

program by allowing subpoenas to be served nationwide in civil actions brought by the agency in Federal court. Currently, the Commission can issue a subpoena only within the Federal jurisdictional district where a trial takes place or within 100 miles of the courthouse. Witnesses in civil cases brought by the Commission are, however, often located outside of a trial court's subpoena range.

With the proliferation of Internet scams that are perpetrated in multiple States, this quirk in the law has hampered the Commission's ability to efficiently and effectively mount its cases. Unless witnesses volunteer to appear at civil trials, the Commission must take depositions where the witnesses are located and use their written or videotaped deposition testimony at trial. Because of the associated travel for numerous lawyers and associates that must be present, depositions are generally more expensive than having a witness attend a trial.

H.R. 2873 would fix this problem by allowing the Commission to have nationwide service of process just as it currently has for its administrative proceedings. These changes in subpoena procedures for civil cases would apply to the Securities Exchange Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Investment Company Act of 1940, and the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. Nationwide service of process would produce a number of substantial advantages, including a significant savings in terms of travel costs and staff time.

During these difficult economic times, we need to ensure that Federal agencies operate more efficiently. Additionally, we need to ensure that the Commission maximizes its limited resources to investigate and resolve wrongdoing in our securities markets. H.R. 2873 achieves both of these important objectives.

Moreover, the bill that the House is considering today incorporates the recommendations of the Commission, the Justice Department and our colleagues on the House Judiciary Committee. The consensus legislation, therefore, not only has bipartisan support in the House but it also has support from within the administration and across committee jurisdictions in the House. In short, H.R. 2873 is a commonsense bill that will allow the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission to operate more efficiently.

Madam Speaker, I again commend the gentleman from California for his work on these matters, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I would like to thank my colleague from Pennsylvania (Mr. KANJORSKI) for his support of this bill and his kind words about this bill. I would also like to thank the Judiciary Committee for working with us on the Financial Services Committee to come up with lan-

guage that is mutually acceptable and works for everyone on this bill.

In light of the recent Wall Street scandals with Bernie Madoff and Stanford and others, we think it's appropriate to grant the Securities and Exchange Commission some additional enforcement tools that they need to fight fraud and corruption in the markets. As Mr. KANJORSKI suggested—and I won't repeat the details of the bill which he accurately described—but if you think about it, most of these SEC enforcement issues will involve investors and perhaps conspirators from all over the country. But yet under current law, the SEC only has the authority to subpoena someone if they live within 100 miles of the Federal courthouse in which the trial is held.

So this means that if they need witness testimony from a victim, from a co-conspirator, from somebody involved with the investment, from somebody who participated in the alleged crime or who was a victim of the alleged crime, they have to get a deposition from them if they live more than 100 miles outside of the courthouse. Those depositions can be costly, difficult to get, and they clearly are not as effective in a trial circumstance as a witness actually in the trial.

This bill would correct that and simply give the SEC the same enforcement capabilities, the same subpoena capabilities that many other Federal enforcement agencies have in similar circumstances.

So I appreciate the bipartisan support. I appreciate the comments.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. CAMPBELL. I will yield back the balance of my time as well.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BLUMENAUER). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KANJORSKI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2873, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EMERGENCY ECONOMIC STABILIZATION ACT OF 2008 AMENDMENT

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1242) to amend the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 to provide for additional monitoring and accountability of the Troubled Assets Relief Program, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1242

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. ADDITIONAL MONITORING AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR THE TROUBLED ASSET RELIEF PROGRAM.

Section 114 of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (12 U.S.C. 5224) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(c) ADDITIONAL MONITORING AND ACCOUNTABILITY.—

“(1) ELECTRONIC DATABASE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish an electronic database to monitor the use of funds distributed under this title.

“(B) SOURCES OF DATA.—The database established under subparagraph (A) shall include data from the following sources, to the extent such data is available, usable, and relevant to determining the effectiveness of the Troubled Asset Relief Program:

“(i) Regulatory data from any government source.

“(ii) Filing data from any government agency receiving regular and structured filings.

“(iii) Public records.

“(iv) News filings, press releases, and other forms of publicly available data.

“(v) Data collected under subparagraph (C)(v).

“(vi) All other information that is required to be reported under this title by institutions receiving financial assistance or procurement contracts under this title.

