollenberg
Brown-Waite,	Fox	Kucinich
Ginny	Franks (AZ)	Kuhl (NY)
Burgess	Frelinghuysen	LaHood
Butterfield	Garrett (NJ)	Langevin
Buyer	Gerlach	Lantos
Calvert	Gilchrest	Larsen (WA)
Camp (MI)	Gingrey	Latham
Campbell (CA)	Gohmert	LaTourette
Cannon	Gonzalez	Leach
Cantor	Goode	Lee
Capito	Goodlatte	Levin
Capps	Gordon	Lewis (CA)
Capuano	Granger	Lewis (GA)
Cardin	Graves	Lewis (KY)
Cardoza	Green (WI)	Linder
Carnahan	Green, Al	Lipinski
Carter	Green, Gene	LoBiondo
Case	Gutierrez	Lowey
Castle	Gutknecht	Lucas
Chabot	Hall	Lungren, Daniel
Chandler	Harman	E.
Chocola	Harris	Lynch
Cleaver	Hart	Mack
Clyburn	Hastings (FL)	Maloney
Coble	Hastings (WA)	Manzullo
Cole (OK)	Hayes	Marchant
Conaway	Hayworth	Marshall
Conyers	Hefley	Matheson
Cooper	Hensarling	Matsui
Costa	Hergert	McCarthy
Costello	Herseth	McCaul (TX)

McCollum (MN)	Poe	Shuster
McCotter	Pombo	Simmons
McDermott	Pomeroy	Sires
McGovern	Porter	Slaughter
McHenry	Price (GA)	Smith (NJ)
McHugh	Price (NC)	Smith (WA)
McIntyre	Pryce (OH)	Snyder
McKeon	Putnam	Sodrel
McKinney	Radanovich	Solis
McMorris	Rahall	Spratt
Rodgers	Ramstad	Stearns
McNulty	Rangel	Stupak
Meehan	Regula	Sullivan
Meek (FL)	Rehberg	Tanner
Meeks (NY)	Reichert	Tauscher
Melancon	Renzi	Taylor (MS)
Mica	Reyes	Terry
Michaud	Reynolds	Thomas
Millender-	Rogers (AL)	Thompson (CA)
McDonald	Rogers (KY)	Thompson (MS)
Miller (FL)	Rogers (MI)	Thornberry
Miller (MI)	Rohrabacher	Tiahrt
Miller (NC)	Ros-Lehtinen	Tierney
Miller, George	Ross	Towns
Mollohan	Rothman	Turner
Moore (KS)	Roybal-Allard	Udall (CO)
Moore (WI)	Royce	Udall (NM)
Moran (KS)	Ruppersberger	Upton
Murtha	Rush	Van Hollen
Musgrave	Ryan (OH)	Velázquez
Hobson	Ryan (WI)	Visclosky
Nadler	Ryun (KS)	Walden (OR)
Holden	Sabo	Walsh
Napolitano	Salazar	Wamp
Neal (MA)	Sánchez, Linda	Wasserman
Neugebauer	T. Sánchez	Schultz
Northup	T. Sanders	Waters
Nunes	Saxton	Watt
Obey	Schakowsky	Weiner
Olver	Schiff	Weldon (FL)
Ortiz	Schmidt	Weldon (PA)
Osborne	Schwartz (PA)	Weller
Pallone	Schwarz (MI)	Westmoreland
Pascrell	Scott (GA)	Wexler
Pastor	Scott (VA)	Wicker
Payne	Sekula Gibbs	Wilson (NM)
Pearce	Serrano	Wilson (SC)
Pelosi	Sessions	Wolf
Pence	Shadegg	Wolfsey
Peterson (MN)	Shaw	Wu
Peterson (PA)	Shays	Wynn
Petri	Sherman	Young (AK)
Pickering	Sherwood	Young (FL)
Pitts	Shimkus	
Platts		

□ 1904

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOEHNER). On this rollcall, 373 Members have recorded their presence by electronic device, a quorum.

Under the rule, further proceedings under the call are dispensed with.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the subject of the bill presently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

TRADE LAWS MODIFICATION

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, it is now my privilege to yield the balance of my time to the Speaker of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTER). The SPEAKER. I thank the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. Speaker, later tonight I expect that this House will adjourn sine die. This is the last day that we will be together on this floor during my Speakership, and so with your indulgence I

would like to make a few brief comments.

Eight years ago, you elected me as your Speaker. I said at the time that it was not a job which I sought, but it was one which I would embrace with enthusiasm and determination. Each day since then, I have tried to do my best. The challenges have been great, but so too has been the honor of serving this institution and each of you.

At this time of transition I have been reflecting upon the many things for which I am deeply grateful. First of all, for my wonderful wife Jean, for her encouragement and for accepting the sacrifices that have allowed me to run for public office. I don't think she ever got quite used to the attention that the Speakership has brought, but she handled every moment with certainly grace and good cheer. And I also thank my son Josh and my son Ethan and my daughter-in-law Heidi, and I thank all of them for their love and support.

I am grateful to the unbelievable people of the 14th District of Illinois for the trust that they have placed in me over these many years. They are the most down-to-earth, honest, and wonderful people I have ever known, and I am honored to serve them in this great House.

I thank all the Members, all of you, for the countless courtesies that you have extended to me over the years, and for electing me to be your Speaker. I am immensely proud of this House of Representatives, and I am grateful for what we have accomplished.

Together, we reformed welfare, we cut taxes, and small businesses grew all over this Nation, and we expanded trade and we saw the Dow Jones break record after record as the economy grew to new heights. And our policies yielded near record low unemployment and near record low interest rates.

