

except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

(The information contained herein was provided by Democratic Minority on multiple occasions throughout the 109th Congress.)

THE VOTE ON THE PREVIOUS QUESTION: WHAT IT REALLY MEANS

This vote, the vote on whether to order the previous question on a special rule, is not merely a procedural vote. A vote against ordering the previous question is a vote against the Democratic majority agenda and a vote to allow the opposition, at least for the moment, to offer an alternative plan. It is a vote about what the House should be debating.

Mr. Clarence Cannon's Precedents of the House of Representatives, (VI, 308-311) describes the vote on the previous question on the rule as "a motion to direct or control the consideration of the subject before the House being made by the Member in charge." To defeat the previous question is to give the opposition a chance to decide the subject before the House. Cannon cites the Speaker's ruling of January 13, 1920, to the effect that "the refusal of the House to sustain the demand for the previous question passes the control of the resolution to the opposition" in order to offer an amendment. On March 15, 1909, a member of the majority party offered a rule resolution. The House defeated the previous question and a member of the opposition rose to a parliamentary inquiry, asking who was entitled to recognition. Speaker Joseph G. Cannon (R-Illinois) said: "The previous question having been refused, the gentleman from New York, Mr. Fitzgerald, who had asked the gentleman to yield to him for an amendment, is entitled to the first recognition."

Because the vote today may look bad for the Democratic majority they will say "the vote on the previous question is simply a vote on whether to proceed to an immediate vote on adopting the resolution . . . [and] has no substantive legislative or policy implications whatsoever." But that is not what they have always said. Listen to the definition of the previous question used in the Floor Procedures Manual published by the Rules Committee in the 109th Congress, (page 56). Here's how the Rules Committee described the rule using information from Congressional Quarterly's "American Congressional Dictionary": "If the previous question is defeated, control of debate shifts to the leading opposition member (usually the minority Floor Manager) who then manages an hour of debate and may offer a germane amendment to the pending business."

Deschler's Procedure in the U.S. House of Representatives, the subchapter titled "Amending Special Rules" states: "a refusal to order the previous question on such a rule [a special rule reported from the Committee on Rules] opens the resolution to amendment and further debate." (Chapter 21, section 21.2) Section 21.3 continues: Upon rejection of the motion for the previous question on a resolution reported from the Committee on Rules, control shifts to the Member leading the opposition to the previous question, who may offer a proper amendment or motion and who controls the time for debate thereon."

Clearly, the vote on the previous question on a rule does have substantive policy implications. It is one of the only available tools for those who oppose the Democratic majority's agenda and allows those with alternative views the opportunity to offer an alternative plan.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

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

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order:

- H.R. 1442, by the yeas and nays;
- H.R. 129, by the yeas and nays;
- H.R. 2188, by the yeas and nays;
- H.R. 409, by the yeas and nays;
- ordering the previous question on H. Res. 644, by the yeas and nays;
- adopting H. Res. 644, if ordered;
- H. Res. 543, by the yeas and nays.

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

PROVIDING FOR SALE OF FEDERAL INTEREST IN SALT LAKE CITY LAND

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1442, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1442, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 422, nays 0, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 548]
YEAS—422

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

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

NOT VOTING—10

Coffman (CO)	Johnson (GA)	Schrader
Dingell	Lucas	Young (FL)
Eshoo	Oberstar	
Gohmert	Pence	

□ 1212

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 548, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I was not present during the rollcall vote No. 548 on July 16. I would have voted "yes."

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, July 16, 2009.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: I have the honor to transmit herewith a facsimile copy of a letter received from Ms. Cathy Mitchell, Chief of the Elections Division of the California Secretary of State's office, indicating that, according to the unofficial returns of the Special Election held July 14, 2009, the Honorable Judy Chu was elected Representative to Congress for the Thirty-Second Congressional District, State of California.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER

(By Robert F. Reeves, Deputy Clerk).

Enclosure.

