

Qaeda. And so at this time, I think that this amendment would disrupt sensitive diplomatic issues that are going on. I urge my colleagues to vote against the Royce amendment.

Madam Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROYCE. Let me respond that, first of all, I have a great deal of respect for Chairman PAYNE. We have worked together for years on Africa issues. We worked together on Darfur, Sudan. But this is the very issue of why we disagree here, because all Members should know that it was Eritrea that was the first country to invite Sudan's President, al-Bashir, to visit Eritrea following an arrest warrant for his crimes against humanity in Darfur.

Now, with respect to the issue, I can think of numerous issues and times when Congress has had to push—and we'll take Sudan as an example, since the example I'm giving here is an example in which Eritrea has welcomed al-Bashir at a time when the international community is trying to get him to prevent the crimes that he has committed in Darfur. We have had to push to take more assertive actions. We did that with genocide in Sudan. And in my view, there is nothing wrong now, especially with respect to a state sponsorship of terrorism. I think that the Assistant Secretary of State for Africa's words speak for themselves. Again, this is Secretary Carson before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last month, in which he said, We have clear evidence that Eritrea is supporting these extremist elements, including credible reports that they continue to supply weapons and munitions to terrorist elements.

I ask for an "aye" vote.

The Acting CHAIR (Ms. DEGETTE). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROYCE. Madam Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

Mr. BERMAN. Madam Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. JACKSON of Illinois) having assumed the chair, Ms. DEGETTE, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2410) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and the Peace Corps for fiscal years 2010 and 2011, to modernize the Foreign Service, and for other purposes had come to no resolution thereon.

PERMISSION TO CONSIDER
AMENDMENT OUT OF ORDER

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during further consideration of H.R. 2410, pursuant to House Resolution 522, it may be in order to consider amendment No. 17 after amendment No. 27.

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

There was no objection.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2010 AND 2011

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 522 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2410.

□ 1610

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2410) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and the Peace Corps for fiscal years 2010 and 2011, to modernize the Foreign Service, and for other purposes, with Ms. DEGETTE (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, a request for a recorded vote on amendment No. 15 by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) had been postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 16 OFFERED BY MR. MEEKS OF
NEW YORK

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 16 printed in part C of House Report 111-143.

Mr. MEEKS of New York. I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 16 offered by Mr. MEEKS of New York:

At the end of title X, insert the following:
**SEC. 10 . . . REPORT ON UNITED STATES-BRAZIL
JOINT ACTION PLAN TO ELIMINATE
RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.**

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and one year thereafter, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report detailing the status, efficacy, and coordination of the United States-Brazil Joint Action Plan to Eliminate Racial Discrimination, and a summary of short and long-term efforts to address the plight of in Afro Latinos and indigenous peoples in the Western Hemisphere through cooperation and bilateral efforts.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 522, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MEEKS of New York. Madam Chair, I rise today with an important amendment to H.R. 2410, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2010 and 2011.

We here in the United States understand all too well that it takes more than just passing laws to ensure equal access to prosperity. It took decades of constant pressure and struggle to get the legal right to full participation of African Americans in our American democracy, yet we realize that our work is far from over in our great Nation.

Racial discrimination is a sobering reality, both here in the United States and in the rest of the world. We understand that we cannot throw stones from a glass house, but instead we must work in tandem with our neighbors to ensure that all citizens in our hemisphere are unfettered by discriminatory practices now and the vestiges of those practices of the past.

It is in our interest to work toward a more equal hemisphere. And we are all at risk if our citizens do not have full faith in the strength of democracy to provide upward mobility. The Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., put it best when he said, Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.

Afro-Latinos face a longstanding struggle against racial discrimination and a lack of opportunities. Afro-Latinos make up approximately 150 million of the region's 540 million total population and, along with women and indigenous populations, are among the poorest, most marginalized groups in the region.

People of African descent comprise a significant portion of the population in several Latin American countries and account for nearly 50 percent of the region's poor. For many Afro descendants, endemic poverty is exacerbated by isolation, exclusion, and racial discrimination.

In Brazil, Afro-Latinos represent 45 percent of the population but constitute 64 percent of the poor and 69 percent of the extremely poor. In Colombia, the plight of Afro-Colombians is perhaps harshest, as they are all too often caught in the crossfire of violent conflict.

Congress previously supported the United States-Brazil Joint Action Plan Against Racial Discrimination in House Resolution 1254 and called for both the United States and Brazil to promote equality and to continue to work toward eliminating racial discrimination. The joint action plan helps to facilitate the exchange of information on the best practices of anti-discrimination measures and development of ideas of how to bilaterally promote racial and ethnic equality.

With this amendment, we request that Secretary Clinton report on plans and efforts to address the plight of Afro-Latinos and indigenous peoples in the Western hemisphere. And we also request a report on the status of the U.S.-Brazil joint action plan so we can gain a greater understanding of how to

increase our collaboration on similar initiatives.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Chair, I rise to claim time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. The U.S.-Brazil Joint Action Plan to eliminate racial and ethnic discrimination and promote equality recognizes the commitment of our governments to promote equality and opportunity.

□ 1615

It also underscores the importance of cooperating in the promotion of human rights in order to maintain an environment of peace, of democracy, and of prosperity in the region.

The United States' commitment to freedom and equality is longstanding. This joint action plan between our two countries helps to further these values throughout the hemisphere.

Mr. MEEKS' amendment requires the Secretary of State to report on the progress of these important bilateral efforts under the action plan. This report will help to bring accountability and greater oversight to the objectives and to the goals of this important joint effort between the United States and Brazil.

I thank Congressman MEEKS for his introduction of this amendment, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MEEKS of New York. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. SCOTT).

Mr. SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Chair, first of all, I would like to commend the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) for his long service in this area of bringing attention to bringing equality to the cultures of Central America, South America, and Latin America. He is to be indeed commended.

Madam Chair, the United States and Brazil are strong partners with a common history and ancestry that, unfortunately, includes experiences of slavery, racism, and discrimination against citizens of African heritage. Still, the United States and Brazil, under the joint action plan, are working to learn from each other's experiences in order to combat racism, promote equality, and increase cooperation in a multitude of fields including education, culture, health, and sports.

Madam Chair, because combating racism and discrimination requires constant vigilance, I support the gentleman from New York's amendment, which will provide Congress with better information moving towards that end.

Mr. MEEKS of New York. Madam Chair, I just want to give some good progress that has been made in Latin America. For example, we see Graciela Dixon become the first black woman to head Panama's Supreme Court in 2005

and Joaquim Barbosa of Brazil rise as a prominent member of the Supreme Court. Paula Moreno stands now as Colombia's first Afro-Colombian to serve as a minister in a presidential cabinet. And in Ecuador, it was reported that a group of more than 100 black women in 2006 sought more government assistance for housing to combat racial discrimination in the rental market.

We are in this together; we can accomplish this together. And I thank the gentlewoman who is the ranking member on the committee for supporting this bill as well as the Chair of the committee.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 18 OFFERED BY MRS. KIRKPATRICK OF ARIZONA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 18 printed in part C of House Report 111-143.

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona. I have an amendment at the desk and ask for its consideration.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 18 offered by Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona:

Page 264, beginning line 1, insert the following:

(K) FLOW OF ILLEGAL FUNDS.—A description and assessment of efforts to reduce the southbound flow of illegal funds.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 522, the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. KIRKPATRICK) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Arizona.

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona. Madam Chair, over the past 1½ years, we have witnessed record levels of violence along the southwest border. Since the beginning of 2008, over 7,500 people have died as drug cartels have fought over trafficking routes between Mexico and the United States.

As the fighting has continued in Mexico, those of us who live in border States have seen our communities threatened. Many communities in my home State of Arizona have seen gang violence on the rise, and the State now leads the Nation in both kidnapping and identity theft, an increase that is directly linked to illegal activity along the border.

Our local law enforcement is doing a great job combating crime, but they cannot take on the cartels alone. They need the Federal Government to do its job.

The criminal organizations that smuggle people and drugs into the United States bringing this high level of crime into our homes are fueled by the southbound flow of illegal arms and cash. Arms illegally carried to Mexico are the weapons of choice for cartels,

while it is money streaming in from the United States that funds their massive armies.

This bill calls on the President to report to Congress on the activities of the Merida Initiative. Among the matters covered by this report is the assessment of United States efforts to prevent the southbound flow of illegal arms. However, it does not currently include any assessment of our efforts to prevent the movement of cash. The illegal movement of people, drugs, weapons, and money are entirely linked together, and it is impossible to address one of those issues without tackling the rest.

Therefore, I offer this amendment to include an assessment of United States efforts to stem the stream of cash heading south into Mexico. The cartels are continually finding new and innovative ways to transport funds, and our government needs to be at least as creative if these organizations are going to be stopped.

Madam Chairwoman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Chair, I rise to claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Chair, the Merida Initiative is an historic opportunity to cooperate with our democratic partners in the region against narco-trafficking and organized crime. Requiring comprehensive reporting on U.S. actions and the consequences of such are essential not only to ensuring oversight but also to ensuring our efforts are effective and, indeed, long lasting.

Congresswoman KIRKPATRICK's amendment works to include a review of the illegal southbound flow of cash under Merida reporting. I believe we should also oversee north in addition to southbound flows of cash across our borders. Only through a comprehensive approach and understanding of what we are facing can we truly be successful.

I support the gentlewoman's amendment, and I congratulate her for offering it.

Mr. BERMAN. Would the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. I would be most honored to yield to our distinguished chairman.

Mr. BERMAN. I thank the ranking member for yielding.

I just want to add my support. The fact is I had a chance to go to Mexico City, and the gentlewoman from Arizona is absolutely right. The guns are one issue but the huge amounts of cash that are transported are another. Her amendment makes what I think are some good provisions in this legislation on strengthening the Merida Initiative even better, and I urge its adoption.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona. Madam Chairwoman, I thank the chairman and the ranking member for their help with this amendment.

I ask my colleagues to support this amendment, which addresses a key part of the fight against drug trafficking organizations.

Madam Chairwoman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. KIRKPATRICK).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 19 OFFERED BY MR. KIRK

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 19 printed in part C of House Report 111-143.

Mr. KIRK. Madam Chair, I have an amendment on the roll.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 19 offered by Mr. KIRK:

At the end of subtitle A of title II, add the following:

SEC. 205. ELIGIBILITY IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES FOR AN AGENCY OF A FOREIGN GOVERNMENT TO RECEIVE A REWARD UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE REWARDS PROGRAM.

(a) ELIGIBILITY.—Subsection (f) of section 36 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708(f)) is amended—

(1) by striking “(f) INELIGIBILITY.—An officer” and inserting the following:

“(f) INELIGIBILITY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), an officer”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(2) EXCEPTION IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES.—The Secretary may pay a reward to an officer or employee of a foreign government (or any entity thereof) who, while in the performance of his or her official duties, furnishes information described in such subsection, if the Secretary determines that such payment satisfies the following conditions:

“(A) Such payment is appropriate in light of the exceptional or high-profile nature of the information furnished pursuant to such subsection.

“(B) Such payment may aid in furnishing further information described in such subsection.

“(C) Such payment is formally requested by such agency.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subsection (b) of such section (22 U.S.C. 2708(b)) is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by inserting “or to an officer or employee of a foreign government in accordance with subsection (f)(2)” after “individual”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 522, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KIRK) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. KIRK. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I want to thank Chairman BERMAN and Ranking Member ROS-LEHTINEN for their bipartisan work on this, for a good underlying bill, in my view, as well.

This amendment will assist in our fight against terrorism across the globe, especially in Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Currently, the terrorist rewards program run by the State Department as-

sists in our hunt for terrorists by promising a cash reward or other type of assistance for information leading to the arrest of some of the world's most deadly terrorists. The Rewards for Justice Program, established by the 1984 Act to Combat International Terrorism, has now paid over \$77 million to more than 50 people who have provided credible information to put terrorists behind bars and prevent acts of terrorism.

As a staff member, I helped write the amendments that President Clinton asked for when we wanted to offer rewards for persons indicted for war crimes, for example, in the former Yugoslavia. We also passed legislation under Chairman Hyde that loosened up this program so that we could provide more than cash assistance, more meaningful assistance to farmers and other people who may not be able to read in very rural parts of Central Asia.

The program has been the key to success in apprehending people, including Mir Amal Kanshi, a terrorist who murdered two CIA employees and injured three others in his 1993 rampage outside of CIA headquarters in Virginia. The program was also important in nailing Ramzi Yousef, convicted of the 1993 World Trade Center bombing; Uday and Qusay Hussein, the two murderous Hussein brothers; Khadaffi Janjalani and Abu Solaiman, two high-ranking members of Abu Sayyaf in the Philippines; Libyan Abdel Basset Ali al-Megrahi, convicted on January 31, 2001, for the murder of 270 people on Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie; Hamsiraji Marusi Sali, the leader of the ASG; Muhsin Khadr al-Khafaji, a member of Saddam Hussein's top Ba'ath Party leadership; Iraqi Khamis Sirhan al-Muhammad, a former official military commander; and Muhammad Zimam Abd al-Razzaq al-Sadun, number 41 on the Iraqi “top 55” wanted list.

