

elect a Mayor and a City Council, but also to regulate firearms. In 1976, the District of Columbia Council passed the Firearms Control Regulations Act, establishing one of the most robust limitations on gun ownership in the nation with the intention of and protecting public safety.

Specifically, this gun safety law required all firearms in the District be registered, restricted the classes of individuals who can register a firearm, and generally banned the registration of all handguns. Despite the suggestion by my colleagues on the other side that all firearms are banned in the District, it must be noted, however, that since 1976, 100,000 firearms have been lawfully registered.

Although Mayor Williams and Metropolitan Police Department Chief Ramsey testified just yesterday before the Committee on Government Reform that they passionately support the District's gun safety laws, this amendment would undermine their efforts to safeguard their city from the ravaging effects of gun violence.

In evaluating the District's limitations on firearm possession, one is compelled to ask two central questions: one, are the District's gun safety laws effective; and two, are they constitutional? In short, the answers to both those questions seem to be yes. The District's gun safety laws are effective at discouraging gun violence by making firearms less widespread throughout the city and assisting law enforcement efforts in recovering unlawful firearms that endanger the lives of police officers and law-abiding citizens. What is most tragic is the fact that some in Congress would seek to undermine or repeal the District's gun safety laws at a time when the District's homicide rate is the lowest it has been since 1986.

Secondly, the two lawsuits challenging that the District's gun laws are a violation of the Second Amendment rights, failed to overturn these laws on constitutional grounds. Specifically, the judges in both cases ruled that the District's gun safety laws were constitutional declaring that the Second Amendment does not confer a protected right of private gun ownership, rather the Second Amendment applies solely to State militias.

Mr. Chairman, it seems wise to move forward guided by the principle that democracy often functions best when those closest to an issue are empowered to address it. The residents of the District of Columbia speak through their elected Mayor and City Council that their existing approach to gun safety is best for their community.

If the residents of the District want to repeal their gun safety laws, then we should let democracy work and permit them to elect those leaders who will ease the existing restrictions on firearms within the city. Until then, let us embrace the constitutional principle from whence our great Nation was born—the right of self-determination—and let the District of Columbia manage this matter how best it sees fit. When the sun rises tomorrow, let it rise upon a city where the right of self-determination is not subject to the interest of the NRA or a congressional veto.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIRMAN (Mr. BASS). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER) will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. OBEY

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. OBEY:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. . The salary for individual Members of Congress shall be paid out of funds provided in this bill for the District of Columbia and shall be limited to \$92,500.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of June 29, 2005, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY).

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk read the amendment.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will report the amendment.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the amendment.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is simple. I happen to agree with the gentleman from Indiana that I think that the provision in D.C. law that he referred to on guns is a dumb law, and I would hope that it would be overturned by the city council. But what I resent is year after year after year having to vote on issues that belong in the backyard of the D.C. City Council, not the House of Representatives.

I have taken this position for a good long time. The second term I was here, I organized the effort that eventually freed up the money for the D.C. subway, when our distinguished friend Bill Natcher decided to hold up that money until the District of Columbia was forced to proceed with building the Three Sisters Bridge. Thankfully, that bridge was never built, and the Congress did not dictate to the District that they do so.

But the purpose of this amendment is simply to illustrate the fact that the Congress is acting like it is the city council for the District of Columbia; and as long as it is acting that way, that is the way it ought to be paid.

I do not object to any Member of Congress having any view he wants with respect to the District of Columbia, but I feel strongly that it is wrong

for this Congress to dictate to the District what any of their local laws are so long as their representative does not have a vote. That is the point that I am trying to make to the gentleman from Indiana. The problem is not that Congress has opinions about the District. The problem is that the District of Columbia has no way to express their own views on their own issues through their own elected representative because their elected representative does not have a vote in this Chamber. Until she does, I think the Congress ought to stay out of these issues.

Much though I agree with the gentleman from Indiana on the substance, in this case it seems to me that democratic processes are much more important than my individual opinion on any subject matter.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, a point of order has been reserved, and I make a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment because it proposes to change existing law and constitutes legislation in an appropriation bill and therefore violates clause 2 of rule XXI.

The CHAIRMAN. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from California has made a point of order. I am simply offering the amendment to make a point.

I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is conceded and sustained, and the amendment is not in order.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GARRETT OF NEW JERSEY

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. . None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to enforce the judgment of the United States Supreme Court in the case of *Kelo v. New London*, decided June 23, 2005.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of June 29, 2005, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GARRETT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GARRETT).

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

I rise today to offer an amendment to help protect one of America's most cherished rights of an American, to own their own home, to own their own property.

Last week the U.S. Supreme Court, by the slimmest of margins, ruled that

a local government can come in and seize people's homes, seize their small businesses against their will for other private economic development. This decision now will allow cities to come in and bulldoze their house, bulldoze their business, tear it all down just so that they can build a shopping center owned by somebody else.

The Garrett-Kennedy amendment seeks to prohibit any funds made available under this act from being used to enforce the judgment of the U.S. Supreme Court in the case of *Kelo v. New London*.

The practical effect of this will mean that we will prohibit Federal dollars from going out to be used for support purposes, infrastructure and the like, so that a private developer will benefit from the loss of these people's homes. It will mean that a bus stop will not be able to be built on what was once their home in order that a commercial building can be built there instead. It will prohibit Federal dollars from building a new entrance ramp or an exit ramp in partnership with that developer so that that developer can build a strip mall there instead.

