

Boozman	Hare	Minnick	Tanner	Tsongas	Weiner
Boren	Harman	Mitchell	Taylor	Turner	Welch
Boswell	Harper	Mollohan	Terry	Upton	Westmoreland
Boucher	Hastings (FL)	Moore (KS)	Thompson (MS)	Velaquez	Whitfield
Boustany	Hastings (WA)	Moran (KS)	Thompson (PA)	Visclosky	Wilson (OH)
Brady (PA)	Heinrich	Moran (VA)	Thornberry	Walden	Wilson (SC)
Brady (TX)	Heller	Murphy (CT)	Tiahrt	Walz	Wittman
Braley (IA)	Hensarling	Murphy (NY)	Tiberi	Waters	Wolf
Bright	Herger	Murphy, Patrick	Tierney	Watson	Woolsey
Broun (GA)	Herseeth Sandlin	Murphy, Tim	Titus	Watt	Yarmuth
Brown (SC)	Higgins	Murtha	Tonko	Waxman	Young (AK)
Buchanan	Hill	Myrick			
Burgess	Himes	Nadler (NY)		NOES—1	
Burton (IN)	Hinojosa	Napolitano	Berry		
Butterfield	Hirono	Neugebauer		NOT VOTING—72	
Buyer	Hodes	Nunes			
Calvert	Holt	Nye	Abercrombie	Emerson	Neal (MA)
Camp	Honda	Oberstar	Barrett (SC)	Gerlach	Ortiz
Campbell	Hoyer	Obey	Billirakis	Grayson	Paul
Cantor	Hunter	Olson	Boyd	Grijalva	Payne
Capito	Inglis	Oliver	Brown, Corrine	Gutierrez	Putnam
Capps	Inslee	Pallone	Brown-Waite,	Hinchey	Richardson
Cardoza	Israel	Pascarell	Ginny	Hoekstra	Roe (TN)
Carnahan	Issa	Pastor (AZ)	Cao	Holden	Rohrabacher
Carney	Jackson (IL)	Paulsen	Capuano	Johnson (IL)	Roskam
Carson (IN)	Jackson-Lee	Pence	Carter	Johnson, Sam	Shadegg
Cassidy	(TX)	Perlmutter	Castor (FL)	King (NY)	Smith (WA)
Castle	Jenkins	Perriello	Clarke	Kirk	Souder
Chaffetz	Johnson (GA)	Peters	Coffman (CO)	Klein (FL)	Space
Chandler	Johnson, E. B.	Peterson	Cole	Larsen (WA)	Stark
Childers	Jones	Petri	Costa	Lee (CA)	Teague
Chu	Jordan (OH)	Pingree (ME)	Crenshaw	Lipinski	Thompson (CA)
Clay	Kagen	Pitts	Culberson	Maloney	Towns
Cleaver	Kanjorski	Platts	Cummings	Matsui	Van Hollen
Clyburn	Kaptur	Poe (TX)	Davis (AL)	McCarthy (CA)	Wamp
Coble	Kennedy	Polis (CO)	Davis (IL)	McColum	Wasserman
Cohen	Kildee	Pomeroy	Deal (GA)	McKeon	Schultz
Conaway	Kilpatrick (MI)	Posey	Delahunt	Meek (FL)	Wexler
Connolly (VA)	Kilroy	Price (GA)	Diaz-Balart, L.	Melancon	Wu
