

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Obviously, the gentleman from Georgia is a good friend and a neighbor. Each of us recognizes the need to train the young minds who will be the entrepreneurs, the inventors, those who will be bringing to the table new inventions that will help America's economy not only be competitive, but America's economy be the one that achieves and perhaps even brings this world out of what we see today as an economic recession.

Years ago, in the 1970s, we established legislation on the national level that brought to rural areas in my congressional district and the gentleman from Georgia's congressional district special education, where we literally focused on young minds that were maybe not as capable of reaching the higher achievements, or they may not ever reach college. But some of the instructions that we gave them, some of the special attention we gave through special education has actually presented some of those individuals the opportunity where some have attended college. But it has also given them an opportunity to be competitive in our economy and to be a part of our society. We must do the same thing for the best and brightest as well. It is my hope that, as we engage in K-12, that we continue to focus on science, math, and technology, and to challenge the bright young minds that we have not been challenging in the past.

We have been fortunate in this country through our higher educational system, which is, in my opinion and as scored by many throughout the world, the best higher educational system in the world. It is a merit-based system. In many of the countries throughout the world, their K-12 is also merit-based, and we have been getting some of those best and brightest from some of the K-12 educational systems to come to our colleges and retain them here in our economy, and they have been a part of America's economic growth.

We are losing those students today. We cannot depend on other countries' best and brightest. We have got to be sure that we train our best and brightest. And by challenging our teachers, our school systems, and youngsters to become involved in this fun day could maybe encourage them to realize they can be competitive and become the entrepreneurs and inventors of the future for America.

It is my privilege to manage the bill today, and certainly to manage it with my good friend from Georgia (Mr. BROUN).

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 224.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. 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.

RECOGNIZING SUCCESS OF MARS EXPLORATION ROVERS

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 67) recognizing and commending the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL), and Cornell University for the success of the Mars Exploration Rovers, Spirit and Opportunity, on the 5th anniversary of the Rovers' successful landing.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 67

Whereas the Mars Exploration Rovers Spirit and Opportunity successfully landed on Mars on January 3, 2004, and January 24, 2004, respectively, on missions to search for evidence indicating that Mars once held conditions hospitable to life;

Whereas NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL), managed by the California Institute of Technology (Caltech), designed and built the Rovers, Spirit and Opportunity;

Whereas Cornell University led the development of advanced scientific instruments carried by the 2 Rovers, and continues to play a leading role in the operation of the 2 Rovers and the processing and analysis of the images and other data sent back to Earth;

Whereas the Rovers relayed over a quarter million images taken from the surface of Mars;

Whereas studies conducted by the Rovers have indicated that early Mars was characterized by impacts, explosive volcanoes, and subsurface water;

Whereas each Rover has discovered geological evidence of ancient Martian environments where habitable conditions may have existed;

Whereas the Rovers have explored over 21 kilometers of Martian terrain, climbed Martian hills, descended deep into large craters, survived dust storms, and endured 3 cold, dark Martian winters; and

Whereas Spirit and Opportunity will have passed 5 years of successful operation on the surface of Mars on January 3, 2009, and January 24, 2009, respectively, far exceeding the original 90-Martian day mission requirement by a factor of 20, and are continuing their missions of surface exploration and scientific discovery: Now therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) commends the engineers, scientists, and technicians of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory and Cornell University for their successful execution and continued operation of the Mars Exploration Rovers, Spirit and Opportunity; and

(2) recognizes the success and significant scientific contributions of NASA's Mars Exploration Rovers.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DAVIS) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BROUN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H. Res. 67, the resolution now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

A little over 5 years ago, the NASA rovers named Spirit and Opportunity landed on the surface of Mars. These rovers originally had a 90-day mission to survey the surface of the red planet and send back scientific information.

By all measures, both rovers were incredibly successful during their original 90-day missions. Both rovers were able to maneuver around the surface of Mars, and they sent back scores of captivating images. The information they sent back has helped us to better understand the past and present geology of our planetary neighbor, and provided indication that water once flowed on the surface of Mars.