I believe that if a private developer is going to push someone off their land, out of their house, and destroy that house or small business, then he should foot the bill for any infrastructure that he is going to build. I want to ensure that the Federal Government does not contribute in any way financially to this terrible Supreme Court decision.

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

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. OLVER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, America has enjoyed the oldest and the most successful democracy in the history of the world. I think this amendment puts us on a very slippery slope. This amendment places our greatest document, the Constitution of this country, which gives us three co-equal branches with a separation of powers among those branches and a whole host of checks and balances set up within that Constitution, it puts the whole Constitution under attack. When the Supreme Court of the U.S. gives final adjudication, that is the law of the land, whether it is a 9-0 or a 7-2 or a 5-4 decision.

Let me just mention a few of the 5-4 decisions that I believe I am correct on: one of them was Chief Justice Marshall's 5-4 decision against a government policy to remove American Indians west of the Mississippi River. Then President Andrew Jackson was quoted roughly, and I am perhaps not being precise in this quote: Judge Marshall has spoken, or has ruled, I guess was probably the word he used, now let them enforce it. And there resulted the complete removal of American Indians

west of the Mississippi River, which was one of the blackest blots on our history.

*Brown v. Board of Education*, if I remember correctly, was a 5-4 vote. With an amendment of this nature, we would still have segregated schools. And then there was a 5-4 vote that assured one person, one vote. It was called "one man, one vote" at that time, which has assured each and every citizen that their vote would be of about the same value. That decision was not enjoyed by a sizable number of people.

I think this amendment leaves us with serious problems, and I urge the Members to oppose this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KNOLLENBERG).

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

I rise in opposition to the amendment as well. The Supreme Court has ruled on the matter of eminent domain and its constitutionality. Yesterday, we debated for quite some time the issue of eminent domain, for 45 minutes I would suggest. We voted and we overwhelmingly rejected, by a margin of 42 to 374, the 374 opposing, obviously, the amendment, which I thought was a very punitive amendment, to cut funds from the Court because of its ruling.

This amendment, I am afraid to say, sets a more dangerous precedent. It would allow the legislative branch to override the independent decisions of the Court. If this passes, then what will be the next Supreme Court decision that will be effectively overturned? While we may not agree with the Court's ruling, and I understand the gentleman has a right to believe what he wants, if we do not agree on the Court's ruling, we must respect it.

For this reason and for those that have already been mentioned, I ask all Members to vote "no" against the Garrett amendment.

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, I have been reminded that the *Brown v. Board of Education* was actually a unanimous vote, and I just want to say that regardless of whether it was unanimous or a 5-4, it is the Court's decision to make, not ours, and one where the separation of powers and the checks and balances should be upheld.

I urge a "no" vote on the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. KENNEDY).

Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to stand with the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GARRETT) because I am deeply concerned about the potential effects of the recent Supreme Court decision in *Kelo v. The City of New London*.

The fifth amendment of the Constitution provides that private property

shall not be taken for public use without just compensation. The language is meant to prohibit government, not give a grant of power to government. However, on June 23, the Supreme Court handed down this decision under which any private property may now be taken from its owner for the benefit of another private property.

□ 1300

The Court held in this decision that even the possibility of positive economic effects to the city was sufficient public purpose to justify the taking of one's properties. Under this standard, the seizure of virtually any private property for almost any purpose would be allowable.

Mr. Chairman, I am deeply concerned about the grave effects this decision will have on property owners. Because of this decision, State and local governments now have the power to determine that a property owner is not sufficiently using his or her own property. I urge my colleagues to think about how this decision will disproportionately affect the poor, the elderly, and minorities. Cities may choose to take a person's property for anything they believe will increase their tax base. Certainly, those with less political power and less resources will make for the easiest targets.

As Sandra Day O'Connor said in her dissenting opinion: "Nothing is to prevent the State from replacing a Motel 6 with a Ritz Carlton, any home with a shopping mall, or a farm with a factory."

The fifth amendment was supposed to stop that, Mr. Chairman. That is why this decision was opposed by such groups as the NAACP, the AARP, in addition to the National Taxpayers Union, the Americans for Tax Reform, the Institute for Justice, the NFIB, the National Association of Homebuilders, and the list goes on.

Mr. Chairman, property rights are fundamental freedom. There is an opportunity for every American to control their own destiny. They serve as our fundamental protection from the utter destruction of government. Congress must take action to protect property owners in the aftermath of this flawed decision.

I encourage all Members to stand with the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GARRETT) and me on this important amendment.

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I will just close by addressing the comment by the chairman, and I appreciate the chairman's remarks.

This decision of the Supreme Court will continue to be respected by this House and by the people of New London, Connecticut and the State of Connecticut as well. This legislation simply sees to it that the taxpayers of that community and the taxpayers and the citizens of the United States of America will not subsidize those private developers in that instance.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, if this amendment passes, you might as well tear up the Constitution and toss it in the ash basket. That is what this amendment does.

I happen to think that the Supreme Court decision that came down last week was nutty, and I agree with the gentleman on the substance. But if we disagree with court decisions, folks who are a heck of a lot smarter than we are, the Founding Fathers, spelled out a way to deal with that. It is called passing a law.

All we have to do if we do not like the Supreme Court decision is to bring legislation into this House, take it before the proper committee, have the committee have sensible hearings so that all points of view can be heard, and then bring to the floor either a piece of legislation or a constitutional amendment, whichever you want.