“(C) ADMINISTRATION AND USE OF DATABASE.—The Secretary shall—

“(i) ensure that the database uses accurate data structures and taxonomies to allow for easy cross-referencing, compiling, and reporting of numerous data elements;

“(ii) ensure that the database provides for filtering of data content to allow users to screen for the events most relevant to identifying waste, fraud, and abuse, such as management changes and material corporate events;

“(iii) ensure that the database provides geospatial analysis capabilities;

“(iv) make the database available to the Comptroller General of the United States and to the Special Inspector General and the Congressional Oversight Panel established under sections 121 and 125, respectively, to provide them with access to current information on the status of the funds distributed under this title, including funds distributed through procurement contracts;

“(v) collect from each Federal agency on at least a daily basis all data that is relevant to determining the effectiveness of the Troubled Asset Relief Program in stimulating prudent lending and strengthening bank capital, including regulatory filings and data generated by the use of internal models, financial models, and analytics; and

“(vi) compare the data in the database with other appropriate data to identify activities inconsistent with the goals of this title.

“(2) MEETING TARP GOALS.—

“(A) DETERMINATION BY SECRETARY; RECOMMENDATIONS.—If the Secretary determines that a recipient's use of funds distributed under this title is not meeting the goals of this title, the Secretary shall, in coordination with the appropriate Federal agencies, develop recommendations for better meeting such goals, and such agencies shall provide such recommendations to such recipient.

“(B) FUTURE USES OF FUNDS.—If the Secretary determines that the use of funds described in subparagraph (A) does not meet the goals of this title within a reasonable time after the recommendations communicated under such subparagraph, the Secretary shall modify the permitted uses of funds distributed under this title to avoid similar problems in the future.

“(3) PUBLIC ACCESS TO DATABASE.—The Secretary shall, subject to paragraph (4), adopt rules and procedures for public access to the database created by this subsection.

“(4) PROHIBITION AGAINST DISCLOSURE OF CERTAIN INFORMATION.—

“(A) PROHIBITION.—A person or entity shall not disclose to the public information collected under this subsection that is prohibited from disclosure by any Federal or State law or regulation or by private contract or that is considered to be proprietary.

“(B) PROTECTION OF INFORMATION.—The Secretary shall implement reasonable measures to prevent the disclosure of information in violation of subparagraph (A).

“(C) CRIMINAL LIABILITY FOR DISCLOSURE.—A Federal officer or employee, or a contractor of any Federal agency or employee of such contractor, who intentionally discloses to the public or intentionally causes to be disclosed to the public information prohibited from disclosure by subparagraph (A), knowing that such information is prohibited from disclosure, shall be fined under title 18, United States Code, or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both.

“(5) REGULATIONS AND PROCEDURES.—The Secretary shall, in consultation with the appropriate Federal agencies, promulgate regulations and establish any other procedures necessary to carry out this subsection.

“(6) IMPLEMENTATION DEADLINES.—

“(A) CONTRACT SERVICES.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall issue a request for proposal and award contract services as required by this subsection.

“(B) OPERATION OF DATABASE.—The Secretary shall ensure that the database described in paragraph (1)(A) is operational not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection.”.

SEC. 2. REDUCING TARP FUNDS TO OFFSET COSTS OF PROGRAM CHANGES.

Section 115(a)(3) of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (12 U.S.C. 5225(a)(3)) is amended by striking “\$700,000,000,000, as such amount is reduced by \$1,259,000,000, as such amount is reduced by \$1,244,000,000, outstanding at any one time” and inserting “\$700,000,000,000, as such amount is reduced by \$1,293,000,000, outstanding at any one time”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) and the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert additional material.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

I rise in strong support of H.R. 1242, the TARP Accountability and Disclosure Act of 2009. This bill would require the Department of the Treasury to establish an electronic database for tracking all TARP funds. The bill would create a database available to the public on the Internet that will

track in real time the spending of funds in the Federal Government's Troubled Asset Relief Program called TARP. If UPS can track millions of packages clear across the world on any continent at any time, we can certainly track where \$700 billion in taxpayers' money has gone. In fact, we have a duty to do so.

When TARP began, the Treasury Department never required the financial institutions it funded to explain what they did with the money. And over a year later, we still do not know. It is past time for us to have a system so that the American people can tell in real time, enhancing its value as a regulatory tool and also as a preventative oversight tool. Taxpayers have a right to know how their tax dollars are being used. I believe that in order to ensure transparency, we should require the use of the technological tools that are available today.

