

As we move forward to enact meaningful health care reform, we must also continue to support the infrastructure that serves many of the uninsured and most vulnerable populations. This bill achieves this goal and lays the groundwork for the comprehensive reform we're working so hard to pass. Community health centers play an essential role in rural and urban areas by addressing unmet primary health care needs. Recognizing this, the funding in this bill will serve 17 million patients, of whom 40 percent are uninsured, in 7,500 service delivery sites.

My district is home to several such community health centers, including Clinica Family Health Service. Clinica's mission is to provide high-quality health care services to low-income and other underserved people in South Boulder County, Broomfield County and West Adams County. Last year, Clinica provided 160,190 medical, dental, behavioral health and health education encounters to 34,257 Coloradans at its four clinics, which are located in Boulder, Lafayette, Thornton and unincorporated Adams County. Half of its patients had no health insurance.

I would like to thank Chairman OBEY for providing Clinica with funds that will be used to help cover the cost of technology upgrades and medical and dental equipment for a new clinic in Boulder and a dental clinic in West Adams County. The new facilities will allow Clinica to serve an additional 1,500 people with medical care and 3,500 people with dental care annually, while the information and communications technology upgrades will significantly improve clinical quality and efficiency.

Finally, this bill also provides funding to the National Institutes of Health for biomedical research to improve health and reduce health care expenditures that will help doctors move away from today's costly and predominantly curative model to a presumptive model, allowing intervention before disease occurs. Further, it increases funding for public health programs administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and for mental health services, and substance abuse and treatment programs administered by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

Mr. Speaker, by helping people train for jobs, protecting workers, meeting the needs of our nation's most vulnerable populations, laying the groundwork for comprehensive reform of health insurance, and providing historic levels of education funding, this bill represents a responsible, yet bold, step to a more prosperous, healthier, and stronger America.

I urge passage of this rule and the underlying bill.

The material previously referred to by Mr. SESSIONS is as follows:

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H. RES. 673 OFFERED BY MR. SESSIONS OF
TEXAS

Strike the resolved clause and all that follows and insert the following:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution the Speaker shall, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3293) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other

purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived except those arising under clause 9 or 10 of rule XXI. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. Points of order against provisions in the bill for failure to comply with clause 2 of rule XXI are waived. During consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may accord priority in recognition on the basis of whether the Member offering an amendment has caused it to be printed in the portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose in clause 8 of rule XVIII. Amendments so printed shall be considered as read. When the committee rises and reports the bill back to the House with a recommendation that the bill do pass, the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion 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. HASTINGS of Florida. 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 ayes appeared to have it.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

RAISING A QUESTION OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of the privileges of the House and offer the resolution previously noticed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. Price, submitted an amendment to the Committee on Rules to H.R. 3288, the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010;

Whereas the said gentleman's amendment would have required that none of the funds made available in this Act be used to establish, issue, implement, administer, or enforce any prohibition or restriction on the otherwise lawful possession or use of firearms in federally assisted housing;

Whereas the Second Amendment of the United States constitution guarantees that "the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed";

Whereas the Second Amendment applies equally to all Americans, regardless of who owns or pays for their housing;

Whereas the gentleman's amendment complied with all applicable Rules of the House for amendments to appropriations measures and would have been in order under an open amendment process, but regrettably the House Democratic leadership has dramatically and historically reduced the opportunity for open debate on this Floor; and

Whereas the Speaker, Ms. Pelosi, the Democrat leadership, and the chairman of the

Committee on Appropriations, Mr. Obey, prevented the House from voting on the amendment by excluding it from the list of amendments made in order under the rule for the bill: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That H. Res. 669, the rule to accompany H.R. 3288, be amended to allow the gentleman from Georgia's amendment be considered and voted on in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Georgia wish to present an argument on why the resolution qualifies as privileged?

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. I do, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Georgia may proceed.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, this House operates under rules, or it's supposed to operate under rules, rules that have been longstanding in the House and that are incorporated in written form. And rule IX of those rules of the House states specifically, Members may raise questions "affecting the rights of the House collectively, its safety, dignity, and the integrity of its proceedings" and those affecting the rights of Members individually in their representative capacity.

So the question is, Mr. Speaker, what is more fundamental to the rights of the Members of this House than the ability to represent their constituents and to affect the legislation that's brought to the floor?

The Democrat majority, under Speaker PELOSI, has unilaterally—some would say brazenly, some would say repressively—ended a 220-year tradition of allowing any Member to allow a spending bill.

□ 1045

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair must remind the gentleman that his remarks must be confined to the question of order, to wit: why the resolution has precedence over other questions under rule IX.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. And that's precisely what I'm attempting to do, Mr. Speaker.

When my constituents sent me here to Congress, they didn't send me here to just push buttons. What they sent me here to do was to exercise every single ability that a Member of the House is granted. And one of the abilities that the Member of the House is granted is the opportunity to affect legislation.

