

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote on the rule, House Resolution 636.

I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

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

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

□ 1015

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2669, COLLEGE COST REDUCTION AND ACCESS ACT

Ms. SUTTON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 637 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 637

*Resolved*, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 2669) to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 601 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2008. All points of order against the conference report and against its consideration are waived. The conference report shall be considered as read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Ohio is recognized for 1 hour.

Ms. SUTTON. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART). All time yielded during consideration of the rule is for debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. SUTTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous materials into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

(Ms. SUTTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SUTTON. Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 637 provides for consideration of the conference report to accompany H.R. 2669, the College Cost Reduction and Access Act. The rule waives all points of order against the conference report and its consideration and considers the conference report as read.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise today in support of this rule and this

much-needed underlying conference report, the College Cost Reduction Act, which will help give our students a real opportunity to go to college and give them the vital tools necessary to enter our workforce and build a positive future for themselves and our communities. And, Mr. Speaker, at the outset I want to thank Representative GEORGE MILLER, the distinguished chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, along with Speaker NANCY PELOSI, whose commitment to our students, our families and our future in this country has brought us to this day when we are able to take this great step to put college education back within reach of so many hardworking families and students. The College Cost Reduction Act addresses one of the most pressing issues facing millions of families across this Nation: the question of how they will afford to send their children to college.

Educational opportunity is the backbone of our Nation and everything that makes it great. And while access to higher education is more critical than ever for younger generations, the cost is rapidly moving out of reach for many low- and middle-income families. Tuition at 4-year public colleges and universities has risen 41 percent after inflation since 2001. And the typical American student now graduates from college with a \$17,500 debt. This problem has developed into nothing less than a crisis.

Sadly, due to the failure of past Congresses, many students have had their dreams shattered because they could not afford college tuition. Many hardworking parents have had their hearts broken because, despite their valiant efforts, they simply could not afford to pay tuition and meet other vital family needs. This problem has festered for too long, and I have long believed, Mr. Speaker, that those in government must work with the people they are called to serve and not against them.

And that is what this bill does. It is the single largest investment in higher education since the GI Bill. It's good for our families. It's good for our students. It's good for our country.

Financial barriers to higher education not only hurt students themselves by robbing them of the education and training necessary to make a productive and positive impact in our communities; it hurts us all. Investing in our students will not only improve their future; it will help our economy and our retired workers whom they will support. It ensures our national security, continued improvements in health outcomes, and will help the United States maintain its role as a leader in developing new cutting-edge technologies. By providing students with access to higher education, we are bolstering every sector of our economy from medical research to manufacturing because we are creating the next generation of innovators and leaders. Investing in our younger generations will not only help our students and

families who are need; it strengthens America.

The promise of the American Dream is the glue that holds our communities together. It was educational opportunity that provided me, the proud daughter of a working family, to obtain a first-rate education and ultimately find my way to the floor of the House of Representatives to fight for what is right. By denying the opportunities afforded by access to higher education, we deny our families their share of the American Dream.

The College Cost Reduction Act addresses this crisis in a fiscally sound and responsible manner. It is funded by cutting unnecessary subsidies to private lenders and putting our taxpayer dollars to work for the American people. So, Mr. Speaker, this act will not only put college back in reach for our families; it does so by cutting almost \$21 billion in taxpayer subsidies to private lenders and reinvesting over \$20 billion of the savings in our Nation's students and putting an additional \$750 million towards reducing our Nation's deficit.

Specifically, the College Cost Reduction Act will cut the interest rates on subsidized student loans in half. The bill invests heavily in the much-needed, need-based Pell Grant scholarship program, increasing the maximum award by at least \$1,090 over the next 5 years and expanding eligibility for the grants. By passing this bill, we will make a college education possible for hundreds of thousands of additional students over the next 5 years.

Additionally, Mr. Speaker, this legislation also recognizes the value of our public servants by providing them with loan forgiveness for those who choose to serve in the jobs that make our world turn: teachers, firefighters, nurses, law enforcement officers, and librarians.

