

[Roll No. 233]

AYES—424

Abercrombie Davis (IL) Jordan (OH)
 Ackerman Davis (KY) Kagen
 Aderholt Davis (TN) Kanjorski
 Adler (NJ) DeFazio Kaptur
 Akin DeGette Kennedy
 Alexander Delahunt Kildee
 Altmire DeLauro Kilpatrick (MI)
 Andrews Dent Kilroy
 Arcuri Diaz-Balart, L. Kind
 Austria Diaz-Balart, M. King (IA)
 Baca Dicks King (NY)
 Bachmann Dingell Kingston
 Bachus Doggett Kirk
 Baird Donnelly (IN) Kirkpatrick (AZ)
 Baldwin Doyle Kissell
 Barrett (SC) Dreier Klein (FL)
 Barrow Driehaus Kline (MN)
 Bartlett Duncan Kosmas
 Barton (TX) Edwards (MD) Kratovil
 Bean Edwards (TX) Kucinich
 Becerra Ehlers Lamborn
 Berkley Ellison Lance
 Berman Ellsworth Langevin
 Berry Emerson Larsen (WA)
 Biggert Engel Larson (CT)
 Bilbray Eshoo Latham
 Bilirakis Etheridge LaTourette
 Bishop (GA) Fallin Latta
 Bishop (NY) Farr Lee (CA)
 Bishop (UT) Fattah Lee (NY)
 Blackburn Filner Levin
 Blumenauer Flake Lewis (CA)
 Blunt Fleming Lewis (GA)
 Boccieri Forbes Linder
 Boehner Foster Lipinski
 Bonner Foxx LoBiondo
 Bono Mack Frank (MA) Loebsock
 Boozman Franks (AZ) Lofgren, Zoe
 Boren Frelinghuysen Lowey
 Boswell Fudge Lucas
 Boucher Gallegly Luetkemeyer
 Boustany Garrett (NJ) Lujan
 Boyd Gerlach Lummis
 Brady (PA) Giffords Lungren, Daniel
 Brady (TX) Gingrey (GA) E.
 Braley (IA) Gohmert Lynch
 Bright Gonzalez Mack
 Broun (GA) Goodlatte Maffei
 Brown (SC) Gordon (TN) Maloney
 Brown, Corrine Granger Manullo
 Brown-Waite, Graves Marchant
 Ginny Grayson Markey (CO)
 Buchanan Green, Al Markey (MA)
 Burgess Green, Gene Marshall
 Burton (IN) Griffith Massa
 Butterfield Grijalva Matheson
 Buyer Guthrie Matsui
 Calvert Gutierrez McCarthy (CA)
 Camp Hall (NY) McCarthy (NY)
 Campbell Hall (TX) McCaul
 Cantor Halvorson McClintock
 Cao Hare McCollum
 Capps Harman McCotter
 Cardoza Harper McDermott
 Carnahan Hastings (FL) McGovern
 Carney Hastings (WA) McHenry
 Carson (IN) Heinrich McHugh
 Carter Heller McIntyre
 Cassidy Hensarling McKeon
 Castle Herger McMahon
 Castor (FL) Herseth Sandlin McMorris
 Chaffetz Higgins Rodgers
 Chandler Himes McNeerney
 Childers Hinchey Meek (FL)
 Clarke Hinojosa Meeks (NY)
 Clay Hirono Melancon
 Cleaver Hodes Mica
 Clyburn Hoekstra Michaud
 Coble Holden Miller (FL)
 Coffman (CO) Holt Miller (MI)
 Cohen Honda Miller (NC)
 Cole Hoyer Miller, Gary
 Conaway Hunter Miller, George
 Connolly (VA) Inglis Minnick
 Cooper Inslee Mitchell
 Costa Israel Mollohan
 Costello Issa Moore (KS)
 Courtney Jackson (IL) Moore (WI)
 Crenshaw Jackson-Lee Moran (KS)
 Crowley (TX) Moran (VA)
 Cuellar Jenkins Murphy (CT)
 Culberson Johnson (GA) Murphy (NY)
 Cummings Johnson (IL) Murphy, Patrick
 Dahlkemper Johnson, E. B. Murphy, Tim
 Davis (AL) Johnson, Sam Myrick
 Davis (CA) Jones Nadler (NY)

