

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, respective motions to reconsider are laid on the table.

There was no objection.

WASHINGTON-ROCHAMBEAU REVOLUTIONARY ROUTE NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL DESIGNATION ACT—Continued

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment to the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole? If not, the question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT OFFERED BY MS. FALLIN

Ms. FALLIN. Madam Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentlewoman opposed to the bill?

Mr. FALLIN. I am in its present form.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. Fallin moves to recommit the bill H.R. 1286 to the Committee on Natural Resources with instructions to report the same back to the House promptly in the form to which perfected at the time of this motion, with the following amendment:

Amend section 3 to read as follows:

SEC. 3. ENERGY.

Section 7 of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1246) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(1) Nothing in this Act shall prohibit or hinder the development, production, conveyance, or transmission of energy.”.

Mr. RAHALL. Madam Speaker, I reserve a point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A point of order is reserved.

The gentlewoman from Oklahoma is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. FALLIN. Madam Speaker, America has slammed into an energy wall in the past 18 months, with gas prices escalating 70 percent since the beginning of the 110th Congress when the current Democratic leadership took control. Americans are now paying over \$4 and change for a gallon of gasoline. This dire situation affects not only drivers, but ripples through all commerce of the United States, from the cost of food, to building materials, to tourism, to jobs, to health care, and in short, our economic security. Increased supply from our own American resources is one tool that we have in our tool box to help us get out of this mess.

This is a bipartisan solution, as demonstrated by Speaker PELOSI's recent request to President Bush to release oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to help funnel more product to American refineries, and thus more gas to local gas stations.

While this is a small step in a positive direction, the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives has only compounded the problem of American energy supplies. The current leadership has scheduled and passed over a dozen bills from the Committee on Natural Resources alone restricting or potentially restricting energy development on the public lands of the United States. We also expect a package of over 60 more bills from the Senate before we adjourn, most of which will impact energy exploration and development on public lands.

The Democratic leadership of the House of Representatives has also failed to lift the congressional moratoria on the development of oil and natural gas resources from the Outer Continental Shelf. It has blocked access to over 1 million acres of uranium-rich lands in the southwestern United States, fuel which could be harnessed to produce clean, air-friendly nuclear energy. It has locked up oil shale and stopped energy transmission corridors across public lands. It has even tried to stop wind energy.

While this trail bill before us may seem like small potatoes, it is indicative of a larger problem. The more lands we place off-limits to multiple uses, including energy development, then the more we have to rely on others for our economic feedstock of energy.

This trail will affect lands and waters in more than nine States in very populous eastern areas and the mid-Atlantic region of America. At least, thanks to Congressman PEARCE's amendment, we will know exactly what energy resources will be impacted by this designation. This is not true for all trails designated under the National Trails Act.

Currently, there are thousands of miles of trails affecting every region of the United States, and with the trend in legislative activity in this Congress, we can certainly expect many more in the near future.

This motion to recommit will ensure that we do not inadvertently cut off crucial energy supplies during the current crisis when we designate trails under the National Trails Act. It expands on language authored by Congressman ROB WITTMAN, now in section three of the bill, which was readily accepted by both Democrats and Republicans during the markup of H.R. 1286 in the Committee on Natural Resources just 2 weeks ago. What is good for the Washington-Rochambeau trail should be good for all trails, wherever located.

And, Madam Speaker, as I just mentioned, this House just voted unanimously on an amendment by Congressman PEARCE for an energy assessment on this trail, so why should we prohibit or hinder the development, the production, the conveyance, or transmission of energy on any trail in the United States?

I ask for your support.

Ms. GIFFORDS. Madam Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD the following concerns and suggestions regarding certain sections of S. 2284, the Senate version of the Flood Insurance Reform and Modernization Act. These specific concerns were expressed to me by officials from the town of Marana, Arizona. They relate to the potential adverse effects these sections could have on the Marana community. I urge my House and Senate colleagues to take all of these concerns into consideration while negotiating the final version of this bill.

The specific concerns relating to Section 6 are the reason I voted “no” on the Republican Motion To Instruct Conferees that was offered on the floor today.