Further, the College Cost Reduction Act provides upfront tuition assistance to qualified undergraduates who commit to teaching in public schools in high-poverty communities. This bill invests in the strength of our communities and of our country. And the return on our investment as a Nation in our students and people will, without question, provide an enormous return.

Mr. Speaker, the crisis of college cost is pervasive, and it is getting worse. It is long past the time that Congress take action to ensure that a college education is not a privilege reserved only for the wealthy.

I urge all of my colleagues to support our children and our families by voting for the rule and the underlying bill.

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

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, the gentleman from Ohio, for the time; and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This rule that the majority brings forth today, Mr. Speaker, is a standard

rule for a conference report. But yesterday the minority on the Rules Committee voted against this rule because of the unsatisfactory manner in which the conference report was put together.

In his submitted testimony to the Rules Committee yesterday, Education and Labor Committee Ranking Member BUCK McKeon expressed concern with the process the majority used of the conference committee. The minority was informed at 9:30 p.m. that the conference committee would meet at 11:30 a.m. the following morning. However, the majority did not provide the minority with the text of the conference report at the time the meeting was announced and even kept the text away from Republicans at the meeting itself.

Republican conferees were, in effect, left in the dark. They had no way to know what was in the report. As such, it was impossible for members of the minority to propose amendments to the report and thus play any meaningful part in the conference.

Democrats did not even allow Republicans to see the conference report at the end of the meeting. Instead, Republicans had to wait until later in the evening hours after the conference committee had ended.

Mr. Speaker, our friends on the other side of the aisle campaigned, and they did so repeatedly, on an open, fair, and bipartisan process, including a promise to provide members of conference committees with texts of conference reports. They also said that they will allow members of the conference committee to vote on all amendments.

During consideration of the rules package for this new Congress, the distinguished chairwoman of the Rules Committee said, "Never again will any Member of the Congress have to fight to find out where the conference to which he or she has been appointed is meeting."

Well, in this instance, Members did not have to fight to find the conference committee location, but they certainly did have to fight to get the text of the conference report; and even after fighting, they did not get to see it. By keeping the text of the conference report away from the minority, Democrats were essentially locking out Republican Members from the conference committee, which is exactly what the Democrats said they would not do.

So, Mr. Speaker, because of the manner, the way the majority kept the text of the conference report from Republicans and thus committed, if you will, a process foul, we oppose this rule.

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

Ms. SUTTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the distinguished gentleman, the chairman of the Education and Labor Committee from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER).

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this rule to make in order the con-

ference report on H.R. 2669, the College Cost Reduction and Access Act.

In this last election, we campaigned very hard on cutting the cost of college for students and making college more affordable for students and their families who are borrowing money to go to school. And it is clear that we intend to do that with the passage of this legislation today.

In the first 10 hours as part of our 6 for '06 agenda, we cut the interest rates in half on the subsidized student loans so that those low-income families and middle-income families who are struggling to meet the debt burden of sending their children to school will have some relief in that effort. And over the next 4 years in this conference report, we will cut those interest rates from 6.8 percent to 3.4 percent, which is a savings of the average indebted student upon graduation over the life of that loan of some \$4,400. Also for the lowest-income students, the students most in need, we are increasing the Pell Grant up to a level over the next 5 years of \$5,400. This is in keeping with what the President promised but never did, and this is in keeping with our promise that we would again restore the purchasing value of the Pell Grant.

And you can see from this chart, Mr. Speaker, the fact is over the last several years, the Pell Grant has been flat-lined in spite of promises each and every year that it was going to be increased; and this year for the first time Mr. OBEY put money in, in the continuing resolution in the appropriations bill, and then this bill will continue to raise the Pell Grant to \$5,400. This is the largest increase, certainly, in recent history.

It is important that these two populations, middle-income students and families and low-income students and families, have these resources available to them. And the reason it is important is we are now seeing increasing reports now estimated at more than a quarter of a million students who are fully qualified to go to school every year choose not to go to college, to postpone it, or not to go at all because they are worried about whether or not they will be able to manage the debt or afford the cost of college.

