

in moving this bill swiftly to the floor. It is important to point out that this bill does not run afoul of the Immigration Subcommittee's policy to not create any new Federal charters. Rather than create a new Federal charter, it merely amends a nearly 60-year-old existing charter.

This policy against new charters was first adopted by the subcommittee of jurisdiction 20 years ago in the 101st Congress and has strong bipartisan support. It is based on the considered judgment that a congressional charter is unnecessary to the operation of any charitable organization and may falsely imply to the public that an organization and its activities carry a congressional seal of approval.

Moreover, this policy reflects the subcommittee's judgment that the investigation and monitoring of a chartered organization takes congressional time and resources that are better spent on important policy and oversight efforts. That we are taking up this body's valuable time today to ratify simple changes to the ROA's leadership structure is evidence in itself that Congress should not be increasing the number of chartered organizations.

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That having been said, because S. 1599 makes only technical amendments to an existing charter and does nothing to create a new charter, I support this legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

The gentlelady from California (Ms. CHU) pretty well touched very thoroughly on this subject matter, and I'll add somewhat to that. I rise in strong support of S. 1599. The Reserve Officers Association is well known and respected in Washington, D.C. It was founded in 1922 by General "Black Jack" Pershing with a mission to "support and promote the development and execution of a military policy for the United States that will provide adequate national defense."

The Reserve Officers Association has as its goal to ensure adequate resources for the National Guard and the various reserve components and ensure that these entities play a key role in the national defense. The Association also is dedicated to the support of the interests of our citizen soldiers, their families and their survivors. Membership is open to all federally commissioned military officers and warrant officers and their spouses. There are currently about 65,000 members.

The Reserve Officers Association received a Federal charter in 1950. The Association would like to modify its charter to reflect technical changes made to its Constitution and bylaws, such as the addition of the position of "president elect" and the allowance for more than three executive committee members. That is what this legislation accomplishes. The Senate passed the bill in September by unanimous con-

sent, and I've introduced a companion House version in this body.

I urge my colleagues to support this meritorious legislation, which will allow the Reserve Officers Association to continue to play a vital role here in Washington.

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

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

Mr. COBLE. I have one speaker remaining, Mr. Speaker. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. GARY G. MILLER) such time as he may consume.

Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Chairman CONYERS and Ranking Member SMITH for allowing S. 1599 to come to the floor today. I want to also thank my colleague, HOWARD COBLE, who just previously spoke before me, a retired U.S. Coast Guard captain, and CHRIS CARNEY, an active reservist Navy commander, for introducing the House companion bill. I also wish to thank the committee staff for working so diligently behind the scenes to bring the bill to the floor today.

Founded in 1922, then chartered by Congress in 1950, the Reserve Officers Association's mission is to "support and promote development and execution of a military policy for the United States that will provide adequate national security." ROA is a first-class, member-oriented association which provides the men and women who serve our Nation in the cause of freedom a voice in creating government policy.

ROA has a long list of policy accomplishments and an ambitious long-range program for the coming decade and beyond. Today ROA is still proudly serving our Nation's soldiers, sailors, airmen, and Marines in so many ways. This legislation, once enacted into law, will allow ROA to make the necessary technical changes within its organization to stay effective as an association.

In 2010, ROA will be celebrating its 60th year as a congressionally chartered organization. I wish them continued success and thank them for their service to our country.

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. CHU. I urge my colleagues to support S. 1599, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1599.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. COBLE. 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 and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

HONORING 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF SEARCH

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 851) recognizing and honoring the 40th anniversary of SEARCH, The National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics, headquartered in Sacramento, California.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 851

Whereas the Department of Justice's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration created SEARCH in 1969 as a 10-State project to demonstrate whether it was feasible to exchange criminal history records on an automated and nationwide basis;

Whereas SEARCH not only demonstrated the feasibility of an automated nationwide system of sharing criminal records, but also, through partnership with the Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, State agencies and other organizations, helped to establish the national criminal history record information system;

Whereas SEARCH is a nonprofit organization created by and for the States, governed by a Membership Group comprised of one gubernatorial appointee from each of the States and territories;

Whereas SEARCH's guiding vision is to ensure "Accurate and timely information, supported by well-deployed information and identification technology, enables the justice and public safety decision-maker to administer justice in a manner that promotes individual rights and public safety";

Whereas SEARCH provides training and technical assistance to help the criminal justice community combat high-technology crimes, gather valuable information in investigations, and link the Nation's law enforcement agencies through policy and technical solutions;

Whereas SEARCH helps agencies effectively implement information sharing technology to make accurate, more informed, immediate, and appropriately secured decisions about criminal justice and security issues, and to administer justice in an efficient and effective manner;