Under current law, though, the United States may not pay an award to an officer or employee of another government. I have traveled to Pakistan in each of the last 4 years where I have met a number of government officials, and at the strong suggestion of the fairly poorly paid, especially IB, intelligence bureaus, I believe the Secretary of State should be allowed to pay such a reward especially if it has to do with nailing the greatest terrorists. If there is anyone anywhere working for anyone who has information related to the whereabouts of Osama bin Laden or Ayman al-Zawahiri, we should be doing everything possible to elicit that information.

As Secretary Clinton, Secretary Gates, General Petraeus, and Ambassador Holbrooke execute the President's new strategy for Afghanistan and Pakistan, we should do everything we can to develop a complete picture of where the al Qaeda and Taliban leadership is hiding. This amendment provides our key State Department and intelligence officials with every possible tool that they could have to make

sure they can offer a reward even if that person, for example, works for the Pakistani IB bureau.

In the last Congress, the House overwhelmingly passed this amendment 419-1, but it did not pass the Senate, which is why I offer it today.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BERMAN. Madam Chair, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time in opposition to this amendment, although I am not opposed.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. BERMAN. Madam Chair, as the gentleman said, and I agree with every word that he said in support of his amendment—I'm not sure I could have pronounced every word as he did, but this is simply a discretionary authorization to the Secretary of State, usually in extraordinary circumstances, to do something which makes perfect sense, to take advantage of the possibility that a foreign national might under circumstances, and particularly with a reward in mind, provide information of tremendous value in capturing target terrorists that we are pursuing. Whether it's the ones the gentleman spoke about or others, why not give this authority?

I urge that the amendment be adopted and we change the law to remove this restriction, which, to me, doesn't make much sense.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1630

Mr. KIRK. I appreciate the chairman's work. I also appreciate David Fite's work on this because we were together when we first saw how this restriction could impede the hunt for the two top al Qaeda terrorists—Ayman al-Zawahiri and Osama bin Laden.

For a poorly paid official—and there are many who are patriotic, good servants in Afghanistan and in Pakistan especially—we ought to be able to offer this reward. This will significantly incentivize the hunt for some of the people who have killed most of the Americans. I urge adoption of the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KIRK).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. KIRK. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MR. LYNCH

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 20 printed in part C of House Report 111-143.

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk that has been

made in order by the rule. I ask for its immediate consideration.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 20 offered by Mr. LYNCH:

Page 73, after line 21, insert the following (and amend the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. 239. REPORT ON SPECIAL IMMIGRANT PROGRAMS FOR CERTAIN NATIONALS OF IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Congress a report on the programs authorized under the following provisions:

(1) Section 1059 of division A of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109-163; 8 U.S.C. 1101 note).

(2) Section 1244 of division A of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181; 122 Stat. 396 et seq.).

(b) CONTENTS.—The report under subsection (a) shall address at least the following:

(1) Whether the eligibility requirements with respect to the programs are sufficiently clear, and if not, whether legislation is necessary to clarify those requirements.

(2) Whether the programs are being run effectively and expeditiously.

(3) Whether processing delays exist with respect to the programs that place applicants' lives at risk, and if so—

(A) what the cause or causes of the delays are; and

(B) whether legislation is necessary to eliminate the delays.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 522, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. LYNCH. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Before I begin, Madam Chair, I would like to thank Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman BERMAN for considering my amendment. I congratulate the committee for drafting a bill that, I think, will truly strengthen our Foreign Affairs profile overseas as well as strengthen our capabilities.

I rise in support of my amendment, which will direct the State Department to assess and to report to Congress on the Special Immigrant Visa Program for certain Iraqi and Afghan nationals employed by or on behalf of the United States in both Afghanistan and in Iraq.

As a member of the House Oversight Committee and as a member of its National Security and Foreign Affairs Subcommittee, I've been to Iraq and to Afghanistan on numerous occasions. I've had the pleasure of meeting with some of the brave Iraqi and Afghan workers who actually serve right beside our own men and women in uniform as interpreters, as assistants in military operations and also in the civil operations that are going on in both of those countries. It is extremely dangerous work, and they do deserve incredible recognition for taking a very difficult position in aiding our

troops in their mission. They are deserving of our admiration.

There is a sad truth, however, that, in choosing to support U.S. forces in Iraq and in Afghanistan to rebuild their countries, they are also putting their lives on the line and those of their families. The insurgents in Iraq and in Afghanistan have targeted these hardworking patriots and their families in the hopes of terrorizing the local people and in discouraging cooperation.

It is because of this very real danger that Congress created the sections 1059 and 1244 Special Immigrant Visa Programs. They allow for certain Iraqis and Afghans who actually serve as translators—these are the folks who are actually protecting our young men and women in uniform as translators or as interpreters or who are otherwise employed by the U.S. or its contractors—to come to the United States to escape the targeting by these terrorists and insurgents.

I am aware that the State Department prepared a study of these programs in July 2008, but I believe it is necessary, actually, to follow up on this previous study in light of the troubling reports that I received earlier this year. I was informed by our State Department folks in Iraq and in Afghanistan and I was informed by General Ray Odierno, the commander of the United States forces in Iraq, that they are still dealing with unclear eligibility requirements, that they're having difficulty processing these Iraqis with visas and that they're facing long processing times, which has worked to the detriment of these individuals and has also hampered our effort to recruit others to take their places.

With wait times up to a year, these applicants are in constant danger while their applications are sorted out. I think we owe it to these brave men and women, who are doing the right thing, to ensure that any delays are only as long as is absolutely necessary.

Through this study, we will be able to determine the root causes of these difficulties. Then, based on the findings, Congress can act to ensure that these programs are run efficiently and effectively while protecting the applicants' lives, our national security and our men and women in uniform.

I urge my colleagues to support both this amendment and the underlying bill.

I reserve the balance of our time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Chair, I claim time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for his helpful and constructive amendment.

I rise in support of this amendment.

I had the opportunity to travel to these areas with the gentleman a few years back. Congress has recognized the debt owed to the Iraqis and Afghans who work at great personal risk

in support of our troops. It has responded by creating two Special Immigrant Visa, SIV, programs. One is an SIV program for Iraqi and Afghani translators and interpreters. The second is an SIV program for Iraqi employers and contractors and their families, along with providing refugee resettlement benefits.

However, as a 2008 report by the State Department Inspector General stated: the current process resulted in applicants' receiving SIVs who, one, did not meet the program's criteria of working primarily as interpreters or as translators or, two, in the OIG team's opinion, appeared to be outside the legislative intent of the program. As a result, the number of SIVs that could have been allocated to other qualified applicants were not.

This amendment seeks to address a number of those issues by requiring our State Department, among other actions, to develop clear guidance on eligibility for adjudicators, to maintain a high level of vigilance due to the high risk of fraud and abuse, and many other items.

I again thank the gentleman from Massachusetts. I urge my colleagues to support this vital and important amendment.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time, Madam Chair.

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Chair, at this point, I would like to yield the balance of my time to the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN).

Mr. BERMAN. Madam Chair, I rise to join the ranking member in supporting very strongly the amendment from the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH).

We have, I think, a general obligation to deal with the issue of the refugees as a consequence of these conflicts both in Iraq and in Afghanistan, but we have a particularly strong duty to deal with the status of people who are displaced or who are objects of persecution, retribution or retaliation because those individuals helped either our military or our diplomats or our AID people in terms of the conflict in either one of those countries.

This is an issue that I, personally, was very involved with in the last couple of years. The gentleman's amendment, I think, helps to spur us to deal with some of the problems in the program now and to do more in this regard. It is certainly an amendment that, if it is passed, I would want to see in the final legislation. I urge its adoption.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 21 OFFERED BY MR. BERMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 21 printed in part C of House Report 111-143.

Mr. BERMAN. As the designee of Mr. HILL, I have an amendment made in

order by the rule, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 21 offered by Mr. BERMAN:
At the end of title X, insert the following:
SEC. 10 . . . REPORT ON REDUCING SMUGGLING AND TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.

The Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies, shall conduct a cost-benefit analysis and submit to Congress a report on how best to use United States funds to reduce smuggling and trafficking in persons.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 522, the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. BERMAN. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I am operating as a designee for our colleague BARON HILL. I strongly support the amendment that is before the body now. It requires the State Department, in cooperation with other departments and agencies, to report on how best to use government funds to reduce alien smuggling and trafficking in persons.

The State Department estimates that 800,000 people are trafficked in deplorable conditions and in inhumane conditions to cross borders around the world while millions more are trafficked within their own countries. Of these, approximately 80 percent are women and girls. Half are minors. Human smuggling continues to be a significant law enforcement challenge in the international community, and it remains a particular problem for us on our southern border with Mexico.

The United States became a party to the United Nations' smuggling protocol in 2005. It continues to work with other governments, committing substantial resources to end human smuggling and to protect victims from the perilous journeys involved in this profitable enterprise. Some 112 countries are now party to this smuggling protocol.

Madam Chair, in order to more effectively tackle the growing and worrisome problems of human smuggling and trafficking, I support the gentleman's amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Chair, I claim time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Chair, although the amendment urges the executive branch to undertake assessments that, I hope, are already going into the administration's policy-making, I do not oppose this amendment.

All of us are, of course, opposed to alien smuggling, trafficking persons and terrorists entering the United States. We believe that U.S. efforts to

fight those grave problems should be cost effective. Thus, I support the amendment's call for a report on this subject.

I yield back the balance of our time.

Mr. BERMAN. Madam Chair, I have no further requests for time.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MR. PETERS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 22 printed in part C of House Report 111-143.

Mr. PETERS. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 22 offered by Mr. PETERS:
At the end of Title X, insert the following:
SEC. 10 . . . REPORT ON WESTERN HEMISPHERE TRAVEL INITIATIVE.

Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to Congress a report on the effects of the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI) on the flow of people, goods, and services across the international borders of the United States, Canada, Mexico, Bermuda, and the Caribbean region, with particular emphasis on whether WHTI has been effective in meeting its goal of strengthening United States border security and enhancing accountability of individuals entering the United States, and an assessment of the economic impact associated with WHTI and its effects on small businesses.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 522, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. PETERS. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, today, we are considering important legislation that will support efforts to strengthen, to modernize and to rebuild the capacity of the Department of State to fulfill its core diplomatic mission. This legislation will also increase the arms control and the nonproliferation capabilities of the State Department; it will reform the system of export controls for military technology; and it will improve the oversight of U.S. security assistance abroad.

As we expand our diplomatic capabilities, we must remember that trade is the driving force of both our economy and of our international diplomacy. In December of 2004, Congress passed the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative. As of June 1, 2009, this initiative now requires that travelers have passports for all land and sea crossings, including travel to and from Canada and Mexico.

We need to know exactly how these new passport requirements are affecting our economy. Obviously, prudent security measures must be undertaken

to keep Americans safe, but we also need to assess whether these measures are working and how they affect border State businesses. My amendment will require such an assessment. Congress can then determine whether corrective action is needed to change the requirements or to provide relief to border State businesses or both.

The Peters amendment would require the Secretary of State to submit to Congress within 18 months of the passage of this act a report on the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative: on the flow of people, goods and services across the international borders of the United States, Canada, Mexico, Bermuda, and the Caribbean region.

□ 1645

The amendment stipulates the report should pay specific attention to the effects on small businesses and the measure's effectiveness in strengthening border security. Increasing the security of our borders must be a top priority from Congress. We must also ensure that implementation of the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative is carried out in a manner that increases our national security but does not unnecessarily hinder trade and strain our small businesses.

With our Nation's fight through a recession, it is particularly important that we assess the effect measures approved by this body have on our economy.

I greatly appreciate the support from my friend and colleague from New Mexico, Congressman TEAGUE, for his office's assistant on this important amendment and help on issues of importance to both our northern and southern border regions, and I urge my colleagues to support my amendment.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Chair, I ask unanimous consent to claim time in opposition, even though I do not oppose the substance of the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentlewoman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Chair, I support this amendment because the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative was fully implemented in June of this year with the goal of strengthening U.S. border security while at the same time enhancing accountability of those entering our country.

By calling on the Secretary of State to provide a report to Congress describing the impact this implementation has had on the flow of people, goods, and services across the international borders shared by the relevant countries, Congressman PETERS' amendment will help us understand better how effective this initiative has been in making our country safer and what impact these two measures will have on the business sectors of our countries.

The Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative was a significant step toward

making America more secure. Congressman PETERS' amendment is important as it would provide greater accountability and oversight of the objectives and consequences of this important initiative and will ultimately help us protect the interests and the safety of the American people.

And with that, I yield back.

Mr. PETERS. Madam Chair, my amendment is a commonsense measure that ensures that the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative's effects on small businesses are known and reported to Congress in a timely manner. The Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative must be implemented in a way that strengthens our national security, maintains robust trade and tourism with our neighbors, and protects our Nation's small businesses.

I would like to thank Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman BERMAN and Rules Committee Chairwoman SLAUGHTER.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. PETERS).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MR. BERMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 23 printed in part C of House Report 111-143.