The town of Marana's concerns are as follows:

1. Section 6, Reform of Premium Rate Structure: Much of this Section seeks to disallow preFIRM (Flood Insurance Rate Map) rates for second homes, repetitive loss structures, substantially improved structures, commercial structures, and others. However, the current language could have unintended, adverse consequences. Of concern to Marana is Subsection (g)(1), which states:

“(g) No Extension of Subsidy to New Policies or Lapsed Policies.—The Director shall not provide flood insurance to prospective insureds at rates less than those estimated under subsection (a)(1), as required by paragraph (2) of that subsection, for—(1) any property not insured by the flood insurance program as of the date of enactment of the Flood Insurance Reform and Modernization Act of 2008;” . . .

We are concerned that Subsection (g)(1) would preclude the writing of any new pre-FIRM policies after the enactment of the legislation. This could negatively affect residences that were built pre-FIRM but then placed into a floodplain by a subsequent map change after the legislation is enacted.

2. Section 7, Mandatory Coverage Areas: The intent of this Section appears to be the accurate portrayal of risk behind man-made flood control structures. Subsection 107(b)(1) reads as follows:

(1) include any area previously identified by the Director as an area having special flood hazards under section 102 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4012a);

This language would essentially require properties located in areas that had once been designated as floodplain, but since removed from the floodplain, to continue to carry mandatory flood insurance. Marana would like to point out that many Letters of Map Revision (LOMR) incorporate better information (hydrology or topography) than was available when the maps were originally created. These types of LOMRs do not involve physical construction and therefore the areas removed are not typically residual risk areas. Areas that are at a residual risk after a LOMR from a physical change would be accounted for in Subsection 107(b)(2), which reads as follows:

(2) require the expansion of areas of special flood hazards to include areas of residual risk, including areas that are located behind levees, dams, and other man-made structures

We recommend this language be revised. It is problematic in that it equates residual risk areas to Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs). SFHAs are high hazard areas requiring normal flood insurance. Residual Risk areas typically require less flood insurance or preferred risk policies. Also, the language is not clear regarding man-made structures that are distinct flood control structures.

The language could be revised as follows:

(2) define residual risk areas to include areas that are located behind levees, dams, and other man-made flood control structures

3. Section 8, Premium Adjustment: This section overrides the practice of grandfathering original zone designations. Grandfathering has been an important part of the National Flood Insurance Program and has been used to help mitigate the impact of zone changes when flood maps are revised. Section 8 discredits floodplain management. Structures that are compliant with the code and mapping in effect at the time of their construction should be grandfathered and remain compliant.

Ms. FALLIN. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from West Virginia wish to state his point of order?

Mr. RAHALL. Madam Speaker, I insist on my point of order and raise a point of order that the motion to recommit contains nongermane instructions in violation of clause 7 of rule XVI. The instructions in the motion to recommit address an unrelated matter within the jurisdiction of a committee not represented in the underlying bill.

The second reason, the motion to recommit uses the word "promptly," as we all know, which kills a bill.

And third, the motion to recommit is the exact language already in the bill. That language states "nothing in the amendment made by section 2 of this act shall prohibit or hinder the development, production, conveyance, or transmission of energy," the exact repeat language of the motion to recommit.

□ 1500

Therefore, I insist on my point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the gentleman's point of order?

If not, the Chair will rule.

The gentleman from West Virginia makes a point of order that the instructions in the motion to recommit are not germane.

As recorded in section 937 of the House Rules and Manual, a specific subject may not be amended by a provision general in nature, even when of the same class as the specific subject. For example, as cited on page 719 of the Manual, to a bill relating to one State maritime academy, an amendment relating to all State maritime academies is not germane.

The bill as amended confines its attention to a single national historic trail designation. The instructions in the motion to recommit extend to all trails addressed by the National Trails System Act.

As such, the Chair finds that the instructions in the motion to recommit are not germane. The point of order is sustained. The motion is not in order.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT OFFERED BY MS. FALLIN

Ms. FALLIN. Madam Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentlewoman opposed to the bill?

Ms. FALLIN. In its present form I am.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. FALLIN moves to recommit the bill H.R. 1286 to the Committee on Natural Resources with instructions to report the same back to the House promptly in the form to which perfected at the time of this motion, with the following amendment:

After the new subparagraph (D) added by the amendment in section 2, insert the following:

"(E) STATE AND LOCAL LAW.—All designated lands within the trail, including all Federal lands, shall be exclusively governed by relevant State and local laws regarding the possession or use of a weapon, including a concealed weapon."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Oklahoma is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. FALLIN. Madam Speaker, yesterday in The Washington Post, there was a full-page article and more about a young couple who were camping in the Appalachian Mountains back in 1981 who were both murdered by a gentleman who had a handgun, who was deranged, and came upon their campsite and murdered them both. He went away to prison for many years, was paroled, was out in the public, and then went back up into the Appalachian Mountains 28 years later to kill two more people with a handgun.