Currently, TARP data are presented in filings in over 25 different agencies, including filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Web sites, Federal Reserve registration data, the FDIC data, over-the-counter trades, and Commodities Futures Trading Commission data. The data sources are not only housed in different agencies but are in incompatible systems and formats, making the material unusable. These agencies are unable to share the data with each other and to learn from it.

The bill, which I have coauthored with Representative Peter King and 42 of my colleagues, requires all relevant TARP data, including regulatory filings and public records, to be collected by the Department of the Treasury and put in a consistent standardized format so that TARP funds will be transparent and traceable. This bill would also provide the ability to monitor inconsistencies that may indicate waste, fraud, and abuse at both the corporate and individual officer levels. By using tools that currently exist, individual filings and transactions can be pulled together to create a single view of an institution and provide better management and regulatory oversight.

The basic data elements would include but not be limited to the following: the capture and standardization of every transaction the institution is involved with, wherever possible; news releases, press releases and other sources of public data; counterparty filings; securities transactions; UCC filings in certain cases; and transaction data, including mortgages, debt issuance, and fund participation.

In the simplest terms, my bill allows the question to be answered, Where has the money gone? And this is a question that pundits and taxpayers ask every single day. Recently, Elizabeth Warren, who is one of the oversight regulators, stated in testimony that she has no idea where the TARP money is. This bill would change this. This would put safeguards in to ensure that propri-

etary information about financial services companies is not disclosed, and this bill does not put any additional burden on industry. It merely puts in a usable form information that is already required by regulators.

There is broad support for this bill from close to 40 groups from across the political field, including the Center for Democracy and Technology, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the NAACP, and the Heritage Foundation.

I would like to place into the RECORD the list of supporters from respective organizations.

Groups that have publicly endorsed the bill (or if a 501(c)3 support the “idea or policy goals” of the legislation since they cannot directly support a specific bill):

United States Chamber of Commerce; Center for Democracy and Technology; OMB Watch; Project On Government Oversight; Taxpayers for Common Sense; OpenTheGovernment.org; Institute for Policy Innovation; Competitive Enterprise Institute; NAACP; Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF).

National Puerto Rican Coalition (NPRC); The Hispanic Federation; Information Technology Industry Council; Heritage Foundation; Americans for Tax Reform; Center for Fiscal Accountability; 60 Plus Association; Alabama Policy Institute; American Shareholders Association; Americans for Limited Government.

Americans for Prosperity; Caesar Rodney Institute; Center for Individual Freedom; Center-Right Coalition of Florida; Coalition Opposed to Additional Spending & Taxes; Council for Citizens Against Government Waste; Grassroot Institute of Hawaii; Illinois Alliance for Growth; Illinois Policy Institute; Institute for Liberty.

Maine Heritage Policy Center; Mississippi Center for Public Policy; National Taxpayers Union; Oklahoma Council of Public Affairs, Inc.; Pelican Institute for Public Policy; Pioneer Institute for Public Policy Research; Rhode Island Tea Party; Small Business Hawaii; The Aarons Company; Kentucky Progress; Citizens' Voice for Property Owners.

As we have seen from this time last year, the lack of transparency in terms of how the funds are spent makes this bill necessary. The American people, Members of Congress, and regulators are demanding transparency. It is time that we gave it to them. They are entitled to it.

I would like to thank Members on the other side of the aisle, Mr. KING and others, who have been supportive, and particularly Chairman FRANK for his leadership and STENY HOYER for his support. I urge my colleagues to support it. It's past time for us to have a system so that the American people can tell in real time how their tax dollars are being used. I would add that I also believe that it would build confidence in the system, hopefully a confidence that will be managed in an appropriate way.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to support this bipartisan bill authored by the lady from New York and the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING). You know, this bill is really pretty simple, and it's really

just about transparency, disclosure and sunshine. Last year, \$700 billion of taxpayer money was made available in order to provide a rescue plan for the financial system, which was troubled at that time. We all know that much of this money has gone out, but what we don't really know is what it has gone to do, what it is actually being used for, where it is being employed.

Now there are those who will say that, well, because there are dollars, if you put dollars into a given financial institution, they're fungible and you don't really know which dollar went to what, and I understand that that argument has some legitimacy. But the point of this bill is, Let's disclose and let's make available what we do know. There is a lot of information out there, as the gentlelady from New York suggested, which is in multiple agencies and multiple places, and it's just simply not available to Members of the House or to Members of Congress so that we can make an effective determination of whether this money has, is, and will be used in a manner consistent with its original objective which was to stabilize the financial system.