□ 1030

And it is our job to make sure that no student in America that is fully qualified to go to college is refused the opportunity to do so because of the cost of college. That has been the policy of this country since the GI Bill, and this is the largest investment since the GI Bill 50 years ago. But it was a policy of the Eisenhower administration, of the Kennedy administration, and essentially every administration on a bipartisan basis since then. But we now see college costs far outstripping the ability of families to pay for a college education, therefore requiring them to borrow money.

So in this legislation we take \$20 billion away from the large lenders and

other lenders of college loans, excessive subsidies that were paid for them, excessive subsidies that were identified in the President's legislation, and we recycle those monies to the benefit of the students and to their families, and we do so within pay-as-you-go, that each and every expenditure in this bill is paid for by the recycling of those excessive subsidies that were going to the lending institution. And in that way, we're able to deliver real money to these families in need in the form of a reduction in interest rates, in the form of an increase in the Pell Grants.

But we also do that so that those people who want to choose the profession of a policeman, a nurse, a fireman, a teacher, a special educator, a prosecutor, a public defender, that those individuals will be allowed to choose those careers and know that they will not have to make another choice because of the crushing debt of their college education. They, under this legislation, will not be required to pay any more than 15 percent of their income in any given year for these student loans. And what does that mean? That means they can start a career in nursing, in health care, in law enforcement, as a first responder, and they know that if they stay in that field for 10 years, that loan will be forgiven. That is a major advantage to those individuals who are seeking to go into those fields.

We also want to keep the promise of earlier actions in this Congress when we passed the COMPETES Act to have highly qualified teachers in math and science go into the classrooms. We're saying to those exemplary performers in college that if you'll go into teaching and you'll go into the most difficult schools, we will give you \$4,000 a year up front while you're in school of tuition relief if you will agree to do that; 16,000 real dollars to those people because they're going to go in and teach in the most difficult schools, and the exemplary performers are going to have the skills and the talents to do that if they so choose to do it.

This legislation is the foundation of the cornerstone of our agenda on innovation for new discovery of this Nation, the next generation of discovery, of innovation, of economic growth and jobs here in America. This is the most valuable investment we can make. Every economist will tell you that the investment in education yields more back to the government, more back to the public sector, more back to civil society than any other investment we make. And that's what we're doing in this legislation. We promised we would do it. We started out in "six for '06," and today, with this conference report, the House and the Senate is keeping its promise.

We've made changes in this legislation that were suggested by Mr. MCKEON and by the administration. And I am proud to announce that the President, in spite of his suggested veto messages or his staff-suggested veto messages over the last couple of

months, the President has agreed to sign this legislation.

I encourage all of my colleagues to join in support of this rule and to support the conference report when it comes before us. I hope that we will have a good bipartisan vote as they're now having in the Senate at this very moment.

I thank the gentlewoman for her support in this effort and for yielding the time.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from California, the ranking member of the committee, Mr. MCKEON.

Mr. MCKEON. I thank the gentleman for yielding the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the rule. This rule would provide for consideration of fiscally irresponsible legislation that would create costly new entitlement programs and misdirect billions of aid toward colleges, universities, college graduates and philanthropic organizations rather than the low-income students who need the help the most.

My colleagues who were around in the last Congress may remember that when we passed a real budget reconciliation bill, the Education and Workforce Committee found some \$18 billion plus in savings, two-thirds of which we directed towards deficit reduction and one-third of which we directed towards increased student benefits such as higher loan limits, more grant aid for low-income, high-achieving students, and loan forgiveness for high-demand teachers. Unfortunately, H.R. 2669, the bill that will be before us today, takes us in a drastically different direction.

The rule before us provides for the culmination of months of abuse of the budget reconciliation process as a backdoor way to implement significant changes to programs best addressed through regular order. Not a single committee hearing has been held on this legislation. The potential impact of many of its student loan cuts has never been weighed, and no one has provided adequate reasons regarding why the new entitlement programs and complex student loan auction scheme created under the conference report are necessary or fiscally reasonable.