Madam Speaker, I have a motion to recommit that would ensure in this legislation that the rights of States and local governments, within the trails area designation, to regulate possession and carrying of firearms will be unharmed by this legislation.

This bill does provide that the trails designation shall not diminish the right of States to regulate hunting, but it is silent on issues including the clear right to carry firearms. Despite the recent Heller decision affirming our second amendment right, the National Park Service still refuses to allow State and local gun laws to govern, unlike the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. This motion to recommit will secure full second amendment rights along the 600-mile trail.

The second amendment is a critical right. We must protect our constituents against consequences of this legislation that could harm that right.

I can think of no better spokesperson for the second amendment right than the Father of our Country, George Washington. George Washington said of firearms: "The very atmosphere of firearms anywhere and everywhere restrains evil interference. They deserve a place of honor with all that's good." He also said: "A free people ought to be armed." I can't say it better myself.

The National Park Service has regulations that limit hunting and the right to carry or possess firearms even in States and localities where it is legally permitted. These regulations harm wildlife and the environment because local wildlife management officials are impeded in their work. Before

any attempt is made to restrict the rights of gun owners and the second amendment defenders, this motion to recommit protects their legal existing rights now and in the future.

I urge my colleagues to support this motion to recommit.

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

Mr. RAHALL. Madam Speaker, I rise to oppose the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from West Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. RAHALL. Madam Speaker, the form of the amendment, which calls on the House to promptly recommit the bill, as I know all Members realize, is a parliamentary tactic that kills the bill. That wording makes it perfectly clear that the motion is not about its subject. It is purely and simply another one of those "gotcha" votes.

A vote to recommit is a vote to kill this bill, which has the support of a long and bipartisan list of Members, a large and vocal constituency across eight districts and the District of Columbia, and the support of the Bush administration. Again, the current legislation as written has the support of the Bush administration. It has the support of the National Rifle Association.

To briefly address the substance of this issue, the bill before the House already reaffirms the right of gun owners and hunters by ensuring that current State management of fish and resident wildlife will remain unaffected by the bill. It should not be necessary to include this language because nothing in the bill would affect those State laws or regulations. Nevertheless, we have included this language already in the bill, which renders the motion before us wholly unnecessary.

The Trails Act has been around since 1968, and we have thousands of miles of trails all over the country, and all over the country hunting, fishing, trapping have flourished nonetheless. The bill already contains sufficient protections for gun owners. I repeat. The bill already contains sufficient protections for gun owners.

A vote to recommit is a vote to kill the bill. It's that simple, and I would urge all Members to vote "no" on this motion to recommit.

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

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Parliamentary inquiry, Madam Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Madam Speaker, if this motion to recommit did pass, could the bill not be sent back to the committee from which it came and brought back on the next legislative day?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair has reaffirmed, on November 15, 2007, at some subsequent time, the committee could meet and report the bill back to the House.