But the idea that this House, every time we do not like a court decision, should decide that we are not going to allow Federal money to be used to enforce that court decision is as nutty as the original court decision in the first place.

So I would hope that we would recognize that the Founding Fathers created the system of separation of powers; they created three independent branches of government for a purpose.

I would not ordinarily rise to oppose an amendment like this, because it is so ridiculous on its face, but it follows in a long line of actions that I have seen coming from that side of the aisle since the beginning of the year.

First, you called the Congress back in order to try to pass legislation saying that you knew better than the Florida courts in the Schiavo case. Then we had another attack launched on independent judges in the form of speeches given by your majority leader and others, and then we have seen various other activities; in fact, I listened to the majority leader himself in a conversation the other day tell some Supreme Court Justices that they were way out of line, and that if they wanted to understand American public opinion, they needed to go through the United States Congress.

Well, God help us if the Supreme Court ever starts going through the United States Congress for its advice on every subject under the sun. They are supposed to use their own independent judgment and, once in a while, they may make a screwy decision, and I think they did last week. But that does not mean that we ought to act in a way which is just as screwy as the original Court decision.

I would urge that we vote down this ridiculous amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GARRETT).

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. DELAURO

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Ms. DELAURO:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_ None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to enter into any contract with an incorporated entity where such entity's sealed bid or competitive proposal shows that such entity is incorporated or chartered in Bermuda, Barbados, the Cayman Islands, Antigua, or Panama.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of June 29, 2005, the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KNOLLENBERG) each will control 7½ minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2½ minutes.

This amendment would prevent the Departments and agencies under this bill from using any funds to contract with American companies which have created shell corporations in tax-haven countries in order to reduce their U.S. taxes. The Department of Homeland Security is operating under a similar contracting ban.

Recent data shows that despite costing our government \$5 billion in lost revenue, corporate expatriates reaped \$1.4 billion in Federal contracts in 2002 alone. This in the middle of a budget crisis. In every appropriations bill we have considered this year, we have heard the same refrain: we have done the best we could under the circumstances. But this budget crisis did not create itself; it is a direct result of the budget and tax choices of this Congress; and as a result, this bill lacks sufficient funding for public transit, Amtrak, housing. Perhaps if we did more to discourage companies from setting up post offices overseas to reduce their tax burden here, we would have more funding available for these critical investments.

Four of our top 100 Federal contractors have incorporated in tax-haven countries. One of them actually holds a contract with the IRS. The agency charged with collecting taxes willingly contracted with a company that is determined to avoid paying them.

These companies are not overtaxed. In fact, effective corporate tax rates have fallen by 20 percent since 2001, even as pretax profits jumped 26 per-

cent. Between 2001 and 2003, our 275 largest companies paid taxes totaling about half of the 35 percent corporate tax rate.

I should emphasize that this amendment will not affect existing contracts. It will not affect existing contracts. It simply ensures that in the future, we will favor good corporate citizens with government contracts, rather than rewarding companies for moving overseas and putting tax-paying American companies at a permanent competitive disadvantage. Corporate expatriate companies have made a clear choice: leave the country and not pay their taxes. It is up to us to make the choice and set a standard. If they are going to manipulate loopholes in our Tax Code, they should no longer be able to reap the benefit of current government contracts.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

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

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose this amendment and also to manage the time on this side of the issue, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, Congress addressed the issue of corporate inversions in the JOBS Act, the Jobs Creation Act of 2004. The JOBS Act added a new section to the Tax Code, section 7874, which treats U.S. companies that complete a corporate inversion transaction after March 4, 2003, as domestic U.S. corporations for tax purposes.

Congress also addressed the issue of corporate inversions by enacting a contracting ban. Section 835 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 does prohibit the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security from entering into contracts with companies that have completed corporate inversions as defined by the act. Congress revisited the issue in the 2005 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act where Congress expanded the scope of section 835.

Critics may argue that companies that have engaged in corporate inversions prior to March 4, 2003, should be covered by the JOBS Act. However, Congress should not bar companies from competing for government contracts because of legal transactions that they performed more than 2 years ago. Companies that qualify for government contracts and successfully fulfill their responsibilities should not be barred from future contracts because of retroactive legislation.

The rules for competing for Federal contracting should not be changed in midstream.

Retroactively imposing a contracting ban on companies would be severely punitive, particularly if a company's incorporation was conducted in compliance with existing law.

I strongly urge the defeat of this amendment.

