

back from resale or, in the case of rental properties, refinance proceeds. Grant funds could be used toward property taxes and insurance during the pre-occupancy phase; operating costs such as property management fees, property taxes, and insurance during the period a property is rented; property acquisition costs; and State and grantee administrative costs. Grants could also cover closing costs.

Homes purchased for resale must be sold to families having incomes that do not exceed 140 percent of area median income (AMI). Properties purchased for rental must serve families having incomes at or below AMI.

However, States would be required to give preference to activities serving the lowest income families for the longest period and homeowners whose mortgages have been foreclosed.

Thank you, Congressman FRANK and Congresswoman WATERS, for this timely housing legislation. I urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 1174 providing for consideration of H.R. 5818.

□ 1345

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

The material previously referred to by Mr. HASTINGS of Washington is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 1174

OFFERED BY MR. HASTINGS OF WASHINGTON

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 4. Notwithstanding any other provision of this resolution or the operation of the previous question, it shall be in order to consider any amendment to the substitute which the proponent asserts, if enacted, would have the effect of lowering the national average price per gallon of regular unleaded gasoline. Such amendments shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for thirty minutes equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such amendments are waived except those arising under clause 9 of rule XXI.

SEC. 5. Within five legislative days the Speaker shall introduce a bill, the title of which is as follows: "A bill to provide a common sense plan to help bring down skyrocketing gas prices." Such bill shall be referred to the appropriate committees of jurisdiction pursuant to clause I of rule X.

(The information contained herein was provided by Democratic Minority on multiple occasions throughout the 109th Congress.)

THE VOTE ON THE PREVIOUS QUESTION: WHAT IT REALLY MEANS

This vote, the vote on whether to order the previous question on a special rule, is not merely a procedural vote. A vote against ordering the previous question is a vote against the Democratic majority agenda and a vote to allow the opposition, at least for the moment, to offer an alternative plan. It is a vote about what the House should be debating.

Mr. Clarence Cannon's Precedents of the House of Representatives, (VI, 308-311) describes the vote on the previous question on the rule as "a motion to direct or control the consideration of the subject before the House being made by the Member in charge." To defeat the previous question is to give the opposition a chance to decide the subject be-

fore the House. Cannon cites the Speaker's ruling of January 13, 1920, to the effect that "the refusal of the House to sustain the demand for the previous question passes the control of the resolution to the opposition" in order to offer an amendment. On March 15, 1909, a member of the majority party offered a rule resolution. The House defeated the previous question and a member of the opposition rose to a parliamentary inquiry, asking who was entitled to recognition. Speaker Joseph G. Cannon (R-Illinois) said: "The previous question having been refused, the gentleman from New York, Mr. Fitzgerald, who had asked the gentleman to yield to him for an amendment, is entitled to the first recognition."

Because the vote today may look bad for the Democratic majority they will say "the vote on the previous question is simply a vote on whether to proceed to an immediate vote on adopting the resolution . . . [and] has no substantive legislative or policy implications whatsoever." But that is not what they have always said. Listen to the definition of the previous question used in the Floor Procedures Manual published by the Rules Committee in the 109th Congress, (page 56). Here's how the Rules Committee described the rule using information from Congressional Quarterly's "American Congressional Dictionary": "If the previous question is defeated, control of debate shifts to the leading opposition member (usually the minority Floor Manager) who then manages an hour of debate and may offer a germane amendment to the pending business."

Deschler's Procedure in the U.S. House of Representatives, the subchapter titled "Amending Special Rules" states: "a refusal to order the previous question on such a rule [a special rule reported from the Committee on Rules] opens the resolution to amendment and further debate." (Chapter 21, section 21.2) Section 21.3 continues: Upon rejection of the motion for the previous question on a resolution reported from the Committee on Rules, control shifts to the Member leading the opposition to the previous question, who may offer a proper amendment or motion and who controls the time for debate thereon."