Abercrombie	Davis (IL)	Kagen
Ackerman	Davis, Lincoln	Kanjorski
Aderholt	Davis, Tom	Kaptur
Akin	DeFazio	Keller
Alexander	DeGette	Kennedy
Allen	Delahunt	Kildee
Altmire	DeLauro	Kilpatrick
Arcuri	Dent	Kind
Baca	Diaz-Balart, L.	King (NY)
Bachmann	Diaz-Balart, M.	Kirk
Bachus	Dicks	Klein (FL)
Baird	Dingell	Kline (MN)
Baldwin	Doggett	Knollenberg
Barrett (SC)	Donnelly	Kucinich
Barrow	Drake	Kuhl (NY)
Bartlett (MD)	Dreier	LaHood
Bean	Edwards (MD)	Lampson
Becerra	Edwards (TX)	Langevin
Berkley	Ehlers	Larsen (WA)
Berman	Ellison	Larson (CT)
Berry	Ellsworth	Latham
Biggert	Emanuel	LaTourette
Bilbray	Emerson	Latta
Bilirakis	Engel	Lee
Bishop (GA)	English (PA)	Levin
Bishop (NY)	Eshoo	Lewis (CA)
Blumenauer	Etheridge	Lewis (GA)
Blunt	Everett	Lipinski
Bonner	Fallin	LoBiondo
Bono Mack	Farr	Loeback
Boozman	Fattah	Lofgren, Zoe
Boren	Ferguson	Lowe
Boustany	Filner	Lucas
Boyd (FL)	Forbes	Lungren, Daniel
Boyd (KS)	Fossella	E.
Brady (PA)	Foster	Lynch
Braley (IA)	Frank (MA)	Mahoney (FL)
Brown (SC)	Gallegly	Maloney (NY)
Brown, Corrine	Gerlach	Markey
Buchanan	Giffords	Marshall
Burgess	Gilchrest	Matheson
Butterfield	Gillibrand	Matsui
Buyer	Gonzalez	McCarthy (CA)
Calvert	Granger	McCarthy (NY)
Camp (MI)	Graves	McCaul (TX)
Cantor	Green, Al	McCollum (MN)
Capito	Green, Gene	McCotter
Capps	Grijalva	McCrery
Capuano	Gutierrez	McDermott
Cardoza	Hall (NY)	McGovern
Carnahan	Hare	McHugh
Carney	Harman	McIntyre
Carson	Hastings (FL)	McKeon
Carter	Hayes	McMorris
Castle	Herseth Sandlin	Rodgers
Castor	Higgins	McNerney
Cazayoux	Hinchey	McNulty
Chabot	Hinojosa	Meek (FL)
Chandler	Hirono	Meeks (NY)
Childers	Hobson	Melancon
Clarke	Hodes	Mica
Clay	Holden	Michaud
Cleaver	Holt	Miller (MI)
Clyburn	Honda	Miller (NC)
Cohen	Hooley	Miller, Gary
Cole (OK)	Hoyer	Miller, George
Cooper	Inglis (SC)	Mitchell
Costa	Insee	Mollohan
Costello	Israel	Moore (KS)
Courtney	Jackson (IL)	Moore (WI)
Cramer	Jackson-Lee	Moran (VA)
Crenshaw	(TX)	Murphy (CT)
Crowley	Jefferson	Murphy, Patrick
Cuellar	Johnson (GA)	Murphy, Tim
Culberson	Johnson (IL)	Murtha
Cummings	Johnson, E. B.	Myrick
Davis (AL)	Jones (NC)	Nadler
Davis (CA)	Jones (OH)	Napolitano

Oberstar	Ruppersberger	Tauscher
Obey	Ryan (OH)	Taylor
Olver	Ryan (WI)	Terry
Ortiz	Salazar	Thompson (CA)
Pallone	Sánchez, Linda	Thompson (MS)
Pascarell	T.	Tiberi
Pastor	Sanchez, Loretta	Tierney
Payne	Sarbanes	Towns
Pearce	Saxton	Tsongas
Perlmutter	Schakowsky	Turner
Peterson (MN)	Schiff	Udall (CO)
Peterson (PA)	Schmidt	Udall (NM)
Petri	Schwartz	Upton
Platts	Scott (GA)	Van Hollen
Pomeroy	Scott (VA)	Velázquez
Porter	Serrano	Visclosky
Price (NC)	Sestak	Walden (OR)
Putnam	Shays	Walsh (NY)
Radanovich	Shea-Porter	Walz (MN)
Rahall	Shimkus	Wamp
Ramstad	Shuler	Wasserman
Rangel	Shuster	Schultz
Regula	Simpson	Waters
Rehberg	Sires	Watson
Reichert	Skelton	Watt
Renzi	Smith (NJ)	Weiner
Reyes	Smith (TX)	Welch (VT)
Reynolds	Smith (WA)	Weller
Richardson	Snyder	Wexler
Rodriguez	Solis	Whitfield (KY)
Rogers (AL)	Souder	Wilson (NM)
Rogers (KY)	Space	Wilson (OH)
Rogers (MI)	Speier	Wittman (VA)
Rohrabacher	Spratt	Wolf
Ros-Lehtinen	Stark	Woolsey
Roskam	Stupak	Wu
Ross	Sullivan	Yarmuth
Rothman	Sutton	Young (FL)
Royalbal-Allard	Tanner	