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

Hayes	McIntyre	Ryun (KS)	Barrett (SC)	Gingrey	Northrup	Doggett	Lantos	Rothman
Hayworth	McKeon	Salazar	Barrow	Gohmert	Norwood	Doyle	Larsen (WA)	Royal-Ballard
Hefley	McMorris	Saxton	Bartlett (MD)	Goode	Nunes	Emanuel	Larson (CT)	Ruppersberger
Hensarling	Meek (FL)	Schwarz (MI)	Barton (TX)	Goodlatte	Nussle	Engel	Leach	Rush
Higgins	Melancon	Sensenbrenner	Bass	Gordon	Oberstar	Eshoo	Lee	Sabo
Hobson	Menendez	Sessions	Beauprez	Granger	Ortiz	Etheridge	Levin	Sánchez, Linda
Hoekstra	Mica	Shaw	Berry	Graves	Osborne	Evans	Lewis (GA)	T.
Holden	Miller (FL)	Shays	Biggert	Green (WI)	Otter	Farr	Lipinski	Sanchez, Loretta
Holt	Miller (MI)	Sherman	Bilirakis	Green, Gene	Oxley	Fattah	Lofgren, Zoe	Sanders
Hostettler	Miller (NC)	Sherwood	Bishop (UT)	Gutknecht	Paul	Ferguson	Lowey	Schakowsky
Hulshof	Miller, Gary	Shimkus	Blackburn	Hall	Pearce	Filner	Lynch	Schwartz (PA)
Hunter	Murphy	Shuster	Blunt	Harris	Pence	Foley	Maloney	Scott (VA)
Hyde	Murtha	Simmons	Boehlert	Hart	Peterson (MN)	Frank (MA)	Markey	Serrano
Inglis (SC)	Musgrave	Simpson	Boehner	Hastings (WA)	Petri	Frelinghuysen	Matsui	Shays
Issa	Myrick	Skelton	Bonilla	Hayes	Pickering	Gilchrest	McCarthy	Sherman
Istook	Neugebauer	Smith (NJ)	Bonner	Hayworth	Pitts	Gonzalez	McCollum (MN)	Slaughter
Jenkins	Ney	Smith (TX)	Boozman	Hefley	Platts	Green, Al	McDermott	Smith (WA)
Jindal	Northrup	Sodrel	Boren	Hensarling	Poe	Grijalva	McGovern	Snyder
Johnson, Sam	Norwood	Souder	Boswell	Herger	Pombo	Gutierrez	McKinney	Spratt
Jones (NC)	Nunes	Spratt	Boucher	Herseth	Pomeroy	Harman	McNulty	Spratt
Keller	Nussle	Stearns	Boustany	Higgins	Porter	Hastings (FL)	Meehan	Stark
Kelly	Ortiz	Sullivan	Boyd	Hobson	Price (GA)	Hinchee	Meeks (NY)	Tauscher
Kennedy (MN)	Oxley	Sweeney	Bradley (NH)	Hoekstra	Pryce (OH)	Hinojosa	Menendez	Thompson (CA)
Kennedy (RI)	Pallone	Tancredo	Brady (TX)	Holden	Putnam	Holt	Millender-	Thompson (MS)
King (IA)	Pascrell	Taylor (NC)	Brown (SC)	Hostettler	Radanovich	Honda	McDonald	Tierney
King (NY)	Pearce	Terry	Brown, Corrine	Hulshof	Rahall	Hooley	Miller (NC)	Towns
Kirk	Pence	Thomas	Brown-Waite,	Hunter	Regula	Hoyer	Miller, George	Udall (CO)
Kline	Petri	Thornberry	Ginny	Hyde	Rehberg	Inslee	Moore (KS)	Udall (NM)
Knollenberg	Pickering	Tiaht	Burgess	Inglis (SC)	Reichert	Israel	Moore (WI)	Van Hollen
Kuhl (NY)	Pitts	Turner	Burton (IN)	Issa	Renzi	Jackson (IL)	Moran (VA)	Velázquez
Lantos	Platts	Walder (OR)	Buyer	Istook	Reyes	Jackson-Lee	Nadler	Vislosky
Latham	Poe	Walsh	Calvert	Jefferson	Reynolds	(TX)	Napolitano	Wasserman
LaTourette	Pombo	Wamp	Camp	Jenkins	Rogers (KY)	Johnson (CT)	Neal (MA)	Schultz
Lewis (CA)	Porter	Wasserman	Cannon	Jindal	Rogers (MI)	Johnson, E. B.	Olver	Waters
Lewis (KY)	Price (GA)	Schultz	Cantor	Johnson (IL)	Rohrabacher	Jones (OH)	Owens	Watson
Linder	Pryce (OH)	Weldon (FL)	Capito	Johnson, Sam	Ros-Lehtinen	Kaptur	Pallone	Watt
Lipinski	Putnam	Weldon (PA)	Cardoza	Jones (NC)	Royce	Kennedy (RI)	Pascrell	Waxman
LoBiondo	Radanovich	Weller	Carter	Kanjorski	Ryan (OH)	Kildee	Pastor	Weiner
Lucas	Regula	Whitfield	Chabot	Keller	Ryan (WI)	Kilpatrick (MI)	Payne	Wexler
Lungren, Daniel	Rehberg	Wickler	Chandler	Kelly	Ryun (KS)	King (NY)	Pelosi	Wolf
E.	Reichert	Wilson (NM)	Chocola	Kennedy (MN)	Salazar	Kirk	Price (NC)	Woolsey
Mack	Renzi	Wilson (SC)	Coble	Kind	Saxton	Kucinich	Ramstad	Wynn
Marchant	Reynolds	Wolf	Cole (OK)	King (IA)	Schwarz (MI)	Langevin	Rangel	Young (FL)
Marshall	Rogers (KY)	Wu	Conaway	Kline	Sensenbrenner			
McCaul (TX)	Rogers (MI)	Young (AK)	Costa	Knollenberg	Sessions			
McCotter	Rohrabacher	Young (FL)	Costello	Kolbe	Shadegg			
McCrery	Ros-Lehtinen		Cox	Kuhl (NY)	Shaw			
McHenry	Rothman		Crenshaw	LaHood	Sherwood			
McHugh	Royce		Cubin	Latham	Shimkus			
			Cuellar	LaTourette	Shuster			
			Culberson	Lewis (CA)	Simmons			
			Cunningham	Lewis (KY)	Simpson			
			Davis (AL)	Linder	Skelton			
			Davis (KY)	LoBiondo	Smith (NJ)			
			Davis (TN)	Lucas	Smith (TX)			
			Davis, Jo Ann	Lungren, Daniel	Sodrel			
			Deal (GA)	E.	Souder			
			DeFazio	Mack	Stearns			
			DeLay	Manzullo	Strickland			
			Dent	Marchant	Stupak			
			Diaz-Balart, L.	Marshall	Sullivan			
			Diaz-Balart, M.	Matheson	Sweeney			
			Dingell	McCaul (TX)	Tancredo			
			Doolittle	McCotter	Tanner			
			Drake	McCrery	Taylor (MS)			
			Dreier	McHenry	Taylor (NC)			
			Duncan	McHugh	Terry			
			Edwards	McIntyre	Thomas			
			Ehlers	McKeon	Thornberry			
			Emerson	McMorris	Tiaht			
			English (PA)	Meek (FL)	Tiberi			
			Feeney	Melancon	Turner			
			Fitzpatrick (PA)	Mica	Upton			
			Flake	Michaud	Walden (OR)			
			Forbes	Miller (FL)	Walsh			
			Ford	Miller (MI)	Wamp			
			Fortenberry	Miller, Gary	Weldon (FL)			
			Fossella	Mollohan	Weldon (PA)			
			Fox	Moran (KS)	Weller			
			Franks (AZ)	Murphy	Whitfield			
			Galleghy	Murtha	Wicker			
			Garrett (NJ)	Musgrave	Wilson (NM)			
			Gerlach	Myrick	Wilson (SC)			
			Gibbons	Neugebauer	Wu			
			Gillmor	Ney	Young (AK)			