Mr. BERMAN. Madam Chair, as the designee of Mr. TEAGUE, I have an amendment made in order by the rule, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 23 offered by Mr. BERMAN:

At the end of subtitle A of title XI, insert the following:

SEC. 11 . . . GLOBAL CLEAN ENERGY EXCHANGE PROGRAM.

(a) PROGRAM ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of State is authorized to establish a program to strengthen research, educational exchange, and international cooperation with the aim of promoting the development and deployment of clean and efficient energy technologies in order to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions, address issues of energy poverty in developing countries, and extend the reach of United States technologies and ingenuity that would be beneficial to developing countries. The program authorized under this subsection shall be carried out pursuant to the authorities of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.) and may be referred to as the "Global Clean Energy Exchange Program".

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CLEAN AND EFFICIENT ENERGY TECHNOLOGY.—The term "clean and efficient energy technology" means an energy supply or end-use technology—

(A) such as—

- (i) solar technology;
- (ii) wind technology;
- (iii) geothermal technology;
- (iv) hydroelectric technology
- (v) alternative fuels; and
- (vi) carbon capture technology; and

(B) that, over its life cycle and compared to a similar technology already in commercial use—

(i) is reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable, and compatible with the needs and norms of the country involved;

(ii) results in—

(I) reduced emissions of greenhouse gases;

or

(II) increased geological sequestration; and

(iii) may—

(I) substantially lower emissions of air pollutants; or

(II) generate substantially smaller or less hazardous quantities of solid or liquid waste.

(2) GEOLOGICAL SEQUESTRATION.—The term "geological sequestration" means the capture and long-term storage in a geological formation of a greenhouse gas from an energy producing facility, which prevents the release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.

(3) GREENHOUSE GAS.—The term "greenhouse gas" means—

- (A) carbon dioxide;
- (B) methane;
- (C) nitrous oxide;
- (D) hydrofluorocarbons;
- (E) perfluorocarbons;
- (F) sulfur hexafluoride; or
- (G) nitrogen trifluoride.

(c) ELEMENTS.—The program authorized under subsection (a) shall contain the following elements:

(1) The financing of studies, research, instruction, and other educational activities dedicated to developing clean and efficient energy technologies—

(A) by or to United States citizens and nationals in foreign universities, governments, organizations, companies, or other institutions, and

(B) by or to citizens and nationals of foreign countries in United States universities, governments, organizations, companies, or other institutions.

(2) The financing of visits and exchanges between the United States and other countries of students, trainees, teachers, instructors, professors, researchers, entrepreneurs, and other persons who study, teach, and conduct research in subjects such as the physical sciences, environmental science, public policy, economics, urban planning, and other subjects and focus on developing and commercially deploying clean and efficient energy technologies.

(d) ACCESS.—The Secretary of State shall ensure that the program authorized under subsection (a) is available to—

(1) historically Black colleges and universities that are part B institutions (as such term is defined in section 322(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061(2))), Hispanic-serving institutions (as such term is defined in section 502(5) of such Act (20 U.S.C. 1101a(5))), Tribal Colleges or Universities (as such term is defined in section 316 of such Act (20 U.S.C. 1059c)), and other minority institutions (as such term is defined in section 365(3) of such Act (20 U.S.C. 1067k(3))), and to the students, faculty, and researchers at such colleges, universities, and institutions; and

(2) small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, small business concerns owned and controlled by women, and small business concerns owned and controlled by veterans (as such terms are defined in section 8(d)(3) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(d)(3))).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 522, the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. BERMAN. Madam Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlelady from Nevada (Ms. TITUS).

Ms. TITUS. Madam Chairman, I rise in support of the Teague-Titus-Giffords amendment to establish a global clean energy exchange program. This new program will strengthen research, educational exchange, and international cooperation with the aim of promoting the development and deployment of clean and efficient energy technologies.

The development of next-generation solar, wind, geothermal, carbon capture and storage, and other clean energy technologies that will reduce our dependence on foreign oil's going to take cooperative efforts from every corner of the world.

Our amendment provides much-needed support for exchange programs dedicated to providing developing clean-energy and energy-efficient technologies. These exchange programs between the United States and other countries will be available to teachers, students, and entrepreneurs.

In addition to promoting the development and deployment of clean-energy technology, this exchange program will help address issues of energy poverty in developing countries and extend the reach of American clean-energy technologies and innovation that would be beneficial to developing countries.

I urge passage.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Chair, I ask unanimous consent to claim time in opposition even though I do not oppose the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Chair, while I am concerned by the proliferation of exchange-related authorization earmarks in the underlying bill, which circumscribes the discretion of States' educational and cultural affairs bureaus in deciding how to allot our finite education and exchange resources, I do not oppose this amendment.

I support efforts to use our educational and exchange resources to help support the development of clean and efficient energy sources, and I appreciate the fact that this amendment does not include a specific authorization amount. Therefore, I support the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BERMAN. Madam Chair, I yield the balance of the time to the sponsor of the amendment, under my designee status, the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. TEAGUE).

Mr. TEAGUE. Madam Chairwoman, I am an oilman. I always have been, and I always will be. One thing that I learned as an oilman is that no matter where you go around the world, when you visit oil- and gas-producing areas, you mostly find American companies, American technologies, American equipment, and, of course, Americans. America is the pride of the oil patch.

Over the years, that position has served us well. It creates wealth and jobs in our country and has been the

basis for America's leadership in the global economy. But the world is changing. Where before other nations could not compete with our economic might, now they can. And before, where the hydrocarbons were the only solution to the world's energy needs, it no longer is. America will continue to lead the world in the production of oil and natural gas, but we must also lead the world in the production of renewable energy.

America will be stronger if we lead the development of new ways to capture wind energy. America will be wealthier if we create and produce the technology the world uses to produce energy from the sun. Most Americans will have good-paying jobs if it is American ingenuity behind the production of new biofuels around the world.

The Teague-Titus-Giffords amendment creates the Global Clean Energy Exchange Program to strengthen research, educational exchange, and international cooperation with the aim of promoting the development and deployment of clean and efficient American energy technologies around the world.

Our amendment will mean that professors, researchers, entrepreneurs, and small business owners can travel to other nations to show people there the renewable energy products, technology, and expertise that America has developed. And when those nations decide to make investments in renewable energy, I imagine they will turn to the technologies, products, and expertise that we introduced to them in the first place.

This amendment is about enhancing America's leadership in the renewable energy field; it's about creating markets for American goods; it's about creating profits for American companies; it's about creating jobs for American workers.

I thank Chairman BERMAN for his support, and I thank Chairwoman SLAUGHTER for allowing this amendment to be debated on the floor. I urge my colleagues to support the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 24 OFFERED BY MS. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON OF TEXAS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 24 printed in part C of House Report 111-143.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 24 offered by Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas:

At the end of subtitle B of title II, add the following:

SEC. 227. EXCHANGES BETWEEN AFGHANISTAN AND THE UNITED STATES FOR WOMEN LEGISLATORS.

(a) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this section to provide financial assistance to—

(1) establish an exchange program for Afghan women legislators of the National Assembly of Afghanistan;

(2) expand Afghan women participation in international exchange programs of the Department of State; and

(3) promote the advancement of women in the field of politics, with the aim of encouraging more women to participate in civil society, reducing violence against women, and increasing educational opportunities for women and children.

(b) PROGRAM.—The Secretary of State shall establish an exchange program in cooperation with the women members of parliament in Afghanistan to enable Afghan women legislators to encourage more women to participate in, and continue to be active in, politics and the democratic process in Afghanistan.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 522, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Chairwoman, let me first thank the Chair and ranking member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs for their hard work on this entire document and for the privilege of offering this amendment.

I rise to claim the time in support of my amendment that would provide assistance for Afghan women legislators. The amendment would create a program in the State Department to support exchanges between Afghanistan and the United States for women legislators, expand Afghan women's participation in international exchange programs of the Department of State, and promote the advancement of women in the field of politics with the aim of encouraging more women to participate in the civil society. This program would give female lawmakers of the National Assembly of Afghanistan new opportunities to improve their political and administrative skills and to identify and mentor other future qualified women interested in leadership in the public service.

A new generation of leaders is helping to pave the way to consolidate and secure a stable democracy in Afghanistan. Afghan women legislators are helping to forge this path and already have contributed significantly to the country's democratic solutions. However, as a group, these women legislators face a unique challenge in navigating their path in the political system because of their agenda.

Additionally, many obstacles stand in the way of the advancement of the status of females, including violence against women and restriction on women's personal freedom of movement. Given the current challenges with the status of women and rising insecurity, the Afghan women legislators can greatly benefit from increased professional and leadership development. The U.S. and the international community must ensure that Afghan women can safely and effectively exercise their rights as citizens.

This amendment would also open additional possibilities to take part in an

international visitors program and training through the State Department, which already maintains a similar program to encourage women in leadership in other countries. This would be paid out through the customary means for professional exchanges by the State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs.

Taking part in such programs would not only train current legislators, but encourage more women to participate in Afghan civil society. Exchange programs such as these can help raise the awareness of democratic values. These goals are consistent with the national security objectives for Afghanistan and represent an effective use of our public diplomacy resources.

I urge all of my colleagues to support the benefits of international, cultural, and education exchange and to vote "yes" on this amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Chair, I ask unanimous consent to claim time in opposition, even though I do not oppose the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentlewoman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Chair, I want to rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentlelady from Texas.

The women of Afghanistan have taken great strides since the fall of the Taliban to fully take part in all aspects of their society. Women have realized significant gains in the last several years. However, much remains to be done.

Laws and regulations passed to safeguard the rights of women must be enforced and respected at the provincial and local levels in order to ensure that women make progress throughout all aspects of Afghan society. It is critical that women legislators of Afghanistan receive the necessary training and support that they need to prevent a return to the intimidation, to the discrimination, to the violence that they faced under the Taliban.

□ 1700

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 25 OFFERED BY MS. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON OF TEXAS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 25 printed in part C of House Report 111-143.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 25 offered by Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas:

At the end of subtitle B of title XI, add the following:

SEC. 11 . INTERNATIONAL PREVENTION AND ELIMINATION OF CHILD SOLDIERS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the use of child soldiers is unacceptable;

(2) the use of child soldiers is a violation of human rights and the prevention and elimination of child soldiers should be a foreign policy goal of the United States;

(3) the use of child soldiers promotes killing and maiming, sexual violence, abductions, destabilization, and displacement;

(4) investing in the health, education, well being, and safety of children, and providing economic opportunity and vocational training for at-risk youth, is critical to achieving the goals of the United Nations Convention of the Rights of Children; and

(5) countries should raise to 18 years of age the minimum age for the voluntary recruitment of persons into their national armed forces.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 522, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Chairwoman, let me begin by thanking Chairman BERMAN and Congresswoman ROS-LEHTINEN for all of their hard work and dedication to improving people's lives around the world.

My amendment affirms that the use of child soldiers is unacceptable. It is a violation of human rights, and the prevention and elimination of child soldiers should be a foreign policy goal of the United States. Around the world, children are being recruited by armed forces and exploited as soldiers. Amnesty International estimates 250,000 children under the age of 18 are thought to be currently fighting in conflicts around the world, and hundreds of thousands are members of armed forces who could be sent into conflict at any time. The use of children as soldiers has been universally condemned as horrible and unacceptable; yet over the last 10 years, hundreds of thousands of children have fought and died in conflicts around the world. Child soldiers are usually forced to live under cruel conditions with inadequate food and little to no access to health care. They're almost always treated cruelly, subjected to beatings and shameful treatment. Girl soldiers are particularly at risk of rape, sexual harassment and abuse while in combat. They're often forced into marriage arrangements and are at high risk for unwanted pregnancies.

As a psychiatric nurse, I have seen firsthand the effects of war. The mental, social, and emotional abuses endured as a child soldier will last the rest of their lives, and they'll never know how to solve a problem without fighting. I am eager to work with the State Department to ensure that chil-

dren around the world are off the frontlines of conflicts and in schools and on playgrounds. Children must have a chance to be children in order to be healthy, happy and productive adults. We must take a stand. Please join me in expressing to the global community that the use of child soldiers is unacceptable. I ask my colleagues to vote "yes."

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. I ask unanimous consent to claim time in opposition, even though I do not oppose the substance of the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentlewoman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Chair, the Congress put the force of law behind its condemnation of the use of child soldiers through the Child Soldiers Prevention Act, authored by my good friend from Nebraska (Mr. FORTENBERRY). This was incorporated into the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act and became public law in December 2008. We further opined on this matter in the Child Soldiers Accountability Act of 2008, which became law in October of last year. However, a sense of Congress reaffirming that the use of child soldiers is unacceptable must be supported. I applaud my good friend from Texas for bringing this important issue to our attention again. It is right and just to do so. I encourage our colleagues to support this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Chair, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. BERMAN. Will the gentlelady yield?

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. BERMAN. I just want to express my strong support for this. The issue of child soldiers is a very important one. I appreciate your raising it, as well as some of the other contributions of other Members on this issue. I strongly support the resolution.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Thank you very much.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MR. POE OF TEXAS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 26 printed in part C of House Report 111-143.