And we mourned on 9/11 when our country was savagely attacked; but then I remember we stood together shoulder to shoulder on the steps of the front of this Capitol, and we promised to the American people to protect this Nation as best we could from further attack. And then from somewhere in the back broke out a verse of God Bless America, and everybody joined in song. And I will never forget that moment, and chills went down my back, and I knew that this country's greatness would survive. And by the grace of God and the leadership and help of our President, we have been successful.

During my tenure we have challenged the Washington notion that government has a claim to the earnings of all Americans, and I believe as I did when I came here 20 years ago that government should work for the people and not the other way around.

As a body we have gathered together in celebration to award Congressional Gold Medals to giants like Pope John Paul II and Rosa Parks and Billy Graham. And we have gathered together in the great Rotunda of this building in mourning to pay our re-

spects to a great leader, Ronald Reagan. I am proud to have been a part of this unique time in the history of our country.

Few people understand what support it takes to run this House of Representatives, and I am grateful for the legions of dedicated individuals who serve the House day in and day out. The Speaker has a huge core of people, mostly behind the scenes, who make this institution run. I could have not done this job without the officers of the House, the staff who serves them, and those who have served in Members' offices and committee offices and leadership offices, and the Speaker's Office. And I want to personally highlight a few who make this institution work.

Bill Livingood is the longest serving officer today in this House.

I also want to thank the U.S. Capitol Police for their daily diligence in protecting us. Some of us remember that day in July in 1998 when somebody broke into this Capitol, and in an action right outside the office that my family happened to be in, that I served in at that time, that two of our police officers were shot and killed, and to protect us. I will never forget that day.

Jay Eagen, the Chief Administrative Officer of the House, has done an incredible job in managing the financial and operational affairs here.

Father Dan Coughlin, the Chaplain of the House, has been a healer and has led us in a quiet way. Father Dan arrived at a time of turmoil, some of you may remember. A reporter asked him whether or not he was prepared to step into this lion's den. He looked at them and quietly responded and he said, "Well, my name is Daniel."

Karen Haas, the Clerk of the House, loves this institution and has inspired countless people to have the same respect for this Chamber and the legislative operations as she does.

John Sullivan, the Parliamentarian, has given us wise and steady guidance with an even temperament.

And Admiral John Eisold, our attending physician, whose leadership during the anthrax crisis calmed the fears of anxious Members and staff.

Alan Hantman, the Architect of the Capitol, and his staff who are responsible for maintaining this beautiful monument, the place that we work in, but the epitome of freedom to the world.

During my tenure as Speaker, we created the Office of Interparliamentary Affairs, ably headed by Martha Morrison, so that we could more effectively interact with our legislative colleagues around the world as together we try and share the blessings of democracy with those who have been oppressed by tyranny, and are only now enjoying the fruits of freedom.

We also reinstated the Office of the Historian, headed by Dr. Remini and his deputy, Fred Beuttler, and they are commended for their hard work.

And I want to especially thank Pope Barrow and his staff in the Legislative

Counsel's Office; Peter LeFevre and his staff in the Law Revision Counsel's Office. You didn't even know we had that office, did you? Geraldine Gennet and her staff in the House General Counsel's Office have helped us negotiate through some difficult constitutional issues and have been our legal guardians.

□ 1915

And Curt Coughlin and his staff in the Office of Emergency Planning who have become so important to us in the post-9/11 world.

I am especially grateful to the dedicated individuals who served me so well over the years. I have been so blessed to have a dedicated and talented team, from my Illinois district offices, my 14th District Office here in Washington, and to the staff in the Office of Speaker. And while they are not employees of the House, I also want to thank those over at the NRCC who have helped me fulfill my responsibilities as a party leader.

I hope each of them knows of my personal gratitude for their service. They have spent many long days and many long nights working to make this a better country, and I know they have sacrificed time with their family and friends to do so. On behalf of a grateful Speaker, I want to thank them all for their service.

In particular, I want to thank my chief of staff, Scott Palmer. Scott has been with me since 1986 when I first came to Congress. Scott, you and Mike Stokke and Sam Lancaster and Bill Hughes and so many others have given so much of your time. I am so proud of what we have accomplished together.

Next month we will begin a new Congress. Power will change without a shot being fired, peacefully, as the Founding Fathers envisioned. Those of us on this side of the aisle will become the loyal opposition, and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) will assume the duties as our Speaker. I know she will do so with skill and grace and that she will bring honor to this institution.

In a few short months, the Capitol Visitor's Center will be completed. In that center the work of this Congress will be described to future generations. Visitors will view an introductory film entitled, "Out of Many, One. E Pluribus Unum."

In my first speech as your Speaker, I said that solutions to problems cannot be found in a pool of bitterness. The framers expected the floor of this House to be a place of passionate debate, a place where competing ideas and philosophies clash, a crucible where many ideas can be blended together to forge a strong Nation. But this floor should also be a place of civility and mutual respect and a place where statesmanship and not just electoral politics guide our decisions. President Reagan is right: "There is no limit to what can be accomplished if you don't mind who gets the credit."

Eight years ago I broke with tradition and gave my inaugural speech from this microphone in the well of the House and not from the Speaker's chair. I did so because I said "my legislative home is here on this floor with so many of you, and so is my heart."

Sitting in the Speaker's chair is an honor I will always cherish. But I believe there is actually an even greater honor.

It is one that each of you shares with me. It is bestowed upon us by the citizens of this country, one by one, as they go into the voting booth and elect us with their sacred ballot. It is the honor of raising our hands and taking the oath as a Member of this House of Representatives and then to sit on one of these benches.

So on January 4, I will be privileged to rejoin you on these benches, where my heart is, here on the floor of this great House.