The little rovers proved to be so robust that their original 90-day mission was extended, and extended, and extended again. Ultimately, the mission was extended six times. That is a tribute to our scientific knowledge in this country. Both rovers continue to function and are roving the surface of Mars as I speak.

Without a doubt, these rovers have been wildly successful. Besides being impressive fetes of science and engineering, they have inspired countless children of our country with their amazing images of the red planet. This truly represents the best of what our national space program is about, and provides a reminder of why we should continue to support the work of NASA.

I want to thank the sponsor of this resolution, Mr. DREIER, for introducing House Resolution 67, and I encourage my colleagues to support its passage.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 67. This resolution recognizes and commends NASA, the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, and Cornell University for the success of the Mars exploration rovers, Spirit and Opportunity.

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By almost any measure, the Mars exploration rovers have been an extraordinary success. These rovers, named

Spirit and Opportunity, were originally intended to perform a 90-day mission on the hostile surface of Mars. Spirit was the first rover to land on the Mars surface on January 3, 2004. Spirit was joined on the Martian surface by Opportunity 3 weeks later on January 24, 2004. From the very early phases of the mission, these rovers have exceeded even the wildest expectations of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory team that designed and built them.

Originally intended to perform a 90-day mission to search for evidence of water and other conditions that could have supported life on the harsh surface of the red planet, they have now exceeded that goal by over 1,800 days. Along the way they rewrote our knowledge of the Martian environment by discovering and verifying geological evidence of ancient Martian environments where hospitable conditions may have existed.

While on Mars, these rovers have explored over 21 kilometers of Martian terrain, survived dust storms, mechanical difficulties, and endured three cold, dark Martian winters. The advanced scientific instruments deployed in conjunction with Cornell University have relayed over a quarter million images, including evidence of explosive volcanoes and subsurface water.

At a time when Americans could use some good news, it is fortunate that we can recognize and commend the men and women of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Jet Propulsion Laboratory and Cornell University for their outstanding success in designing, developing, launching and operating the Mars Exploration Rovers.

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

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF).

Mr. SCHIFF. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, colleagues, 5 years ago in January, 2004, I had the privilege of being in the control room at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory when Spirit, the first of two identical Mars rovers, landed in Gusev Crater. It was an amazing experience to watch the dozens of engineers, controllers and scientists who had worked so hard and for so long on the rover project to see its initial success. I'm proud to have many of them as my constituents, and I'm honored to share JPL with my colleague, DAVID DREIER, and have joined him in this resolution honoring 5 years of surface operations by Spirit and its twin, Opportunity.

Spirit and Opportunity landed on Mars to begin what was planned as a 3-month mission to evaluate whether conditions would have at one time been suitable for life on the red planet. Under the leadership of Dr. Charles Elachi and Principal Investigator Steve Squyres of Cornell University,

JPL employees worked around the clock to make the most of what was planned as a limited duration mission.

Equipped with cameras, spectrometers and grinders, America's robotic explorers have now been hard at work for more than 5 years and are still going strong. The rovers' incredible durability is a testament to the quality of their design, the care with which their operations are managed and a scientific bonanza for scientists here and around the world.

The rovers' discovery of evidence of past water on Mars was 2004's top scientific "Breakthrough of the Year" according to the journal *Science*. The rovers have also uncovered evidence of Mars' violent volcanic past and have transmitted more than 36 gigabytes of data back to Earth.

Despite a gimpy wheel, Spirit has spent most of the past year exploring an area dubbed Home Plate, which is rich in silica, another telltale sign of water. Opportunity has had shoulder troubles, but has covered a lot of ground in the last 5 years. The rover spent almost 2 years exploring Victoria Crater and has now begun a long drive to its next major destination, a much larger crater called Endeavour. At more than 14 miles in diameter, Endeavour is more than 20 times larger than Victoria.

People around the world have been captivated by the stunning photographs of the Martian surface and the planet's ruddy sky. In the first 2 months after Spirit and Opportunity landed on Mars, JPL's rover Web site registered almost 9 billion hits. Since then we have watched the seasons change on Mars and have marveled at the changing terrain as the rovers have moved about the surface.

NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, managed by the California Institute of Technology, designed, built and controls the rovers. JPL has been the pioneer of our exploration of the solar system from the beginning of our space program and is one of the crown jewels of American science. Explorer I, America's first satellite, was a JPL project. At the time it was launched, the United States had fallen behind the Soviets in the space race, and several other attempts of getting an "American Sputnik" into orbit had ended in fiery explosions on the launch pad. Not only did Explorer I salvage our pride, but the tiny satellite discovered the Van Allen radiation belts that circle the Earth.

Since then, JPL probes have explored most of our solar system—from the Ranger series that paved the way for the Apollo moon landings, to Voyager's grand tour of the outer planets in the 1970s and 1980s, to last spring's landing on Mars by the Mars Phoenix—and have also surveyed the cosmos as well as our own planet.

In 2 years NASA will launch an even larger rover, the Mars Science Laboratory, which will build on the work being done today by Spirit and Oppor-

tunity. With a little luck, the rovers will still be working—still expanding our understanding of Mars and, more importantly, of ourselves.

I urge all my colleagues to support the resolution.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield to my good friend whom I respect tremendously, Mr. DREIER from California, as much time as he may consume.

(Mr. DREIER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, let me say how much I appreciate the hard work and the very thoughtful remarks by my very good friend, Mr. BROWN, Mr. DAVIS and Mr. SCHIFF have all outlined some of the very great challenges that have been faced with this amazing Spirit and Opportunity program.

I, like my friend, Mr. SCHIFF, was 5 years ago there when this program began. And I will never forget when Dr. Charles Elachi, the director of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory about whom Mr. SCHIFF was just speaking, leaned to me and said, "David, you know, I know this is scheduled to have a life span of 90 days, 3 months." He said, "I suspect that it might just go a little longer than that." And here we are today marking the fifth anniversary of Spirit and Opportunity, named by two young students who came together. They had a contest to name them. And these very bright and thoughtful kids came forward and said they wanted to name them Spirit and Opportunity. And they have gone through an amazing 5 years, as Mr. BROWN said so well, wind storms and all kinds of cold and great adversity, and yet they are still chugging along providing very important information back to us. Mr. SCHIFF talked about the days ahead, and now Opportunity is headed to that new massive crater Endeavour. And so we are going to continue to get more and more interesting information. These three gentlemen, Mr. Speaker, have just talked about what Spirit and Opportunity have gone through.

I would like to take a moment to look at the context around which this whole issue is being considered, and that is the devastating economic times that we are facing right here in the United States of America. Obviously, first and foremost on our minds is getting our economy back on track, ensuring that people who are suffering greatly with foreclosures and job losses, and even worse in some instances, are able to have those needs addressed. And many of us have been working to try and put into place a strong, bold, dynamic and robust economic growth program that, interestingly enough, is modeled after the program that was put into place by the man who called for us to put a man on the Moon by the end of the decade in the 1960s. That, of course, was John F. Kennedy. And we are continuing to try and work for those kinds of growth policies.

Now the reason I say that, Mr. Speaker, is that there are so many who

would argue that, as we look at sort of the amorphous space program out there, why in the world are we investing resources on that when we have so many pressing challenges right here at home? And there are a couple of points that I think need to be made. First, when we were celebrating the landing of another great JPL program, the Phoenix, one of the great scientists got up and talked about the fact that throughout world history, every single developed nation has, in fact, regardless of what challenges they faced, always looked at the imponderable. They have always made risk to pursue the unknown. And I'm reminded, of course, that it was the great Queen Isabella who sold her jewels so that Christopher Columbus might have the opportunity to discover America. And so risk-taking is something even during adverse times we need to continue to pursue. And we can't ignore that, because we are the United States of America, the greatest nation the world has ever known. And that is why this is very important.

Second, we need to also realize, Mr. Speaker, that there are very important gains that we as a society and as a world are able to glean from this very important work, whether it is in medical imaging, and I know Dr. BROUN understands that, whether it is in dealing with environmental protection, whether it is dealing with cellular technology or global positioning systems, there are a wide range of things that have emanated from programs like Spirit and Opportunity that have dramatically improved the standard of living and quality of life of people here in the United States and around the world.