Mr. POE of Texas. I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 26 offered by Mr. POE of Texas:

At the end of title X, insert the following:
SEC. 10 . REPORT ON UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter for the next two years, the President shall submit to Congress a report, with respect to the preceding fiscal year, listing each United States agency, department, or entity that provides assessed or voluntary contributions to the United Nations and United Nations affiliated agencies and related bodies through grants, contracts, subgrants, or subcontracts that is not fully compliant with the requirements to post such funding information for the fiscal year covered by such report on the website "USAspending.gov" as required by the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (Public Law 109-282).

(b) AVAILABILITY TO PUBLIC.—The Office of Management and Budget shall post a public version of each report submitted under subsection (a) on a text-based searchable and publicly available Internet website.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 522, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. POE of Texas. Madam Chair, this amendment would make it a requirement for the President to report annually the total United States cash and in-kind contributions to the United Nations system each fiscal year by every United States agency or department. This amendment only applies for the next 2 fiscal years.

Last year, American taxpayers contributed \$5 billion to the United Nations, making the United States the largest member donor to that institution. Seeing the amount of American investment and the influence the United Nations has on world opinion and world events, it's important that Americans know how their money is being spent and that it is not subsidizing activities which hurt American security, values or our national interests.

The amendment I am sponsoring today would make it a requirement for the President to submit to Congress a report of U.S. cash and in-kind contributions to the United Nations and U.N.-affiliated agencies each fiscal year. The funding would be reported on usaspending.gov, as required by the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act; and this amendment would expire after 2 years. Without the report, Americans would be in the dark concerning the ways in which their money is being spent in funding the United Nations.

I urge the adoption of this amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BERMAN. Madam Chair, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time in opposition to the amendment, though I'm not opposed to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. BERMAN. The gentleman's amendment is pretty direct. It requires the President to report total cash and in-kind contributions by the United States to the entire United Nations system for the period covered by H.R. 2410, fiscal years 2010 and 2011. The amendment makes sense. It encourages full transparency in detailing the logistical and other support that the U.S. provides to critical peacekeeping operations and other U.N. activities in the support of U.S. interests. The Members of Congress have a right to know, the people of America have a right to know, and I support the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. POE of Texas. I thank the chairman for his response in support of this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 27 OFFERED BY MR. CASTLE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 27 printed in part C of House Report 111-143.

Mr. CASTLE. Madam Chairwoman, I rise for the purpose of offering amendment No. 27.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 27 offered by Mr. CASTLE:

At the end of subtitle A of title XI, add the following (and amend the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. 11. ALIEN REPATRIATION.

Section 243(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1253(d)) is amended to read as follows:

“(d) ENSURING RETURN OF REMOVED ALIENS.—

“(1) DISCONTINUING GRANTING VISAS TO NATIONALS OF COUNTRIES DENYING OR DELAYING ACCEPTING ALIEN.—On being notified by the Secretary of Homeland Security that the government of a foreign country denies or unreasonably delays accepting an alien who is a citizen, subject, national, or resident of that country after the Secretary of Homeland Security asks whether the government will accept the alien under this section, the Secretary of State shall order consular officers in that foreign country to discontinue granting immigrant visas or nonimmigrant visas, or both, to citizens, subjects, nationals, and residents of that country until the Secretary of Homeland Security notifies the Secretary of State that the country has accepted the alien.

“(2) DENYING ADMISSION TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS OF COUNTRIES DENYING ALIEN RETURN.—If the Secretary of Homeland Security determines that the government of a foreign country denies or unreasonably delays accepting an alien who is a citizen, subject, national, or resident of that country after the alien has been ordered removed, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of State, may deny admission to any citizen, subject, national, or resident of that country who is seeking or has received a nonimmigrant visa pursuant to subparagraphs (A) and (G) of section 101(a)(15).

“(3) QUARTERLY REPORTS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act,

Fiscal Years 2010 and 2011, and every 3 months thereafter, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Congress a report that—

“(A) lists all the countries which refuse or unreasonably delay repatriation; and

“(B) includes the total number of aliens who were refused repatriation, disaggregated by—

“(i) country;

“(ii) detention status; and

“(iii) criminal status.”

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 522, the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Delaware.

Mr. CASTLE. Madam Chairwoman, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

I offer this important amendment before us today for a variety of reasons. When a citizen or a national of a foreign country is convicted of a crime or found to be in the United States illegally, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, or ICE, officials often issue a final order of removal. While most countries in the world repatriate their citizens and nationals in a timely manner, there are a handful of countries that often refuse or unreasonably delay this process. U.S. courts have ruled that our government cannot legally hold criminal aliens in custody for longer than 6 months following their sentence of imprisonment if their home country refuses or delays in taking them back. As a result, ICE reports that more than 17,000 convicted criminals, many of whom have served time for crime such as murder, kidnapping and rape, have been released onto our streets after their home country refuses or delays repatriation. This creates a serious burden on our local law enforcement and wastes millions of dollars in Federal and State resources.

Under current law, our government has the option of denying visas to countries that refuse repatriation. However, this tool has rarely been utilized. The amendment I am offering today with Congressman DENT would provide our government with two new tools for compelling countries to act.

First, the amendment empowers the Secretary of Homeland Security to deny admission to a country's diplomatic visa holders if the Secretary determines the country is unreasonably refusing or delaying repatriation.

Second, the amendment requires quarterly reports to Congress from the Secretary of Homeland Security publicly listing the countries that refuse or unreasonably delay repatriation. These reports are to include specific information on the status and number of criminal aliens released in the U.S.

Madam Chairwoman, it's my hope that this reporting requirement, which calls for naming and shaming uncooperative countries, will assist the administration in putting new pressure on those that refuse or delay the repatriation of convicted criminals. This is

just a first step toward solving a serious problem; and in the end, our amendment leaves final discretion to the administration to allow for diplomatic flexibility. I urge my colleagues to support this important amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BERMAN. Madam Chair, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time in opposition, although I am not going to speak in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

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

The gentleman has touched on a real problem. Just as he describes it, the notion of criminal aliens released because of the limitations on the time they can be held, not taken in their home country, creates a very undesirable situation in our own country. The gentleman's addition to the existing law makes a lot of sense because it's to retaliate against the officials of that government who seek diplomatic visas to come to the United States.

The existing provision of law is very understandable, although I have a little concern that sometimes we're visiting on the spouse of a U.S. citizen or worker with particular skills the sins of the government on that individual or on that individual's American citizen family. But the gentleman has been very flexible in working with us on this amendment, and he is certainly trying to go after a real problem. I wish I had a better alternative than this, but military force isn't my answer. So I'm going to support the gentleman's amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CASTLE. Madam Chairman, I would just like to thank the Chair and the committee for being helpful in forming this amendment. We had to make some changes, which I think were positive. I think that is very helpful.

At this time I will yield to the gentleman from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT) such time as he may consume.

Mr. DENT. I thank the gentleman from Delaware.

Madam Chair, I rise in support of the Castle-Dent amendment to the Foreign Relations Authorization Act. As of May 2009, just last month, over 147,000 citizens, residents and nationals of foreign countries remain in the United States because the governments of their home nations are delaying or even refusing repatriation, according to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. It's simply unacceptable. The disconcerting detail regarding the situation is that over 17,000 of these individuals are criminal aliens who have been released into our communities and neighborhoods because U.S. courts have ruled that our system cannot legally hold them in custody for longer than 180 days, or 6 months, following

their sentence of imprisonment if their home country refuses or unreasonably delays repatriation.

□ 1715

Detainment will only be extended if an individual has been proven to be especially dangerous by a court and a psychiatrist.

This extension has only been exercised a handful of times since being instituted in 2004. Releasing dangerous criminals back on to our streets is just not fair to our citizenry and the families and individuals who have legally immigrated to America.

That said, the Castle-Dent amendment requires quarterly reports, reports every 90 days, to Congress from the Secretary of Homeland Security publicly listing the countries that refuse or unreasonably delay repatriation, including information on the total number of criminal aliens in the United States.

Furthermore, the Secretary of Homeland Security will have the power to facilitate the repatriation process by denying the entrance to the U.S. of those holding diplomatic visas of the offending country. The administration can exercise discretion regarding diplomatic flexibility with an affected nation if necessary.

Under current statute, the Immigration and Nationality Act provides that the U.S. State Department has the authority to discontinue the granting of immigrant or nonimmigrant visas to nationals from foreign countries that unreasonably delay or deny accepting an alien who is a citizen, subject, national or resident of that country. Although State has threatened to deny visas in this capacity, it has never enforced this authority.

Additionally, the Congressional Budget Office has indicated this amendment has no significant impact on PAYGO. On the other hand, drawn-out repatriation negotiations divert scarce Federal and State resources.

As an example, in one case, the U.S. Government paid \$197,000 to fly an alien convicted of assault with a knife back to his home country of Somalia, only to be denied and sent back to the U.S. where he was released and fled to Canada. I don't understand the logic here. We cannot spend taxpayer dollars to remove a dangerous individual from American soil only to discover the nation is refusing the reentry of their citizen.

Congressional action on comprehensive immigration hangs in the future.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. BERMAN. Madam Chair, I yield 1 additional minute to the gentleman.

Mr. DENT. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Just very briefly, I wanted to say about this whole matter, the offending countries tend to be about eight countries, China, India, Vietnam, Laos, Eritrea, and I am probably neglecting one or two. But there are a handful of

countries that are responsible for these 147,000 individuals who have valid removal orders against them. They should be removed.

I thank the gentleman, Mr. CASTLE, and I thank the gentleman from California for working with us to provide an amendment that I think sends a very strong message that it is unacceptable that we have to expend our limited resources to hold people who should have been returned.

So, again, I thank you for your courtesy and again urge adoption of the Castle-Dent amendment.

Mr. BERMAN. I have no further speakers. I support the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 17 OFFERED BY MR. MATHESON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 17 printed in part C of House Report 111-143.

Mr. MATHESON. I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 17 offered by Mr. MATHESON:

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following:

SEC. 239. STUDY REGARDING USE OF PASSPORTS FOR OVERSEAS VOTING AND CENSUS.

The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Director of the Census Bureau, shall conduct a feasibility study and submit to Congress a report assessing methods of facilitating voting in United States elections by United States citizens living overseas using passports or other methods, and for using passports or other methods to count United States citizens living overseas in the United States Census.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 522, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MATHESON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. MATHESON. Madam Chairman, I first want to thank the Foreign Affairs, Rules, Judiciary and House Administration Committees for working with me on this amendment. My amendment seeks to ensure that Americans living overseas, all of whom are currently required to pay taxes to the U.S. Government, are counted in U.S. censuses and get to vote in U.S. elections.

This amendment instructs the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Director of the Census Bureau and the U.S. Attorney General, to develop a study using the passports of overseas Americans to determine how they can fully participate in future censuses and elections.

In the 2000 census, the State of Utah narrowly missed getting a fourth con-

gressional seat in the U.S. House of Representatives because LDS missionaries living overseas at the time were not counted. My amendment seeks to help correct this unfair practice by examining effective ways that all Americans living overseas will be counted in future censuses and get to vote in future U.S. elections.

This amendment is straightforward in establishing a study to examine this issue. I encourage my colleagues to support it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MATHESON).