May God bless each of you, may God bless this People's House, and may God bless the United States of America.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

Ms. PELOSI. Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to salute DENNIS HASTERT, Speaker DENNIS HASTERT, the longest serving Republican Speaker in history.

And long may that record stand.

This record is a testament to DENNIS HASTERT's leadership within the Republican Conference, in this Congress and in this country.

But DENNIS's public service began long ago. He spent 16 years as a teacher and a coach at Yorkville High School in Illinois, and that is the best kind of public service, shaping the minds of our young people. Then he went into politics, and after 6 years in the Illinois State House, he came to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1986. In 1999, DENNIS HASTERT's colleagues elected him Speaker of the House, the third highest official in the United States of America.

While we have often, from time to time, disagreed on issues, we agree on the importance of public service, the kind of public service that has been the hallmark of Speaker HASTERT's career, whether in the classroom or in the House.

Mr. Speaker, I know I speak for many people in this room and across the country when I thank you for one thing in particular: Rosa Parks made history a long time ago and changed America. She also made history when she was the first African American woman to lie in state in the Capitol of the United States. That honor would not have been possible without your leadership, and we are very, very grateful.

I, too, want to join the Speaker in acknowledging the Hastert family, Jean and Ethan and Joshua, and the entire family for sharing DENNIS with us. We know the sacrifices are great, and I want to acknowledge them as well.

My colleagues in Congress, we hold the title of "Honorable" because we serve in Congress. We hold the title of "Honorable" by virtue of our office. DENNIS HASTERT holds it by virtue of his character. I salute him for service to our Nation and look forward to many more opportunities. Happily, he is staying with us for us all to work together.

In your remarks, Mr. Speaker, you referenced that very sad evening when we joined together on the steps of the Capitol and sang "God Bless America." Among God's many blessings to this country, to America, is the service and leadership of Speaker DENNIS HASTERT.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6406, the Omnibus Trade Act. Overall I believe the bill provides many important benefits for consumers and businesses in the United States.

While Vietnam has not fully evolved into the kind of free society I would like to see, the improvement of relations between the United States and Vietnam is a welcome development. That is why I support the extension of presidential authority to grant permanent normal trade relations with Vietnam. Implementing normal trade relations is an important step toward ensuring that American business and agriculture will be able to benefit from a full and open market—a goal that is enhanced by Vietnam's inclusion into the World Trade Organization (WTO). It will also ensure that Congress and the Bush administration have the ability to enforce important commitments, including intellectual property protections and the elimination of trade distorting subsidies that ultimately do injury to American producers and consumers alike.

I have supported a number of efforts to expand access to foreign markets for exports as part of a long-term strategy to strengthen our domestic economy. While expanding markets for businesses and farmers is critical, it needs to be carefully monitored and responsibly implemented. As structured, I believe the agreement with Vietnam largely meets this test.

With respect to extending trade benefits to Andean countries, I have some concerns with the approach taken in this legislation. It puts important assistance programs at risk and is another example of the current Congressional leadership engaging in partisan political posturing instead of legislating in the very best interests of the American people and the governments and peoples affected by this bill. If the version of the bill is passed into law, I think it likely will be necessary to revisit this issue in the upcoming Congress.

While this bill is largely about the liberalized exchange of goods and services, it is also about building a stronger relationship with countries around the globe. Expanding our commercial relationships can help the United States gain support for initiatives in other areas, such as conflict resolution and reduction of poverty. I urge passage of this legislation.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, despite my reservations regarding the lack of deliberation and transparency in how this bill has come to the floor, I nevertheless rise in support of H.R. 6406, however, I believe there are serious concerns regarding the process and the fairness of this administration trade bill.

This bill includes several important provisions which promote the competitiveness of the United States in the global economy, ensure greater economic opportunities for the United States, and to foster broader U.S. national interests, especially in helping the people of Haiti overcome the poverty with which many of them are afflicted. Indeed, the inclusion of the provisions relating to Haiti is the main reason I support this bill.

This legislation includes several key trade measures, such as crucial provisions to expand trade with Haiti, the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere. Without the increased economic engagement with Haiti that this legislation provides, Haiti's situation will undoubtedly worsen, undermining broader U.S. goals for the region.

This legislation also renews several expiring longstanding U.S. trade programs that are important for promoting economic opportunities in the United States, as well as in developing countries in Africa and elsewhere. The programs include the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), the Andean Trade Preference Act (ATPA), and provisions of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA).

This legislation would also authorize Permanent Normal Trade Relations (PNTR) with Vietnam, which is critical to ensure that U.S. companies, farmers and workers will be able to benefit fully from the market-opening commitments that U.S. negotiators secured from Vietnam. It will also ensure that the U.S. Government has the ability to enforce Vietnam's WTO commitments. Without this legislation, the United States would be put at a severe competitive disadvantage and would be denied rights to enforce Vietnam's WTO commitments when it joins the WTO in early January 2007.

The Haitian HOPE Act encourages hemispheric integration and promotes the use of U.S. and other trade bill inputs in apparel assembled in Haiti. The Haitian HOPE Act will help Haiti while expanding opportunities for U.S. textile interests. Just over two-thirds of Haitian apparel exports to the United States are assembled from U.S. and CBI fabric, made from U.S. yarn. The Haitian HOPE Act encourages this partnership to continue to thrive, rather than to switch to China. President Preval needs our help and this bill can do a lot for the struggling people of Haiti.

Put simply, H.R. 6406 would provide new economic opportunities for the world's poorest people. H.R. 6406 is one of the most important humanitarian steps that Congress can take for some of the poorest countries in the world, including some of the nations of sub-Saharan Africa, Haiti, and the Andean countries. One of the best ways to lift people out of poverty is to promote economic activity through increased trade and investment.