And so it is in that context that I join in celebrating the work of our friends in the Jet Propulsion Laboratory and CalTech and all involved in this very important NASA research and effort that is going on. I thank both my friends for their hard work in their committee and for coming forward and allowing Mr. SCHIFF and me to consider this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise in support of this resolution which I authored with my California colleague, Mr. SCHIFF, to recognize the five-year anniversary of the landing of the Mars Exploration Rovers, Spirit and Opportunity. I also commend the individuals that contributed to the success of the missions. In particular, the great minds at the La Canada Flintridge-based Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL), who designed and built the rovers, and whom I have the distinct honor to represent. JPL is managed by the California Institute of Technology (Caltech), and very ably led by JPL's outstanding director, Dr. Charles Elachi.

Mr. Speaker, as you may recall, during the summer of 2003, NASA launched its Mars Exploration Rovers from Cape Canaveral Air Force Station in Florida. The rovers were an exciting addition to NASA's Mars Exploration Program, and their mission was to explore the surface of Mars for three months in search of clues to give scientists a peek into the planet's past. Specifically, the rovers were to deter-

mine whether Mars had ever contained environments with quantities of water sufficient to support life.

After traveling more than a quarter million miles, Spirit and Opportunity successfully landed on Mars's surface on January 3, 2004 and January 24, 2004, respectively. Within their primary three-month mission time frame, the rovers successfully uncovered geological evidence indicating that a body of water once flowed through certain regions, and that early Mars was characterized by impacts from meteors, explosive volcanoes and subsurface water.

In an amazing display of endurance, Spirit and Opportunity managed to maintain their operational status far beyond the three months that were expected, and continue to operate to this day, five years later. The rovers explored more than 21 kilometers of Mars's terrain, climbed hills, descended deep into large craters, survived dust storms and endured three brutal Martian winters. Their amazing missions continue to yield valuable information about the history of Mars and are symbolic of America's pioneering spirit.

Mr. Speaker, while oftentimes the parts that are developed for our space missions are sent off never to be seen again, it is important to realize that the technology stays here at home where it continues to make important contributions to our lives. For example, NASA-sponsored work at facilities like JPL has resulted in the development of critical technologies that have been commercially applied in fields as far ranging as medical imaging, transportation, cellular telecommunications, supercomputing and environmental protection. In addition, these projects inspire our youth to pursue education in the STEM fields—science, technology, engineering and mathematics. And they provide well-paid, highly technical jobs for innovators and entrepreneurs throughout our country. In fact, the success of the Mars rovers is due to the contributions of many, including workers from all across the country—from Composite Optics in San Diego, California to BAE Systems in Manassas, Virginia.

The footprints of NASA's many successes have been made as far away as our moon, the planet Mars and beyond. But its most important impact is here at home. The work being done at JPL and other facilities is spurring the innovations that create jobs and make our lives better. And it is inspiring new generations of innovators who will pursue the careers that will continue to keep the United States at the forefront of technological advancement.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the men and women whose tireless work has made the Mars rovers' expeditions such a tremendous success, and I urge my colleagues to vote in support of this resolution.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

As heard earlier on this floor, we talked about other nations throughout the world who seem to be achieving higher academic standards than we are here in this country in the classroom. But as we start observing many of these countries, none of those are putting in play and putting into reality the science that we are doing in this country.

The rovers, Spirit and Opportunity, that landed on Mars were an American project, not one of the other nations

that we talked about. So as we discuss from time to time areas where we must recognize we may have failures, but our educational system is also providing, and has provided, bright young minds with the challenges that has brought forward the research, the development, the space exploration that is going on today in this country.

I reserve the balance of my time.
Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I thank my colleague from Tennessee and my colleague from California. We are, as Republicans and Democrats, coming and talking about something that is extremely important, and that is science exploration of Mars and what Spirit and Opportunity have done there. We talked on the previous bill about math and science and how important it is that we go forward with these types of projects. And it absolutely is critical for the future of our Nation that we do so.

The other things that are critical for our Nation that we need to explore is how to stimulate our economy. And the best way to stimulate our economy is by stimulating small business. Small business is hurting today. It is hurting terribly. The American middle class and the workers of America are hurting terribly.