NOES—69

Barton (TX)	Goode	Neugebauer
Bishop (UT)	Goodlatte	Nunes
Blackburn	Hall (TX)	Paul
Boehner	Hastings (WA)	Pence
Brady (TX)	Heller	Pitts
Broun (GA)	Hensarling	Poe
Burton (IN)	Herger	Price (GA)
Campbell (CA)	Hoekstra	Royce
Cannon	Hunter	Sali
Coble	Issa	Scalise
Conaway	Johnson, Sam	Sensenbrenner
Cubin	Jordan	Sessions
Davis (KY)	King (IA)	Shadegg
Davis, David	Kingston	Smith (NE)
Doolittle	Lamborn	Stearns
Duncan	Lewis (KY)	Tancredo
Feeney	Linder	Thornberry
Flake	Mack	Tiahrt
Foxx	Manzullo	Walberg
Franks (AZ)	McHenry	Weldon (FL)
Garrett (NJ)	Miller (FL)	Westmoreland
Gingrey	Moran (KS)	Wilson (SC)
Gohmert	Musgrave	Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—20

Andrews	Doyle	Neal (MA)
Boswell	Fortenberry	Pickering
Boucher	Frelinghuysen	Pryce (OH)
Brown-Waite,	Gordon	Rush
Ginny	Hill	Sherman
Conyers	Hulshof	Slaughter
Deal (GA)	Marchant	Waxman

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Less than 2 minutes remain in this vote.

□ 1537

Mr. GINGREY changed his 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.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 3121, FLOOD INSURANCE REFORM AND MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2008

MOTION TO INSTRUCT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to instruct on H.R. 3121 offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. NEUGEBAUER) on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion.

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

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 385, nays 26, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 485]

YEAS—385

Abercrombie	Costa	Hall (NY)
Ackerman	Costello	Hall (TX)
Aderholt	Courtney	Hare
Akin	Cramer	Harman
Alexander	Crenshaw	Hastings (FL)
Allen	Crowley	Hastings (WA)
Altmire	Cuellar	Hayes
Arcuri	Culberson	Heller
Baca	Cummings	Hensarling
Bachmann	Davis (AL)	Herger
Bachus	Davis (CA)	Herseth Sandlin
Baird	Davis (IL)	Hinchey
Baldwin	Davis (KY)	Hinojosa
Barrett (SC)	Davis, David	Hirono
Barrow	Davis, Lincoln	Hobson
Bartlett (MD)	Davis, Tom	Hodes
Barton (TX)	DeFazio	Hoekstra
Bean	DeGette	Holden
Becerra	Delahunt	Holt
Berkley	DeLauro	Honda
Berman	Dent	Hooley
Berry	Diaz-Balart, L.	Hoyer
Biggart	Diaz-Balart, M.	Hunter
Bilbray	Dicks	Inglis (SC)
Bilirakis	Dingell	Inslee
Bishop (GA)	Doggett	Issa
Bishop (UT)	Donnelly	Jackson (IL)
Blackburn	Doolittle	Jackson-Lee
Blunt	Drake	(TX)
Boehner	Dreier	Jefferson
Bonner	Duncan	Johnson (GA)
Bono Mack	Edwards (MD)	Johnson (IL)
Boozman	Edwards (TX)	Johnson, E. B.
Boren	Ehlers	Johnson, Sam
Boyd (FL)	Ellison	Jones (NC)
Boyd (KS)	Ellsworth	Jones (OH)
Brady (PA)	Emanuel	Jordan
Brady (TX)	Emerson	Kagen
Brown (SC)	Engel	Kanjorski
Brown, Corrine	English (PA)	Kaptur
Buchanan	Eshoo	Keller
Burgess	Etheridge	Kennedy
Butterfield	Everett	Kildee
Calvert	Fallin	Kilpatrick
Camp (MI)	Farr	Kind
Campbell (CA)	Fattah	Kingston
Cannon	Feeney	Kline (MN)
Cantor	Ferguson	Knollenberg
Capito	Filner	Kucinich
Capps	Flake	Kuhl (NY)
Capuano	Fossella	LaHood
Cardoza	Foster	Lamborn
Carnahan	Foxx	Lampson
Carney	Frank (MA)	Langevin
Carson	Franks (AZ)	Larsen (WA)
Carter	Gallegly	Larson (CT)
Castle	Garrett (NJ)	LaTourette
Castor	Gerlach	Latta
Cazayoux	Gillibrand	Lee
Chabot	Gingrey	Levin
Chandler	Gohmert	Lewis (CA)
Childers	Gonzalez	Lewis (GA)
Clarke	Goode	Lewis (KY)
Clay	Goodlatte	Linder
Clyburn	Granger	Lipinski
Coble	Graves	LoBiondo
Cohen	Green, Al	Lofgren, Zoe
Cole (OK)	Green, Gene	Lowey
Conaway	Grijalva	Lucas
Cooper	Gutierrez	