Conyers	Kind	Price (NC)	Dicks	Miller, Gary	Young (FL)
Cooper	King (IA)	Quigley	Dreier	Moore (WI)	
Costello	Kingston	Radanovich			
Courtney	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Rahall			
Crowley	Kissell	Rangel			
Cuellar	Kline (MN)	Rehberg			
Dahlkemper	Kosmas	Reichert			
Davis (CA)	Kratovil	Reyes			
Davis (KY)	Kucinich	Rodriguez			
Davis (TN)	Lamborn	Rogers (AL)			
DeFazio	Lance	Rogers (KY)			
DeGette	Langevin	Rogers (MI)			
DeLauro	Larson (CT)	Rooney			
Dent	Latham	Ros-Lehtinen			
Diaz-Balart, M.	LaTourette	Ross			
Dingell	Latta	Rothman (NJ)			
Doggett	Lee (NY)	Roybal-Allard			
Donnelly (IN)	Levin	Royce			
Doyle	Lewis (CA)	Ruppersberger			
Driehaus	Lewis (GA)	Rush			
Duncan	Linder	Ryan (OH)			
Edwards (MD)	LoBiondo	Ryan (WI)			
Edwards (TX)	Loebsock	Salazar			
Ehlers	Lofgren, Zoe	Sánchez, Linda			
Ellison	Lowey	T.			
Ellsworth	Lucas	Sanchez, Loretta			
Engel	Luetkemeyer	Sarbanes			
Eshoo	Lujan	Scalise			
Etheridge	Lummis	Schakowsky			
Fallin	Lungren, Daniel	Schauer			
Farr	E.	Schiff			
Fattah	Lynch	Schmidt			
Filner	Mack	Schock			
Flake	Maffei	Schrader			
Fleming	Manzullo	Schwartz			
Forbes	Marchant	Scott (GA)			
Fortenberry	Markey (CO)	Scott (VA)			
Foster	Markey (MA)	Sensenbrenner			
Fox	Marshall	Serrano			
Frank (MA)	Massa	Sessions			
Franks (AZ)	Matheson	Sestak			
Frelinghuysen	McCarthy (NY)	Shea-Porter			
Fudge	McCaul	Sherman			
Gallegly	McClintock	Shimkus			
Garrett (NJ)	McCotter	Shuler			
Giffords	McDermott	Shuster			
Gingrey (GA)	McGovern	Simpson			
Gohmert	McHenry	Sires			
Gonzalez	McIntyre	Skelton			
Goodlatte	McMahon	Slaughter			
Gordon (TN)	McMorris	Smith (NE)			
Granger	Rodgers	Smith (NJ)			
Graves	McNerney	Smith (TX)			
Green, Al	Meeks (NY)	Snyder			
Green, Gene	Mica	Speier			
Griffith	Michaud	Spratt			
Guthrie	Miller (FL)	Stearns			
Hall (NY)	Miller (MI)	Stupak			
Hall (TX)	Miller (NC)	Sullivan			
Halvorson	Miller, George	Sutton			