ELECTIONS DIVISION,
STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, CA, July 15, 2009.

Hon. LORRAINE C. MILLER,
Clerk, House of Representatives, The Capitol,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MS. MILLER: This is to advise you that the unofficial results of the Special Election held on Tuesday, July 14, 2009, for Representative in Congress from the Thirty-Second Congressional District of California, show that Judy Chu received 15,238 votes or 61.67% of the total number of votes cast for that office.

According to the unofficial results, Judy Chu has been elected as Representative in Congress from the Thirty-Second Congressional District of California.

To the best of the Secretary of State's knowledge and belief at this time, there is no contest to this election.

As soon as the official results are certified to this office by Los Angeles County, an official Certificate of Election will be prepared for transmittal as required by law.

Sincerely,

(For Cathy Mitchell, Chief,
Elections Division).

SWEARING IN OF THE HONORABLE JUDY CHU, OF CALIFORNIA, AS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE

Mr. STARK. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentlewoman from California, the Honorable JUDY CHU, be permitted to take the oath of office today.

Her certificate of election has not arrived, but there is no contest and no question has been raised with regard to her election.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Will the Representative-elect and the members of the California delegation present themselves in the well. All Members will rise, and the Representative-elect will raise her right hand.

Ms. CHU appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office, as follows:

Do you solemnly swear or affirm that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter, so help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations, you are now a Member of the 111th Congress.

□ 1215

WELCOMING THE HONORABLE JUDY CHU TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California (Mr. STARK) is recognized for 1 minute.

Mr. STARK. Madam Speaker, as the dean of the California delegation, it is my duty and a deep pleasure to introduce the newest addition to our delegation, Dr. JUDY CHU. The election of Dr. CHU is groundbreaking—not only because she's a Renaissance woman—she taught psychology at East Los Angeles Community College—but also because she's the first Chinese American woman ever to serve in Congress.

Dr. CHU's impressive record as an elected official goes back over a few years. She was elected to the Garvey School District's Board in 1985. She's held the title of mayor, city council-

woman, State assemblywoman and chair of the Assembly appropriations committee, vice chair of the California State Board of Equalization, and now a Member of Congress.

The causes she has championed over the years are as varied and important as the offices she has served in. As chair of the Assembly appropriations committee, she ensured that programs benefiting students, people with disabilities, and the elderly were properly funded. Her effectiveness extended to the Assembly floor, building coalitions to pass legislation that enhanced protections for victims of domestic violence, strengthened hate crime laws, and brought much-needed improvements to public school facilities.

Her experience as a professor, public servant, and advocate for families and the less fortunate will make her an important voice in this Congress. I know she's ready to hit the ground running.

Please join me in welcoming Dr. Chu to the House of Representatives.

I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. Chu).

Ms. CHU. Speaker PELOSI and fellow Members of the House of Representatives, I'm so honored and humbled to be here in this great hall of Congress. I'm especially honored to follow in the footsteps of my mentor, Secretary of Labor Hilda Solis, whose support and encouragement I truly cherish.

I am proud to have been elected by a district of people in California, in the San Gabriel Valley in Los Angeles, that is diverse, that is working class, and that cares deeply about its senior centers, parks, and community centers.

They are anxious to ensure that their kids will have a job when they graduate from college, that they don't have to fear getting sick, and that they can be secure in staying in their homes. I look forward to working with you and making sure that this happens.

I want to thank my supporters for believing in me so strongly. And they are up there. I want to thank my family, my nieces—my family especially. My husband, Mike Eng.

It is at times like this when I think about my grandfather, who came to this country with nothing. He worked hard and opened up a small Chinese restaurant and working night and day, day and night, and he used that very expensive labor—his sons—to make ends meet. And now, two generations later, here I am.

America is truly the land of opportunity. I thank you all very much.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. Under clause 5(d) of rule XX, the Chair announces to the House that, in light of the administration of the oath of office to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU), the whole number of the House is 434.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. Without objection, 5-minute voting will continue.