

Joint Committee on Printing, to serve with the chair of the Committee on House Administration:

- (1) Mr. Capuano.
- (2) Mrs. Davis of California.
- (3) Mr. Daniel E. Lungren of California.
- (4) Mr. McCarthy of California.

(b) JOINT COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS ON THE LIBRARY.—The following Members are hereby elected to the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library, to serve with the chair of the Committee on House Administration:

- (1) Ms. Zoe Lofgren of California.
- (2) Mr. Daniel E. Lungren of California.
- (3) Mr. Harper.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR EXPENSES OF CERTAIN COMMITTEES OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN 111TH CONGRESS

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 294, I call up House Resolution 279 and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 294, the amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in the resolution is adopted and the resolution, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the resolution, as amended, is as follows:

H. RES. 279

Resolved,

SECTION 1. COMMITTEE EXPENSES FOR THE ONE HUNDRED ELEVENTH CONGRESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—With respect to the One Hundred Eleventh Congress, there shall be paid out of the applicable accounts of the House of Representatives, in accordance with this primary expense resolution, not more than the amount specified in subsection (b) for the expenses (including the expenses of all staff salaries) of each committee named in such subsection.

(b) COMMITTEES AND AMOUNTS.—The committees and amounts referred to in subsection (a) are: Committee on Agriculture, \$12,878,997; Committee on Armed Services, \$15,842,663; Committee on the Budget, \$12,701,442; Committee on Education and Labor, \$17,571,062; Committee on Energy and Commerce, \$23,589,560; Select Committee on Energy Independence and Global Warming, \$4,167,500; Committee on Financial Services, \$18,315,034; Committee on Foreign Affairs, \$18,847,305; Committee on Homeland Security, \$17,776,261; Committee on House Administration, \$11,069,489; Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, \$10,850,000; Committee on the Judiciary, \$18,837,171; Committee on Natural Resources, \$16,567,929; Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, \$22,343,273; Committee on Rules, \$7,141,021; Committee on Science and Technology, \$14,048,942; Committee on Small Business, \$7,236,082; Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, \$5,577,169; Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, \$20,874,154; Committee on Veterans' Affairs, \$7,668,691; and Committee on Ways and Means, \$20,634,454.

SEC. 2. FIRST SESSION LIMITATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of the amount provided for in section 1 for each committee named in subsection (b), not more than the amount specified in such subsection shall be available for expenses incurred during the period beginning at noon on January 3, 2009, and ending immediately before noon on January 3, 2010.

(b) COMMITTEES AND AMOUNTS.—The committees and amounts referred to in subsection (a) are: Committee on Agriculture, \$6,316,330; Committee on Armed Services, \$7,769,820; Committee on the Budget, \$6,350,721; Committee on Education and Labor, \$8,617,490; Committee on Energy and Commerce, \$11,569,181; Select Committee on Energy Independence and Global Warming, \$2,096,900; Committee on Financial Services, \$8,982,361; Committee on Foreign Affairs, \$9,243,406; Committee on Homeland Security, \$8,718,127; Committee on House Administration, \$5,428,881; Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, \$5,387,500; Committee on the Judiciary, \$9,238,436; Committee on Natural Resources, \$8,125,517; Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, \$10,957,956; Committee on Rules, \$3,538,663; Committee on Science and Technology, \$6,890,114; Committee on Small Business, \$3,548,839; Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, \$2,735,247; Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, \$10,237,447; Committee on Veterans' Affairs, \$3,761,006; and Committee on Ways and Means, \$10,119,889.

SEC. 3. SECOND SESSION LIMITATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of the amount provided for in section 1 for each committee named in subsection (b), not more than the amount specified in such subsection shall be available for expenses incurred during the period beginning at noon on January 3, 2010, and ending immediately before noon on January 3, 2011.

(b) COMMITTEES AND AMOUNTS.—The committees and amounts referred to in subsection (a) are: Committee on Agriculture, \$6,562,667; Committee on Armed Services, \$8,072,843; Committee on the Budget, \$6,350,721; Committee on Education and Labor, \$8,953,572; Committee on Energy and Commerce, \$12,020,379; Select Committee on Energy Independence and Global Warming, \$2,070,600; Committee on Financial Services, \$9,332,673; Committee on Foreign Affairs, \$9,603,899; Committee on Homeland Security, \$9,058,134; Committee on House Administration, \$5,640,608; Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, \$5,462,500; Committee on the Judiciary, \$9,598,735; Committee on Natural Resources, \$8,442,412; Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, \$11,385,317; Committee on Rules, \$3,602,358; Committee on Science and Technology, \$7,158,828; Committee on Small Business, \$3,687,243; Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, \$2,841,922; Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, \$10,636,707; Committee on Veterans' Affairs, \$3,907,685; and Committee on Ways and Means, \$10,514,565.

(c) REVIEW OF USE OF FUNDS IN FIRST SESSION.—None of the amounts provided for in section 1 for a committee named in subsection (b) may be available for expenses of the committee after February 3, 2010, unless the chair or ranking minority member of the committee appears and presents testimony at a hearing of the Committee on House Administration held prior to such date to review the committee's use of the amounts provided for in section 1 during the first session of the One Hundred Eleventh Congress and to determine whether the amount specified in subsection (b) with respect to the committee should be updated on the basis of the review.