NOT VOTING—14

Bachus	Everett	Schiff
Bishop (GA)	Kingston	Scott (GA)
Cooper	Peterson (PA)	Shadegg
Cramer	Rogers (AL)	Westmoreland
Evans	Ross	

□ 1421

Mr. DICKS changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”  
 So the amendment was rejected.  
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SOUDER

The CHAIRMAN. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIRMAN. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 259, noes 161, answered “present” 1, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 349]  
 AYES—259

Aderholt	Alexander	Baird
Akin	Baca	Baker

Abercrombie	Brady (PA)	Clyburn
Ackerman	Brown (OH)	Conyers
Allen	Butterfield	Crowley
Andrews	Capps	Cummings
Baldwin	Capuano	Davis (CA)
Bean	Cardin	Davis (FL)
Becerra	Carnahan	Davis (IL)
Berkley	Carson	Davis, Tom
Berman	Case	DeGette
Bishop (NY)	Castle	Delahunt
Blumenauer	Clay	DeLauro
Bono	Cleaver	Dicks

NOES—161

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—1

Obey		
Bachus	Everett	Ross
Bishop (GA)	Kingston	Schiff
Cooper	Peterson (PA)	Scott (GA)
Cramer	Rogers (AL)	Westmoreland

NOT VOTING—12

□ 1430

Mr. MEEK of Florida and Mr. SMITH of Texas changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to.  
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GARRETT OF NEW JERSEY

The CHAIRMAN. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GARRETT) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIRMAN. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 231, noes 189, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 350]  
 AYES—231

Abercrombie	Barrett (SC)	Beauprez
Aderholt	Barrow	Berry
Akin	Bartlett (MD)	Biggert
Alexander	Barton (TX)	Bilirakis
Baker	Bass	Bishop (UT)