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, this May at a meeting of the Middle Class Task Force, Vice President BIDEN asked White House staff to develop a proposal that would grow clean-job opportunities and boost energy savings by retrofitting homes for energy efficiency.

In response, CEQ facilitated a broad interagency process to develop recommendations.

I commend those recently released recommendations and the leadership of our White House on energy policy. Through the Recovery Act's unprecedented investments in energy efficiency, we are making it easier for American families to retrofit their homes, helping them save money.

Existing techniques and technologies in energy-efficiency retrofitting can reduce energy use by up to 40 percent per home and lower total associated greenhouse gas emissions by up to 160 million metric tons annually. Retrofitting existing homes also has the potential to cut home energy bills by \$21 billion annually.

We must continue to drill and mine energy efficiency as our fuel of choice, like we drill for oil and mine for coal.

□ 1911

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 815 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, today I missed rollcall vote No. 814 on H. Res. 368, congratulating the University of Iowa Hawkeyes wrestling team, and rollcall vote No. 815 on H. Res. 562, congratulating the Syracuse University lacrosse team. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on H. Res. 368 as amended, and "aye" on H. Res. 562.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed a bill of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested.

S. 1929. An act to provide for an additional temporary extension of programs under the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, and for other purposes.

ENERGY-EFFICIENCY RETROFITTING

(Mr. TONKO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

□ 1915

TEENS AGAINST DOMESTIC ABUSE

(Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 817, supporting the goals and ideals of National Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

Domestic abuse is a terrible and often hidden problem that plagues our Nation and affects millions of families every year. In my congressional district of south Florida, extraordinary groups such as Teens Against Domestic Abuse, or TADA, are working to raise awareness about domestic abuse.

TADA is Florida's first teen antidomestic violence advocacy group. Their commendable efforts, including working with the Women's Fund of Miami-Dade County, will be hosting an event called, "Break the Silence; Break the Cycle" on November 5 in Miami. This event will highlight the spreading frequency of domestic violence throughout the U.S. and how all socioeconomic and ethnic groups are impacted by this crisis.

TADA strives to educate children and teens about the prevalence of domestic abuse in all types of relationships. I encourage everyone in south Florida to show their support on Thursday, November 5.

UNITED AMERICAN FAMILIES ACT

(Mr. QUIGLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. QUIGLEY. Madam Speaker, as we begin to consider substantial comprehensive immigration proposals, I strongly urge my colleagues to remember what it means to achieve comprehensive reform.

We cannot forget a very important immigrant group in this country, binational GLBT couples. If we are to consider here on this floor a proposal deemed "comprehensive," we must truly mean everyone. We must mean it when we say that you can be an American no matter the color of your skin, your religion, or who you love.

Congressman HONDA has been courageous enough to tackle the issue of amending the Nation's immigration laws to allow U.S. citizens and permanent residents to sponsor their same-sex partners for family-based immigration through the United American Families Act.

In this debate, we have talked about keeping families together, but we cannot turn a blind eye to the children who have been taken from a family because they have two moms or two dads and one doesn't live in this country.

We talk about doing what is right, what is fair, and what is just, but we neglect to imagine the pain and suffering these families are going through because we as a government think it's our right to tell the people who they can love.

FIVE REASONS THE PRESIDENT'S APPROVAL HAS PLUMMETED

(Mr. SMITH of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Speaker, the President's approval by the American people has dropped faster than any other President in over 50 years, according to Gallup. Let me offer five reasons why:

One, the President said he would cut the deficit in half; instead, it has tripled.

Two, the White House claimed the \$787 billion stimulus bill would keep unemployment below 8.5 percent; instead, it has jumped to 9.8 percent.

Three, Democratic leaders told us the energy bill would cost families only \$153 a year; instead, the Treasury Department admitted it could cost \$1,700 a year.

Four, the President said the health care bill would be negotiated in open meetings; instead, the decisions are being made behind closed doors.

Five, the President promised that if you like your health care insurance, you can keep it; instead, the non-partisan Congressional Budget Office found that, in fact, you can lose it.

Madam Speaker, it is no wonder that a majority of the American people now disagree with the President's policies, according to a recent CNN poll.

SAUDI ARABIA: MINORITY'S NEW ALLY

(Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Madam Speaker, the minority party has a new ally in its effort to obstruct clean energy legislation—the Saudi Arabian Government.

Here in the House I was proud to join my colleagues in passing legislation that would invest in clean energy technology, create new green jobs, and cut global warming pollution. Those same countries on whose foreign oil we are currently dependent are not supportive of legislation that would do these things.

As The New York Times reported on October 14—an article I will enter into the RECORD—Saudi Arabia will go to the international climate negotiations in Copenhagen with the goal of preventing ratification of an effective international treaty to reduce greenhouse gas pollution precisely because such a treaty would reduce American reliance on its oil.

The Senate is considering a bill analogous to what we already passed here in the House to cut global warming pollution and reduce our dependence on foreign oil. I hope Saudi Arabia's opposition to American energy independence will remind all of us how important it is for the Senate to act, and act now.

[From the New York Times, Oct. 14, 2009]
"STRIVING FOR NO" IN CLIMATE TALKS
(By Andrew C. Revkin)

UNFCCC Amid the throngs at climate talks, as shown in Bali here in 2007, officials from individual countries can make a big difference. Saudi Arabia has been pinpointed as an influential player.