And under rule IX, which states, Mr. Speaker, that the proceedings should not affect the rights of the Members individually in their Representative capacity, so if being denied the ability to offer an amendment doesn't affect the rights of this House, if it doesn't affect the dignity and integrity of its proceedings, if it doesn't affect my rights as a Representative, then I don't know what does, Mr. Speaker.

I don't know what does. If Members are not allowed to offer amendments, then the Member, him or herself, is unable to represent their constituents and consequently is disenfranchising every single American.

So, Mr. Speaker, I would contend respectfully that the inability of Members to offer amendments is an indignity upon the House and makes it so that Members are not able to exercise their representative capacity.

And I appeal to the Chair to see the light of day and allow this privileged resolution to move forward.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is prepared to rule.

In evaluating the resolution offered by the gentleman from Georgia under the standards of rule IX, the Chair must be mindful of a fundamental principle illuminated by annotations of precedent in section 706 of the House Rules and Manual, to wit: that a question of the privileges of the House may not be invoked to prescribe a special order of business for the House.

The Chair finds that the resolution offered by the gentleman from Georgia, by proposing directly to amend House Resolution 669, prescribes a special order of business. Under a long and well-settled line of precedent presently culminating in several rulings during this first session of the 111th Congress, such a resolution cannot qualify as a question of the privileges of the House.

The Chair, therefore, holds that the resolution is not privileged under rule IX for consideration ahead of other business. Instead, the resolution may be submitted through the hopper in the regular course.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I appeal the ruling of the Chair.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?

MOTION TO TABLE

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I move to table the appeal of the ruling of the Chair.

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

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

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 and clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the motion to lay the appeal on the table will be followed by 5-minute votes on:

Ordering the previous question on House Resolution 673; adopting House Resolution 673, if ordered; suspending the rules on House Resolution 538, House Resolution 285, and House Resolution 519, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 238, nays 182, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 638]

YEAS—238

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Adler (NJ)
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Baca

Baird
Baldwin
Barrow
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman

Berry
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boccheri
Boswell
Boucher

Boyd
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown, Corrine
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Chu
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (TN)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Driehaus
Edwards (MD)
Edwards (TX)
Ellison
Ellsworth
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Foster
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Giffords
Gonzalez
Gordon (TN)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Halvorson
Hare
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa

Hirono
Hodes
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Inlee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Johnson, E. B.
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kilroy
Kind
Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Kissell
Klein (FL)
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebbeck
Loftgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lujan
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney
Markey (CO)
Markey (MA)
Marshall
Massa
Matheson
Matsui
McColum
McDermott
McIntyre
McMahon
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murtha
Nadler (NY)
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Oberstar
Obey
Oliver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascarella
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Perlmutter

NAYS—182

Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Biggart
Billray
Bilirakis
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehner
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Boren
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bright
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)

Perriello
Peters
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Polis (CO)
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Ross
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sanchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schauer
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sestak
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Simpson
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Space
Speier
Spratt
Stark
Stupak
Tanner
Teague
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Wexler
Wilson (OH)
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth

Davis (KY)
Deal (GA)
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dreier
Duncan
Ehlers
Emerson
Fallin
Flake
Fleming
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fox
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte

Graves	Manzullo	Rogers (MI)
Guthrie	Marchant	Rohrabacher
Hall (TX)	McCarthy (CA)	Rooney
Harper	McCaul	Ros-Lehtinen
Hastings (WA)	McClintock	Roskam
Heller	McCotter	Royce
Hensarling	McHenry	Ryan (WI)
Herger	McHugh	Scalise
Hill	McKeon	Schmidt
Hoekstra	McMorris	Schock
Hunter	Rodgers	Sensenbrenner
Inglis	McNerney	Sessions
Issa	Mica	Shadegg
Jenkins	Miller (FL)	Shimkus
Johnson (IL)	Miller (MI)	Shuler
Johnson, Sam	Miller, Gary	Shuster
Jones	Minnick	Smith (NE)
Jordan (OH)	Moran (KS)	Smith (NJ)
King (IA)	Murphy, Tim	Smith (TX)
King (NY)	Myrick	Souder
Kingston	Neugebauer	Stearns
Kirk	Nunes	Sullivan
Kline (MN)	Nye	Taylor
Kosmas	Olson	Terry
Kratovil	Paulsen	Thompson (PA)
Lance	Pence	Thornberry
Latham	Petri	Tiahrt
LaTourette	Pitts	Tiberi
Latta	Poe (TX)	Turner
Lee (NY)	Posey	Upton
Lewis (CA)	Price (GA)	Walden
Linder	Putnam	Wamp
LoBiondo	Radanovich	Westmoreland
Lucas	Rehberg	Whitfield
Luetkemeyer	Reichert	Wilson (SC)
Lungren, Daniel	Roe (TN)	Wittman
E.	Rogers (AL)	Wolf
Mack	Rogers (KY)	Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—13