Blackburn Goode Northup Inglee (SC) Meek (FL) Schakowsky Baldwin Hayes Obey  
 Blunt Goodlatte Norwood Inslee Meeks (NY) Schwartz (PA) Barrow Herseth Oliver  
 Boehner Gordon Nunes Israel Menendez Schwarz (MI) Bass Higgins Ortiz  
 Bonilla Graves Nussle Jackson (IL) Michaud Scott (VA) Bean Hinchey Owens  
 Bonner Green (WI) Osborne Jefferson Millender Serrano Hinojosa Pallone  
 Bono Gutknecht Otter Johnson, E. B. McDonald Shays Berkley Holden Pascrell  
 Boozman Hall Pallone Jones (OH) Miller (NC) Sherman Berman Holt Pastor  
 Boren Harris Paul Kanjorski Miller, George Sherwood Berry Holt Pastor  
 Boustany Hart Pearce Kaptur Moore (KS) Simpson Bishop (GA) Hoyer Honda Paul  
 Boyd Hayworth Pence Kennedy (RI) Skelton Bishop (NY) Hunter Hoyer Payne  
 Bradley (NH) Hefley Kildee Moran (VA) Smith (WA) Boucher Inslee Pelosi  
 Brady (TX) Hensarling Petri Kilpatrick (MI) Murtha Snyder Solis Israel Peterson (MN)  
 Brown (SC) Herger Pickering Kind Nadler Solis Israel Peterson (MN)  
 Brown-Waite, Herseht Pitts King (NY) Napolitano Spratt Brady (PA) Jackson (IL)  
 Ginny Higgins Platts Kirk Neal (MA) Stark Brown (OH) Jackson-Lee  
 Burgess Hinchey Poe Knollenberg Oberstar Stark Brown, Corrine (TX)  
 Burton (IN) Hoekstra Poehner Strickland Stearns Capps Jenkins  
 Buyer Hooley Pomeroy Kucinich Obey Strickland Strickland Johnson, E. B.  
 Calvert Hostettler Porter Langevin Ortiz Thomas Stupak Cardin Jones (NC)  
 Camp Hulshof Price (GA) Lantos Owens Thompson (CA) Carnahan Jones (OH)  
 Cannon Hunter Pryce (OH) Larsen (WA) Oxley Tierney Carson Kanjorski  
 Cantor Hyde Putnam Larson (CT) Pascrell Towns Case Kennedy (RI)  
 Capito Issa Radanovich Latham Pastor Payne Udall (CO) Chandler Kildee  
 Carter Istook Ramstad LaTourette Lee Pelosi Udall (NM) Clay Kilpatrick (MI)  
 Chabot Jackson-Lee Rehberg Levin Price (NC) Van Hollen Cleaver Kind  
 Chandler (TX) Renzi Lewis (CA) Rahall Velazquez Clyburn T. Kucinich  
 Chocola Jenkins Rogers (KY) Rangel Velazquez Conyers Sanders  
 Clay Jindal Rogers (MI) Rangel Lewis (GA) Costa Lantos Schakowsky  
 Clyburn Johnson (CT) Rohrabacher Lipinski Walsh Costello Larsen (WA) Schwartz (PA)  
 Coble Johnson (IL) Johnson, Sam Ros-Lehtinen Crowley Larson (CT) Serrano  
 Cole (OK) Johnson, Sam Royce Ruppertsberger Lee Shays Sherman  
 Conaway Jones (NC) Ruppertsberger Keller Ryan (WI) Ryan (OH) Davis (AL) Levin  
 Conyers Kellner Kelly Ryun (KS) Salazar McCarthy Rush Weldon (FL) Davis (CA)  
 Costello Kelly Kennedy (MN) King (IA) Sanchez, Loretta McCollum (MN) Ryan (OH) Davis (FL)  
 Cox King (IA) Kline Saxton McDermott Sabo Wexler Davis (TN) Maloney  
 Crenshaw King (IA) Kline Saxton McDermott Sabo Wexler Davis (TN) Maloney  
 Cubin Kline Kuhl (NY) Sensenbrenner Sessions McGovern Sanchez, Linda  
 Cuellar Kuhl (NY) Sensenbrenner Sessions McGovern Sanchez, Linda  
 Culberson LaHood Shadegg Shaw Shimkus Shuster Bachus  
 Cunningham Leach Lewis (KY) Shaw Shimkus Shuster Bachus  
 Davis (KY) Leach Lewis (KY) Shaw Shimkus Shuster Bachus  
 Davis (TN) Linder LoBiondo Lucas Slaughter Smith (NJ) Bishop (GA)  
 Davis, Jo Ann Lungren, Daniel E. Smith (TX) Cramer Rogers (AL)  
 Deal (GA) Lucas Lungren, Daniel E. Smith (TX) Cramer Rogers (AL)  
 DeFazio E. Lynch Sodrel Everett Schiff Ross  
 DeLay E. Lynch Sodrel Everett Schiff Ross  
 Dent Lynch Sodrel Everett Schiff Ross  
 Diaz-Balart, L. Mack Soderl Everett Schiff Ross  
 Diaz-Balart, M. Manzullo Souder Sullivan Bachus  
 Doolittle Marchant Sullivan Bachus  
 Drake Marshall Sweeney Tancredo Bishop (GA)  
 Dreier Matheson Tannan Cooper Cramer  
 Duncan McCaul (TX) Tauscher Taylor (MS) Taylor (NC)  
 Emerson McCotter Taylor (MS) Taylor (NC)  
 Feeney McCreery Taylor (MS) Taylor (NC)  
 Ferguson McHenry Taylor (NC) Terry  
 Fitzpatrick (PA) McHugh Terry Thompson (MS)  
 Flake McIntyre Thornberry  
 Foley McKeon Tiberi  
 Forbes McMorris Upton  
 Fortenberry McNulty Walden (OR)  
 Fossella Melancon Wamp  
 Foxx Mica Waters  
 Franks (AZ) Miller (FL) Weldon (PA)  
 Frelinghuysen Miller (MI) Weller  
 Gallegly Miller, Gary Whitfield  
 Garrett (NJ) Mollohan Wicker  
 Gerlach Moran (KS) Wilson (NM)  
 Gibbons Murphy Wilson (SC)  
 Gilchrest Musgrave Woolsey  
 Gillmor Myrick Young (AK)  
 Gingrey Neugebauer Young (FL)  
 Gohmert Ney

NOES—189

Ackerman Carson Eshoo  
 Allen Case Etheridge  
 Andrews Castle Evans  
 Baca Cleaver Farr  
 Baird Costa Fattah  
 Baldwin Crowley Filner  
 Bean Cummings Ford  
 Becerra Davis (AL) Frank (MA)  
 Berkley Davis (CA) Gonzalez  
 Berman Davis (FL) Granger  
 Bishop (NY) Davis (IL) Green, Al  
 Blumenauer Davis, Tom Green, Gene  
 Boehlert DeGette Grijalva  
 Boswell Delahunt Gutierrez  
 Boucher DeLauro Harman  
 Brady (PA) Dicks Hastings (FL)  
 Brown (OH) Dingell Hastings (WA)  
 Brown, Corrine Doggett Hayes  
 Butterfield Doyle Hinojosa  
 Capps Edwards  
 Capuano Ehlers  
 Cardin Emanuel  
 Cardoza Engel  
 Carnahan English (PA) Hoyer