Whereas SEARCH has pioneered the development of both technology and policy solutions for justice implementation of biometric technologies, thereby enabling electronic fingerprints to become a rapid, reliable, and cost-effective identification authentication process and further supporting information sharing and collaboration among and between agencies;

Whereas SEARCH has made a profound contribution, working with the Department of Justice, to develop successive generations of privacy and security policies that are now reflected in both Department of Justice regulations and Federal legislation;

Whereas SEARCH has played a critical role in the development of systems such as the Interstate Identification Index (III), the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), commonly called the Brady check system, the National Fingerprint File (NFF), the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS), and key standards for information sharing and interoperability, such as the National Information Exchange Model (NIEM);

Whereas SEARCH's work with the Departments of Justice and Homeland Security helps the Nation's justice and public safety communities plan, develop, implement, test,

and manage interoperable communications solutions; and

Whereas SEARCH has had many accomplishments over its 40-year history to help practitioners in criminal justice, public safety, and first response use information to plan for, predict, prevent, and interdict criminal events, terrorism, and disasters: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives recognizes and honors SEARCH, The National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics, on the occasion of its 40th anniversary for accomplishments to promote information sharing and identification solutions for first responders and law enforcement officers, and for the protection of privacy and citizens' rights.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

Ms. CHU. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 851 recognizes SEARCH, the National Consortium For Justice Information and Statistics' 40th anniversary. SEARCH is a nonprofit membership organization dedicated to improving the criminal justice system through better information management and effective application of information and identification technology. SEARCH members are primarily State criminal justice officials responsible for the management of criminal justice information, particularly criminal history information.

SEARCH was founded in 1969 when the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration created Project SEARCH to explore the feasibility, practicality, and cost effectiveness of developing a computerized criminal history record system. Since its founding, SEARCH has sought to balance the individual's right to privacy with society's need for criminal history information. In 1970, for example, SEARCH first published findings and recommendations regarding the security, privacy and confidentiality of information contained in computerized criminal history files. SEARCH has a long history of involvement with criminal background checks, and has been invaluable to the formulation of national and State policies that guide the scope and use of criminal records.

In 2005, SEARCH published the report of the National Task Force on the Commercial Sale of Criminal Justice Record Information. This report was a comprehensive look at the role that commercial background screening companies play in the collection, main-

tenance, sale, and dissemination of criminal history record information for employment screening and other purposes. SEARCH concluded the work of the National Task Force on the Criminal Backgrounding of America in 2006. This task force report was relied upon by the Department of Justice for its own report on criminal history background checks.

SEARCH has played a critical role in the development of systems such as the Interstate Identification Index, the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, also known as the Brady check system, the National Fingerprint File and the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System. Over its 40-year history, SEARCH's work has helped criminal justice, public safety and first-response professionals use information to combat crimes, acts of terrorism and disasters.

For all these reasons, I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, in a post-9/11 world, we understand the importance of technology- and information-sharing between law enforcement agencies in keeping this country safe. That is why I support H. Res. 851, which recognizes and honors the 40th anniversary of SEARCH, the National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics.

SEARCH was created by the Department of Justice's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in 1969 as a 10-State project. Members of the nonprofit organization are primarily state-level justice officials appointed by the respective State governors. The group's original goal was to see whether it was possible to exchange and share criminal history records on an automated and nationwide basis. SEARCH not only succeeded in demonstrating the possibility of such an information-sharing program, but also, through partnership with the Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, State agencies and other organizations helped to establish the national criminal history record information system.

Specifically, SEARCH has played a major part in developing programs such as biometric technologies like electronic fingerprinting, the Interstate Identification Index, National Instant Criminal Background Check System, National Fingerprint File, the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System, and the National Information Exchange Model. SEARCH also provides training and technical assistance to law enforcement agencies when dealing with high-technology crimes and information gathering.

Through these various technologies, SEARCH has helped agencies do their jobs in a more thorough manner. Offenders often have criminal histories that cross state jurisdictional lines.

Law enforcement officials having quick access to a suspect's complete history means less missing pieces of the puzzle. And through these technologies, SEARCH has also helped agencies to do their jobs in a more time- and resource-efficient manner. This increase in efficiency and decrease in time wasted has proved critical in helping our law enforcement agencies keep America safe.

I support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the sponsor of this resolution, the gentlelady from California (Ms. MATSUI).

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 851, which would recognize and honor the 40th anniversary of SEARCH, the National Consortium For Justice Information and Statistics, an organization that's headquartered in my hometown of Sacramento. For the last 40 years, SEARCH has been dedicated to administering justice and enhancing public safety, and has been involved in numerous facets of our criminal justice system.