There are 314 million sub-Saharan Africans living in poverty, which is nearly half the African population. Likewise, Haiti is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, with over 80 percent of its population living in abject poverty.

The textile provisions for sub-Saharan Africa and Haiti will bring economic opportunities to these least developed countries and, in the case of Haiti, also expand opportunities for U.S. textile and apparel interests.

The Haiti/AGOA provisions will greatly benefit those countries while having a minimal impact on overall U.S. imports of apparel and

U.S. domestic markets. Apparel imports from Africa and Haiti barely register in U.S. markets while millions of workers in Peru, Colombia, Bolivia and Ecuador owe their livelihoods to the Andean trade preferences.

In addition to Haiti, other nations in Latin America will also benefit from this bill. Peru and Colombia have extended their hands in economic cooperation by negotiating comprehensive, commercially meaningful trade promotion agreements. However, the Administration did not submit for Congressional consideration these two agreements with democratically elected governments before the expiration of preferences. It would add insult to injury if Congress does not provide a short-term extension of preferences until the agreements can be considered early next year.

Similarly, extending trade preferences to Ecuador and Bolivia will encourage those countries to follow the lead of Peru and Colombia and act quickly to conclude trade promotion agreements with the United States.

Furthermore, granting PNTR to Vietnam furthers bilateral relations, fosters economic growth, and will serve as a catalyst for much needed political reforms in Vietnam. Granting permanent normal trade relations (PNTR) status to Vietnam represents a significant milestone in our efforts to mend the wounds of one of the most divisive conflicts in our nation's history.

Vietnam's membership in the World Trade Organization (WTO) will serve as a catalyst for continued economic and political reform in Vietnam. The State Department's 2005 Human Rights report notes that economic developments in Vietnam are a "major influence on the human rights situation, and economic reforms and the rising standard of living continue to reduce "government control over, and intrusion into, daily life" in that country. However, I do continue to express grave concern about Vietnam's continuing Human Rights Violations.

Vietnam will officially join the WTO later this month, and its membership will bring substantial economic benefits to American businesses, farmers, workers, and consumers. However, if PNTR is not granted before Vietnam joins the WTO, the United States would not be able to take full advantage of many of Vietnam's WTO commitments until PNTR is approved.

For all of these reasons, and especially for the benefit of the people of Haiti, I rise in support of H.R. 6406.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 6406 and the various trade bills it includes. Unfortunately, I cannot be present to vote in favor of it because of a prior engagement in my district. However, this legislation is a good example of how honest trade can help American consumers, workers, and businesses and promote growth in poor countries at the same time.

Honest and fair trade will help the U.S. and other countries grow more prosperous and stable. Trade barriers, quotas, and restrictions hurt all but a select few by raising prices for consumers, limiting efficiency, and restricting the ability of developing countries to improve their economies. I am pleased that this legislation moves us toward more open markets in a number of significant areas.

Extending the Generalized System of Preferences, the Andean Trade Preference Act, and the AGOA third party fabric rule, as well

as establishing trade preferences for Haiti, promotes jobs and growth in some of the world's poorest countries, part of a strategy to help move countries toward self-sufficiency and giving workers more options and bargaining power. At the same time, preferences support and preserve manufacturing jobs here in the United States as it makes many of their inputs cheaper. So too are consumer products from these countries less expensive, giving Americans more purchasing power. I recognize the concerns that many people have expressed over changes being made to these programs and I look forward to working with Chairman RANGEL in the upcoming Congress to strengthen them to ensure that they are as effective and fair as possible.

I spoke the first time we considered the Vietnam bill about the benefits of granting permanent normal trade relations to Vietnam. Vietnam has agreed to open their markets to U.S. manufactured goods, services, and agricultural commodities, including key Oregon products such as beef and pears, while imports from Vietnam are also important to supporting many jobs in Oregon at companies like Nike and Intel. Perhaps most importantly, this bill will contribute to reform in Vietnam and the process of U.S.-Vietnam normalization.

Finally, this legislation includes important tariff relief provisions for the bike industry, allowing the duty-free import of certain specialty bicycle parts not produced in the United States, and for my hometown of Portland, Oregon, facilitating the import of streetcars for our local public transit system, at a time when there's no domestic supplier, saving money for Portland taxpayers. I particularly appreciate the help of Jennifer McCadney of the Ways and Means staff for making the inclusion of these provisions possible.

For too many Americans, trade has been a source of insecurity and inequality, instead of growth. For too long, critical questions of how the United States engages in an increasingly global economy have been used as partisan and political wedges. We must develop an honest trade policy that can be broadly supported by Americans of all political stripes and that reflects the concerns that I hear from Oregonians. While this will be a long-term process, this legislation meets that basic test and moves us in the right direction. I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I reluctantly rise in opposition to this omnibus trade bill, which includes a provision to grant permanent normal trade relations for the government of Vietnam.

While I support this trade bill's important benefits to the people of developing countries such as Haiti and those affected by the African Growth Opportunity Program, I deeply regret the decision to extend permanent normalization of trade relations to Vietnam, a country which continues to violate the human rights of its own citizens.

I believe it is a grave error to include this PNTR provision within the trade bill. The Vietnam government has failed to prove to the world that it values democracy and the freedom of its own citizens.

The government of Vietnam is one of the most egregious human rights abusers in the world. According to the 2005 State Department human rights report, here are just some of the human rights problems reported at the hands of the Vietnamese government:

Police abuse of suspects during arrest, detention, and interrogation; harsh prison condi-

tions; arbitrary detention or restriction of the movement of persons for peaceful expression of political and religious views; denial of the right to fair and expeditious trials; imprisonment of persons for political and religious activities; restrictions on freedoms of speech, press, assembly, and association; restrictions on religious freedom; restrictions on freedom of movement; prohibition of the establishment and operation of human rights organizations; violence and discrimination against women; trafficking in women and children; and child labor abuse.