SEC. 4. VOUCHERS.

Payments under this resolution shall be made on vouchers authorized by the committee involved, signed by the chairman of such committee, and approved in the manner directed by the Committee on House Administration.

SEC. 5. REGULATIONS.

Amounts made available under this resolution shall be expended in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Committee on House Administration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY) and the gentleman from California (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on House Resolution 279.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

House Resolution 279 is the primary expense resolution to fund the standing and select committees of the House for the 111th Congress.

Every 2 years, Congress must decide how much money its committees will spend. The Committee on House Administration holds hearings on the needs of the committees for the entire Congress. We then write a resolution to authorize funding for those committees. During our hearings on February 11 and 25, we heard from all the chairmen and most of the ranking members from other committees.

Let me describe what we have done with this amendment to the funding resolution. Over the last Congress, the committees of the House conducted far more hearings and did far more work than in recent years. They did all this without an increase in funding. Last Congress we were not even able to keep up with inflation. All of the committees have been struggling to operate on limited funds, and they have even more work to do in this Congress because of the challenges of our economic situation and other legislative priorities.

At the same time, we know that the economic status of the Nation means that we must do more with less. So we are not going to be able to give the committees all the funds they have requested, the amounts stated in the resolution as introduced.

In general, this substitute gives each committee for 2009 the lower of either the amount they requested, or an increase of 4.78 percent over their funding in 2008. That percent equals the cost-of-living increase for Federal employees in D.C. for 2009.

There are a few exceptions in this substitute. First, we have provided additional funds to the Judiciary Committee to undertake its mandated inquiry into judicial impeachment, which is not an ordinary cost of that committee. Next, the Energy and Commerce Committee, the Financial Services Committee, and the Small Business Committee have each undertaken extra responsibilities this Congress. These three committees have special legislative duties to deal with our financial situation, our health care, and our energy policy.

The Committee on Standards of Official Conduct will receive additional money as well, reflecting their request and our commitment to ethics oversight.

Finally, we have not increased funding over 2008 for the Oversight and Government Reform Committee. That committee had substantial funds left over in 2008. In addition, we have already expanded the oversight work of all committees in this Congress by amending the House rules in H. Res. 40.

When you add it all up, this keeps the total committee funding for 2009 at just 4.78 percent over the total funding from 2008.

□ 1530

In 2010, the committees will receive an across-the-board increase of 3.9 percent which, in our estimation, an inflationary increase is needed to keep staffs paid in the coming year.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 279. It does provide funding for committees for the 111th Congress so that we might do the work that we're constitutionally required to do.

I'd like to begin by thanking Chairman BRADY and his staff for truly engaging in a collaborative process as we work towards our common goal of providing adequate and appropriate funding for committees. It is my belief the legislation before us today does allow the Congress—the House—to carry out both its legislative and oversight functions while balancing those needs with the responsibility placed on us by the American people to spend their tax dollars wisely.

During these difficult economic times we have a shared interest in making sure we're frugal and wise stewards of the taxpayers' dollars. However, this commitment to tighten our collective fiscal belts cannot come at the expense of our constitutionally mandated role of providing oversight over the Federal coffers.

There's one complaint I've had about the Congress when I served here before—some two decades ago—and while I was gone and when I first returned, was that I think there was not the commitment to oversight that was necessary on both sides of the Congress and both sides of the aisle. I think there are many that have done a good job, but we can always do better.

As we have seen recently with the reports of questionable uses of TARP funds, the potential for waste, fraud, and abuse is real, requiring us to be ever vigilant in performing effective oversight and making sure that that's done in a timely fashion.

Just as these committees have a responsibility to conduct effective oversight over the matters under their jurisdiction, the House Administration Committee must ensure that expenses of the House are being used in a manner that prevents waste, fraud, and abuse as well.

So I was extremely pleased that our committee's majority adopted our pro-

posed amendment to have the chairs and ranking members of all committees appear before our committee after the first session to provide an update regarding the funding requests and operations of each respective committee.

One of the things that we should understand is that the rules that we've adopted for the operation of the House in this Congress require that all authorizing committees take the responsibility to provide the vital oversight for those operations of the executive branch that are under their jurisdiction. I believe that we have made progress on that.

The majority has worked with us to move towards the goal of making monthly committee reports available online. These reports are already required, but we will get them in a timely fashion. We will establish a template so that those committees will report and then we will move to make those available online so that we can in fact in the House of Representatives move further to transparency, as we are requiring transparency in the executive branch.

The public can take a look at our work. It's all out there for them to see. They can see the work that we're doing. They can see the oversight that we're providing. They can see, most importantly, how their dollars are being spent in this, their House of Representatives.

In addition to determining appropriate funding levels and ensuring that transparency in committee operations, one of my chief concerns during the committee funding process was that the precedent of allocating one-third of each committee's resources to the minority party was upheld.

When Republicans assumed the majority in 1995, we started what has been an ongoing tradition of ensuring the minority party receives at least one-third of the committees resources, an amount I believe necessary to carry out the minority's responsibilities as the party of "loyal opposition."