This bill, what it really does is, as it says, to make available, ongoing, continuous and close to real-time updates of the status of funds distributed through a standardized electronic database. That's something which technology today enables us to do, and it's something which the taxpayers and the Members of Congress have the right to see in order to better evaluate the use of these funds. So I stand in support of this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers. I would just like to say that the program's effectiveness was testified in support of by economist Mark Zandi, who said, While TARP has not been a universal success, it has been instrumental to the stabilization of the financial system and bringing an end to the credit recession, but there are still serious criticisms of the program that should give us concern about its effectiveness, its cost, and how it can be improved. This bill that brings online transparency would move us in that right direction.

I am strongly in support of it, as well as many of my colleagues.

Having no further speakers, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of H.R. 1242, the TARP Accountability and Disclosure Act. As the lead Republican sponsor of this legislation, I have worked closely with Representatives MALONEY and CANTOR as well as Financial Services Committee Chairman FRANK and Ranking Member BACHUS to bring this important bill to the House floor.

The Emergency Economic Stabilization Act, EESA, created the Troubled Assets Relief Program, TARP, which authorized the Treasury Department to buy \$700 billion worth of troubled assets from financial institutions. This money has also been used by Treasury to

purchase preferred stock from banks and other financially troubled companies, such as AIG, General Motors, and Chrysler, and in support of programs such as the Targeted Investment Program, Asset Guarantee Program, and Consumer and Business Lending Initiative Investment Program to name a few. While Congress did subsequently place additional conditions on how it could be spent, it has been rather difficult to follow and account for this vast amount of money.

It is also important that not only our government but also the American People know exactly where their taxpayer dollars are going for programs such as TARP. The TARP Accountability and Disclosure Act requires the creation of a database system within the Department of Treasury and provides for additional monitoring and accountability that will provide true transparency of how the TARP funds are used. This system would serve as an efficient mechanism for oversight, audits, and investigations. H.R. 1242 will also require that this database be made publicly available, allow for the daily collection of information and for the filtering of data content. Finally, it will prohibit the disclosure of information that would already be prohibited by any federal or state law or regulation including proprietary information.

So, why is this necessary? Well, not only is this information reported to over 25 different federal agencies, including the SEC, Federal Reserve, FDIC, and Commodities Futures Trading Commission, but the data is located in various systems and formats that are incompatible with one another. The TARP Accountability and Disclosure Act would require all relevant TARP data collected be put in a single standardized format so these funds will be transparent and traceable.

I am pleased to report that this legislation is supported by many organizations including the Chamber of Commerce, the Center for Democracy and Technology, OMB Watch, Taxpayers for Common Sense, Heritage Foundation, Americans for Tax Reform, and the NAACP.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I stand here today in support of H.R. 1242, which amends the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 to provide for additional monitoring and accountability of the Troubled Assets Relief Program, TARP. I support this legislation because I believe that increased accountability will enhance the effectiveness of the TARP funds.

I would like to first thank my colleague, Congresswoman CAROLYN MALONEY, for introducing this valuable piece of legislation. The TARP funds are designated for financial institutions that have complex internal systems and handle a large volume of information from various sources. The nature of the TARP fund recipients makes understanding how TARP funds are used difficult. Moreover, data is currently being submitted in filings to many agencies and databases, including the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC, Federal Reserve, the Fed, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, FDIC, Commodities Futures Trading Commission, and Over the Counter Trade data. That the data is housed in separate agencies and in distinct formats makes it difficult to oversee and interpret the usage data.

H.R. 1242 will require the Treasury Secretary to create a database that will facilitate

the monitoring of TARP funds. The bill provides guidance to the Secretary for the structure of the database and what data should be included. The information collected by the database will be collected on a daily basis and reviewed to ensure compliance with the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008. Data submitted by TARP recipients will be combined with third party data such as indexes, media reports, press releases, and non-governmental financial information to ensure that the information available is comprehensive. The database will be required to have accurate data structures to allow for cross-referencing, filtering of data content, and geospatial analysis capabilities. The database must be made available to oversight bodies such as the Special Inspector General, the TARP Oversight Panel, the Government Accountability Office, GAO, and law enforcement. Additionally, the Secretary of the Treasury must provide the public access to the database, while protecting information that is prohibited from disclosure under current law. Importantly, this legislation begins the implementation of these measures soon after the enactment, allowing for oversight to begin promptly.