The State Department's report says that Vietnam's "human rights record remained unsatisfactory."

I receive reports almost daily confirming that these human rights abuses are continuing to occur. I am contacted every week by Vietnamese-Americans in my congressional district who are concerned for their families and friends in Vietnam who face repression and torture as they stand up for democracy and freedom.

The government of Vietnam also continues its harassment of people of faith.

For Catholics, Vietnam retains the ability to choose all bishops and screen all seminarians. Charitable and educational activities are severely restricted.

For Protestants, individual churches affiliated with Mennonite, Baptist, and 7th Day Adventist denominations have been allowed to register. However, churches with dissident pastors are not allowed to register nor are churches outside Ho Chi Minh City.

In the Central Highlands in 2001, authorities closed 1,250 religious sites in this region. As reported by Human Rights Watch, Protestants who refuse to affiliate with the Southern Evangelical Church of Vietnam and seek independent status are accused of "sowing division." Individuals are harassed, literature confiscated, leaders are detained and interrogated and pressured to give up their faith tradition.

In the Northwest Provinces, forced renunciations of faith continued in the last year. Among Protestants in the Northwest Provinces have encountered the most problems in seeking legal recognition, as Vietnamese authorities have refused to acknowledge the legal existence of a reported 1,110 Protestant churches in the region. Approximately 200 Hmong churches have applied for registration under the new law, but they have encountered numerous obstacles, including some overt harassment.

For the Unified Buddhist Church of Vietnam, UBCV leaders Thich Quang Do and Thich Huyen Quang are still restricted in their contacts and movement. At least 13 other senior UBCV monks remain under some form of administration probation or actual "pagoda arrest."

At the time that the report was printed, the State Department estimates that there were six religious prisoners and 15 other individuals being held in some form of administrative detention on account of their religious beliefs. According to experts this number is likely to be higher.

While pressure on the government of Vietnam has begun to move the government to change its abusive practices, life for the average person in Vietnam continues to be grim.

I am extremely disappointed to hear that the issues of human rights and international religious freedom were not a priority during the

President's trip to Vietnam in November despite ongoing and widespread human rights abuses.

The people of Vietnam deserve our support. It is a tragic error to reward the government of Vietnam with normal trade relations while the people of Vietnam continue to be exploited.

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support free trade with free nations. I can not in good conscience support free trade with a totalitarian regime like Vietnam which imprisons political dissidents, suppresses religious freedom and violates even the most basic of human rights.

I will continue to strongly advocate for an Andean Free Trade Agreement, and I will continue to voice my support for free trade with the impoverished nation of Haiti, which desperately needs the economic opportunities the United States can provide.

Although I would have eagerly voted to extend the trade agreements with Andean nations and Haiti, I am very disappointed that the Vietnam trade agreement was attached to this vote. Economic opportunities with the United States should be with nations who uphold some basic human rights.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I am disappointed to have to speak against this trade proposal today. I am from one of the most trade dependent states in the country and I have always supported the expansion of trade opportunities and fair trade agreements. I am well aware of how complex and interrelated the global economy is today and how important it is that we remain engaged with our trading partners to bring down trade barriers. I support Permanent Normal Trade Relations for Vietnam and many other provisions in this package.

However, I have a duty to speak out against this bill, because it proposes to continue unfair trade concessions to select Andean nations in exchange for absolutely nothing. I am speaking of the extension of the Andean Trade Preferences Act, which has been rolled into this package. ATPA is not a trade agreement—it is a one-sided proposition that writes off the interests of American farmers under the false premise that South American drug lords are going to give up lucrative cocaine production if they simply had the opportunity to export legitimate products duty free into the United States. It is fundamentally unfair for American farmers and has had dramatic repercussions in my district in Central Washington state.

One of the Peruvian products that have benefited most from the ATPA windfall is asparagus, which grows in the sandy coastal areas of Peru—not the mountain highlands where coca is produced. Since the implementation of the Andean Trade Preferences Act in 1991, imports of fresh Peruvian asparagus have soared from 2,800 metric tons to well over 55,631 metric tons. Similarly, imports of frozen asparagus from Peru have increased more than twenty times. This flood of duty-free imports has been devastating for American asparagus growers in the major production areas of Washington, Michigan, and California. It has also decimated much of the domestic asparagus processing capacity. In fact, facing a flood of inexpensive Peruvian imports, many asparagus processors simply closed their U.S. operations and reopened down in Peru.

Perhaps if you are not from an asparagus production area in this country, you may think this trade-off is worth it if it results in less nar-

cotics production. The unfortunate reality is that this policy has failed. According to the White House Office of National Drug Policy, coca cultivation in Peru has increased to 94,000 acres—the highest level in eight years. The International Trade Commission noted that any impact to narcotics trade from ATPA is “small” and “indirect.” Yet the impact to the American asparagus producer is the exact opposite. Nevertheless, here we are, asking American farmers to sacrifice their livelihoods for another six to twelve months under this bill to pursue a wholly unrelated anti-narcotics strategy.

Mr. Speaker, I regret that we are once again putting the interests of a handful of large industrial asparagus exporters in Peru ahead of our own farmers in Washington, Michigan, and California. It is an unfair policy that sends the wrong message at a time when we need to revive momentum for expanding global trade opportunities. I must therefore oppose this flawed legislation.

Mr. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6406, a comprehensive trade package that has great potential to create tens of thousands of new jobs in the Haitian textile industry.