Blunt Goodlatte Norwood Inslee Meek (FL) Schakowsky Baldwin Hayes Obey  
 Blunt Goodlatte Norwood Inslee Meeks (NY) Schwartz (PA) Barrow Herseth Oliver  
 Boehner Gordon Nunes Israel Menendez Schwarz (MI) Bass Higgins Ortiz  
 Bonilla Graves Nussle Jackson (IL) Michaud Scott (VA) Bean Hinchey Owens  
 Bonner Green (WI) Osborne Jefferson Millender Serrano Hinojosa Pallone  
 Bono Gutknecht Otter Johnson, E. B. McDonald Shays Berkley Holden Pascrell  
 Boozman Hall Pallone Jones (OH) Miller (NC) Sherman Berman Holt Pastor  
 Boren Harris Paul Kanjorski Miller, George Sherwood Berry Holt Pastor  
 Boustany Hart Pearce Kaptur Moore (KS) Simpson Bishop (GA) Hoyer Honda Paul  
 Boyd Hayworth Pence Kennedy (RI) Skelton Bishop (NY) Hunter Hoyer Payne  
 Bradley (NH) Hefley Kildee Moran (VA) Smith (WA) Boucher Inslee Pelosi  
 Brady (TX) Hensarling Petri Kilpatrick (MI) Murtha Snyder Solis Israel Peterson (MN)  
 Brown (SC) Herger Pickering Kind Nadler Solis Israel Peterson (MN)  
 Brown-Waite, Herseht Pitts King (NY) Napolitano Spratt Brady (PA) Jackson (IL)  
 Ginny Higgins Platts Kirk Neal (MA) Stark Brown (OH) Jackson-Lee  
 Burgess Hinchey Poe Knollenberg Oberstar Stark Brown, Corrine (TX)  
 Burton (IN) Hoekstra Poehner Strickland Stearns Capps Jenkins  
 Buyer Hooley Pomeroy Kucinich Obey Strickland Strickland Johnson, E. B.  
 Calvert Hostettler Porter Langevin Ortiz Thomas Stupak Cardin Jones (NC)  
 Camp Hulshof Price (GA) Lantos Owens Thompson (CA) Carnahan Jones (OH)  
 Cannon Hunter Pryce (OH) Larsen (WA) Oxley Tierney Carson Kanjorski  
 Cantor Hyde Putnam Larson (CT) Pascrell Towns Case Kennedy (RI)  
 Capito Issa Radanovich Latham Pastor Payne Udall (CO) Chandler Kildee  
 Carter Istook Ramstad LaTourette Lee Pelosi Udall (NM) Clay Kilpatrick (MI)  
 Chabot Jackson-Lee Rehberg Levin Price (NC) Van Hollen Cleaver Kind  
 Chandler (TX) Renzi Lewis (CA) Rahall Velazquez Clyburn T. Kucinich  
 Chocola Jenkins Rogers (KY) Rangel Velazquez Conyers Sanders  
 Clay Jindal Rogers (MI) Rangel Lewis (GA) Costa Lantos Schakowsky  
 Clyburn Johnson (CT) Rohrabacher Lipinski Walsh Costello Larsen (WA) Schwartz (PA)  
 Coble Johnson (IL) Johnson, Sam Ros-Lehtinen Crowley Larson (CT) Serrano  
 Cole (OK) Johnson, Sam Royce Ruppertsberger Lee Shays Sherman  
 Conaway Jones (NC) Ruppertsberger Keller Ryan (WI) Ryan (OH) Davis (AL) Levin  
 Conyers Kellner Kelly Ryun (KS) Salazar McCarthy Rush Weldon (FL) Davis (CA)  
 Costello Kelly Kennedy (MN) King (IA) Sanchez, Loretta McCollum (MN) Ryan (OH) Davis (FL)  
 Cox King (IA) Kline Saxton McDermott Sabo Wexler Davis (TN) Maloney  
 Crenshaw King (IA) Kline Saxton McDermott Sabo Wexler Davis (TN) Maloney  
 Cubin Kline Kuhl (NY) Sensenbrenner Sessions McGovern Sanchez, Linda  
 Cuellar Kuhl (NY) Sensenbrenner Sessions McGovern Sanchez, Linda  
 Culberson LaHood Shadegg Shaw Shimkus Shuster Bachus  
 Cunningham Leach Lewis (KY) Shaw Shimkus Shuster Bachus  
 Davis (KY) Leach Lewis (KY) Shaw Shimkus Shuster Bachus  
 Davis (TN) Linder LoBiondo Lucas Slaughter Smith (NJ) Bishop (GA)  
 Davis, Jo Ann Lungren, Daniel E. Smith (TX) Cramer Rogers (AL)  
 Deal (GA) Lucas Lungren, Daniel E. Smith (TX) Cramer Rogers (AL)  
 DeFazio E. Lynch Sodrel Everett Schiff Ross  
 DeLay E. Lynch Sodrel Everett Schiff Ross  
 Dent Lynch Sodrel Everett Schiff Ross  
 Diaz-Balart, L. Mack Soderl Everett Schiff Ross  
 Diaz-Balart, M. Manzullo Souder Sullivan Bachus  
 Doolittle Marchant Sullivan Bachus  
 Drake Marshall Sweeney Tancredo Bishop (GA)  
 Dreier Matheson Tannan Cooper Cramer  
 Duncan McCaul (TX) Tauscher Taylor (MS) Taylor (NC)  
 Emerson McCotter Taylor (MS) Taylor (NC)  
 Feeney McCreery Taylor (MS) Taylor (NC)  
 Ferguson McHenry Taylor (NC) Terry  
 Fitzpatrick (PA) McHugh Terry Thompson (MS)  
 Flake McIntyre Thornberry  
 Foley McKeon Tiberi  
 Forbes McMorris Upton  
 Fortenberry McNulty Walden (OR)  
 Fossella Melancon Wamp  
 Foxx Mica Waters  
 Franks (AZ) Miller (FL) Weldon (PA)  
 Frelinghuysen Miller (MI) Weller  
 Gallegly Miller, Gary Whitfield  
 Garrett (NJ) Mollohan Wicker  
 Gerlach Moran (KS) Wilson (NM)  
 Gibbons Murphy Wilson (SC)  
 Gilchrest Musgrave Woolsey  
 Gillmor Myrick Young (AK)  
 Gingrey Neugebauer Young (FL)  
 Gohmert Ney