Mr. Speaker, the list and diversity of organizations that support this legislation is long. The public demands accountability with regards to taxpayer dollars and this bill provides the necessary reforms to ensure that TARP funds are used properly. The dynamic database outlined by this legislation provides a valuable tool for oversight. By establishing a mechanism for oversight and investigative agencies to review TARP fund usage, we are enhancing accountability.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1242, which would provide additional and necessary monitoring of Troubled Asset Relief Program funds.

H.R. 1242 would create a database to easily track the status of distributed funds, making it easier for those overseeing the program to spot inconsistencies in spending and ensure the most effective use of the funding. It would also require the Treasury Department to adjust the future use of TARP funds if its intended goals are not being met.

Along with my constituents, I am deeply disappointed that the past administration did not adequately track how taxpayer money was spent to ensure that banks were using it for the intended purposes. Earlier this year, I was pleased to vote for legislation that would have ensured TARP funding was spent responsibly and transparently in an effort to get the economy back on track. Unfortunately, this measure was not taken up by the Senate.

In order to stabilize our economy and get credit flowing again to families and small businesses, we need to fundamentally change the practices of the Troubled Assets Relief Program. By strengthening accountability and increasing transparency, this measure ensures that public resources are being spent correctly and wisely. I urge my colleagues to vote for this measure.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1242, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mrs. MALONEY. 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.

□ 1215

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H. Res. 494, by the yeas and nays;

H. Con. Res. 129, by the yeas and nays;

H. Res. 861, by the yeas and nays;

H. Res. 897, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 3634, de novo.

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

RECOGNIZING THE EXEMPLARY SERVICE OF THE 30TH INFANTRY DIVISION DURING WORLD WAR II

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 494, as amended, 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 North Carolina (Mr. KISSELL) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 494, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 415, nays 0, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 914]

YEAS—415

Abercrombie	Bishop (GA)	Buchanan
Ackerman	Bishop (NY)	Burgess
Adler (NJ)	Blackburn	Burton (IN)
Akin	Blumenauer	Butterfield
Alexander	Blunt	Buyer
Altmire	Bocchieri	Calvert
Andrews	Boehner	Camp
Arcuri	Bonner	Campbell
Austria	Bono Mack	Cantor
Baca	Boozman	Capito
Bachmann	Boren	Capps
Bachus	Boswell	Cardoza
Baird	Boucher	Carnahan
Baldwin	Boustany	Carney
Bartlett	Boyd	Carson (IN)
Barton (TX)	Brady (PA)	Carter
Bean	Brady (TX)	Cassidy
Becerra	Braley (IA)	Castle
Berkley	Bright	Castor (FL)
Berman	Broun (GA)	Chaffetz
Berry	Brown (SC)	Chandler
Biggert	Brown, Corrine	Childers
Bilbray	Brown-Waite,	Chu
Bilirakis	Ginny	Clarke