While the provisions in this bill are not as strong as in the legislation I introduced, I am relieved that after years of empty promises and delay that the Republican-controlled Congress finally has allowed a bill to come to the House floor that helps Haiti.

I have traveled to Haiti a half dozen times since entering the Congress. And on these trips I have met with Haitian business leaders who have told me time and again that the textile industry has suffered greatly and is inching closer to collapse.

The Haitian garment industry currently employs a mere 12,000 people—a tiny fraction of what it once was. In Port-au-Prince, the capital, 15 factories have closed in the last 2 years. By failing to act, Congress and the Bush Administration have enabled Haiti's miserable situation.

This bill is significant because one tenth of Haiti's national income comes from its textile exports. While the vast majority of Haitians live off less than \$2 a day, the average Haitian garment worker earns twice that. Breadwinners in Haiti often support large extended families; grandparents, aunts and uncles, cousins, children, and their children's children often live under one roof.

Industry analysts estimate that the HOPE Act could generate as many as 30,000 new jobs. Haitians working in these textile jobs would not only possess the buying power to help stimulate the national economy, but the trickle down would directly impact the lives of tens of thousands of other people in this hemisphere's poorest country. Haitians need to return to work, and that's why I've supported granting Haiti preferential trade status for years.

The HOPE bill has the potential to revive this vital sector of the Haitian economy by allowing apparel assembled in Haiti using third-country fabrics duty-free access to the United States market. It is a scaled down version of The Haiti Economy Recovery Opportunity (HERO) bill, H.R. 4211, which I introduced in the House in 109th Congress.

It has taken this Congress far too long to act, but perhaps, at long last, help for Haiti is finally on the way.

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, as a combat Vietnam veteran, I have a strong personal understanding of why granting Permanent Normal Trade Relations status to Vietnam is so important for both our country and theirs. Reconciliation with our former adversary has been a long and on-going effort, and today we are taking a long step toward furthering that process.

This process began more than a decade ago when we lifted the trade embargo on Vietnam in recognition of the cooperation received from Vietnam in POW/MIA accounting. In May, the United States and Vietnam signed a bilateral WTO accession agreement, which was required as part of Vietnam's bid to join the WTO.

For the United States to participate in this trade agreement, Congress must pass legislation granting PNTR to Vietnam.

Mr. Speaker, it's important to understand that congressional approval of PNTR for Vietnam is a necessary step toward maintaining our competitive edge in the 21st century global economy.

By passing PNTR, farmers, ranchers, businesses, manufacturers and consumers will be able to take full advantage of Vietnam's rapidly expanding economy.

The facts speak for themselves: Vietnam has become our fastest growing export market in Asia. In just the last five years, trade between the U.S. and Vietnam has increased more than 400 percent, going from under \$1 billion a year to \$7.8 billion.

If we fail to pass PNTR, we are putting ourselves at a distinct disadvantage because we will be the only WTO member country that will not have access to Vietnam's booming economy.

Foreign competitors will get the benefit of lower trade barriers—benefits we negotiated—as U.S. farmers, manufacturers and businesses watch from the sidelines.

Also, granting PNTR status to Vietnam advances our interests in areas other than trade.

PNTR will promote ongoing internal reforms within Vietnam. WTO membership will require Vietnam to adhere to WTO rules of law and provide greater transparency where trade matters are concerned. Vietnam's laws and regulations that affect foreign trade and investment will need to be published and made publicly available.

In addition, Vietnam has been cooperative with our efforts to achieve full accounting of U.S. soldiers missing in action.

Enactment of PNTR will further this good working relationship.

Mr. Speaker, today, we have an opportunity to expand our economy and improve American prosperity. We also have an opportunity to eliminate the remnants from a war that ended more than three decades ago.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 6406.

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to this bill which includes establishing permanent normal trade relations with Vietnam.

I have serious concerns about establishing PNTR with Vietnam without mandating essential human rights protections.

Despite the fact that the President removed Vietnam from the list of “Countries of Particular Concern, which happened to coincide with his trip to Vietnam, reports from people inside the country continue to cite ongoing harassment by the government on the basis of religion and political beliefs.

In addition to the Government of Vietnam's human rights violations against its own people, in August, the Government of Vietnam arrested and held a U.S. citizen, Cong Thanh Do—on false charges. Only with the efforts of many U.S. officials was Mr. Do released.

The Government of Vietnam arrested and imprisoned Mr. Do, a U.S. citizen, on false charges even when it was trying to convince the U.S. Congress to grant it permanent normal trade relations.

What practices will the Government of Vietnam engage in when they are not trying to convince the U.S. Congress to pass PNTR?

I think it would be irresponsible for this Congress to establish permanent normal trade relations with the Government of Vietnam at this time, without including critical human rights protections.

There is concern on both sides of the aisle about the continued human rights violations by the Government of Vietnam.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this bill until critical human rights protections are included.

Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately the Republican Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee introduced a 259-page trade bill that was delivered too late for most of us to really study. Many of us have not had a chance to thoroughly read the bill, let alone participate in committee hearings or a markup on the bill.

Even though we are on the House floor tonight getting ready to vote on a bill we know very little about.

Tucked away on page 74 of this 259-page bill is what appears to be a small provision on extending permanent normal trade relations (PNTR) with Vietnam, a bill that failed in the House last month.

Although I support some provisions in the bill before us, I am voting against H.R. 6406 because the PNTR provision does not do anything to improve human rights conditions in Vietnam.

We have a unique opportunity to significantly affect the state of human rights and political and religious freedom in Vietnam. It is a mistake not to use the leverage of PNTR to begin to gain these improvements in Vietnam.