I'm therefore pleased, Mr. Speaker, that Chairman BRADY has not only honored this commitment, but has made very strong statements in the committee, on the RECORD, that he will be diligent to address any complaints raised by ranking minority members in this regard. For that, I thank him. I think this sets an excellent precedent for the future for all of us.

I believe that both sides have worked well to improve this committee funding process. As the chairman has said, there were just a couple of exceptions where we did not grant the request made by the chairmen and ranking members for the increases as they came forward. We did give increases, but not in the numbers they talked about.

When I look over the numbers, it looks to me like we cut in half the requests for increases that were asked for. I happen to think that that is a good thing here. We can go through the

committees one-by-one. Luckily, my staff has printed it large enough so that I can read it now. When I was here 25 years ago, I did not need this large print. I was able to use smaller notes. That just shows the progress that we have made, Mr. Speaker.

I would thank the chairman for working with me to advance this funding process. I would say that we brought this forward in as expeditious a fashion as we were able to.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. I'd like to just tell my dear friend from California that I don't need glasses either. I just need longer arms.

I'd like to recognize for such time as she may consume the chairwoman of the Standards of Official Conduct Committee, the gentlelady from California (Ms. ZOE LOFGREN).

Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California. Thank you, Chairman BRADY, for yielding. As vice chair of the Committee on House Administration, as well as chair of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, I find myself in kind of a unique position of dealing with this funding resolution both as a member of House Administration, where we heard the testimony of every chair and ranking member, read the budgets of every single committee, but also as chair of the Committee on Standards, I, along with the ranking member, Congressman BONNER, gave testimony and made a budget request.

So I am pleased to note that the committee funding resolution today is not just about how much money a committee receives, it's about resources necessary to meet and fulfill duties and obligations.

Now when it comes to the so-called Ethics Committee, obviously, we know—and this is bipartisan—we have a very strong responsibility to ensure that the House adheres to and upholds the highest standards of ethics.

To that end, the Ethics Committee annually produces thousands of written advisory opinions and informal opinions; it educates Members and staff and other employees of the House; it reviews annual financial disclosure filings; and, when necessary, conducts investigations into possible violations of the House rules.

In the last Congress, the House greatly expanded the duties and responsibilities of the Ethics Committee. It has required that the committee conduct mandatory annual ethics training for every officer and employee of the House. That means we must train roughly 10,000 employees each year.

The House also requires that the committee review all staff and Member travel requests that are privately funded, which I can tell you is a voluminous task. In addition, the House voted to establish the Office of Congressional Ethics, which we expect will increase our workload.

As you can see, the committee's mandate has grown significantly. The resolution before us does provide some

additional funding for additional staff and for the adoption of new technologies to allow us to fulfill our expanded mandates.

I very much support the resolution, not only for the Ethics Committee, but for the other committees. This is a tight budget. It's not everything that everyone wanted, but these are tough times as well.

I think the chairman and the ranking member have done a marvelous job. I, for one, would like to thank them for listening to the plea of the Ethics Committee and our increased responsibilities.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. At this time, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA).

Mr. ISSA. There's no words that can express how disappointed I was to see that the notable bottom of the funding once again went to Government Oversight and Reform.

When Republicans took over the Congress in 1994, they dramatically reduced the size of Government Oversight. The following Congress, they did a 48 percent increase, which essentially put it back close to where it was. But not quite. After that time, increases under Republicans have been paltry—in some cases, negative.

President Obama told us it was going to be different, Speaker PELOSI told us it was going to be different. They both said oversight was important.

Now I come from a manufacturing background, and I understand what quality control is. Quality control is not in fact asking the worker if they did a good job. It's somebody independently checking, and when they find mistakes, failures, imperfections, design flaws, pointing them out and giving those on the line the opportunity to repair or to change in a way that gives real quality.

There's only one committee in the Congress that has that task. It's not Energy and Commerce—the most-funded committee; it's not Financial Services—one of the other most-funded committees. It's not even the Rules Committee. It is in fact Government Oversight and Reform.

With over 3,200 GAO individuals and hundreds of millions of dollars being spent there; with \$800 billion in the stimulus package and one IG with a \$450 million budget; with a \$7 billion, and soon to be more, TARP, with virtually no rules and real questions about how much has already been lost, the very idea that, after President Obama includes in his inaugural address oversight, accountability, to defund that committee effectively by flatlining once again—something that, I must admit, I can see the record, and it's been done under both types of administrations, under both Congresses—clearly makes the statement that is the antithesis of what was claimed.

There will be not be transparency in the Obama administration if in fact Government Oversight isn't properly funded to do its job.

Now when I came with Chairman TOWNS before the committee, Chairman TOWNS made the request for the dollars. I didn't. Although I felt his request was modest and reasonable. I added while I was there the request for 30 more slots. Not more money, but more personnel. Because I was confident that America's volunteerism would include people wanting to come to our committees for just a stipend if we could give them a slot—an authorized-to-work-here position—and that we would find people within a limited budget. We'd be able to work within the small increase that Chairman TOWNS asked for.

We didn't get those additional slots. And, notably, we are the only committee I can find that effectively asked for more and didn't get it.

I'm sad to see that, because I think it is in fact an accountability of Speaker PELOSI for not keeping President Obama's promise and commitment to the American people.