Clay	Hoekstra	Miller, George
Cleaver	Holden	Minnick
Clyburn	Holt	Mitchell
Coble	Honda	Mollohan
Coffman (CO)	Hoyer	Moore (KS)
Cohen	Hunter	Moore (WI)
Cole	Inslee	Moran (KS)
Conaway	Israel	Murphy (CT)
Connolly (VA)	Issa	Murphy, Patrick
Conyers	Jackson (IL)	Murtha
Cooper	Jackson-Lee	Myrick
Costa	(TX)	Nadler (NY)
Costello	Jenkins	Napolitano
Courtney	Johnson (GA)	Neal (MA)
Crenshaw	Johnson (IL)	Neugebauer
Crowley	Johnson, E. B.	Nunes
Cuellar	Johnson, Sam	Nye
Culberson	Jones	Oberstar
Cummings	Jordan (OH)	Obey
Dahlkemper	Kagen	Olson
Davis (CA)	Kanjorski	Olver
Davis (IL)	Kaptur	Ortiz
Davis (KY)	Kennedy	Owens
Davis (TN)	Kildee	Pallone
DeFazio	Kilpatrick (MI)	Pascarell
DeGette	Kilroy	Pastor (AZ)
DeLaunt	Kind	Paul
DeLauro	King (IA)	Paulsen
Dent	King (NY)	Payne
Diaz-Balart, L.	Kingston	Pence
Diaz-Balart, M.	Kirk	Perlmutter
Dicks	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Perriello
Dingell	Kissell	Peters
Doggett	Klein (FL)	Peterson
Donnelly (IN)	Kline (MN)	Petri
Doyle	Kosmas	Pingree (ME)
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)	Rahall
Etheridge	Lee (NY)	Rangel
Fallin	Levin	Rehberg
Farr	Lewis (CA)	Reichert
Fattah	Lewis (GA)	Reyes
Filner	Linder	Richardson
Flake	Lipinski	Rodriguez
Fleming	LoBiondo	Roe (TN)
Forbes	Loeb sack	Rogers (AL)
Fortenberry	Lofgren, Zoe	Rogers (KY)
Foster	Lowey	Rogers (MI)
Fox	Lucas	Rohrabacher
Frank (MA)	Luetkemeyer	Rooney
Franks (AZ)	Lujan	Ros-Lehtinen
Frelinghuysen	Lummis	Roskam
Fudge	Lungren, Daniel	Ross
Galleghy	E.	Rothman (NJ)
Garamendi	Lynch	Roybal-Allard
Garrett (NJ)	Mack	Royce
Gerlach	Maffei	Ruppersberger
Giffords	Maloney	Rush
Gingrey (GA)	Manzullo	Ryan (OH)
Gohmert	Marchant	Ryan (WI)
Goodlatte	Markey (CO)	Salazar
Gordon (TN)	Markey (MA)	Salánchez, Linda
Granger	Marshall	T.
Graves	Massa	Sanchez, Loretta
Grayson	Matheson	Sarbanes
Green, Al	Matsui	Scalise
Green, Gene	McCarthy (CA)	Schakowsky
Griffith	McCarthy (NY)	Schauer
Grijalva	McCaul	Schiff
Guthrie	McClintock	Schmidt
Gutierrez	McCollum	Schwartz
Hall (NY)	McCotter	Scott (GA)
Hall (TX)	McDermott	Scott (VA)
Hall (TX)	McGovern	Sensenbrenner
Halvorson	McHenry	Serrano
Hare	McIntyre	Sessions
Harman	McKeon	Sestak
Harper	McMahon	Shadegg
Hastings (FL)	McMorris	Shea-Porter
Hastings (WA)	Heller	Sherman
Heinrich	McNerney	Shimkus
Heinrich	McNey (FL)	Shuler
Heller	McNey (NY)	Shuster
Hensarling	Meeke (NY)	Simpson
Herger	Mica	Sires
Herseth Sandlin	Michaud	Skelton
Higgins	Miller (FL)	Slaughter
Hill	Miller (MI)	Smith (NE)
Himes	Miller (NC)	Smith (NJ)
Hinojosa	Miller, Gary	Smith (TX)

Smith (WA)	Thornberry	Waters
Snyder	Tiahrt	Watson
Souder	Tiberi	Watt
Space	Tierney	Waxman
Speier	Titus	Weiner
Spratt	Tonko	Welch
Stark	Towns	Westmoreland
Stearns	Tsongas	Whitfield
Stupak	Turner	Wilson (OH)
Sullivan	Upton	Wilson (SC)
Sutton	Van Hollen	Wittman
Tanner	Velázquez	Wolf
Taylor	Visclosky	Woolsey
Teague	Walden	Wu
Terry	Walz	Yarmuth
Thompson (CA)	Wamp	Young (FL)
Thompson (MS)	Wasserman	
Thompson (PA)	Schultz	

NOT VOTING—19

Aderholt	Deal (GA)	Radanovich
Barrett (SC)	Gonzalez	Schock
Barrow	Hinchey	Schrader
Bishop (UT)	Melancon	Wexler
Cao	Moran (VA)	Young (AK)
Capuano	Murphy (NY)	
Davis (AL)	Murphy, Tim	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1242

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, 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. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 914 had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

CONGRATULATING THE SAILORS OF THE UNITED STATES SUBMARINE FORCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 129, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. KISSELL) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 129.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 412, nays 0, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 915]

YEAS—412

Abercrombie	Becerra	Boucher
Ackerman	Berkley	Boustany
Adler (NJ)	Berman	Boyd
Akin	Berry	Brady (PA)
Alexander	Biggert	Brady (TX)
Altmire	Bilirakis	Braley (IA)
Andrews	Bishop (GA)	Bright
Arcuri	Bishop (NY)	Brown (GA)
Austria	Blumenauer	Brown (SC)
Baca	Blunt	Brown, Corrine
Bachmann	Bocchieri	Brown-Waite,
Bachus	Boehner	Ginny
Baird	Bonner	Buchanan
Baldwin	Bono Mack	Burgess
Bartlett	Boozman	Burton (IN)
Barton (TX)	Boren	Butterfield
Bean	Boswell	Buyer