In 1969, SEARCH was established as a 10-state pilot project by the United States Department of Justice to investigate the feasibility of exchanging criminal history records on an automated and nationwide basis. Using the information gathered from this demonstration project and utilizing its partnership with the department, the FBI, and various state agencies and organizations, SEARCH helped create the national criminal history record information system. This framework has enabled State and local governments to collect, maintain and disseminate valuable criminal justice information.

Today, SEARCH continues to provide law enforcement with the necessary tools to combat high-technology crimes. Specifically, the organization partners with the justice and public safety communities to provide quality training programs and hands-on assistance, and ensure that law enforcement agencies are well equipped to gather key intelligence to effectively protect, investigate and respond to such criminal actions.

For example, SEARCH recently assisted local authorities in northern California to apprehend a band of criminals after a reported crime. By employing cyber technology to track cell phone usage and location faster than ever before, these innovative tools help prevent further crimes from occurring.

Time and time again, Mr. Speaker, SEARCH has not only demonstrated its effectiveness in helping solve crimes that have already been committed but has also helped reduce the number of crimes being perpetrated in our neighborhoods. Its unwavering commitment to ensuring our safety and the safety of our children is truly impressive, and I commend the organization's tireless efforts toward this goal.

□ 1430

SEARCH employs 29 professional staff in my district and has representatives in every State across this country.

I ask that my colleagues join me today in celebrating the 40th anniversary of the National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics and in honoring its incredible contributions to our criminal justice system.

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I have no requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support House Resolution 851, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 851.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 3360, by the yeas and nays;

H. Res. 841, by the yeas and nays;

The Speaker's approval of the Journal, de novo;

H. Res. 891, by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

CRUISE VESSEL SECURITY AND SAFETY ACT OF 2009

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3360, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3360, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 416, nays 4, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 892]
YEAS—416

Abercrombie	Austria	Bean
Ackerman	Baca	Becerra
Aderholt	Bachmann	Berkley
Adler (NJ)	Bachus	Berman
Akin	Baird	Berry
Alexander	Baldwin	Biggert
Altmire	Barrow	Bilbray
Andrews	Bartlett	Bilirakis
Arcuri	Barton (TX)	Bishop (GA)

Bishop (NY)	Fortenberry	Lofgren, Zoe
Bishop (UT)	Foster	Lowey
Blackburn	Foxx	Lucas
Blumenauer	Frank (MA)	Luetkemeyer
Blunt	Franks (AZ)	Lujan
Bocciari	Frelinghuysen	Lungren, Daniel
Boehner	Fudge	E.
Bonner	Gallegly	Lynch
Bono Mack	Garamendi	Mack
Boozman	Garrett (NJ)	Maffei
Boren	Gerlach	Maloney
Boswell	Giffords	Manzullo
Boucher	Gingrey (GA)	Marchant
Boustany	Gohmert	Markey (CO)
Boyd	Gonzalez	Markey (MA)
Brady (PA)	Goodlatte	Marshall
Brady (TX)	Gordon (TN)	Massa
Braleigh (IA)	Granger	Matheson
Bright	Graves	Matsui
Brown, Corrine	Grayson	McCarthy (CA)
Brown-Waite,	Green, Al	McCarthy (NY)
Ginny	Green, Gene	McCaul
Buchanan	Griffith	McClintock
Burgess	Grijalva	McCollum
Burton (IN)	Guthrie	McCotter
Butterfield	Gutierrez	McDermott
Buyer	Hall (NY)	McGovern
Calvert	Hall (TX)	McHenry
Camp	Halvorson	McIntyre
Campbell	Hare	McKeon
Cantor	Harman	McMahon
Capito	Harper	McMorris
Capps	Hastings (FL)	Rodgers
Cardoza	Hastings (WA)	McNerney
Carnahan	Heller	Meek (FL)
Carney	Hensarling	Meeke (NY)
Carson (IN)	Herger	Melancon
Carter	Herseht Sandlin	Mica
Cassidy	Higgins	Michaud
Castle	Hill	Miller (FL)
Castor (FL)	Himes	Miller (MI)
Chaffetz	Hinchee	Miller (NC)
Chandler	Hinojosa	Miller, Gary
Childers	Hirono	Miller, George
Chu	Hodes	Minnick
Clarke	Hoekstra	Mitchell
Clay	Holden	Mollohan
Cleaver	Holt	Moore (KS)
Clyburn	Honda	Moore (WI)
Coble	Hoyer	Moran (KS)
Coffman (CO)	Hunter	Moran (VA)
Cohen	Inglis	Murphy (CT)
Cole	Inslee	Murphy (NY)
Conaway	Israel	Murphy, Patrick
Connolly (VA)	Issa	Murphy, Tim
Conyers	Jackson (IL)	Murtha
Cooper	Jenkins	Myrick
Costa	Johnson (GA)	Nadler (NY)
Costello	Johnson (IL)	Nadler (WI)
Courtney	Johnson, E. B.	Neal (MA)
Crenshaw	Johnson, Sam	Neugebauer
Crowley	Jones	Nunes
Cuellar	Jordan (OH)	Nye
Culberson	Kagen	Oberstar
Cummings	Kanjorski	Obey
Dahlkemper	Kaptur	Olson
Davis (CA)	Kennedy	Olver
Davis (KY)	Kildee	Ortiz
Davis (TN)	Kilpatrick (MI)	Owens
DeFazio	Kilroy	Pallone
DeGette	Kind	Pascarell
DeLauro	King (IA)	Pastor (AZ)
Dent	King (NY)	Paulsen
Diaz-Balart, L.	Kingston	Payne
Diaz-Balart, M.	Kirk	Pence
Dicks	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Perlmutter
Dingell	Kissell	Perriello
Doggett	Klein (FL)	Peters
Donnelly (IN)	Kline (MN)	Peterson
Doyle	Kosmas	Petri
Dreier	Kratovil	Pitts
Driehaus	Kucinich	Platts
Duncan	Lamborn	Poe (TX)
Edwards (MD)	Lance	Polis (CO)
Edwards (TX)	Langevin	Pomeroy
Ehlers	Larsen (WA)	Posey
Ellison	Larson (CT)	Price (GA)
Ellsworth	Latham	Price (NC)
Emerson	LaTourette	Putnam
Engel	Latta	Quigley
Eshoo	Lee (CA)	Radanovich
Etheridge	Lee (NY)	Rahall
Fallin	Levin	Rangel
Farr	Lewis (CA)	Rehberg
Fattah	Linder	Reichert
Finer	Lipinski	Reyes
Fleming	LoBiondo	Richardson
Forbes	Loeb	Rodriguez
	Sack	Roe (TN)