It eliminates the right of parents to choose their lender and replaces consumer choice with a government-run auction system that is complex, burdensome and untested. And all of this will be put into place in a couple of weeks time. I'm anxious to see how the department puts this into place.

This measure could have been improved by infusing more savings into the Pell Grant Program. Pell is a proven success that has helped millions of young people attend college. In the time during the last 12 years that we

were in charge, we have increased Pell Grant spending double. As the chairman just pointed out, the amount of what he talked about, the individual aid to each individual student, has remained fairly even, but the amount that we have put in has been increased like a billion dollars a year over that period of time because we have a million and a half more students that have now been able to take advantage of that and use the money for their help in getting their chance to achieve the American Dream.

By creating a bundle of new entitlement programs complete with new bureaucracy, rules, and regulations, this conference agreement places billions of dollars in new Federal spending on autopilot with no accountability to taxpayers whatsoever, completely opposite of what the real purpose of reconciliation is for.

The purpose of reconciliation, requiring an easier passage by only requiring 50 votes in the Senate, was set up to reduce mandatory spending and to save money on the budget deficit. And this will actually increase and go just the opposite direction.

And finally, let me be perfectly clear: I have absolutely no confidence in the Department of Education's ability to implement the changes outlined in this conference agreement, particularly with the timeline it sets. It gives me no pleasure to point out this obvious fact, particularly in a Republican administration, but it's true. And sadly, we will be watching this failure play out in the coming months and years.

The rule allows consideration of a conference report that breaks promises to students and taxpayers alike. I urge my colleagues to join me in opposing it.

Ms. SUTTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE). (Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this is the single largest investment in education since the GI Bill, and we know what the GI Bill did for the World War II generation.

Last month, the American people lost 4,000 jobs under this administration, and foreclosures are rising. The middle class needs relief. And this bill will cut interest rates in half of subsidized student loans over the next 4 years. It will allow borrowers to be able to not pay more than 15 percent on their loans.

In addition, the Pell Grant, something that has helped low income, students, and what all of my students ask about every single time I visit college campuses, will be raised to \$490, and over 5 years more than \$1,000. And then we will invest in America's most underserved communities, Hispanic-serving, Historically Black, Native Americans and other institutions in which the bill will invest \$510 million to help students stay in school among other incentives.

This legislation helps our students graduate. It encourages public service. This bill is worth all of us voting for it. The middle class of America needs relief. This is a giant step forward in educating all Americans.

Ms. SUTTON. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York, a distinguished member of the Education and Labor Committee, Mr. BISHOP.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, it is difficult for me to summarize in 1 minute the attributes of this first-rate conference report, but let me just say this: For a period of time before I came to the Congress, I was the senior administrator in a college. I had a very simple rule when I was faced with a decision. That rule was: Is the decision I'm about to make in the best interest of students, will it help students? And by that measure, the answer to this question is an emphatic "yes."

We should be supporting the rule. We should be supporting the underlying legislation. This legislation helps students realize their dreams, and that's what this Congress should be about. This is about student aspiration, and this is about the Congress providing the resources to see to it that students can get their slice of the American Dream. And by increasing the Pell Grant maximum, by reducing the rate that students will have to pay when they borrow, and by streamlining the needs analysis system so that students have a more realistic measure of their ability to pay, we will increase access, we will enhance affordability.

We should support this rule and support this conference report.

Ms. SUTTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois, a distinguished member of the Education and Labor Committee, Mr. DAVIS.

(Mr. DAVIS of Illinois asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the rule for H.R. 2669, the College Cost Reduction and Access conference bill.

Mr. Speaker, first of all, I want to commend the leadership in both the House and the Senate for this outstanding legislation. This bill recognizes the fact that without investment there is no return. And it is, indeed, a strong investment in the future of America.