I appreciate the chairman of this committee doing what he can within the funds, but I realize he does not make the actual decision. He clearly couldn't be making this decision unless he made a decision that oversight was not important. And I don't believe he did.

So someone, somewhere in this Congress has decided that oversight is in fact not important. That accountability of this bureaucracy—not of this President, as some would have you believe—but of the bureaucracy that we, the Congress, have created and maintained and fund at \$3.8 trillion, and growing, is in fact what we're charged to do.

The very idea that chairmen of other committees will in fact do their legislation and then check their legislation flies in the face of experience. It takes a second set of eyes and a second set of hands that have no prejudice toward the original creation of the law.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would remind people that Oversight has no fundamental jurisdiction that is by any means broad. We don't. We take care of the post offices and we oversee Federal workers. What we do is research into waste, fraud, and abuse in the Federal Government.

We are highly limited by the lack of personnel and the lack of dollars to do it over a \$3-plus trillion market and countless billions of dollars that have already been wasted under the last administration and continue to be wasted under this administration.

I join with Chairman TOWNS in believing that you could have done better, you should have done better. It's not too late. Please consider doing better.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. I yield such time as he may consume to a colleague on the Committee of House Administration, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CAPUANO).

Mr. CAPUANO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for yielding. Mr. Speaker, I

rise to respond to some of the things that have been said about Oversight and Government Reform. First of all, I want to make it very clear I think they do a great job. I think they've done a great job for years, even though, in my opinion, for a long time with the Bush administration there was virtually no oversight of any significant nature whatsoever, which is, I think, one of the reasons we are in some of the problems we're in now economically.

□ 1545

Be that as it may, people have to understand that, first of all, there is a limited amount of money. We are all trying to cut ends here and there. And in this particular case, this particular committee is still the second largest funded committee in Congress at almost, I think, \$11 million or \$12 million, if I remember correctly. And that is fine.

On top of that, the committee turned back several hundred thousand dollars last year for reasons that are up to them, I assume it is sufficiency, but it just says that the budget should be sufficient.

The most important thing that I want to comment on is the suggestion that somehow if this money isn't given, if the gun to our head is not answered appropriately, then oversight won't happen in this term. Well, that is patently ludicrous. And it is, because very simply the Speaker of the House, Ms. PELOSI, has specifically asked each and every one of the 20 standing committees to do more oversight on their own. Every one of those committees, to my knowledge, has submitted detailed plans on what they plan on doing this year. I myself am on three of those committees, and I can tell you from personal experience all of those committees are already doing more oversight this term than they have done in the past.

Now, I understand that if there was no other oversight going on, I would be up here advocating the exact same thing. But if you have got 20 other committees stepping up to the plate, doing more work—and I do disagree strongly that those committees somehow aren't capable of overseeing the administration, because that is effectively what we do. We are not overseeing Congress, that is what the Ethics Committee does, we are overseeing the administration. And to suggest that Members of Congress somehow can't read the laws that they are required to write and read and enforce, I find that a little bit insulting and a little bit difficult to believe.

Of course, the Financial Services Committee is the best committee to oversee financial services matters. They understand the issues. They ask the right questions. They know the right people to talk to.

I understand and accept and appreciate the fact that Oversight and Government Reform fills in the holes and does oversight of some of that oversight. I appreciate that, and I agree.

That is why they still have the second largest funding of all the committees; otherwise, we wouldn't need them at all. We could just get rid of them. I don't think we should. I think they have a valuable part to play.

I think the Speaker has an important and thoughtful and rightful approach to have everybody in Congress participate in oversight. I think that is the appropriate way to go.

This particular authorization bill recognizes that, accepts that, and suggests that not just a few Members of Congress can do oversight, but that every Member of Congress is responsible for some degree of oversight. That is why there will be over 200 additional hearings this year by various committees. Again, the committees I am on have already had some that have never had them before. I think the Speaker's approach is correct, and I think in the long run it will prove that every Member of Congress has a role to play, and every Member of Congress will participate, rightfully.

And, I believe that the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, number one, will continue to do a good job, will continue to fill in the holes that the other committees can't do, do the broader oversight that they have been so good at; and, I think in the final analysis the taxpayers will get more bang for their dollar, and I think they will be better served.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA).

Mr. ISSA. There was one thing in the previous statement that I have to take some umbrage over. I only know about the minority of Government Reform. We returned \$32,000, slightly less.

Now, we returned it not because we couldn't use it, but because every committee has the reality that you can't spend the last penny. Also, because you are not allowed to go over. So the fact is we fully spent ours.

I don't know if that \$700,000 statement that is made includes our \$32,000 or not. I don't even know if it is accurate. My understanding is that number can't even be asserted, really, yet, because in fact there is still spending going on.

I would hope that the committee would make available the returns of all the other committees, because I rather doubt that Chairman WAXMAN failed to use his money. I can tell you that Ranking Member TOM DAVIS would have loved to have been able to do more investigation, more independent work than we already did.

In closing, I would just mention that we have added in the last two Congresses over \$4 million just for global warming, the junket committee. We clearly have enough money. I ask you to reconsider.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. I recognize the gentlelady from New York, the chairwoman of the Small Business

Committee, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, for such time as she may consume.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution.