The amendment was agreed to.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in part C of House Report 111-143 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 1 by Mr. BERMAN of California;

Amendment No. 2 by Ms. ROSLEHTINEN of Florida;

Amendment No. 6 by Mr. MCCAUL of Texas;

Amendment No. 7 by Mr. LARSEN of Washington;

Amendment No. 10 by Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida;

Amendment No. 15 by Mr. ROYCE of California;

Amendment No. 19 by Mr. KIRK of Illinois.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. BERMAN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 257, noes 171, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 320]

AYES—257

Abercrombie	Bishop (NY)	Carney
Ackerman	Blumenauer	Carson (IN)
Adler (NJ)	Boccheri	Castle
Altmire	Bordallo	Castor (FL)
Andrews	Boren	Chandler
Arcuri	Boswell	Childers
Baca	Boucher	Christensen
Baird	Boyd	Clarke
Baldwin	Brady (PA)	Clay
Barrow	Braley (IA)	Cleaver
Bean	Bright	Clyburn
Becerra	Brown, Corrine	Cohen
Berkley	Butterfield	Connolly (VA)
Berman	Capps	Conyers
Berry	Capuano	Cooper
Biggert	Cardoza	Costa
Bishop (GA)	Carnahan	Costello

Courtney	Kilpatrick (MI)	Polis (CO)	Jordan (OH)	Miller (MI)	Ryan (WI)	Bean	Frelinghuysen	Miller (FL)
Crowley	Kilroy	Pomeroy	King (IA)	Miller, Gary	Scalise	Biggert	Gallely	Miller (MI)
Cuellar	Kind	Price (NC)	King (NY)	Moran (KS)	Schmidt	Billbray	Garrett (NJ)	Miller, Gary
Cummings	Kirk	Quigley	Kingston	Murphy, Tim	Schock	Bilirakis	Gerlach	Mitchell
Davis (AL)	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Rahall	Kline (MN)	Myrick	Sensenbrenner	Bishop (UT)	Giffords	Moran (KS)
Davis (CA)	Kissell	Rangel	Lamborn	Neugebauer	Sessions	Blackburn	Gingrey (GA)	Murphy, Tim
Davis (IL)	Klein (FL)	Reyes	Latham	Nunes	Shadegg	Blunt	Gohmert	Myrick
Davis (TN)	Kosmas	Richardson	LaTourette	Olson	Shimkus	Bocchieri	Goodlatte	Neugebauer
DeFazio	Kratovil	Rodriguez	Latta	Paul	Shuster	Boehner	Gordon (TN)	Nunes
DeGette	Kucinich	Ross	Lee (NY)	Paulsen	Simpson	Bonner	Granger	Olson
Delahunt	Lance	Rothman (NJ)	Lewis (CA)	Pence	Smith (NE)	Bono Mack	Graves	Paulsen
DeLauro	Langevin	Roybal-Allard	Linder	Peterson	Smith (NJ)	Boozman	Guthrie	Pence
Dent	Larsen (WA)	Rush	LoBiondo	Petri	Smith (TX)	Bordallo	Hall (NY)	Petri
Dicks	Larson (CT)	Rush	Lucas	Pitts	Souder	Boren	Hall (TX)	Pitts
Dingell	Lee (CA)	Ryan (OH)	Luetkemeyer	Platts	Stearns	Boucher	Harper	Platts
Doggett	Levin	Sablan	Lummis	Poe (TX)	Terry	Boustany	Hastings (WA)	Poe (TX)
Donnelly (IN)	Lipinski	Salazar	Lungren, Daniel	Posey	Thompson (PA)	Brady (TX)	Heller	Posoy
Doyle	Lofgren, Zoe	Sanchez, Loretta	E.	Price (GA)	Thornberry	Bright	Hensarling	Price (GA)
Driehaus	Lowey	Sarbanes	Mack	Putnam	Tiahrt	Broun (GA)	Herger	Putnam
Edwards (MD)	Lujan	Schakowsky	Manzullo	Radanovich	Tiberi	Brown (SC)	Herseth Sandlin	Radanovich
Edwards (TX)	Lynch	Schauer	Marchant	Rehberg	Turner	Brown-Waite,	Hoekstra	Rehberg
Ellison	Maffei	Schiff	McCarthy (CA)	Reichert	Upton	Ginny	Hunter	Reichert
Ellsworth	Maloney	Schrader	McCaul	Roe (TN)	Walden	Buchanan	Inglis	Roe (TN)
Emerson	Markey (CO)	Schwartz	McClintock	Rogers (AL)	Wamp	Burgess	Issa	Rogers (AL)
Engel	Markey (MA)	Scott (GA)	McCotter	Rogers (KY)	Westmoreland	Burton (IN)	Jenkins	Rogers (KY)
Eshoo	Marshall	Scott (VA)	McHenry	Rogers (MI)	Whitfield	Buyer	Johnson (IL)	Rogers (MI)
Etheridge	Massa	Serrano	McKeon	Rohrabacher	Wilson (SC)	Calvert	Johnson, Sam	Rohrabacher
Faleomavaega	Matheson	Sestak	McMorris	Rooney	Wittman	Camp	Jones	Ros-Lehtinen
Farr	Matsui	Shea-Porter	Rodgers	Ros-Lehtinen	Wolf	Campbell	Jordan (OH)	Ros-Lehtinen
Fattah	McCarthy (NY)	Sherman	Mica	Roskam	Young (AK)	Cantor	Kilpatrick (MI)	Roskam
Filner	McCollum	Shuler	Miller (FL)	Royce	Young (FL)	Cao	King (IA)	Royce
Foster	McDermott	Sires				Capito	King (NY)	Royce
Frank (MA)	McGovern	Skelton				Carter	Kingston	Ryan (WI)
Fudge	McHugh	Slaughter	Flake	Lewis (GA)	Sánchez, Linda	Cassidy	Kirk	Scalise
Giffords	McIntyre	Smith (WA)	Hill	Loebback	T.	Castle	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Schmidt
Gonzalez	McMahon	Snyder	Hinojosa	Moran (VA)	Stark	Chaffetz	Kline (MN)	Schock
Gordon (TN)	McNerney	Space	Kennedy	Ruppersberger	Sullivan	Childers	Lamborn	Sensenbrenner
Grayson	Meek (FL)	Speier				Coble	Lance	Sessions
Green, Al	Meeks (NY)	Spratt				Coffman (CO)	Latham	Shadegg
Green, Gene	Melancon	Stupak				Cohen	LaTourette	Sherman
Griffith	Michaud	Sutton				Cole	Latta	Shimkus
Grijalva	Miller (NC)	Tanner				Conaway	Lee (NY)	Shuster
Gutierrez	Miller, George	Tauscher				Crenshaw	Lewis (CA)	Simpson
Hall (NY)	Minnick	Taylor				Cuellar	Linder	Smith (NE)
Halvorson	Mitchell	Teague				Culberson	LoBiondo	Smith (NJ)
Hare	Mollohan	Thompson (CA)				Dahlkemper	Lucas	Souder
Harman	Moore (KS)	Thompson (MS)				Davis (AL)	Luetkemeyer	Space
Hastings (FL)	Moore (WI)	Tierney				Davis (KY)	Lummis	Stearns
Heinrich	Murphy (CT)	Titus				Davis (TN)	Lungren, Daniel	Taylor
Herseth Sandlin	Murphy (NY)	Tonko				Deal (GA)	E.	Terry
Higgins	Murphy, Patrick	Towns				Dent	Mack	Thompson (PA)
Himes	Murtha	Tsongas				Diaz-Balart, L.	Manzullo	Thornberry
Hinchee	Nadler (NY)	Van Hollen				Diaz-Balart, M.	Marchant	Tiahrt
Hirono	Napolitano	Velázquez				Donnelly (IN)	Marshall	Tiberi
Hodes	Neal (MA)	Visclosky				Dreier	McCarthy (CA)	Turner
Holden	Norton	Walz				Duncan	McCaul	Upton
Holt	Nye	Wasserman				Ehlers	McClintock	Walden
Honda	Oberstar	Schultz				Ellsworth	McCotter	Wamp
Hoyer	Obey	Waters				Emerson	McHenry	Westmoreland
Inslee	Olver	Watson				Engel	McHugh	Whitfield
Israel	Ortiz	Watt				Fallin	McKeon	Wilson (SC)
Jackson (IL)	Pallone	Waxman				Fleming	McMahon	Wittman
Jackson-Lee	Pascrell	Weiner				Forbes	McMorris	Wolf
(TX)	Pastor (AZ)	Weich				Fortenberry	Rodgers	Young (AK)
Johnson (GA)	Payne	Wexler				Fox	McNerney	Young (FL)
Johnson, E. B.	Perlmutter	Wilson (OH)				Franks (AZ)	Mica	
Kagen	Perriello	Woolsey						
Kanjorski	Peters	Yarmuth						
Kaptur	Pierluisi							
Kildee	Pingree (ME)							

NOT VOTING—11

Flake
Hill
Hinojosa
Kennedy

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1745

Messrs. POSEY, BROWN of South Carolina, HALL of Texas, JOHNSON of Illinois and TERRY changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Messrs. ELLISON and DAVIS of Illinois changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. HINOJOSA. Madam Chair, on rollcall No. 310, had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MS. ROS-LEHTINEN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 205, noes 224, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 321]

AYES—205

Aderholt
Adler (NJ)
Akin
Alexander

Arcuri
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus

Barrett (SC)
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)

Ackerman
Altmire
Andrews
Baca
Baird
Baldwin
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boswell
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown, Corrine
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Christensen
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver

NOES—224

Clyburn
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Driehaus
Edwards (MD)
Edwards (TX)
Ellison
Eshoo
Etheridge
Faleomavaega
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Foster
Frank (MA)

Fudge
Gonzalez
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Halvorson
Hare
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchee
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hodes
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kagen

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

NOT VOTING—7

□ 1758

So the amendment was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MS. GINNY
BROWN-WAITE OF FLORIDA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. GINNY
BROWN-WAITE) on which further pro-
ceedings were postponed and on which
the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 178, noes 254,
not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 324]

AYES—178

Aderholt	Brady (TX)	Coble
Akin	Bright	Cole
Alexander	Broun (GA)	Conaway
Altmire	Brown (SC)	Crenshaw
Austria	Brown-Waite,	Culberson
Bachmann	Ginny	Davis (AL)
Bachus	Buchanan	Davis (KY)
Barrett (SC)	Burgess	Deal (GA)
Bartlett	Burton (IN)	Diaz-Balart, L.
Barton (TX)	Buyer	Diaz-Balart, M.
Bilbray	Calvert	Dreier
Bilirakis	Camp	Duncan
Bishop (UT)	Campbell	Ehlers
Blackburn	Cantor	Emerson
Boehner	Cao	Fallin
Bonner	Capito	Flake
Bono Mack	Carter	Fleming
Boozman	Cassidy	Forbes
Boustany	Chaffetz	Fortenberry

NOES—254

Dahlkemper	Davis (CA)	Jackson (IL)
Davis (IL)	Davis (TN)	Jackson-Lee
DeFazio	DeGette	(TX)
Jones	Delahunt	Johnson (GA)
Kagen	DeLauro	Johnson, E. B.
Kanjorski	Dent	Kilpatrick (MI)
Kaptur	Dicks	Kilroy
Kildee	Dingell	Kind
Kirkpatrick (MI)	Doggett	Kirk
Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Donnelly (IN)	Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Kissell	Doyle	Kissell
Klein (FL)	Driehaus	Kissell
Kosmas	Edwards (MD)	Klein (FL)
Kratovil	Edwards (TX)	Kosmas
Kucinich	Ellison	Kratovil
Langevin	Ellsworth	Kucinich
Larsen (WA)	Engel	Langevin
Larson (CT)	Eshoo	Larsen (WA)
LaTourette	Etheridge	Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)	Faleomavaega	LaTourette
Lee (NY)	Farr	Lee (CA)
Levin	Fattah	Lee (NY)
Lipinski	Filmer	Levin
Lofgren, Zoe	Foster	Lipinski
Lowe	Fudge	Lofgren, Zoe
Lujan	Giffords	Lowe
Lynch	Gonzalez	Lujan
Maffei	Grayson	Lujan
Markey (MA)	Green, Al	Lynch
Marshall	Green, Gene	Maffei
Massa	Griffith	Markey (MA)
Matheson	Grijalva	Marshall
Matsui	Gutierrez	Massa
McCarthy (NY)	Hall (NY)	Matheson
McCollum	Halvorson	Matsui
McDermott	Hare	McCarthy (NY)
McGovern	Harman	McCollum
McHugh	Hastings (FL)	McDermott
McIntyre	Heinrich	McGovern
McMahon	Herseth Sandlin	McHugh
Meek (FL)	Higgins	McIntyre
Meeks (NY)	Himes	McMahon
Melancon	Hinche	Meek (FL)
Michaud	Hinojosa	Meeks (NY)
Miller (NC)	Hodes	Melancon
Miller, George	Holden	Michaud
Mitchell	Holt	Miller (NC)
Mollohan	Holt	Miller, George
Moore (KS)	Honda	Mitchell
Moore (WI)	Hoyer	Mollohan
	Inslee	Moore (KS)
	Israel	Moore (WI)

Moran (VA) Ross Sutton
 Murphy (CT) Rothman (NJ) Tanner
 Murphy, Patrick Roybal-Allard Tauscher
 Murtha Rush Taylor
 Nadler (NY) Ryan (OH) Teague
 Napolitano Sablan Thompson (CA)
 Neal (MA) Salazar Thompson (MS)
 Norton Sanchez, Loretta Tierney
 Nye Sarbanes Titus
 Oberstar Schakowsky Tonko
 Obey Schauer Towns
 Olver Schiff Towns
 Ortiz Schock Tsongas
 Pallone Schwartz Velázquez
 Pascrell Scott (GA) Visclosky
 Pastor (AZ) Scott (VA) Walz
 Payne Serrano Wasserman
 Perriello Sestak Shear-Porter Schultz
 Peters Shea-Porter Sherman
 Peterson Sherman Shuler
 Pierluisi Shuler Watson
 Pingree (ME) Sires Watt
 Polis (CO) Skelton Waxman
 Pomeroy Slaughter Weiner
 Price (NC) Smith (WA) Welch
 Quigley Snyder Wexler
 Rahall Space Wilson (OH)
 Rangel Speier Woolsey
 Reyes Spratt Wu
 Richardson Stark Yarmuth
 Rodriguez Stupak

NOT VOTING—7

Hill Loeb sack Sánchez, Linda
 Kennedy Ruppertsberger T.
 Lewis (GA) Sullivan

□ 1803

Mr. WELCH changed his vote from “aye” to “no.”