In doing my reporting for the story in The New York Times today on Saudi Arabia's latest maneuvers in climate treaty talks (they are reviving longstanding demands for compensation for lost oil revenue), I found an interesting paper on the oil kingdom's involvement in climate talks by Joanna Depledge, a research fellow at Cambridge University focusing on climate negotiations.

The paper, "Striving for No: Saudi Arabia in the Climate Change Regime," was published last November in the journal *Global Environmental Politics*. It is the most comprehensive analysis I've seen of the role that Saudi Arabia and other oil exporters have played through two decades of global climate diplomacy. Dr. Depledge's conclusion is that this is a classic case of parties—in this case Saudi Arabia and other oil-rich states—getting involved in a process primarily to obstruct it. She concludes by noting hints that the oil powers appear to be shifting these days to a more constructive role.

But many observers and participants in the interim climate talks that concluded in Bangkok last week saw scant signs of a cooperative approach. And the e-mail and statements from Saudi officials that Jad Mouawad and I cited in our article appear to display a willingness by Saudi Arabia to impede a deal in Copenhagen if it does not include concrete commitments of aid and investment to offset anticipated drop in oil flows as countries try to cut emissions.

In an e-mail message to me, Dr. Depledge warned that Saudi Arabia and its lead official on climate, Mohammad al-Sabban, should not be underestimated as they pushed for financial commitments. "I am absolutely sure that getting something on this will be a deal-breaker/maker for them," she wrote. "They are quite blunt about it. It is the strategy they have followed since 1991."

Dr. Depledge said she was hoping "that getting something on investment" in carbon capture and storage would "provide a win-win way of getting them on board."

"Al-Sabban is the most skillful and experienced negotiator in the process," she continued. "Others ignore him at their peril."

Access to the paper requires a subscription, so I will summarize its main points below. Here's part of the abstract:

A key starting point for the conduct of global negotiations under the U.N. system is that delegations are actively seeking an agreement that will meaningfully address the problem at hand. Sometimes, however, negotiations must contend with cases of obstructionism, that is, negotiators who are at the table with the aim of preventing an agreement. Given that they face no imperative of striking a deal, governments for whom "no" is the preferred outcome can have a disproportionately high impact on the negotiations, not only by formally blocking agreements, but on a day-to-day basis by slowing down progress or souring the atmosphere. This article examines Saudi Arabia's involvement in the climate change regime, and argues that the delegation has long played the role of obstructionist.

Dr. Depledge notes that Saudi Arabia and many other oil-exporting states only joined the Kyoto Protocol once it became clear it was going to take effect. "Saudi Arabia acceded in time to ensure that it would become a party—and therefore able to fully influence proceedings," she wrote.

She described a significant contrast between the stances of Saudi Arabia and another developing country exporting fossil fuels—in this case South Africa and its coal:

Although the South African economy is more diversified than that of Saudi Arabia, it is still highly dependent on the coal sector. South Africa is the world's second-largest coal exporter, with developed countries accounting for 80 percent of its coal exports. South Africa is much poorer than Saudi Arabia, and coal is more vulnerable to climate policy than oil, given its higher carbon content and the greater availability of alternatives. South Africa, however, has adopted a more balanced view of the risks posed by climate change and mitigation measures, translating into a far more constructive role in the negotiations. Saudi Arabia has simply sought to prevent or slow down progress, either on the general thrust of the negotiations or on specific agenda items.

Dr. Depledge described signs of a shift in the oil kingdom's stance, including its endorsement of science pointing to big impacts from a building human influence on climate and commitment of money to pursue technologies for capturing carbon dioxide from the burning of fossil fuels and other new energy options.

But her conclusion was still cautionary:

The question is whether, and if so how, these developments will eventually feed through to changes in the Saudi delegation's approach to the negotiations themselves, especially leading up to the landmark Copenhagen meeting in December 2009. For now (up to the June 2008 sessions), any signs of a softening in the Saudi negotiating position remained well hidden.