Barrett (SC)	Johnson (GA)	Paul
Bishop (UT)	Lummis	Sutton
Dahlkemper	McCarthy (NY)	Young (FL)
Davis (IL)	McGovern	
Granger	Murphy (NY)	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1113

Messrs. POSEY, GUTHRIE, CARTER, HOEKSTRA, KRATOVIL, HILL and BOREN changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mrs. HALVORSON and Messrs. LARSON of Connecticut and FOSTER changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to table was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Ms. LUMMIS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 638, I was in a House Budget Committee hearing questioning Interior Secretary Salazar. Had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

MOMENT OF SILENCE IN MEMORY OF OFFICER JACOB B. CHESTNUT AND DETECTIVE JOHN M. GIBSON

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STUPAK). Pursuant to the Chair’s announcement of earlier today, the House will now observe a moment of silence in memory of Officer Jacob J. Chestnut and Detective John M. Gibson.

Will all present please rise for a moment of silence.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3293, DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on ordering the previous question on House Resolution 673, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 239, nays 181, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 639]

YEAS—239

Abercrombie	Dingell	Kissell
Ackerman	Doggett	Klein (FL)
Adler (NJ)	Donnelly (IN)	Kosmas
Altman	Doyle	Kucinich
Andrews	Driehaus	Langevin
Arcuri	Edwards (MD)	Larsen (WA)
Baca	Edwards (TX)	Larson (CT)
Baird	Ellison	Lee (CA)
Baldwin	Engel	Levin
Barrow	Eshoo	Lewis (GA)
Bean	Etheridge	Lipinski
Becerra	Farr	Loeb sack
Berkley	Fattah	Lowey
Berman	Filner	Lujan
Berry	Foster	Lynch
Bishop (GA)	Frank (MA)	Maffei
Blumenauer	Fudge	Maloney
Boccheri	Giffords	Markey (CO)
Boren	Gonzalez	Markey (MA)
Boswell	Gordon (TN)	Marshall
Boucher	Grayson	Massa
Boyd	Green, Al	Matheson
Brady (PA)	Green, Gene	Matsui
Braley (IA)	Griffith	McCollum
Bright	Grijalva	McDermott
Brown, Corrine	Gutierrez	McGovern
Butterfield	Hall (NY)	McIntyre
Capps	Halvorson	McMahon
Capuano	Hare	McNerney
Cardoza	Harman	Meek (FL)
Carnahan	Hastings (FL)	Meeks (NY)
Carney	Heinrich	Michaud
Carson (IN)	Herseth Sandlin	Miller (NC)
Castor (FL)	Higgins	Miller, George
Chandler	Himes	Mollohan
Chu	Hinche	Moore (KS)
Clarke	Hinojosa	Moore (WI)
Clay	Hirono	Moran (VA)
Cleaver	Hodes	Murphy (CT)
Clyburn	Hoekstra	Murphy, Patrick
Cohen	Holden	Murtha
Connolly (VA)	Holt	Nadler (NY)
Conyers	Honda	Napolitano
Cooper	Hoyer	Neal (MA)
Costa	Inslee	Oberstar
Costello	Israel	Obey
Courtney	Jackson (IL)	Olver
Crowley	Jackson-Lee	Ortiz
Cuellar	(TX)	Pallone
Cummings	Johnson, E. B.	Pascarell
Davis (AL)	Kagen	Pastor (AZ)
Davis (CA)	Kanjorski	Payne
Davis (IL)	Kaptur	Perlmutter
Davis (TN)	Kennedy	Peters
DeFazio	Kildee	Peterson
DeGette	Kilpatrick (MI)	Pingree (ME)
Delahunt	Kilroy	Polis (CO)
DeLauro	Kind	Pomeroy
Dicks	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Price (NC)

Quigley	Scott (GA)	Tierney
Rahall	Scott (VA)	Titus
Rangel	Serrano	Tonko
Reyes	Sestak	Towns
Richardson	Shea-Porter	Tsongas
Rodriguez	Sherman	Van Hollen
Ross	Sires	Visclosky
Rothman (NJ)	Skelton	Walz
Roybal-Allard	Slaughter	Wasserman
Ruppersberger	Smith (WA)	Schultz
Rush	Snyder	Waters
Ryan (OH)	Space	Watson
Salazar	Speier	Watt
Sanchez, Linda	Spratt	Waxman
T.	Stark	Weiner
Sanchez, Loretta	Stupak	Welch
Sarbanes	Sutton	Wexler
Schakowsky	Tanner	Wilson (OH)
Schauer	Taylor	Woolsey
Schiff	Teague	Wu
Schrader	Thompson (CA)	Yarmuth
Schwartz	Thompson (MS)	

NAYS—181

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

NOT VOTING—13

Barrett (SC)	Lofgren, Zoe	Paul
Bishop (UT)	McCarthy (NY)	Velázquez
Dahlkemper	McHenry	Young (FL)
Granger	McHugh	
Johnson (GA)	Murphy (NY)	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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