Ms. MARKEY of Colorado, Mrs. MALONEY, and Mr. DAVIS of Alabama changed their vote from “no” to “aye.” So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MR. ROYCE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 183, noes 245, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 325]

AYES—183

Aderholt Brady (TX) Coble
 Akin Bright Coffman (CO)
 Alexander Broun (GA) Cole
 Austria Brown (SC) Conaway
 Bachmann Brown-Waite, Crenshaw
 Bachus Ginny Curberson
 Barrett (SC) Buchanan Davis (AL)
 Barrow Burgess Davis (KY)
 Bartlett Burton (IN) Deal (GA)
 Barton (TX) Buyer Dent
 Bilbray Calvert Diaz-Balart, L.
 Bilirakis Camp Diaz-Balart, M.
 Bishop (UT) Campbell Dreier
 Blackburn Cantor Duncan
 Blunt Cao Ehlers
 Boehner Capito Emerson
 Bonner Carney Fallin
 Bono Mack Carter Fleming
 Boozman Cassidy Forbes
 Boustany Chaffetz Foxx

Franks (AZ) Luetkemeyer Rehberg
 Frelinghuysen Lummis Reichert
 Roybal-Allard Lungren, Daniel Roe (TN)
 Garrett (NJ) E. Rogers (AL)
 Gerlach Lynch Rogers (KY)
 Gingrey (GA) Mack Rogers (MI)
 Gohmert Manullo Rooney
 Goodlatte Marchant Ros-Lehtinen
 Granger Marshall Roskam
 Graves McCarthy (CA) Royce
 Guthrie McCaul Ryan (WI)
 Hall (NY) McClintock Scalise
 Hall (TX) McCotter Schmidt
 Harper McHenry Schock
 Hastings (WA) McHugh Sensenbrenner
 Heinrich McIntyre Sessions
 Heller McKeon Shadegg
 Hensarling McMahan Sherman
 Hoekstra McMorris Shimkus
 Hunter Rodgers Shuster
 Inglis Mica Simpson
 Issa Miller (FL) Smith (NE)
 Jenkins Miller (MI) Smith (NJ)
 Johnson (IL) Miller, Gary Smith (TX)
 Johnson, Sam Moran (KS)
 Jordan (OH) Murphy, Tim Souder
 Kanjorski Myrick Stearns
 King (IA) Neugebauer Terry
 King (NY) Nunes Thompson (PA)
 Kingston Nye Thornberry
 Kirk Olson Tiahrt
 Kline (MN) Paulsen Tiberi
 Lamborn Pence Turner
 Lance Perriello Upton
 Latham Petri Walden
 LaTourrette Pitts Wamp
 Latta Platts Westmoreland
 Lee (NY) Poe (TX) Whitfield
 Lewis (CA) Posey Wilson (SC)
 Linder Price (GA) Wittman
 LoBiondo Putnam Wolf
 Lucas Radanovich Young (AK)
 Young (FL)

NOES—245

Abercrombie DeGette Johnson, E. B.
 Ackerman Delahunt Jones
 Adler (NJ) DeLauro Kagen
 Altmire Dicks Kaptur
 Andrews Kildee Kildoe
 Arcuri Doggett Kilpatrick (MI)
 Baca Donnelly (IN) Kilroy
 Baird Doyle King
 Baldwin Driehaus Kirkpatrick (AZ)
 Bean Edwards (MD) Kissell
 Becerra Edwards (TX) Klein (FL)
 Berkley Ellison Kosmas
 Berry Ellsworth Kratovil
 Bishop (GA) Engel Kucinich
 Bishop (NY) Eshoo Langevin
 Blumenauer Etheridge Larsen (WA)
 Boccieri Faleomavaega Larson (CT)
 Bordallo Farr Lee (CA)
 Boren Fattah Levin
 Boswell Filner Lipinski
 Boucher Flake Lofgren, Zoe
 Boyd Fortenberry Lowey
 Brady (PA) Foster Luján
 Braley (IA) Frank (MA) Maffei
 Brown, Corrine Fudge Maloney
 Butterfield Giffords Markey (CO)
 Capps Gonzalez Markey (MA)
 Capuano Gordon (TN) Massa
 Cardoza Grayson Matheson
 Carnahan Green, Al Matsui
 Carson (IN) Green, Gene McCarthy (NY)
 Castle Griffith McCollum
 Castor (FL) Grijalva McDermott
 Chandler Gutierrez McGovern
 Childers Halvorson McNerney
 Christensen Hare Meek (FL)
 Clarke Harman Meeks (NY)
 Clay Hastings (FL) Melancon
 Cleaver Herseht Sandlin Michaud
 Clyburn Higgins Miller (NC)
 Cohen Himes Miller, George
 Connolly (VA) Hinchey Minnick
 Conyers Hinojosa Mitchell
 Cooper Hirono Mollohan
 Costa Hodes Moore (KS)
 Costello Holden Moore (WI)
 Courtney Holt Moran (VA)
 Crowley Honda Murphy (CT)
 Cuellar Hoyer Murphy (NY)
 Cummings Inslee Murphy, Patrick
 Dahlkemper Israel Murtha
 Davis (CA) Jackson (IL) Nadler (NY)
 Davis (IL) Jackson-Lee Napolitano
 Davis (TN) (TX) Neal (MA)
 DeFazio Johnson (GA) Norton

Oberstar Ryan (OH) Taylor
 Obey Sablan Teague
 Olver Salazar Thompson (CA)
 Ortiz Sanchez, Loretta Thompson (MS)
 Pallone Sarbanes Tierney
 Pascrell Schakowsky Titus
 Pastor (AZ) Schauer Schiffer
 Paul Schiff Tonko
 Payne Schradler Towns
 Perlmutter Schwartz Tsongas
 Peters Scott (GA) Van Hollen
 Peterson Scott (VA) Velázquez
 Pierluisi Serrano Visclosky
 Pingree (ME) Sestak Walz
 Polis (CO) Shea-Porter Wasserman
 Pomeroy Shuler Schultz
 Price (NC) Sires Waters
 Quigley Skelton Watson
 Rahall Rahall Slaughter Watt
 Rangel Smith (WA) Waxman
 Reyes Snyder Weiner
 Richardson Reyes Space Welch
 Rodriguez Ruppertsberger Stupak Wexler
 Tauscher Serrano Spratt Wilson (OH)
 Tauscher Serrano Stupak Woolsey
 Tauscher Serrano Suttton Wu
 Tauscher Serrano Tanner Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—11

Berman Kennedy Sánchez, Linda
 Biggert Lewis (GA) T.
 Herger Loeb sack Stark
 Hill Ruppertsberger Sullivan

□ 1806

Mrs. MALONEY changed her vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the amendment was rejected. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 19 OFFERED BY MR. KIRK

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KIRK) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 428, noes 3, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 326]

AYES—428

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

Chandler
Childers
Christensen
Clarke
Clay
Clever
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cohen
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Dahlkemper
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
Davis (TN)
Deal (GA)
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
Faleomavaega
Fallin
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Flake
Fleming
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxo
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Giffords
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gordon (TN)
Granger
Graves
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith
Grijalva
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hall (TX)
Halvorson
Hare
Harman
Harper
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heinrich
Heller
Hensarling
Herger

Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hodes
Hoekstra
Holden
Honda
Hoyer
Hunter
Ingliis
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan (OH)
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kilroy
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Kissell
Klein (FL)
Klaine (MN)
Kosmas
Kratovil
Kucinich
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (CA)
Lee (NY)
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Lynch
Mack
Maffei
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant
Markey (CO)
Markey (MA)
Marshall
Massa
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McMahon
McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Mica
Michaud

Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Minnick
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (NY)
Murphy, Patrick
Murphy, Tim
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler (NY)
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Neugebauer
Norton
Nunes
Nye
Oberstar
Obey
Olson
Oliver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascarell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perriello
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pierluisi
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Polis (CO)
Pomeroy
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Putnam
Quigley
Radanovich
Rahall
Rangel
Rehberg
Reichert
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sablan
Salazar
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schauer
Schiff
Schmidt
Schock
Schradler
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sestak
Shadegg
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler

Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Space
Speier
Spratt
Stearns
Stupak
Sutton
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Teague

Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Townes
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)

NOES—3

McCollum Paul Stark
Hill Lewis (GA) Sánchez, Linda
Holt Loebbeck T.
Kennedy Ruppelberger Sullivan

NOT VOTING—8

□ 1811

So the amendment was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended, was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. JACKSON of Illinois) having assumed the chair, Ms. DEGETTE, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2410) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and the Peace Corps for fiscal years 2010 and 2011, to modernize the Foreign Service, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 522, she reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment to the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole? If not, the question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I am, in its present form.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Burton of Indiana moves to recommit the bill H.R. 2410 to the Committee on Foreign Affairs with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. IRAN REFINED PETROLEUM SANCTIONS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The illicit nuclear activities of the Government of Iran—combined with its development of unconventional weapons and ballistic missiles, and support for international terrorism—represent a serious threat to the security of the United States and U.S. allies in Europe, the Middle East, and around the world.

(2) The United States and other responsible nations have a vital interest in working together to prevent the Government of Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapons capability.

(3) The International Atomic Energy Agency has repeatedly called attention to Iran's unlawful nuclear activities, and, as a result, the United Nations Security Council has adopted a range of sanctions designed to encourage the Government of Iran to cease those activities and comply with its obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (commonly known as the "Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty").

(4) As a presidential candidate, then-Senator Obama stated that additional sanctions, especially those targeting Iran's dependence on imported refined petroleum, may help to persuade the Government of Iran to abandon its illicit nuclear activities.

(5) On October 7, 2008, then-Senator Obama stated, "Iran right now imports gasoline, even though it's an oil producer, because its oil infrastructure has broken down. If we can prevent them from importing the gasoline that they need and the refined petroleum products, that starts changing their cost-benefit analysis. That starts putting the squeeze on them."

(6) On June 4, 2008, then-Senator Obama stated, "We should work with Europe, Japan, and the Gulf states to find every avenue outside the U.N. to isolate the Iranian regime—from cutting off loan guarantees and expanding financial sanctions, to banning the export of refined petroleum to Iran."

(7) Major European allies, including the United Kingdom, France, and Germany, have advocated that sanctions be significantly toughened should international diplomatic efforts fail to achieve verifiable suspension of Iran's uranium enrichment program and an end to its nuclear weapons program and other illicit nuclear activities.

(8) The serious and urgent nature of the threat from Iran demands that the United States work together with U.S. allies to do everything possible—diplomatically, politically, and economically—to prevent Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapons capability.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) international diplomatic efforts to address Iran's illicit nuclear efforts, unconventional and ballistic missile development programs, and support for international terrorism are more likely to be effective if the President is empowered with the explicit authority to impose additional sanctions on the Government of Iran;

(2) the concerns of the United States regarding Iran are strictly the result of the actions of the Government of Iran; and

(3) the people of the United States—
(A) have feelings of friendship for the people of Iran;

(B) regret that developments in recent decades have created impediments to that friendship; and

(C) hold the people of Iran, their culture, and their ancient and rich history in the highest esteem.

(C) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It should be the policy of the United States to—

(1) support international diplomatic efforts to end Iran's uranium enrichment program and its nuclear weapons program;

(2) encourage foreign governments to direct state-owned entities to cease all investment in, and support of, Iran's energy sector and all exports of refined petroleum products to Iran;

(3) encourage foreign governments to require private entities based in their territories to cease all investment in, and support of, Iran's energy sector and all exports of refined petroleum products to Iran;

(4) impose sanctions on the Central Bank of Iran and any other Iranian bank or Iranian financial institution engaged in proliferation activities or support of terrorist groups; and

(5) work with the allies of the United States to take appropriate measures to protect the international system from deceptive and illicit practices by Iranian banks and Iranian financial institutions involved in proliferation activities or support of terrorist groups.

(d) AMENDMENTS TO THE IRAN SANCTIONS ACT OF 1996.—

(1) EXPANSION OF SANCTIONS.—Section 5(a) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended to read as follows:

“(a) SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF PETROLEUM RESOURCES OF IRAN AND EXPORTATION OF REFINED PETROLEUM TO IRAN.—

“(1) DEVELOPMENT OF PETROLEUM RESOURCES OF IRAN.—

“(A) INVESTMENT.—Except as provided in subsection (f), the President shall impose 2 or more of the sanctions described in paragraphs (2), (5), and (6) (excluding restrictions on imports referred to in such paragraph (6)) of section 6(a) if the President determines that a person has, with actual knowledge, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, made an investment of \$20,000,000 or more (or any combination of investments of at least \$5,000,000 each, which in the aggregate equals or exceeds \$20,000,000 in any 12-month period), that directly and significantly contributed to the enhancement of Iran's ability to develop petroleum resources of Iran.

“(B) PRODUCTION OF REFINED PETROLEUM RESOURCES.—Except as provided in subsection (f), the President shall impose the sanctions described in section 6(b) (in addition to any sanctions imposed under subparagraph (A)) if the President determines that a person has, with actual knowledge, on or after the date of the enactment of the Iran Refined Petroleum Sanctions Act of 2009, sold, leased, or provided to Iran any goods, services, technology, information, or support that would allow Iran to maintain or expand its domestic production of refined petroleum resources, including any assistance in refinery construction, modernization, or repair.