We have proposals brought forth to this floor in bill after bill that markedly increase the size of the Federal Government. This is what I call the steamroll of socialism being shoved down the throats of the American people.

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We have to find solutions to this economic problem we have in America. And building a bigger government, building a more socialistic government, is not going to create jobs. It is not going to bring about the things that we need to get us out of this economic downturn.

I hope that as we work together on this bill, and as we did with the previous bill, that we can work together, Democrats and Republicans alike, can come and find some commonsense economic solutions for America, commonsense solutions that will stimulate the real economic engine of America, and that is small business.

Small businesses create most of the jobs in America today. We have proposals that are going to take away jobs from small business because it is going to put a heavier regulatory burden on that small business. It is going to put a heavier tax burden on small businesses. We have seen proposals in the budget that will increase taxes on what is described as the wealthiest in America.

But most of those tax increases will affect small businesses, and it is going to rob jobs, rob jobs that are critical for the economic well-being of America.

Small business is the economic engine that pulls along the train of economic prosperity in America, and we

need to stoke the fires of that train so it has the ability to create jobs, to bring us out of this economic downturn.

What I see over and over again are policies that are being suggested that are going to rob small business of those critical assets that they need. They are going to rob the American people of the jobs that we need.

Government does not make one single nickel, not one single penny. All it does is it takes away from the private sector. We have policies that are taking away from the private sector and increasing a bigger and bigger government to tell us how to live our lives. It is robbing the private sector of necessary funds that are absolutely critical to get us out of this economic downturn.

We cannot continue down this road toward a socialistic society with socialized medicine that is going to destroy the quality of health care. It is going to be extremely costly. It has been said very often around here that if you think health care is expensive today, wait until it is free. It is going to destroy the innovation that is absolutely critical.

So as we commend NASA, the Jet Propulsion Laboratory and Cornell University on this outstanding scientific accomplishment that they brought forward with Spirit and Opportunity, we need to look beyond that and we need to look in a bipartisan way. We have got to stop what I think is an idiocy of destroying small business and creating a bigger socialistic government.

We have seen bill after bill that spend too much, tax too much, borrow too much. Our children and grandchildren are going to live at a standard that is much less than we have today if we don't just stop this, and I am struggling for a word here, but one where we are bringing forth policies that are absolutely adverse to what this country was founded upon. We stand at a crossroads, and it is a crossroads that will lead one direction towards socialism and total government control, and another direction which leads toward freedom, entrepreneurship, innovation and economic security.

So I call upon my colleagues on the Democratic side, let's work together. Let's work together to find policies that make sense. Let's work together to find commonsense market-based solutions that will stimulate small business, that won't hurt our children and grandchildren like bill after bill that is being proposed and a budget that is being proposed. We have to stop this direction, this steamroll of socialism that is being driven by NANCY PELOSI and HARRY REID. It is a steamroller of socialism that is being shoved down the throats of the American people, and it is going to strangle the American economy. It is going to kill the American public economically.

So as we applaud these scientific endeavors, I call upon my Democratic

colleagues to work with us in a bipartisan way so we can find economic solutions that are so drastically needed, so that we can find the solutions that America needs.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I have observed over the last 8 years probably the largest increase in spending in the history of this country except perhaps the 8 years of Lyndon Johnson. And all that spending was directed toward some of the same exact spending that is occurring today under this new administration and under this new majority in Congress.

Yet I hear described under the old administration good government, with the exact same expenditures, becoming socialism. I suggest that we all become bipartisan and start reading from the same dictionary.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 67.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the motion to suspend the rules on H. Res. 67 will be followed by 5-minute votes on the motion to suspend the rules on S. 22 and the motion to suspend the rules on H. Con. Res. 38, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 421, nays 0, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 116]