Today, the House is considering a resolution that many consider to be routine business with little effect outside of this Chamber. However, I believe this resolution will provide Congress with the resources we need to do the people's work.

As we get to work, our main concerns need to be creating jobs and turning the economy around. An important component of this will be meeting the needs of small businesses so they can stay afloat, grow, and contribute to economic recovery.

In good times, as well as bad, small businesses are the backbone of our economy. They create 60 to 80 percent of all new jobs. During economic downturns, like the one we are in now, they are even more important. Small firms generate the innovative ideas and new services that spur job growth. For example, following the recession of the mid-1990s, small firms created 3.8 million new jobs. During economic downswings, many Americans venture out and start their own small businesses. For instance, in the 1990s, 25 percent of laid-off managers over the age of 40 went on to start their own firms.

This kind of determination is the hallmark of the American entrepreneurial spirit. It has led us out of previous recessions, and it will lead us out of this one as well. However, for that to happen, we need to make the needs of our small businesses a priority.

The resolution that we are voting on today will provide Congress the resources to undertake important work on behalf of small businesses. One of our first steps needs to be unfreezing the credit market so small firms can access the capital they need to expand, grow, and create jobs. We must also ensure small businesses receive investments that allow them to remain technological pioneers. Startup entrepreneurs often produce the new ideas that spark job growth and can even launch a whole new industry.

Small firms will also play a key role in rebuilding our Nation's infrastructure. The Economic Recovery Act that was enacted earlier this year will mean an explosion of new public work projects. Small businesses are well positioned to do this work, but only if we ensure that they can compete for their fair share of these new contracts.

Finally, a host of kitchen table issues very directly affect small business owners. As our Nation takes up matters like tax policy, health care, and energy, the needs of entrepreneurs must be part of the discussion.

Mr. Speaker, since this economic downturn started, our committee has heard from a flood of small businesses calling for assistance to help them weather the current storm. This reso-

lution will mean that we will have the ability to help as many entrepreneurs as possible. I am confident that, given the right tools, these same entrepreneurs will once again lead our Nation's recovery, creating opportunity in the face of adversity.

For that reason, I urge a "yes" vote.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I have spoken in support of this resolution, and I continue to do so.

I would just say with respect to the statements made about the Small Business Committee, it received the single largest increase of all the committees of the House of Representatives.

I might say we actually managed for the Budget Committee to come in with no increase whatsoever. We had the Intelligence Committee come in with a 1.5 percent increase below inflation.

I remember when we asked them why they were coming in for such a small request, they said: Well, we had to increase some of our things last year. We were moving into a new SCIF, we had a new meeting place, we had to have new computers. But we made those expenditures last year; we don't need them this year. It was refreshing to actually hear that sort of thing. And there is no indication that, by virtue of the fact that we are giving them but a 1.5 percent increase, that we are trying to short them in any way, form, or fashion.

The Rules Committee also came in below 2 percent. And, again, they talked about the fact that they were trying to keep themselves within those limits.

I would just say, however, with respect to some things that have been said on the floor, I just wish that in the stimulus package we passed it would have had as much in it for small business as we have for the Small Business Committee in this particular resolution relative to other things. I think we could have done far better than that, and particularly with the tax consequences of the President's proposal.

Mr. Speaker, because of some of the questions brought up by Mr. ISSA and others, we and our committee fought and we brought this up on our side of the aisle, it was supported by the chairman, that we would try and increase the transparency of the committees of jurisdiction so that in fact people could make judgments as to whether they were carrying out the oversight function, and we do it in two ways. Let me just underscore that.

One is, there is already an existing requirement that every committee report on a monthly basis as to what they are doing. If you look at those reports now, sometimes they are kind of difficult to decipher. So trying to make it much more clear for both the committee and the public, we are working on a template so that information can be presented and easily accessible. We

also are working then to put that on the committee Web site so that people can see and make judgments for themselves. That is one way in which we are trying to ensure that we in the Congress in our committees do the oversight, as well as the legislative work, that we are supposed to do.

The second way we did it was to request—and it is part of this resolution—that the chairpersons and the ranking members of each committee come back to us at the end of the year. And it's not that we are going to question the subject matter that they are dealing with or question how they handle things, but rather we are going to just have some inquiries, looking at those reports, and seeing how what they are doing matched up with their budget request. One of the areas in which we are required to provide oversight of this House is to make sure that oversight is being done.

So I think we have tried to answer the question of whether or not real oversight is going to be done by the way that we made these changes contained in this resolution. I would hope that people understand that I take oversight responsibility very, very seriously; the chairman has indicated that he does as well; and, this committee will do its work to ensure that the American public can make their judgments. It seems to me that is what we are supposed to be doing. If all we are is a rubber-stamp committee, the public can say we are not doing our job.

Mr. Speaker, I do not think we are a rubber-stamp committee with this chairman, and I am certainly going to work with him to ensure that is not the case. We are going to make sure that we do the people's work and that all the committees do as well. If, at the end of the year we can't prove it to ourselves, we are not going to be able to prove it to the public, and then it is on us. And I would hope that we will step up to the plate, take the responsibility, and do the job that we are sent here to do not only as individual Members but as the collective work of Members in committee.