“(2) EXPORTATION OF REFINED PETROLEUM RESOURCES TO IRAN.—Except as provided in subsection (f), the President shall impose the sanctions described in section 6(b) if the President determines that a person has, with actual knowledge, on or after the date of the enactment of the Iran Refined Petroleum Sanctions Act of 2009, provided Iran with refined petroleum resources or engaged in any activity that could contribute to the enhancement of Iran's ability to import refined petroleum resources, including—

“(A) providing ships or shipping services to deliver refined petroleum resources to Iran;

“(B) underwriting or otherwise providing insurance or reinsurance for such activity; or

“(C) financing or brokering such activity.”.

(2) DESCRIPTION OF SANCTIONS.—Section 6 of such Act is amended—

(A) by striking “The sanctions to be imposed on a sanctioned person under section 5 are as follows:” and inserting the following:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The sanctions to be imposed on a sanctioned person under subsections (a)(1)(A) and (b) of section 5 are as follows:”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) ADDITIONAL SANCTIONS.—With respect to the sanctions to be imposed on a sanctioned person under paragraphs (1)(B) and (2) of section 5(a), the President shall, under such regulations as the President may prescribe, prohibit any acquisition, holding, withholding, use, transfer, withdrawal, transportation, or exportation of, dealing in, or exercising any right, power, or privilege with respect to, or transactions involving, any property in which the sanctioned person has any interest by any person, or with respect to any property, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.”.

(3) PRESIDENTIAL WAIVER.—Section 9(c)(2) of such Act is amended by amending subparagraph (C) to read as follows:

“(C) an estimate of the significance of the provision of the items described in paragraph (1) or (2) of section 5(a) or section 5(b) to Iran's ability to develop its petroleum resources, to maintain or expand its domestic production of refined petroleum resources, to import refined petroleum resources, or to develop its weapons of mass destruction or other military capabilities (as the case may be); and”.

(4) STRENGTHENING OF WAIVER AUTHORITY AND SANCTIONS IMPLEMENTATION.—

(A) INVESTIGATIONS.—Section 4(f) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended—

(i) in paragraph (1)—

(I) by striking “should initiate” and inserting “shall immediately initiate”;

(II) by inserting “or 5(b)” after “section 5(a)”; and

(III) by striking “as described in such section” and inserting “as described in section 5(a)(1) or other activity described in section 5(a)(2) or 5(b) (as the case may be)”; and

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking “, pursuant to section 5(a), if a person has engaged in investment activity in Iran as described in such section” and inserting “, pursuant to section 5(a) or (b) (as the case may be), if a person has engaged in investment activity in Iran as described in section 5(a)(1) or other activity described in section 5(a)(2) or 5(b) (as the case may be)”; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) DEFINITION OF CREDIBLE INFORMATION.—For the purposes of this subsection, the term ‘credible information’ means public or classified information or reporting supported by other substantiating evidence.”.

(B) EXCEPTION FOR PROLIFERATION SECURITY INITIATIVE.—Section 5(f) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended—

(i) in paragraph (6), by striking “or” at the end;

(ii) in paragraph (7), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(8) if the President determines in writing that the person to which the sanctions would otherwise be applied is—

“(A) a citizen or resident of a country that is a participant in the Proliferation Security Initiative; or

“(B) a foreign person that is organized under the laws of a country described in subparagraph (A) and is a subsidiary of a United States person.”.

(C) GENERAL WAIVER AUTHORITY.—Section 9(c)(1) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended by striking “important to the national interest of the United States” and inserting “vital to the national security interest of the United States”.

(D) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—The amendments made by this paragraph shall not be construed to affect any exercise of the authority of section 4(f) or section 9(c) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(5) REPORTS ON UNITED STATES EFFORTS TO CURTAIL CERTAIN BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS RELATING TO IRAN.—Section 10 of such Act is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) REPORTS ON CERTAIN BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS RELATING TO IRAN.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Iran Refined Petroleum Sanctions Act of 2009, and every 6 months thereafter, the President shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees regarding any person who has—

“(A) provided Iran with refined petroleum resources;

“(B) sold, leased, or provided to Iran any goods, services, or technology that would allow Iran to maintain or expand its domestic production of refined petroleum resources; or

“(C) engaged in any activity that could contribute to the enhancement of Iran's ability to import refined petroleum resources.

“(2) DESCRIPTION.—For each activity set forth in subparagraphs (A) through (C) of paragraph (1), the President shall provide a complete and detailed description of such activity, including—

“(A) the date or dates of such activity;

“(B) the name of any persons who participated or invested in or facilitated such activity;

“(C) the United States domiciliary of the persons referred to in subparagraph (B);

“(D) any Federal Government contracts to which the persons referred to in subparagraph (B) are parties; and

“(E) the steps taken by the United States to respond to such activity.

“(3) FORM OF REPORTS; PUBLICATION.—The reports required under this subsection shall be—

“(A) submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex; and

“(B) published in the Federal Register.”.

(6) CLARIFICATION AND EXPANSION OF DEFINITIONS.—Section 14 of such Act is amended—

(A) in paragraph (13)(B)—

(i) by inserting “insurer, underwriter, guarantor, any other business organization, including any foreign subsidiary, parent, or affiliate of such a business organization,” after “trust;” and

(ii) by inserting “, such as an export credit agency” before the semicolon at the end; and

(B) by amending paragraph (14) to read as follows:

“(14) PETROLEUM RESOURCES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘petroleum resources’ includes petroleum, petroleum by-products, oil or liquefied natural gas, oil or liquefied natural gas tankers, and products used to construct or maintain pipelines used to transport oil or compressed or liquefied natural gas.

“(B) PETROLEUM BY-PRODUCTS.—The term ‘petroleum by-products’ means gasoline, kerosene, distillates, propane or butane gas, diesel fuel, residual fuel oil, and other goods classified in headings 2709 and 2710 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.”.

(7) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) MULTILATERAL REGIME.—Section 4 of such Act is amended—

(i) in subsection (b)(2), by striking “(in addition to that provided in subsection (d))”; and

(ii) by striking subsection (d) and redesignating subsections (e) and (f) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively.

(B) IMPOSITIONS OF SANCTIONS.—Section 5(b) of such Act is amended by striking “section 6” and inserting “section 6(a)”.

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for purposes of carrying out this Act.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read.

Mr. BERMAN. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

The Clerk will continue to read.

The Clerk continued to read.

Mr. BERMAN (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my objection. I ask unanimous consent to waive the reading.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Indiana is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the Iranian regime is one of the most prolific state sponsors of terror in the world. Iran has defied the United States, the U.N. Security Council and the IAEA, and it continues its quest for nuclear technology. A nuclear Iran would pose a grave danger to American citizens at home as well as to our service men and women and to our United States citizens abroad.

Focusing on Iran should be a top priority of the United States Congress. Every minute we wait to address this issue the world becomes a more dangerous place. The State Department has not had an authorization bill since fiscal year 2003, and it has continued to operate. While the authorization is important, stopping Iran from attaining a nuclear weapon is far more important.

The Republican motion to recommit would replace the authorization bill with the Iran Refined Petroleum Sanctions bill that Mr. BERMAN introduced earlier this year along with LEANA ROS-LEHTINEN. This bill would impose badly needed sanctions on Iran. We feel that this bill is the right way to proceed and should be acted on immediately. The legislation currently has 155 cosponsors with wide bipartisan support.

This legislation would mandate the State Department to open immediate investigations into alleged violations of the Iran Sanctions Act. This legisla-

tion would implement sanctions on companies that do business in Iran. This legislation implements sanctions on those who supply refined fuels to Iran. This legislation expands sanctions on Iranian exported petroleum and petroleum byproducts as well as on those who helped facilitate their export.

Iran can only finance its threatening activities against us and the world because of the foreign investment in its energy sector. Depriving the regime of refined petroleum and of foreign investment will severely undermine Iran's economy, and it will increase pressure on the mullahs to abandon their dangerous course.

We need to impose serious sanctions on Iran, and we need to do it now without delay. We've been delaying long enough. The bill has been introduced for some time. I've talked to the chairman of the committee about it, and there is no reason not to move on it today.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to strongly oppose the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, what we see in the offering of this motion to recommit is a political party or the leadership of a political party that, number one, is not serious about pursuing an effective strategy to stop Iran from developing a nuclear weapons capability and, two, that is using the pretext of Iran to strike every single provision of the bill that we have presented and that has been debated on.

The very first provision in this bill is to strike all that follows after the enacting clause. Then my friend from Indiana takes a bill that I am the sponsor of, along with LEANA ROS-LEHTINEN and a number of people on both sides—it now has something like 155 cosponsors—to focus on the issue of refined oil products going to Iran. He eviscerates that bill by taking out every single trade sanction and all of the financial institution sanctions, so it totally wipes out the State Department authorization bill. They know that we intend to pursue the policy of seeing if Iran diplomatically, in a short timeframe, can be dissuaded from the course they are now on. If they cannot be, at the same time, we are pursuing efforts to get key countries to come together at the Security Council with a level of, as the Secretary of State said, crippling sanctions on Iran to get that regime to change its behavior.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BERMAN. Will the gentleman let me finish my thought?

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I will.

Mr. BERMAN. Then we will pursue these international sanctions in working with the Russians, the Chinese, the Arab States, and with all of the countries that know that Iran with a nu-

clear weapons capability is an intolerable situation that cannot be tolerated.

Instead, he jumps ahead to the third part of the strategy, a strategy on which we were going to have hearings in the month of July and see how both the multilateral sanctions and the engagement process—the diplomatic process—worked. Then, if we were not moving ahead, he would take a serious and tough bill that had import sanctions, which said that companies that provided refined oil products to Iran couldn't import, stripped from this bill; and that imposed even tougher financial sanctions that we now have stripped from this motion to recommit.

Meanwhile, all of the things in the State Department authorization bill—all of the issues that my friends praised even in the course of the debate on this bill, which they don't like, every single provision—is stripped.

This is not a serious effort. What really bothers me about this amendment is, with Iran, we should have a bipartisan approach. We tried a policy. I supported that policy of the previous administration: isolate and sanction unilaterally because we could never get effective multilateral sanctions. It didn't work. Iran kept enriching every day while we sat around, railing against them.

We are trying something new because we want this policy to work. We want to stop Iran from having a nuclear weapons capability. I don't know if the diplomatic strategy will work. You guys don't know if it will work.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BERMAN. I don't know if we can get the international community to do the kinds of things that can stop Iran and enforce the regime to change its behavior in this area or on the issue of terrorism or on all of the other issues that we have with Iran; but let's try a policy that's different than the one that has been a total failure for the past 5 years.

We said we won't engage until they suspend. They kept enriching. We said we'll sanction all we can. We caused some annoyances. Most of those sanctions didn't work because no other country was serious about it. Now we're trying a different approach to get the world serious about it. Give it a few months to try and work.

I urge that this eviscerated version of the bill that I am sponsoring in this motion to recommit be defeated and that you don't wipe out the whole State Department authorization bill and the committee's work.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BERMAN. I am not going to yield to you and am going to vote “no” emphatically on this thing. This is an irresponsible motion.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Well, if my chairman would yield for just one question.