Napolitano Ross
 Neal (MA) Rothman (NJ)
 Neugebauer Roybal-Allard
 Nunes Royce
 Nye Ruppersberger
 Oberstar Rush
 Obey Ryan (OH)
 Olson Ryan (WI)
 Oliver Salazar
 Ortiz Sanchez, Linda
 Pallone T.
 Pastor (AZ) Sanchez, Loretta
 Paul Sarbanes
 Paulsen Scalise
 Payne Schakowsky
 Pence Schauer
 Perlmutter Schiff
 Perriello Schmidt
 Peters Schock
 Peterson Schrader
 Petri Schwartz
 Pingree (ME) Scott (GA)
 Pitts Scott (VA)
 Platts Sensenbrenner
 Poe (TX) Serrano
 Polis (CO) Sessions
 Pomeroy Sestak
 Posey Shadegg
 Price (GA) Shea-Porter
 Price (NC) Sherman
 Putnam Shimkus
 Quigley Shuler
 Radanovich Shuster
 Rahall Simpson
 Rangel Sires
 Rehberg Skelton
 Reichert Slaughter
 Reyes Smith (NE)
 Richardson Smith (NJ)
 Rodriguez Smith (TX)
 Roe (TN) Smith (WA)
 Rogers (AL) Snyder
 Rogers (KY) Souder
 Rogers (MI) Space
 Rohrabacher Speier
 Rooney Spratt
 Ros-Lehtinen Stearns
 Roskam Stupak

Sullivan
 Sutton
 Tanner
 Tauscher
 Taylor
 Teague
 Terry
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Thompson (PA)
 Thornberry
 Tiahrt
 Tiberi
 Tierney
 Titus
 Tonko
 Towns
 Tsongas
 Turner
 Upton
 Van Hollen
 Velázquez
 Visclosky
 Walden
 Walz
 Wamp
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters
 Watson
 Watt
 Waxman
 Weiner
 Welch
 Westmoreland
 Wexler
 Whitfield
 Wilson (OH)
 Wilson (SC)
 Wittman
 Wolf
 Woolsey
 Wu
 Yarmuth
 Young (AK)
 Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—9

Capito Deal (GA) Murtha
 Capuano Fortenberry Pascarell
 Conyers Hill Stark

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BRIGHT) (during the vote). There are 2 minutes left for the vote.

□ 1554

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.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, due to events in my congressional district, I was unable to vote today. If I were present, I would have voted in favor of the following bills: H. Res. 299, expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that public servants should be commended for their dedication and continued service to the Nation during Public Service Recognition Week, May 4 through 10, 2009; H. Res. 338, supporting the goals and ideals of National Community College Month; H. Res. 353, supporting the goals and ideals of Global Youth Service Days.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1728, MORTGAGE REFORM AND ANTI-PREDATORY LENDING ACT

Ms. PINGREE of Maine, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 111-96) on the resolution (H. Res. 400) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1728) to amend the Truth in Lending Act to reform consumer mortgage practices and provide accountability for such practices, to provide certain minimum standards for consumer mortgage loans, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT RELATING TO AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY FOR THE APPLICATION OF SAFEGUARDS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 111-37)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith a list of the sites, locations, facilities, and activities in the United States that I intend to declare to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), under the Protocol Additional to the Agreement between the United States of America and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards in the United States of America, with Annexes, signed at Vienna on June 12, 1998 (the “U.S.-IAEA Additional Protocol”), and constitutes a report thereon, as required by section 271 of Public Law 109-401. In accordance with section 273 of Public Law 109-401, I hereby certify that:

(1) each site, location, facility, and activity included in the list has been examined by each department and agency with national security equities with respect to such site, location, facility, or activity; and

(2) appropriate measures have been taken to ensure that information of direct national security significance will not be compromised at any such site, location, facility, or activity in connection with an IAEA inspection.

The enclosed draft declaration lists each site, location, facility, and activity I intend to declare to the IAEA, and provides a detailed description of such sites, locations, facilities, and activities, and the provisions of the U.S.-IAEA Additional Protocol under which they would be declared. Each site, location, facility, and activity would be declared in order to meet the obligations of the United States of America with respect to these provisions.

The IAEA classification of the enclosed declaration is "Highly Confidential Safeguards Sensitive"; however, the United States regards this information as "Sensitive but Unclassified."

Nonetheless, under Public Law 109-401, information reported to, or otherwise acquired by, the United States Government under this title or under the U.S.-IAEA Additional Protocol shall be exempt from disclosure under section 552 of title 5, United States Code.

BARACK OBAMA.
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 5, 2009.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

□ 1600

CROSS-BORDER CRIME

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GRIFFITH). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I want to talk about one of the most important things taking place in our country, and that is the battle on the second front. I am not talking about the war in Afghanistan or the war in Iraq, but I am talking about the battle that is fought daily on the southern border of the United States with Mexico and those people that try to come into the United States illegally. I call it the border wars.

Mr. Speaker, we hear a lot about that crime comes into the United States from the south, from all countries, through Mexico. And then we hear that it is not really a problem. Sometimes it is very difficult for us to know exactly what the truth is. It always tends to be based upon who is giving us that information.