Clearly, the vote on the previous question on a rule does have substantive policy implications. It is one of the only available tools for those who oppose the Democratic majority's agenda and allows those with alternative views the opportunity to offer an alternative plan.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

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

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. 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.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to adjourn.

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

Mr. CULBERSON. 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, this 15-minute vote on the motion to adjourn will be followed by 5-minute votes on motions to suspend the rules on House Resolution 1113 and H.R. 5937.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 138, nays 272, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 273]

YEAS—138

Aderholt	Gilchrest	Neugebauer
Akin	Gingrey	Pearce
Alexander	Goode	Pence
Bachus	Goodlatte	Petri
Barrett (SC)	Granger	Pitts
Bartlett (MD)	Hall (TX)	Price (GA)
Barton (TX)	Hastings (WA)	Pryce (OH)
Biggert	Hayes	Putnam
Bilbray	Heller	Radanovich
Bilirakis	Hensarling	Rehberg
Bishop (UT)	Herger	Reichert
Blackburn	Hobson	Renzi
Blunt	Hoekstra	Rogers (AL)
Boehner	Hunter	Rogers (KY)
Bono Mack	Inglis (SC)	Rohrabacher
Boozman	Issa	Roskam
Boustany	Johnson (IL)	Royce
Broun (GA)	Johnson, Sam	Ryan (WI)
Buyer	Jones (NC)	Saxton
Calvert	Keller	Scalise
Camp (MI)	King (IA)	Schmidt
Cannon	King (NY)	Sensenbrenner
Cantor	Kline (MN)	Sessions
Carter	Knollenberg	Shadegg
Chabot	LaHood	Shays
Coble	Lamborn	Shimkus
Cole (OK)	Latham	Shuster
Crenshaw	Latta	Simpson
Culberson	Lewis (CA)	Smith (NE)
Davis, David	Lewis (KY)	Smith (TX)
Davis, Tom	Linder	Souder
Doolittle	Lucas	Stearns
Drake	Lungren, Daniel E.	Sullivan
Dreier	Mack	Tancredo
Duncan	Marchant	Thornberry
Emerson	McCarthy (CA)	Turner
English (PA)	McCaull (TX)	Upton
Everett	McCrary	Walden (OR)
Fallin	McHenry	Walsh (NY)
Feeney	McKeon	Wamp
Ferguson	McMorris	Westmoreland
Flake	Rodgers	Whitfield (KY)
Forbes	Miller (FL)	Wilson (NM)
Fox	Miller, Gary	Wilson (SC)
Franks (AZ)	Musgrave	Wittman (VA)
Gallegly	Myrick	Young (AK)

NAYS—272

Abercrombie	Butterfield	DeLauro
Ackerman	Capito	Dent
Allen	Capps	Diaz-Balart, L.
Altmire	Capuano	Diaz-Balart, M.
Arcuri	Cardoza	Dicks
Baca	Carnahan	Dingell
Bachmann	Carney	Doggett
Baird	Carson	Donnelly
Baldwin	Castle	Doyle
Barrow	Castor	Edwards
Bean	Cazayoux	Ehlers
Becerra	Chandler	Ellison
Berkley	Clarke	Ellsworth
Berman	Clay	Emanuel
Berry	Cleaver	Engel
Bishop (GA)	Clyburn	Eshoo
Blumenauer	Cohen	Etheridge
Boren	Cooper	Farr
Boswell	Costello	Fattah
Boucher	Courtney	Filner
Boyd (FL)	Cramer	Foster
Boyes (KS)	Crowley	Frank (MA)
Brady (PA)	Cuelar	Frelinghuysen
Brady (TX)	Cummings	Gerlach
Braley (IA)	Davis (AL)	Giffords
Brown (SC)	Davis (CA)	Gillibrand
Brown, Corrine	Davis (IL)	Gohmert
Brown-Waite,	Davis, Lincoln	Gonzalez
Ginny	DeFazio	Gordon
Buchanan	DeGette	Graves
Burgess	Delahunt	Green, Al