Mr. BERMAN. This politicizes a very important bipartisan issue.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California has the time.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. The gentleman won't yield for one question?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of passage.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 174, noes 250, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 327]

AYES—174

Aderholt	Franks (AZ)	Mitchell
Akin	Frelinghuysen	Moran (KS)
Alexander	Galleghy	Murphy, Tim
Austria	Garrett (NJ)	Myrick
Bachmann	Gerlach	Neugebauer
Bachus	Gingrey (GA)	Nunes
Barrett (SC)	Gohmert	Olson
Barrow	Goodlatte	Paulsen
Bartlett	Granger	Pence
Barton (TX)	Graves	Petri
Biggart	Griffith	Pitts
Bilbray	Guthrie	Platts
Bilirakis	Hall (TX)	Poe (TX)
Bishop (UT)	Harper	Posey
Blackburn	Hastings (WA)	Price (GA)
Blunt	Heller	Putnam
Boehner	Hensarling	Radanovich
Bonner	Herger	Rehberg
Bono Mack	Hoekstra	Reichert
Boozman	Hunter	Roe (TN)
Boustany	Inglis	Rogers (AL)
Brady (TX)	Issa	Rogers (KY)
Bright	Jenkins	Rogers (MI)
Broun (GA)	Johnson, Sam	Rohrabacher
Brown (SC)	Jordan (OH)	Rooney
Brown-Waite,	King (IA)	Ros-Lehtinen
Ginny	King (NY)	Roskam
Buchanan	Kingston	Royce
Burgess	Kirk	Ryan (WI)
Burton (IN)	Kline (MN)	Scalise
Buyer	Lamborn	Schmidt
Calvert	Lance	Schock
Camp	Latham	Sensenbrenner
Campbell	Latta	Sessions
Cantor	Lee (NY)	Shadegg
Cao	Lewis (CA)	Shimkus
Capito	Linder	Shuster
Carter	LoBiondo	Simpson
Cassidy	Lucas	Smith (NE)
Chaffetz	Luetkemeyer	Smith (NJ)
Coble	Lummis	Smith (TX)
Coffman (CO)	Lungren, Daniel	Souder
Cole	E.	Stearns
Conaway	Mack	Terry
Crenshaw	Manzullo	Thompson (PA)
Culberson	Marchant	Thornberry
Davis (KY)	Marshall	Tiahrt
Deal (GA)	McCarthy (CA)	Tiberi
Dent	McCaul	Turner
Diaz-Balart, L.	McClintock	Upton
Diaz-Balart, M.	McCotter	Walden
Dreier	McHenry	Wamp
Ehlers	McKeon	Westmoreland
Emerson	McMorris	Whitfield
Fallin	Rodgers	Wilson (SC)
Fleming	Mica	Wittman
Forbes	Miller (FL)	Wolf
Fortenberry	Miller (MI)	Young (AK)
Fox	Miller, Gary	Young (FL)

NOES—250

Abercrombie	Adler (NJ)	Andrews
Ackerman	Altmire	Arcuri

Baca	Hall (NY)	Oberstar
Baird	Halvorson	Obey
Baldwin	Hare	Oliver
Bean	Harman	Ortiz
Becerra	Hastings (FL)	Pallone
Berkley	Heinrich	Pascrell
Berman	Hereth Sandlin	Pastor (AZ)
Berry	Higgins	Paul
Bishop (GA)	Himes	Payne
Bishop (NY)	Hinchev	Perlmutter
Blumenauer	Hinojosa	Perriello
Bocieri	Hirono	Peters
Boren	Hodes	Peterson
Boswell	Holden	Pingree (ME)
Boucher	Holt	Polis (CO)
Boyd	Honda	Pomeroy
Brady (PA)	Hoyer	Price (NC)
Bralley (IA)	Inslee	Quigley
Brown, Corrine	Israel	Rahall
Butterfield	Jackson (IL)	Rangel
Capps	Jackson-Lee	Reyes
(TX)	(TX)	Richardson
Capuano	Johnson (GA)	Rodriguez
Cardoza	Johnson (IL)	Ross
Carnahan	Johnson, E. B.	Rothman (NJ)
Carney	Jones	Roybal-Allard
Carson (IN)	Kanjorski	Rush
Castle	Kaptur	Ryan (OH)
Castor (FL)	Kildee	Salazar
Chandler	Kilpatrick (MI)	Sanchez, Loretta
Childers	Kilroy	Sarbanes
Clarke	Kind	Schakowsky
Clay	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Schauer
Cleaver	Kissell	Schiff
Clyburn	Klein (FL)	Schrader
Cohen	Kosmas	Schwartz
Connolly (VA)	Kratovil	Scott (GA)
Conyers	Kucinich	Scott (VA)
Cooper	Langevin	Serrano
Costa	Larsen (WA)	Sestak
Costello	Larson (CT)	Shea-Porter
Courtney	LaTourette	Sherman
Crowley	Nunes	Shuler
Cuellar	Levin	Sires
Cummings	Lipinski	Skelton
Dahlkemper	Davis (AL)	Slaughter
Davis (AL)	Lofgren, Zoe	Smith (WA)
Davis (CA)	Lowey	Snyder
Davis (IL)	Lujan	Space
Davis (TN)	Lynch	Speier
DeFazio	Maffei	Spratt
DeGette	Maloney	Stark
Delahunt	Markey (CO)	Stupak
DeLauro	Markey (MA)	Sutton
Dicks	Massa	Tanner
Dingell	Matheson	Tauscher
Doggett	Matsui	Taylor
Donnelly (IN)	McCarthy (NY)	Teague
Doyle	McCollum	Thompson (CA)
Driehaus	McDermott	Thompson (MS)
Duncan	McGovern	Tierney
Edwards (MD)	McHugh	Titus
Edwards (TX)	McIntyre	Tonko
Ellison	McMahon	Towns
Ellsworth	Meek (FL)	Tsongas
Engel	Meeks (NY)	Van Hollen
Eshoo	Melancon	Velázquez
Etheridge	Michaud	Visclosky
Farr	Miller (NC)	Walz
Fattah	Miller, George	Wasserman
Filner	Minnick	Schultz
Flake	Mollohan	Waters
Foster	Moore (KS)	Watson
Frank (MA)	Moore (WI)	Watt
Fudge	Moran (VA)	Waxman
Giffords	Murphy (CT)	Weiner
Gonzalez	Murphy (NY)	Welch
Gordon (TN)	Murphy, Patrick	Wexler
Grayson	Murtha	Wilson (OH)
Green, Al	Nadler (NY)	Woolsey
Green, Gene	Napolitano	Wu
Grijalva	Neal (MA)	Yarmuth
Gutierrez	Nye	

NOT VOTING—9

Hill	Loebsack	Sánchez, Linda
Kagen	McNerney	T.
Kennedy	Ruppersberger	Sullivan
Lewis (GA)		

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. POE of Texas. 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—ayes 235, noes 187, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 328]

AYES—235

Abercrombie	Green, Al	Murphy (CT)
Ackerman	Green, Gene	Murphy (NY)
Adler (NJ)	Grijalva	Murphy, Patrick
Altmire	Gutierrez	Murtha
Andrews	Hall (NY)	Nadler (NY)
Arcuri	Halvorson	Napolitano
Baca	Hare	Neal (MA)
Baird	Harman	Nye
Baldwin	Hastings (FL)	Oberstar
Barrow	Heinrich	Obey
Bean	Hereth Sandlin	Olver
Becerra	Higgins	Ortiz
Berkley	Himes	Pallone
Berman	Hinchev	Pascrell
Berry	Hinojosa	Pastor (AZ)
Bishop (GA)	Hirono	Payne
Bishop (NY)	Hodes	Perlmutter
Blumenauer	Holden	Perriello
Bocieri	Holt	Peters
Boswell	Honda	Pingree (ME)
Boucher	Hoyer	Polis (CO)
Boyd	Inslee	Pomeroy
Brady (PA)	Israel	Price (NC)
Bralley (IA)	Jackson (IL)	(TX)
Brown, Corrine	Jackson-Lee	Reichert
Butterfield	(TX)	Reyes
Capps	Johnson (GA)	Richardson
Capuano	Johnson, E. B.	Rodriguez
Cardoza	Kanjorski	Ross
Carnahan	Kaptur	Rothman (NJ)
Carney	Kildee	Roybal-Allard
Carson (IN)	Kilpatrick (MI)	Rush
Castle	Kilroy	Ryan (OH)
Castor (FL)	Kind	Salazar
Chandler	Kirk	Sanchez, Loretta
Clarke	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Sanchez, Loretta
Clay	Kissell	Sarbanes
Cleaver	Klein (FL)	Schakowsky
Clyburn	Kosmas	Schauer
Cohen	Kratovil	Schiff
Connolly (VA)	Lance	Schrader
Conyers	Langevin	Schwartz
Cooper	Larsen (WA)	Scott (GA)
Costa	Larson (CT)	Scott (VA)
Courtney	LaTourette	Serrano
Crowley	Lee (CA)	Sestak
Cuellar	Levin	Shea-Porter
Cummings	Lipinski	Sherman
Davis (AL)	Lofgren, Zoe	Shuler
Davis (CA)	Lowey	Sires
Davis (IL)	Lujan	Skelton
DeFazio	Lynch	Slaughter
DeGette	Maffei	Smith (WA)
DeLauro	Maloney	Snyder
Dent	Markey (CO)	Space
Dicks	Markey (MA)	Speier
Dingell	Matheson	Spratt
Doggett	Matsui	Stark
Doyle	McCarthy (NY)	Stupak
Driehaus	McCollum	Sutton
Edwards (MD)	McDermott	Tanner
Edwards (TX)	McGovern	Tauscher
Engel	McHugh	Teague
Eshoo	McMahon	Thompson (CA)
Etheridge	McNerney	Thompson (MS)
Farr	Meek (FL)	Tierney
Fattah	Meeks (NY)	Titus
Filner	Michaud	Tonko
Foster	Miller (NC)	Towns
Frank (MA)	Miller, George	Tsongas
Fudge	Minnick	Van Hollen
Giffords	Mitchell	Velázquez
Gonzalez	Moore (KS)	Visclosky
Gordon (TN)	Moore (WI)	Walz
Grayson	Moran (VA)	

Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt

Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Wexler
Wilson (OH)

Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth

NOES—187

Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Austria
Bachmann
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Biggert
Billbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehner
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Boren
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bright
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite,
Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Cao
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chaffetz
Childers
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Costello
Crenshaw
Culberson
Dahlkemper
Davis (KY)
Davis (TN)
Deal (GA)
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duncan
Ehlers
Ellsworth
Emerson
Fallin
Flake
Fleming
Forbes
Fortenberry

NOT VOTING—11

Bachus
Delahunt
Ellison
Hill

Kagen
Kennedy
Lewis (GA)
Loeb sack

Mollohan
Moran (KS)
Murphy, Tim
Myrick
Neugebauer
Nunes
Olson
Paul
Paulsen
Pence
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Posey
Price (GA)
Putnam
Radanovich
Rahall
Rehberg
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schmidt
Schock
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Stearns
Taylor
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Turner
Upton
Walden
Wamp
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO
MAKE CORRECTIONS IN EN-
GROSSMENT OF H.R. 2410, FOR-
EIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZA-
TION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2010
AND 2011

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk be authorized to make technical corrections in the engrossment of H.R. 2410, to include corrections in spelling, punctuation, section numbering and cross-referencing, and the insertion of appropriate headings.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ADLER of New Jersey). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

CONAGRA EXPLOSION OF JUNE 9,
2009

(Mr. ETHERIDGE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, it is always difficult when tragedy rocks our small communities. Yesterday morning an explosion rocked the ConAgra Foods plant in Garner, North Carolina, causing the collapse of a significant portion of that structure and rupturing an ammonia tank. Many of my colleagues here saw that on the national news.

Many times it's nice to make national news, but yesterday was not the day to make national news. Three people tragically died: Barbara McLean Spears of Dunn, North Carolina; Lewis Junior Watson of Clayton, North Carolina; and Rachel Mae Poston Pulley of Clayton, North Carolina. Our sympathies go out to their families, friends and their loved ones. There were 40 other people injured, including four who suffered critical burns. Our thoughts and prayers are with them and their families as they recover.

As usual, when there is an emergency of this size in our community, our first responders—fire, police and EMS—were quick to the scene and prevented further loss of life or injury. Private citizens risked their well-being to come to the aid of their friends and neighbors. I'm proud of the North Carolinians who responded yesterday to the needs of these individuals and their families and those who will respond in the days to come.

Our small communities are enriched by businesses like ConAgra, which provides 900 jobs in this community. This one was the largest plant of ConAgra's plants. I am pleased to learn that they have set up a relief fund for the victims, and they are working to rebuild the plant. I ask my colleagues to join me in a moment of sympathy for these victims and their families.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members will rise for a moment of silence in sympathy.

IRAN'S PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION
AND ITS NUCLEAR ASPIRATIONS

(Mr. MORAN of Kansas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. This week we are experiencing Iran's presidential election. While the election is noteworthy, it will probably not have an impact on Iran's illegal nuclear program. Unlike in the United States, the President of Iran has minimal influence over the country's national security policies. Those decisions are controlled by Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khomeini, the unelected head of Iran's theocratic regime.

The supreme leader has vowed to continue Iran's nuclear program, and unfortunately we see evidence of this. Just last Friday, the International Atomic Energy Agency reported that Iran has sped up production of nuclear fuel and installed more centrifuges in advance of the election. Nuclear weapons experts say Iran now has enough centrifuge capacity to fuel up to two nuclear weapons a year.

Iran is determined to acquire nuclear weapons regardless of who is president. It would be a mistake for the Obama administration and this Congress to wait and see what direction Iran takes if a new president is elected because the course appears to be already determined. If we are going to engage Iran, we must do so right away, immediately, and back engagement with tougher actions.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO SLAIN
OFFICER STEPHEN TYRONE JOHNS

(Mr. ENGEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, the horrible events today at the Holocaust Memorial Museum, where Officer Stephen Tyrone Johns was fatally shot and killed, is something that should give us all pause for reflection. First of all, our hearts go out to the officer's family. He's truly a first defender and is someone who was protecting all of us.

Mr. Speaker, it reminded me of an incident just a few years ago where Officer Chestnut and Detective Gibson were shot right here at the Capitol by someone who was deranged. But the person who killed Officer Johns today was a hatemonger, hating Jews, hating blacks, hating everybody. And it's time for us to pause and say that all people of goodwill will not tolerate that kind of hatred.

There's another thing that we really need to take into account as well. And that is, when deranged people can get hold of guns, we really have a serious problem in this country. We need to do something about guns that are out there in the hands of deranged people, people who should never own guns. This person who fired that fatal shot was a known hatemonger, a white supremacist who served time in jail. How

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1849

Mr. ABERCROMBIE changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 328, had I been present, I would have voted "no."