Just two months ago, the Vietnamese government arrested my constituent, a U.S. citizen, Cong Thanh Do. Mr. Do had posted comments on the internet while at home in San Jose, California advocating that Vietnam undergo a peaceful transition to a multi-party democracy. For exercising his U.S. Constitutional right of free speech, the Vietnamese arrested him and held him in prison for 38 days in Vietnam without charges.

Other U.S. citizens have been imprisoned in Vietnam for what appear to be political reasons, including the sister of another one of my constituents, Thuong Nguyen "Cuc" Foshee, who was also released after pressure from U.S. legislators in the time before consideration of PNTR.

These Americans were freed, not because Vietnam had a sudden change of heart on human rights in their country, but precisely because they care so deeply about gaining permanent normal trade relations with the U.S. Given this experience, we know Vietnam is willing to make changes on human rights if we demand it in exchange for PNTR.

Sadly, although both Mr. Do and Ms. Foshee are free today and back in America, I am concerned about hundreds of Vietnamese

nationals as well as other U.S. citizens imprisoned in Vietnam.

The Vietnamese government has repeatedly violated human rights. Hundreds of Vietnamese have been imprisoned, put under house arrest, or placed under intense surveillance for simply practicing their religion or speaking out about democracy and human rights in Vietnam.

Following his return to the U.S., Mr. Do provided me a disturbing list of over 130 Vietnamese nationals and U.S. citizens he believes are currently imprisoned in Vietnam as prisoners of conscience or harassed by the government for simply speaking about democracy and human rights.

In addition, groups such as the Human Rights Watch have published reports of 355 Montagnard prisoners of conscience currently imprisoned in Vietnam.

I am not alone in my concerns about Vietnam's human rights record. The Department of State, the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom, Amnesty International, the Committee to Protect Journalists, and various Vietnamese-American groups have documented egregious violations of religious freedom, human rights, and free speech in Vietnam.

I have been a supporter of international trade. But I also know that the Vietnamese Government would correct their behavior in order to perfect a trading relationship with the United States. Given the alarming human rights violations currently underway in Vietnam, it seems a mistake for our country to grant PNTR to Vietnam without requiring that the Vietnamese government make significant improvements in respecting human rights, free speech, and freedom of religion.

The United States of America has a long and honorable tradition of safeguarding freedom and human rights throughout the world, especially with our trading partners. We should not make an exception for Vietnam.

At a time when we are spending 8 to 10 billion dollars a month and shedding the blood of our American servicemen and women proclaiming the cause to be democracy for Iraq, how is it that we can fail to use our mere economic leverage to try to achieve human rights in Vietnam?

With Vietnam's strong interest in PNTR, Congress has a unique opportunity to bring about substantive improvements in human rights. We should not pass up this one-time opportunity by sneaking through PNTR in a 259-page bill that was just introduced yesterday in the last week of a lame duck Congress.

Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, today, I am voting in opposition to H.R. 6406. This legislation addresses multiple trade issues which will have an important impact on the rights of workers.

I strongly support extending the benefits of the Andean Trade Preferences program, and I would like to vote for its renewal. However, H.R. 6406 only extends the Andean Trade Preferences program for 6 months and then holds any future extension hostage to the passage of the Colombia and Peru free trade agreements. The model used to draft these free trade agreements has failed to protect workers, and any trade agreement with either nation will require substantial review.

Additionally, H.R. 6406 includes an extension of Permanent Normal Trade Relations to Vietnam. Workers in Vietnam are denied basic

human and labor rights, including the freedom of association and the right to form independent unions. Vietnam should meet all of the core international labor standards before it receives an extension of Permanent Normal Trade Relations.

Sadly, this legislation mixes good ideas with bad ones. For example, we ought to have the opportunity to cast a clear up or down vote on the Andean Trade Preferences, rather than be forced to vote against it because it is tied to flawed trade agreements. This bill was hastily written and given inadequate time for debate. While I support trade, we must ensure that our trade policy benefits working families, increases exports, decreases our trade deficit, and guarantees basic labor rights. Because this bill endangers these goals, I cannot support it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HAYES). All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 1100, the bill is considered read, and the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 212, noes 184, not voting 37, as follows:

[Roll No. 539]

AYES—212

Ackerman	Chocola	Hart
Baird	Clay	Hastert
Bartlett (MD)	Cole (OK)	Hastings (FL)
Barton (TX)	Cooper	Hensarling
Bass	Costa	Hergert
Bean	Cramer	Herseth
Beauprez	Crenshaw	Hinojosa
Becerra	Crowley	Hobson
Berkley	Cuellar	Hooley
Biggert	Culberson	Hoyer
Bilbray	Cummings	Hulshof
Bishop (GA)	Davis (AL)	Hyde
Bishop (NY)	Davis (CA)	Inslée
Blackburn	Davis (FL)	Israel
Blunt	Davis (KY)	Issa
Boehlert	Davis, Tom	Istook
Boehner	DeGette	Jackson-Lee
Bonilla	Delahunt	(TX)
Bono	Dent	Johnson (CT)
Boozman	Dicks	Johnson, E. B.
Boren	Doggett	Jones (OH)
Boustany	Drake	Keller
Boyd	Dreier	Kennedy (MN)
Bradley (NH)	Ehlers	Kilpatrick (MI)
Brady (TX)	Emanuel	Kind
Brown-Waite,	Emerson	King (IA)
Ginny	Engel	Kirk
Buyer	Eshoo	Kline
Calvert	Farr	Knollenberg
Camp (MI)	Feeney	Kuhl (NY)
Campbell (CA)	Ferguson	LaHood
Cannon	Flake	Larsen (WA)
Cantor	Fossella	Larson (CT)
Capito	Frelinghuysen	Latham
Capps	Garrett (NJ)	Leach
Capuano	Gilchrest	Levin
Cardin	Gonzalez	Lewis (CA)
Cardoza	Goodlatte	Lewis (KY)
Carnahan	Granger	Linder
Case	Graves	Lowe
Castle	Harman	Lungren, Daniel
Chabot	Harris	E.