There are many components of the bill that are outstanding: loan forgiveness for public service, loan forgiveness for individuals who teach in high-need institutions, schools. But especially, Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to note that this legislation focuses attention on the needs of primarily minority-serving institutions like Hispanic-serving institutions, Historically Black Colleges and Universities, PBIs, predominantly black institutions, and of course Native American and Pacific Island institutions.

I want to commend Mr. HINOJOSA, who is the chairman of our subcommittee, and urge that this legislation be passed.

First of all, Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the leadership in both the House and the Senate for this outstanding legislation. This bill recognizes the fact that without investment, there is no return. And it is indeed a strong investment in the future of America. It expands access and makes higher education more accessible for all. It increases the Pell grant maximum to \$4,800 next year and to \$5,400 by 2012. It cuts interest rates, provides up-front tuition for students who agree to teach in high-need public schools, provides loan forgiveness for some public employees and, Mr. Speaker, I am especially pleased that it recognizes the unique needs of primarily minority serving institutions like Hispanic-serving Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Native American, Pacific American, Asian American and Predominately Black Institutions in which I took a particular interest. Importantly, it includes \$510 million for these minority-serving institutions and \$30 million for PBIs specifically.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the leadership in both the House for this great work and especially subcommittee Chairman HINOJOSA for his strong positions on the needs of minority students and primarily minority serving institutions.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, we reiterate that the process by which this conference report was composed was not fair. And it, in effect, violated the promises made by the other side of the aisle very recently, very recently made and reiterated. The process was profoundly unfair. I stressed that in my previous remarks, and I reiterate it now.

In addition, we've heard from the distinguished ranking member with regard to grave concerns by many of those who have been working on this issue, such as Mr. MCKEON, for many years.

So for those reasons, Mr. Speaker, we oppose this rule and would urge a "no" vote on the rule.

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

Ms. SUTTON. Mr. Speaker, the Congress has an obligation to address the needs of the American people, and to work with them to address the pressing problems that they face.

Today, we take a great step towards regaining the faith of the American people as we pass the College Cost Reduction Act to provide hundreds of thousands of American families with the opportunity to create a better life for their children. I am proud to be a part of that effort.

The College Cost Reduction Act is a fiscally responsible bill which makes the single largest investment in college aid since the GI Bill, which, as we all know, provided our Greatest Generation with the opportunity to create the Nation we know today.

This legislation invests over \$20 billion in student aid, and does so with no additional cost to the taxpayers.

Before I close, Mr. Speaker, I want to again applaud the extraordinary lead-

ership of Chairman GEORGE MILLER in making college affordability a top priority.

□ 1045

Under his guidance, all of the members of the Education and Labor Committee have crafted a good bill that works for our families and our country.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to vote for this investment in our children, in our economy and in our future, to keep faith with the American people, and to send a clear message that the American Dream is not a relic of the past, but a cornerstone of our future.

I urge a "yes" vote on the previous question and on the rule.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

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

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered. The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will now put each question on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today, in the following order:

Adoption of H. Res. 636, by the yeas and nays;

Adoption of H. Res. 637, by the yeas and nays.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for the second electronic vote in this series.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H. Res. 636, PATENT REFORM ACT OF 2007

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on adoption of House Resolution 636, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 222, nays 181, not voting 29, as follows:

[Roll No. 860]

YEAS—222

Abercrombie	Baldwin	Bishop (NY)
Ackerman	Barrow	Blumenauer
Allen	Bean	Boren
Altmire	Becerra	Boswell
Andrews	Berkley	Boucher
Arcuri	Berman	Boyd (KS)
Baca	Berry	Brady (PA)
Baird	Bishop (GA)	Braley (IA)