Recently, I was down on the Texas-Mexico border. I visited with numerous of our sheriffs and I asked them this question: How many people do you have in your county jail that are charged with crimes in your county? I am not talking about people being held on immigration violations, just people in jail charged with misdemeanors or felonies. And so the different sheriffs gave me the information that I would like to relate to you tonight.

We will start off in far west Texas, in El Paso, a large population. The Sheriff's Department says: About 18 percent of the people in our county jail are foreign nationals in the United States legally, illegally, charged with crimes, misdemeanors or felonies.

You move next door to Hudspeth County, a vast county the size of Connecticut and Rhode Island, not very many sheriff's deputies in that county. Sheriff Arvin West says: 90 percent of the people in my county jail are foreign nationals.

Moving on down the Rio Grande River toward the Gulf of Mexico, Culberson County Sheriff Carrillo, 22 percent. The three next counties, Jeff Davis, Presidio, and Brewster Counties did not have information that they could furnish me, so I will move on down the river and talk about the other ones.

Val Verde County, 39 percent of the people in the county jail are foreign nationals; Kinney County, 71 percent, foreign nationals; Maverick County, 65 percent; Dimmit County, 45 percent; Webb County, that is where Laredo is, 45 percent are foreign nationals; Zapata County, 65 percent; Starr County, 53 percent; Hidalgo County, 23 percent; and then Cameron County, down on the Mexico-Texas border that buttresses the Gulf of Mexico, is 28 percent.

You can make statistics prove whatever you want them to, Mr. Speaker, but those are a lot of people in American jails from foreign countries that have been charged with committing crimes in this country. That is one reason, maybe the primary reason, why we need to protect the sanctity of the border.

We talk about border security. We are spending money on border security. We are sending a lot of money down to Mexico to spend on border security. But the truth of the matter is cross-traveler crime is still being committed, and people are committing crimes in American counties who are foreign nationals, and it is time the United States realize this truth and secure the border.

A lot of these people are charged with drug crimes, the drug cartels, drug runners. Many of those people in our jails are those individuals. We are learning now that there is a new effort to build tunnels into the United States, not just over in California, but in Texas and Arizona, as well, where needed.

So, obviously, the sheriffs in these counties need help, and we need everybody working on the border, all the Federal agencies, the Border Patrol, the ATF, the DEA, we need all of them. Plus, we need the locals who patrol the whole county. Unlike the Border Patrol that only patrols the first 35 miles inland, the county sheriffs patrol the vastness of the county.

So what can they do about it? There are a couple of programs that we need to help the sheriffs be involved in. One of those is they can get from the Department of Defense used equipment, equipment that has been used by our military, and all they have to do is repair it and they can use that equipment. We are talking about Humvees. We are talking about trucks. We are talking about, even, helicopters. They can repair that equipment by sending it to the State penitentiary where those mechanics are that can repair it. They can also buy, at a low price, equipment that has been used occasionally, new or used equipment that is no longer used by our military.

So both of those things, we should encourage the sheriffs departments to use and to get that equipment. Because, you see, Mr. Speaker, the drug cartels have more money, they have more people, they have better equipment than we do on this side of the border, and that is one way we can enforce the security of the border.

We ought to also use the National Guard on the border. The border Governors have requested the use of the National Guard, and we should use the National Guard.

And lastly, Mr. Speaker, I have met with the sheriffs from Brownsville all the way to San Diego, and they are in a group called the Southwest Border Sheriff's Coalition. There is 31 of these sheriffs, and they have asked, through me, to ask the President of the United States to meet with them so the sheriffs can tell the President firsthand what is taking place on the border from Brownsville, Texas, all the way to San Diego, California, and hopefully the President will do that. We need to protect the border. That is the first duty of government.

And that's just the way it is.

TOO MANY HAVE DIED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, a recent report from the Associated Press gave us a new and very grim reminder of the human cost of the conflict in Iraq.

According to the A.P., the Iraqi Government has secretly recorded over 87,000 killings since the year 2005. The A.P. also added its own statistics on the known number of deaths between 2003 and 2005.

When you add those numbers, you get over 110,000 Iraqi civilian deaths since the beginning of the American occupation. But, Mr. Speaker, the death toll is even higher than that. The A.P. said that an Iraqi official estimated the actual number of deaths to be 10 to 20 percent higher because of the thousands who are still missing and civilians who were buried in the chaos of war without official records.

Of course, the death toll itself does not measure the full human cost of the conflict. It doesn't include the injured. It doesn't include the children who have been orphaned. It doesn't include the families that have been devastated by the loss of their loved ones and their breadwinners. It doesn't include the suffering of the 4 million refugees. It doesn't include the countless deaths from indirect causes, which includes the lack of health care because hospitals were closed and so many doctors were forced to flee. And it doesn't include the people who have seen their futures taken away from them because of their schools and colleges being closed by the fighting. It is no surprise that the A.P. report said almost every person in Iraq has been touched by the violence.