Rogers (AL)	Shadegg	Titus
Rogers (KY)	Shea-Porter	Tonko
Rogers (MI)	Sherman	Towns
Rooney	Shimkus	Tsongas
Ros-Lehtinen	Shuler	Turner
Roskam	Shuster	Upton
Ross	Simpson	Van Hollen
Rothman (NJ)	Sires	Velázquez
Roybal-Allard	Skelton	Viscosky
Royce	Slaughter	Walden
Ruppersberger	Smith (NE)	Walz
Rush	Smith (NJ)	Wamp
Ryan (OH)	Smith (TX)	Wasserman
Ryan (WI)	Smith (WA)	Schultz
Salazar	Snyder	Waters
Sánchez, Linda	Souder	Watson
T.	Space	Watt
Sanchez, Loretta	Speier	Waxman
Sarbanes	Spratt	Weiner
Scalise	Stark	Welch
Schakowsky	Stearns	Westmoreland
Schauer	Stupak	Wexler
Schiff	Sullivan	Whitfield
Schmidt	Sutton	Wilson (OH)
Schock	Taylor	Wilson (SC)
Schrader	Teague	Wittman
Schwartz	Terry	Wolf
Scott (GA)	Thompson (CA)	Woolsey
Scott (VA)	Thompson (MS)	Wu
Sensenbrenner	Thompson (PA)	Yarmuth
Serrano	Thornberry	Young (AK)
Sessions	Tiberi	
Sestak	Tierney	

NAYS—4

Broun (GA)
Flake

Lummis
Paul

NOT VOTING—14

Barrett (SC)
Brown (SC)
Capuano
Davis (AL)
Davis (IL)

Deal (GA)
DeLaunt
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Lewis (GA)

Pingree (ME)
Rohrabacher
Tanner
Tiahrt
Young (FL)

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Mr. CONAWAY changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DRIVE SAFER SUNDAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 841, 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 motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 841.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 413, nays 1, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 893]

YEAS—413

Abercrombie	Bachus	Bilirakis
Ackerman	Baird	Bishop (GA)
Aderholt	Baldwin	Bishop (NY)
Adler (NJ)	Barrow	Bishop (UT)
Akin	Bartlett	Blackburn
Alexander	Barton (TX)	Blumenauer
Altmire	Bean	Blunt
Andrews	Becerra	Bocciari
Arcuri	Berkley	Boehner
Austria	Berry	Bonner
Baca	Biggert	Bono Mack
Bachmann	Bilbray	Boozman