And if the chairman has no other speakers, I would say that we ought to support this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, this is a tough bill. None of us on either side of the aisle want to tell our colleagues "no," and we also have to have the responsibility of making sure that we can tighten our belt and let the citizens of the United States of America know that we are not out there just spending freely. It is a tough bill to calculate, it is a tough bill to come up with the right, proper figures that we need to make all our committees' work viable and do the job that they need to do. They do a tremendous job, and much more work than they had in the past Congress due to the economy of the United States of America that we are in right now.

But we wouldn't be up here and be able to do this without cooperation, so

I would like to thank my ranking member, my friend from California, for all the cooperation that he has given. It wasn't easy. It wasn't an easy fight. We do converse back and forth. We do talk. We don't always agree, but we are not disagreeable, and we made that pact and we are going to keep that pact. And not only with my colleague on the other side of the aisle, the ranking member, Mr. LUNGREN from California, but his staff and our staff.

It is a tough thing to do, tough to crunch these numbers. Every time they show them to me, without a doubt when I am done looking at them I get a headache, and I give them back to them to give them more headaches, on our side of the aisle and on their side of the aisle.

□ 1600

It's a tough bill to do, but we had to do it. And we had to do it by today, or tomorrow it would really be April Fools for all of us because we would be out of business in our committees, which would essentially shut this House down.

So, Mr. Speaker, again, I thank my colleague for his support and his cooperation, and I am looking forward to continued support and cooperation.

I urge all Members to vote in favor of this resolution so the committees can continue to do the essential work of the Congress.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 294, the previous question is ordered on the resolution, as amended.

The question is on the resolution. The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on adoption of House Resolution 279 will be followed by 5-minute votes on motions to suspend the rules on H.R. 151 and H.R. 1299.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 288, nays 136, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 172]

YEAS—288

Abercrombie	Becerra	Brady (PA)
Ackerman	Berkley	Brady (TX)
Aderholt	Berman	Braley (IA)
Adler (NJ)	Berry	Brown, Corrine
Altmire	Bishop (GA)	Butterfield
Andrews	Bishop (NY)	Buyer
Arcuri	Blumenauer	Camp
Baca	Bocchieri	Capito
Bachus	Bonner	Capps
Baird	Boren	Capuano
Baldwin	Boswell	Cardoza
Barrow	Boucher	Carnahan
Barton (TX)	Boustany	Carney
Bean	Boyd	Carson (IN)

Castor (FL)	Jackson-Lee	Pitts
Chandler	(TX)	Polis (CO)
Childers	Johnson (GA)	Pomeroy
Clarke	Johnson, E. B.	Price (NC)
Clay	Kagen	Rahall
Cleaver	Kanjorski	Rangel
Clyburn	Kaptur	Roybal-Allard
Cohen	Kennedy	Roybal-Allard
Connolly (VA)	Kildee	Rogers (AL)
Conyers	Kilpatrick (MI)	Ros-Lehtinen
Cooper	Kilroy	Roskam
Costa	King (NY)	Ross
Costello	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Rothman (NJ)
Courtney	Kissell	Roybal-Allard
Crenshaw	Klein (FL)	Ruppersberger
Crowley	Kosmas	Rush
Cuellar	Kucinich	Ryan (OH)
Cummings	Lance	Sánchez, Linda
Dahlkemper	Langevin	T.
Davis (AL)	Larsen (WA)	Sanchez, Loretta
Davis (CA)	Larson (CT)	Sarbanes
Davis (IL)	LaTourette	Schakowsky
Davis (TN)	Lee (CA)	Schauer
DeFazio	Levin	Schiff
DeGette	Lewis (GA)	Schrader
Delahunt	Lipinski	Schwartz
DeLauro	Loebsack	Scott (GA)
Diaz-Balart, L.	Lofgren, Zoe	Scott (VA)
Dicks	Lowe	Serrano
Dingell	Lucas	Sestak
Doggett	Lujan	Shea-Porter
Donnelly (IN)	Lummis	Sherman
Doyle	Lungren, Daniel	Shuler
Dreier	E.	Shuster
Driehaus	Lynch	Simpson
Edwards (MD)	Maffei	Sires
Edwards (TX)	Maloney	Skelton
Ehlers	Markey (CO)	Slaughter
Ellison	Markey (MA)	Smith (NE)
Ellsworth	Marshall	Smith (NJ)
Engel	Massa	Smith (TX)
Eshoo	Matheson	Smith (WA)
Etheridge	Matsui	Snyder
Farr	McCarthy (CA)	Space
Fattah	McCarthy (NY)	Speier
Filner	McCollum	Spratt
Fleming	McCotter	Stark
Foster	McDermott	Stupak
Frank (MA)	McGovern	Sutton
Fudge	McHugh	Tanner
Giffords	McIntyre	Tauscher
Gonzalez	McKeon	Teague
Gordon (TN)	McMahon	Terry
Grayson	McNerney	Thompson (CA)
Green, Al	Meek (FL)	Thompson (MS)
Green, Gene	Meeks (NY)	Thompson (PA)
Griffith	Melancon	Tierney
Grijalva	Michaud	Titus
Gutierrez	Miller (MI)	Tonko
Hall (NY)	Miller (NC)	Towns
Hall (TX)	Miller, George	Tsongas
Halvorson	Mollohan	Turner
Hare	Moore (KS)	Van Hollen
Harman	Moore (WI)	Velázquez
Harper	Moran (VA)	Vislosky
Hastings (FL)	Murphy (CT)	Walz
Heinrich	Murphy, Patrick	Wasserman
Heller	Murtha	Schultz
Herseth Sandlin	Nadler (NY)	Waters
Higgins	Napolitano	Watson
Hill	Neal (MA)	Watt
Himes	Nye	Waxman
Hinche	Oberstar	Weiner
Hinojosa	Obey	Welch
Hirono	Oliver	Wexler
Hodes	Ortiz	Whitfield
Holden	Pallone	Wilson (OH)
Holt	Pastor (AZ)	Woolsey
Honda	Payne	Yarmuth
Hoyer	Perlmutter	Young (AK)
Inslie	Perrillio	Young (FL)
Israel	Peters	
Jackson (IL)	Peterson	
	Pingree (ME)	