NOT VOTING—13

Kingston Scott (GA)  
 Peterson (PA) Tiahrt  
 Rogers (AL) Westmoreland  
 Ross  
 Schiff

□ 1438

Ms. DeLAURO and Mr. RYAN of Ohio changed their vote from “aye” to “no.” Messrs. BOREN, LINDER, and CONYERS, and Mrs. MUSGRAVE and Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California changed their vote from “no” to “aye.” So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Chairman, on rollcall No. 350 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. DELAURO

The CHAIRMAN. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIRMAN. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 190, noes 231, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 351]

AYES—190

Abercrombie Allen Baca  
 Ackerman Andrews Baird

Baldwin Hayes Obey  
 Barrow Herseth Oliver  
 Bass Higgins Ortiz  
 Bean Hinchey Owens  
 Becerra Hinojosa Pallone  
 Berkley Holden Pascrell  
 Berman Holt Pastor  
 Berry Holt Pastor  
 Bishop (GA) Hoyer Honda Paul  
 Bishop (NY) Hunter Hoyer Payne  
 Boucher Inslee Pelosi  
 Bradley (NH) Israel Peterson (MN)  
 Brady (PA) Jackson (IL)  
 Brown (OH) Jackson-Lee  
 Brown, Corrine (TX) Reyes  
 Capps Jenkins  
 Capuano Johnson, E. B.  
 Cardin Jones (NC)  
 Cardoza Jones (OH)  
 Carnahan Kanjorski  
 Carson Kaptur  
 Case Kennedy (RI)  
 Chandler Kildee  
 Clay Kilpatrick (MI)  
 Cleaver Kind  
 Clyburn Kucinich  
 Conyers Langevin  
 Costa Lantos  
 Costello Larsen (WA)  
 Crowley Larson (CT)  
 Cuellar Lee  
 Cummings Levin  
 Davis (AL) Lewis (GA)  
 Davis (CA) Lipinski  
 Davis (FL) Lowey  
 Davis (IL) Lynch  
 Davis (TN) Maloney  
 DeFazio Markey  
 DeGette Marshall  
 Delahunt Matsui  
 DeLauro McCarthy  
 Dingell McCollum (MN)  
 Doggett McDermott  
 Doyle McGovern  
 Duncan McIntyre  
 Edwards McKinney  
 Engel McNulty  
 Eshoo Meehan  
 Evans Meek (FL)  
 Farr Meeks (NY)  
 Fattah Menendez  
 Filner Michaud  
 Fitzpatrick (PA) Millender  
 Ford McDonald  
 Frank (MA) Miller, George  
 Gonzalez Mollohan  
 Gordon Moore (WI)  
 Green (WI) Moran (KS)  
 Green, Al Nadler  
 Grijalva Napolitano  
 Gutierrez Neal (MA)  
 Harman Northup  
 Hastings (FL) Oberstar

NOES—231

Aderholt Cannon Flake  
 Akin Cantor Foley  
 Alexander Capito Forbes  
 Baker Carter Fortenberry  
 Barrett (SC) Castle Fossella  
 Bartlett (MD) Chabot Foxx  
 Barton (TX) Chocola Franks (AZ)  
 Beauprez Coble Frelinghuysen  
 Biggert Cole (OK) Gallegly  
 Bilirakis Conaway Garrett (NJ)  
 Bishop (UT) Cox Gerlach  
 Blackburn Crenshaw Gibbons  
 Blumenauer Cubin Gilchrest  
 Blunt Culberson Gingrey  
 Boehlert Cunningham Gohmert  
 Boehner Davis (KY) Goode  
 Bonilla Davis, Jo Ann Goodlatte  
 Bonner Davis, Tom Granger  
 Bono Deal (GA) Graves  
 Boozman DeLay Green, Gene  
 Boren Dent Gutknecht  
 Boswell Diaz-Balart, L. Hall  
 Boustany Diaz-Balart, M. Harris  
 Boyd Dicks Hart  
 Brady (TX) Doolittle Hastings (WA)  
 Brown (SC) Drake Hayworth  
 Brown-Waite, Dreier Hefley  
 Ginny Ehlers Hensarling  
 Burgess Emanuel Herger  
 Burton (IN) Emerson Hobson  
 Butterfield English (PA) Hoekstra  
 Buyer Etheridge Hooley  
 Calvert Feeney Hostettler  
 Camp Ferguson Hulshof