YEAS—421

Abercrombie	Blackburn	Cao	Courtney	Jackson-Lee	Nadler (NY)
Ackerman	Blumenauer	Capito	Crenshaw	(TX)	Napolitano
Aderholt	Blunt	Capps	Crowley	Jenkins	Neal (MA)
Adler (NJ)	Bocciari	Capuano	Cuellar	Johnson (GA)	Neugebauer
Akin	Boehner	Cardoza	Culberson	Johnson (IL)	Nunes
Altmire	Bonner	Carnahan	Cummings	Johnson, E. B.	Nye
Andrews	Bono Mack	Carney	Dahlkemper	Johnson, Sam	Oberstar
Arcuri	Boozman	Carson (IN)	Davis (AL)	Jones	Obey
Austria	Boren	Carter	Davis (CA)	Jordan (OH)	Olson
Baca	Boswell	Cassidy	Davis (IL)	Kagen	Olver
Bachmann	Boucher	Castle	Davis (KY)	Kanjorski	Ortiz
Bachus	Boustany	Castor (FL)	Davis (TN)	Kaptur	Pallone
Baird	Boyd	Chaffetz	Deal (GA)	Kennedy	Pascrell
Baldwin	Brady (PA)	Chandler	DeFazio	Kildee	Pastor (AZ)
Barrett (SC)	Brady (TX)	Childers	DeGette	Kilpatrick (MI)	Paul
Barrow	Braleay (IA)	Clarke	DeLahunt	Kilroy	Paulsen
Barrett (TX)	Brown (GA)	Clay	DeLauro	Kind	Payne
Bean	Brown (SC)	Cleaver	Dent	King (IA)	Pence
Becerra	Brown, Corrine	Clyburn	Diaz-Balart, L.	King (NY)	Perlmutter
Berkley	Brown-Waite,	Coble	Diaz-Balart, M.	Kingston	Perriello
Berman	Ginny	Coffman (CO)	Dicks	Kirk	Peters
Berry	Buchanan	Cohen	Dingell	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Peterson
Biggart	Burgess	Cole	Doggett	Kissell	Petri
Bilbray	Burton (IN)	Conaway	Donnelly (IN)	Klein (FL)	Pingree (ME)
Bilirakis	Butterfield	Connolly (VA)	Doyle	Klieme (MN)	Pitts
Bishop (GA)	Calvert	Conyers	Dreier	Kratovil	Platts
Bishop (NY)	Camp	Cooper	Driehaus	Kucinich	Poe (TX)
Bishop (UT)	Campbell	Costa	Duncan	Lamborn	Polis (CO)
	Cantor	Costello	Edwards (MD)	Lance	Pomeroy
			Edwards (TX)	Langevin	Posey
			Ehlers	Larsen (WA)	Price (GA)
			Ellison	Larson (CT)	Price (NC)
			Ellsworth	Latham	Putnam
			Emerson	LaTourette	Rahall
			Engel	Latta	Rangel
			Eshoo	Lee (CA)	Rehberg
			Etheridge	Lee (NY)	Reichert
			Fallin	Levin	Reyes
			Farr	Lewis (CA)	Richardson
			Fattah	Lewis (GA)	Rodriguez
			Filner	Linder	Roe (TN)
			Flake	Lipinski	Rogers (AL)
			Fleming	LoBiondo	Rogers (KY)
			Forbes	Loebsock	Rogers (MI)
			Fortenberry	Lofgren, Zoe	Rohrabacher
			Foster	Lowey	Rooney
			Fox	Lucas	Ros-Lehtinen
			Frank (MA)	Luetkemeyer	Roskam
			Franks (AZ)	Lujan	Ross
			Frelinghuysen	Lummis	Rothman (NJ)
			Fudge	Lungren, Daniel	Roybal-Allard
			Gallegly	E.	Royce
			Garrett (NJ)	Lynch	Ruppersberger
			Gerlach	Mack	Rush
			Giffords	Maffei	Ryan (OH)
			Gingrey (GA)	Manzullo	Ryan (WI)
			Gohmert	Marchant	Salazar
			Gonzalez	Markey (CO)	Sanchez, Linda
			Goodlatte	Markey (MA)	T.
			Gordon (TN)	Marshall	Sanchez, Loretta
			Granger	Massa	Sarbanes
			Graves	Matheson	Scalise
			Grayson	Matsui	Schakowsky
			Green, Al	McCarthy (CA)	Schauer
			Green, Gene	McCaul	Schiff
			Griffith	McClintock	Schmidt
			Grijalva	McCollum	Schrader
			Guthrie	McCotter	Schwartz
			Gutierrez	McDermott	Scott (GA)
			Hall (TX)	McGovern	Scott (VA)
			Halvorson	McHenry	Sensenbrenner
			Hare	McHugh	Serrano
			Harman	McIntyre	Sessions
			Harper	McKeon	Sestak
			Hastings (FL)	McMahon	Shadegg
			Hastings (WA)	McMorris	Shea-Porter
			Heinrich	Rodgers	Sherman
			Heller	McNerney	Shimkus
			Hensarling	Meek (FL)	Shuler
			Herger	Meeks (NY)	Shuster
			Herseth Sandlin	Melancon	Simpson
			Higgins	Mica	Sires
			Hill	Michaud	Skelton
			Himes	Miller (FL)	Slaughter
			Hincheay	Miller (MI)	Smith (NE)
			Hinojosa	Miller (NC)	Smith (NJ)
			Hirono	Miller, George	Smith (TX)
			Hodes	Minnick	Smith (WA)
			Hoekstra	Mitchell	Snyder
			Holden	Mollohan	Souder
			Holt	Moore (KS)	Space
			Honda	Moore (WI)	Speier
			Hoyer	Moran (KS)	Spratt
			Hunter	Moran (VA)	Stark
			Inglis	Murphy (CT)	Stearns
			Inslee	Murphy, Patrick	Stupak
			Israel	Murphy, Tim	Sullivan
			Issa	Murtha	Sutton
			Jackson (IL)	Myrick	Tanner