NAYS—136

Akin	Bono Mack	Cao
Alexander	Boozman	Carter
Austria	Bright	Cassidy
Bachmann	Broun (GA)	Castle
Barrett (SC)	Brown (SC)	Chaffetz
Bartlett	Brown-Waite,	Coble
Biggert	Ginny	Coffman (CO)
Bilbray	Buchanan	Conaway
Bilirakis	Burgess	Culberson
Bishop (UT)	Burton (IN)	Davis (KY)
Blackburn	Calvert	Deal (GA)
Blunt	Campbell	Dent
Boehner	Cantor	Diaz-Balart, M.

Duncan Kratovil Posey Braley (IA) Griffith McMorris Snyder Thornberry Waters
 Emerson Lamborn Price (GA) Bright Rodgers Souder Tiaht Watson
 Fallon Latham Putnam Brown (SC) Guthrie McNERney Tierney Watt
 Flake Latta Radanovich Gutierrez Meek (FL) Speier Titus Waxman
 Forbes Lee (NY) Rehberg Hall (NY) Meeks (NY) Spratt Tonko Weiner
 Fortenberry Lewis (CA) Reichert Ginny Hall (TX) Stark Towns Welch
 Foxx Linder Roe (TN) Buchanan Halvorson Mica Stupak Tsongas Wexler
 Franks (AZ) LoBiondo Rogers (KY) Burgess Hare Michaud Sullivan Turner Whitfield
 Frelinghuysen Luetkemeyer Rogers (MI) Burton (IN) Miller (FL) Miller (FL) Upton
 Gallegly Mack Rohrabacher Harper Miller (MI) Tanner Van Hollen Wilson (OH)
 Garrett (NJ) Manzullo Rooney Buyer Hastings (FL) Miller (NC) Tauscher Velazquez Wilson (SC)
 Gerlach Marchant Royce Calvert Heinrich Heinrick Miller, George Taylor Visclosky Wittman
 Gingrey (GA) McCaul Ryan (WI) Camp Heller Minnick Teague Walden Wolf
 Gohmert McClintock Scalise Campbell Heller Mitchell Terry Wamp Woolsey
 Goodlatte McHenry Schmidt Cantor Hergert Mollohan Moore (WI) Thompson (CA) Wamp Wu
 Granger McMorris Schock Cao Moore (KS) Thompson (MS) Wasserman Yarmuth
 Graves Sensenbrenner Rodgers Hill Moore (WI) Thompson (PA) Schultz
 Guthrie Mica Sessions Capps Himes Moran (KS) Moran (VA)
 Herger Miller (FL) Shadegg Capuano Hinchey Moran (VA) Murphy (CT)
 Hoekstra Minnick Shimkus Cardoza Hinojosa Murphy, Patrick
 Hunter Mitchell Souder Carnahan Hirono Murphy, Tim
 Inglis Moran (KS) Stearns Carney Hodes Murtha
 Issa Murphy, Tim Sullivan Carson (IN) Holden Myrick
 Jenkins Myrick Taylor Carter Holt Nadler (NY) Coble
 Johnson (IL) Neugebauer Thornberry Castle Honda Napolitano Conaway
 Johnson, Sam Nunes Tiaht Castor (FL) Hoyer Inslee Deal (GA)
 Jones Olson Tiberi Chandler Childers Israel Nye Flake
 Jordan (OH) Paul Upton Walden Clarke Jackson (IL) Nye
 Kind Paulsen Walden Clay Jackson-Lee Neal (MA) Fox
 King (IA) Pence Taylor Cleaver (TX) Jenkins Oberstar
 Kingston Petri Wilson (SC) Clyburn Johnson (GA) Oby
 Kirk Platts Wittman Coffman (CO) Johnson (IL) Olson
 Kline (MN) Poe (TX) Wolf Cohen Johnson, E. B. Olson
 Cole Miller, Gary Wu Connolly (VA) Johnson, Sam
 Hastings (WA) Pascrell Conyers Kagen
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Griffith McMorris Snyder Thornberry Waters
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 Goodlatte McHenry Schmidt Cantor Hergert Mollohan Moore (WI) Thompson (CA) Wamp Wu
 Granger McMorris Schock Cao Moore (KS) Thompson (MS) Wasserman Yarmuth
 Graves Sensenbrenner Rodgers Hill Moore (WI) Thompson (PA) Schultz
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 Herger Miller (FL) Shadegg Capuano Hinchey Moran (VA) Murphy (CT)
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 Hunter Mitchell Souder Carnahan Hirono Murphy, Tim
 Inglis Moran (KS) Stearns Carney Hodes Murtha
 Issa Murphy, Tim Sullivan Carson (IN) Holden Myrick
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 Jones Olson Tiberi Chandler Childers Israel Nye Flake
 Jordan (OH) Paul Upton Walden Clarke Jackson (IL) Nye
 Kind Paulsen Walden Clay Jackson-Lee Neal (MA) Fox
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 Green, Al
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 Diaz-Balart, M.
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 Dingell
 Doggett
 Donnelly (IN)
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 Fallin
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 Fattah
 Filner
 Fleming
 Forbes
 Fortenberry
 Foster
 Frank (MA)
 Frelinghuysen
 Fudge
 Gallegly
 Gerlach
 Giffords
 Gingrey (GA)
 Gonzalez
 Goodlatte
 Gordon (TN)
 Granger
 Graves
 Grayson
 Green, Al
 Green, Gene