Brown, Corrine	Honda	Perlmutter
Butterfield	Hoyer	Peterson (MN)
Cannon	Inslee	Pomeroy
Capps	Israel	Price (NC)
Capuano	Issa	Rahall
Cardoza	Jackson (IL)	Rangel
Carnahan	Jackson-Lee	Reyes
Carney	(TX)	Richardson
Castor	Jefferson	Rodriguez
Chandler	Johnson (GA)	Ross
Clarke	Johnson, E. B.	Rothman
Clay	Kagen	Roybal-Allard
Cleaver	Kanjorski	Ruppersberger
Clyburn	Kennedy	Rush
Coble	Kildee	Ryan (OH)
Cohen	Kilpatrick	Salazar
Conyers	Kind	Sánchez, Linda
Cooper	Klein (FL)	T.
Costa	Kucinich	Sarbanes
Courtney	Langevin	Schakowsky
Cramer	Lantos	Schiff
Crowley	Larsen (WA)	Schwartz
Cuellar	Larson (CT)	Scott (GA)
Cummings	Lee	Scott (VA)
Davis (AL)	Levin	Serrano
Davis (CA)	Lewis (GA)	Shea-Porter
Davis (IL)	Lipinski	Sherman
Davis, Lincoln	Loebsock	Shuler
Davis, Tom	Lofgren, Zoe	Simpson
DeFazio	Lowey	Sires
DeGette	Lynch	Skelton
Delahunt	Mahoney (FL)	Slaughter
DeLauro	Maloney (NY)	Smith (TX)
Dicks	Markey	Smith (WA)
Dingell	Marshall	Snyder
Doggett	Matheson	Solis
Donnelly	Matsui	Space
Doyle	McCarthy (NY)	Spratt
Edwards	McCollum (MN)	Stark
Ellison	McDermott	Stupak
Emanuel	McGovern	Sutton
Engel	McIntyre	Tanner
Eshoo	McNerney	Tauscher
Etheridge	McNulty	Taylor
Farr	Meek (FL)	Thompson (CA)
Fattah	Meeks (NY)	Thompson (MS)
Filner	Melancon	Tierney
Frank (MA)	Miller (NC)	Towns
Galleghy	Miller, George	Udall (CO)
Giffords	Mitchell	Udall (NM)
Gillibrand	Mollohan	Van Hollen
Gonzalez	Moore (KS)	Velázquez
Gordon	Moore (WI)	Vislosky
Green, Al	Moran (VA)	Walz (MN)
Green, Gene	Murphy (CT)	Wasserman
Grijalva	Murphy, Patrick	Schultz
Gutierrez	Murtha	Waters
Hall (NY)	Nadler	Watt
Hare	Napolitano	Waxman
Harman	Neal (MA)	Weiner
Hastings (FL)	Oberstar	Welch (VT)
Herseth Sandlin	Obey	Wexler
Higgins	Olver	Wilson (OH)
Hinojosa	Ortiz	Woolsey
Hirono	Pascrell	Wu
Hodes	Pastor	Wynn
Holt	Payne	Yarmuth

NAYS—181

Aderholt	Campbell (CA)	Fossella
Akin	Cantor	Fox
Alexander	Capito	Franks (AZ)
Bachmann	Castle	Frelinghuysen
Bachus	Chabot	Garrett (NJ)
Baker	Cole (OK)	Gerlach
Barrett (SC)	Conaway	Gingrey
Bartlett (MD)	Costello	Gohmert
Barton (TX)	Crenshaw	Goode
Biggert	Culberson	Goodlatte
Bilbray	Davis (KY)	Granger
Bilirakis	Davis, David	Graves
Blackburn	Deal (GA)	Hall (TX)
Blunt	Dent	Hastings (WA)
Boehner	Diaz-Balart, L.	Hayes
Bonner	Diaz-Balart, M.	Heller
Bono	Doolittle	Hensarling
Boozman	Drake	Herger
Boustany	Dreier	Hill
Brady (TX)	Duncan	Hinchee
Broun (GA)	Ehlers	Hobson
Brown (SC)	Emerson	Hoekstra
Brown-Waite,	English (PA)	Hulshof
Ginny	Everett	Hunter
Buchanan	Fallin	Inglis (SC)
Burgess	Feeney	Johnson (IL)
Burton (IN)	Ferguson	Jones (NC)
Buyer	Flake	Jordan
Calvert	Forbes	Kaptur
Camp (MI)	Fortenberry	Keller