Lungren, Daniel	Pitts	Smith (TX)
E.	Platts	Smith (WA)
Lynch	Poe	Snyder
Mack	Pomeroy	Solis
Mahoney (FL)	Porter	Souder
Maloney (NY)	Price (GA)	Space
Manzullo	Price (NC)	Speier
Markey	Putnam	Spratt
Marshall	Radanovich	Stark
Matheson	Rahall	Stearns
Matsui	Ramstad	Stupak
McCarthy (CA)	Rangel	Sullivan
McCaul (TX)	Regula	Sutton
McCollum (MN)	Rehberg	Tancredo
McCotter	Reichert	Tanner
McCrery	Renzi	Tauscher
McDermott	Reyes	Taylor
McGovern	Reynolds	Terry
McHenry	Richardson	Thompson (CA)
McHugh	Rodriguez	Thompson (MS)
McIntyre	Rogers (AL)	Thornberry
McKeon	Rogers (KY)	Tiahrt
McMorris	Rogers (MI)	Tiberi
Rodgers	Rohrabacher	Tierney
McNerney	Ros-Lehtinen	Towns
Meek (FL)	Roskam	Tsongas
Meeks (NY)	Ross	Turner
Melancon	Rothman	Udall (CO)
Michaud	Royce	Udall (NM)
Miller (FL)	Ruppersberger	Upton
Miller (MI)	Ryan (OH)	Van Hollen
Miller (NC)	Ryan (WI)	Velázquez
Miller, Gary	Salazar	Visclosky
Miller, George	Sali	Walberg
Mitchell	Sánchez, Linda	Walden (OR)
Mollohan	T.	Walsh (NY)
Moore (KS)	Sanchez, Loretta	Walz (MN)
Moore (WI)	Sarbanes	Wamp
Moran (KS)	Saxton	Wasserman
Moran (VA)	Schakowsky	Schultz
Murphy (CT)	Schiff	Waters
Murphy, Tim	Schmidt	Watson
Murtha	Schwartz	Watt
Musgrave	Scott (GA)	Welch (VT)
Myrick	Scott (VA)	Weldon (FL)
Napolitano	Sensenbrenner	Weller
Neugebauer	Serrano	Westmoreland
Nunes	Sessions	Wexler
Oberstar	Sestak	Whitfield (KY)
Obey	Shadegg	Wilson (NM)
Olver	Shays	Wilson (OH)
Ortiz	Shea-Porter	Wilson (SC)
Pascarell	Sherman	Wittman (VA)
Pastor	Shimkus	Wolf
Paul	Shuler	Woolsey
Payne	Shuster	Wu
Pearce	Simpson	Yarmuth
Pence	Sires	Young (AK)
Perlmutter	Skelton	Young (FL)
Peterson (MN)	Smith (NE)	
Petri	Smith (NJ)	

NAYS—26

Bishop (NY)	Giffords	Loeb sack
Blumenauer	Gilchrest	McCarthy (NY)
Boustany	Higgins	Murphy, Patrick
Braley (IA)	Israel	Nadler
Broun (GA)	King (IA)	Pallone
Burton (IN)	King (NY)	Royalbal-Allard
Buyer	Kirk	Scalise
Cubin	Klein (FL)	Weiner
Forbes	Latham	

NOT VOTING—23

Andrews	Doyle	Mica
Boswell	Fortenberry	Neal (MA)
Boucher	Frelinghuysen	Peterson (PA)
Brown-Waite,	Gordon	Pickering
Ginny	Hill	Pryce (OH)
Cleaver	Hulshof	Rush
Conyers	Marchant	Slaughter
Deal (GA)	McNulty	Waxman

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members are advised that 2 minutes remain on this vote.

□ 1545

Mr. KLEIN of Florida changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the motion to instruct was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.