NOT VOTING—7
 Miller, Gary Wu
 Pascrell
 Westmoreland

NOT VOTING—8
 Miller, Gary Simpson
 Pascrell Westmoreland
 Sanchez, Loretta

□ 1625
 Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mrs. MYRICK, Mrs. BACHMANN, Messrs. OLSON, GERLACH, ROGERS of Kentucky, SCHOCK and BILIRAKIS changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. ADERHOLT changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”
 So the resolution was agreed to.
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
 A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
 The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Two minutes remain in this vote.
 □ 1634

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
 A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DANIEL WEBSTER CONGRESSIONAL CLERKSHIP ACT OF 2009

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SERRANO). The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 151, 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 Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 151.

This will be a 5-minute vote.
 The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 381, nays 42, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 173]
 YEAS—381
 Abercrombie Barrett (SC) Blumenauer
 Ackerman Barrow Blunt
 Aderholt Barton (TX) Boccieri
 Adler (NJ) Bean Boehner
 Alexander Becerra Bonner
 Altmire Berkley Bono Mack
 Andrews Berman Boozman
 Arcuri Berry Boren
 Austria Biggart Boswell
 Baca Bilbray Boucher
 Bachmann Bilirakis Boustany
 Bachus Bishop (GA) Boyd
 Baird Bishop (NY) Brady (PA)
 Baldwin Bishop (UT) Brady (TX)

Brady (TX) Green, Gene
 Bright
 Brown (SC)
 Brown, Corrine
 Brown-Waite,
 Ginny
 Buchanan
 Burgess
 Burton (IN)
 Butterfield
 Buyer
 Calvert
 Ryan (WI)
 Camp
 Campbell
 Cantor
 Cao
 Capito
 Capps
 Capuano
 Cardoza
 Carnahan
 Carney
 Carson (IN)
 Carter
 Castle
 Castor (FL)
 Chandler
 Childers
 Clarke
 Clay
 Cleaver
 Clyburn
 Coffman (CO)
 Cohen
 Cole
 Connolly (VA)
 Conyers
 Cooper
 Costa
 Costello
 Courtney
 Crenshaw
 Crowley
 Cuellar
 Culberson
 Cummings
 Dahlkemper
 Davis (AL)
 Davis (CA)
 Davis (IL)
 Davis (KY)
 Davis (TN)
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 Delahunt
 DeLauro
 Dent
 Diaz-Balart, L.
 Diaz-Balart, M.
 Dicks
 Dingell
 Doggett
 Donnelly (IN)
 Doyle
 Dreier
 Driehaus
 Duncan
 Edwards (MD)
 Edwards (TX)
 Ehlers
 Ellison
 Ellsworth
 Emerson
 Engel
 Eshoo
 Etheridge
 Fallin
 Farr
 Fattah
 Filner
 Fleming
 Forbes
 Fortenberry
 Foster
 Frank (MA)
 Frelinghuysen
 Fudge
 Gallegly
 Gerlach
 Giffords
 Gingrey (GA)
 Gonzalez
 Goodlatte
 Gordon (TN)
 Granger
 Graves
 Grayson
 Green, Al
 Green, Gene

CAPITOL POLICE ADMINISTRATIVE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS 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. 1299, 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 Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1299.

This will be a 5-minute vote.
 The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 416, nays 1, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 174]
 YEAS—416
 Abercrombie Barrow Blunt
 Ackerman Bartlett Boccieri
 Aderholt Barton (TX) Boehner
 Adler (NJ) Bean Bonner
 Akin Becerra Bono Mack
 Alexander Berkley Boozman
 Altmire Berman Boren
 Andrews Berry Boswell
 Arcuri Biggart Boucher
 Austria Bilbray Boustany
 Baca Bilirakis Boyd
 Bachmann Bishop (GA) Brady (PA)
 Bachus Bishop (NY) Brady (TX)
 Baird Bishop (UT) Braley (IA)
 Baldwin Blumenauer Bright