Tauscher	Turner	Welch	Holden	Meeks (NY)	Schrader	Posey	Royce	Smith (TX)
Taylor	Upton	Westmoreland	Holt	Melancon	Schwartz	Price (GA)	Ryan (WI)	Souder
Teague	Van Hollen	Wexler	Honda	Mitchell	Scott (GA)	Putnam	Scalise	Stearns
Terry	Velázquez	Whitfield	Hoyer	Miller (MI)	Scott (VA)	Rehberg	Schmidt	Sullivan
Thompson (CA)	Visclosky	Wilson (OH)	Inslee	Miller (NC)	Serrano	Roe (TN)	Schock	Terry
Thompson (MS)	Walden	Wilson (SC)	Israel	Miller, George	Sestak	Rogers (AL)	Sensenbrenner	Thompson (PA)
Thompson (PA)	Walz	Wittman	Jackson (IL)	Minnick	Shea-Porter	Rogers (KY)	Sessions	Thornberry
Thornberry	Wamp	Wolf	Jackson-Lee	Mitchell	Sherman	Rogers (MI)	Shadegg	Tiahrt
Tiahrt	Wasserman	Woolsey	(TX)	Mollohan	Shuler	Rohrabacher	Shimkus	Tiberi
Tiberi	Schultz	Wu	Johnson (GA)	Moore (KS)	Simpson	Rooney	Shuster	Westmoreland
Tierney	Waters	Yarmuth	Johnson (IL)	Moore (WI)	Sires	Roskam	Smith (NE)	Wilson (SC)
Titus	Watson	Young (AK)	Johnson, E. B.	Moran (VA)	Skelton			
Tonko	Watt	Young (FL)	Jones	Murphy (CT)	Slaughter			
Towns	Waxman		Kagen	Murphy, Patrick	Smith (NJ)			
Tsongas	Weiner		Kanjorski	Murtha	Smith (WA)	Alexander	Hall (NY)	Miller, Gary

NOT VOTING—10

Alexander	Kosmas	Radanovich
Bright	Maloney	Schock
Buyer	McCarthy (NY)	
Hall (NY)	Miller, Gary	

□ 1231

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.