Mack
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy
McCaul (TX)
McCollum (MN)
McDermott
McGovern
McKeon
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Mica
Millender-
McDonald
Moore (KS)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Musgrave
Neal (MA)
Northup
Nunes
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Oxley
Pearce
Pelosi

Pence
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Ramstad
Rangel
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reynolds
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Sabo
Salazar
Schiff
Schmidt
Schwartz (PA)
Scott (VA)
Sekula Gibbs
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw

Shays
Shimkus
Simmons
Skelton
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Sullivan
Tanner
Tauscher
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Towns
Udall (CO)
Upton
Van Hollen
Walden (OR)
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weller
Wexler
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Young (AK)

Davis, Jo Ann
English (PA)
Evans
Fattah
Ford
Gallegly
Gibbons
Gillmor
Jefferson
Johnson (IL)
Jones (NC)

Kolbe
McCrery
McMorris
Rodgers
Melancon
Miller, Gary
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Otter

Paul
Sanchez, Loretta
Sensenbrenner
Simpson
Smith (TX)
Strickland
Sweeney
Taylor (NC)
Watson
Waxman

on the bill (H.R. 5682) to exempt from certain requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 a proposed nuclear agreement for cooperation with India.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. REHBERG). Pursuant to House Resolution 1101, the conference report is considered read.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of December 7, 2006, at page H8934.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 30 minutes.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to claim the time in opposition to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from California oppose the conference report?

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I do not oppose the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8(d) of rule XXII, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include any extraneous material on the conference report to H.R. 5682.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HAYES). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, the President has said that legislation to permit the establishment of civil nuclear trade with India is essential to establishing a new global partnership between the United States and India. The conference report before this House is the product of more than a year of effort by Members and staff of the House International Relations Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It is based on the separate bills passed overwhelmingly in the House and the Senate and preserves the key provisions of both.

The conferees believe that this report represents a judicious balancing of competing priorities that encompass a broad range of subjects from U.S. policy in South Asia to the highly technical and complex world of nuclear export licenses. It is the product of months of discussions with the administration regarding virtually every section, and the conferees have gone to great lengths to accommodate the administration on its issues of concern.

I would like to express my appreciation for the cooperation of the Committee on Science, the Judiciary, Energy, Government Reform, Armed Services and Rules in helping expedite

□ 1945

Mr. BACHUS and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, due to a preexisting commitment with constituents in my district, I missed two rollcall votes this evening. I ask that the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD show that had I been present:

For rollcall No. 536—Adoption of the Rule for H.R. 6406, a bill to modify temporarily certain rates of duty and make other technical amendments to the trade laws, and to extend certain trade preference programs—I would have voted "no";

For rollcall No. 539—Adoption of the Rule for H.R. 6406, a bill to modify temporarily certain rates of duty and make other technical amendments to the trade laws, and to extend certain trade preference programs—I would have voted "no."

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. REHBERG). Pursuant to section 2 of House Resolution 1100, the text of H.R. 6406, as passed by the House, will be appended to the engrossment of the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 6111.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 6338. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, to prevent and repress the misuse of the Red Crescent distinctive emblem and the Third Protocol (Red Crystal) distinctive emblem.

H.R. 6334. An act to reauthorize the Office of National Drug Control Policy Act.

H.R. 6345. An act to make a conforming amendment to the Federal Deposit Insurance Act with respect to examinations of certain insured depository institutions, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed a bill of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 4115. An act to amend the Controlled Substances Act to increase the effectiveness of physician assistance for drug treatment.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 5682, HENRY J. HYDE UNITED STATES-INDIA PEACEFUL ATOMIC ENERGY COOPERATION ACT OF 2006

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the rule, I call up the conference report

NOES—184

Abercrombie
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Bachus
Baldwin
Barrett (SC)
Barrow
Berry
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Bonner
Boswell
Boucher
Brady (PA)
Brown (OH)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Burgess
Butterfield
Carson
Carter
Chandler
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Conaway
Costello
Davis (IL)
Davis (TN)
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
DeLauro
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dingell
Doolittle
Doyle
Duncan
Edwards
Etheridge
Everett
Filner
Fitzpatrick (PA)
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Gerlach
Gingrey
Gohmert
Goode
Gordon
Green (WI)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez

Gutknecht
Hall
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Higgins
Hinchee
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hostettler
Hunter
Inglis (SC)
Jackson (IL)
Jenkins
Jindal
Johnson, Sam
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kelly
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
King (NY)
Kingston
Kucinich
Langevin
Lantos
LaTourette
Lee
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren, Zoe
Lucas
Lynch
Markey
Marshall
McCotter
McHenry
McHugh
McIntyre
McKinney
McNulty
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Mollohan
Moore (WI)
Murphy
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neugebauer
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor

Payne
Peterson (MN)
Pitts
Platts
Poe
Pombo
Radanovich
Rahall
Regula
Reyes
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Ryan (OH)
Ryun (KS)
Sanchez, Linda
T.
Sanders
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schwarz (MI)
Scott (GA)
Sherman
Sherwood
Shuster
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Sodrel
Solis
Souder
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stupak
Tancredo
Taylor (MS)
Thompson (MS)
Tiahrt
Tierney
Turner
Udall (NM)
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walsh
Wamp
Watt
Weldon (PA)
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—37

Baker
Berman
Blumenauer
Burton (IN)
Conyers
Cubin