OMNIBUS PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2009

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 22, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 22, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 282, nays 144, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 117]

YEAS—282

Abercrombie	Chandler	Ellison
Ackerman	Childers	Ellsworth
Adler (NJ)	Clarke	Engel
Altmire	Clay	Eshoo
Andrews	Cleaver	Etheridge
Arcuri	Clyburn	Farr
Baca	Cohen	Fattah
Baird	Connolly (VA)	Finer
Baldwin	Conyers	Fortenberry
Barrow	Cooper	Foster
Bean	Costa	Frank (MA)
Becerra	Costello	Frelinghuysen
Berkley	Courtney	Fudge
Berman	Crowley	Gerlach
Berry	Cuellar	Giffords
Bishop (GA)	Cummings	Gonzalez
Bishop (NY)	Dahlkemper	Gordon (TN)
Blumenauer	Davis (AL)	Grayson
Boccheri	Davis (CA)	Green, Al
Bono Mack	Davis (IL)	Green, Gene
Boswell	Davis (TN)	Griffith
Boucher	DeFazio	Grijalva
Boyd	DeGette	Gutierrez
Brady (PA)	Delahunt	Halvorson
Braley (IA)	DeLauro	Hare
Brown, Corrine	Dent	Harman
Butterfield	Dicks	Hastings (FL)
Capito	Dingell	Heinrich
Capps	Doggett	Herseth Sandlin
Capuano	Donnelly (IN)	Higgins
Cardoza	Doyle	Hill
Carnahan	Dreier	Himes
Carney	Driehaus	Hinchee
Carson (IN)	Edwards (MD)	Hinojosa
Castle	Edwards (TX)	Hirono
Castor (FL)	Ehlers	Hodes

Johnson (GA)	Johnson (IL)	Johnson, E. B.	Jones	Kagen	Kanjorski	Kaptur	Kennedy	Kildee	Kilpatrick (MI)	Kilroy	Kind	Kirk	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Kissell	Klein (FL)	Kratovil	Kucinich	Lance	Langevin	Larsen (WA)	Larson (CT)	LaTourette	Lee (CA)	Levin	Lewis (CA)	Lewis (GA)	Lipinski	LoBiondo	Loeb	Loeb	Lofgren, Zoe	Lowe	Lujan	Lynch	Maffei	Maloney	Markey (CO)	Markey (MA)	Massa	Matheson	Matsui	McCarthy (NY)	McCollum	McDermott	McGovern	McIntyre	McKeon	McMahon	McNerney	Meek (FL)
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NAYS—144

Aderholt	Akin	Austria	Bachmann	Bachus	Barrett (SC)	Bartlett	Barton (TX)	Biggart	Bilbray	Bilirakis	Bishop (UT)	Blackburn	Blunt	Boehner	Bonner	Boozman	Boren	Boustany	Brady (TX)	Broun (GA)	Brown (SC)	Brown-Waite,	Ginny	Buchanan	Burgess	Burton (IN)	Buyer	Calvert	Camp	Campbell	Cantor	Cao	Carter	Cassidy	Chaffetz	Coble	Coffman (CO)	Cole	Conaway	Crenshaw	Culberson	Davis (KY)	Deal (GA)	Diaz-Balart, L.	Diaz-Balart, M.	Duncan	Emerson	Fallin	Flake	Fleming	Forbes	Foxx	Franks (AZ)	Gallely	Garrett (NJ)	Gingrey (GA)	Gohmert	Goodlatte	Granger	Graves	Guthrie	Hall (TX)	Harper	Hastings (WA)	Heller	Hensarling	Herger	Hoekstra	Hunter	Inglis	Issa	Jenkins	Johnson, Sam	Jordan (OH)	King (IA)	King (NY)	Kingston	Kline (MN)	Lamborn	Latham	LatTA	Lee (NY)	Linder	Lucas	Luetkemeyer	Lummis	Lungren, Daniel	E.	Mack	Manzullo	Marchant	Marshall	McCarthy (CA)	McCaul	McClintock	McCotter	McHenry	McHugh	McMorris	Rodgers	Mica	Miller (FL)	Moran (KS)	Murphy, Tim	Myrick	Neugebauer	Nunes	Olson	Paul	Pence	Peterson	Pitts	Poe (TX)
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ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1238

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds not being in the affirmative) the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AUTHORIZING USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS' MEMORIAL SERVICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 38.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Maryland (Ms. EDWARDS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 38.

The question was taken.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—aye 417, noes 0, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 118]

AYES—417

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