

may pass before the public is made aware of the presence of potentially harmful contaminants.

H.R. 2093 directs EPA to reduce the testing time from the current 24 hours to less than six hours, with the hope that communities can provide same day results on the condition of their local waters. To be clear, this legislation does not require that an approvable test actually take six hours, but establishes six hours as the absolute maximum time allowed for an approvable rapid testing method. If science dictates that the amount of testing time can be less than six hours, this bill allows EPA to approve a "more rapid" testing methodology.

It is my understanding that the scientific community believes that current technology is capable of producing a reliable rapid testing methodology that can produce results in two to three hours. This technology could be readily adopted by EPA under the revised definition, and the Agency is encouraged to adopt the shortest, reliable testing methodology possible.

Mr. Speaker, simply put, this reauthorization of the BEACH Act focuses on providing State and local governments with the tools they need to protect public health and reduce the incidence of water-borne illness. As we are in the midst of the summer vacation season, let us make sure that a family trip to the beach will not also result in a trip to the doctor's office.

I urge my colleague to support H.R. 2093.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOOZMAN. Again, I would like to thank the chairman and the ranking member and my chairman, Ms. Johnson. I urge its adoption.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE).

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I know that time is short, so I'll be very brief. This is a very important bill to the Nation's beaches, and I represent a coastal area.

Basically, a few years ago, we passed the original BEACH Act, which allowed for the testing of ocean waters so that people would know, as sort of a right-to-know measure, when to go into the water and when not to. It has been very successful in keeping beaches clean and in notifying people when they shouldn't go swimming or when beaches have been cleaned up and they can go back into the water. We found out that we needed some better protection, and that is what we're doing with this bill today.

It calls for more rapid testing, within 24 hours—well, within a few hours, I should say—because, in the past, sometimes it would take 24 to 48 hours before we would know whether beaches should be closed. So there is a much more rapid testing method, which is within a few hours. In addition to that, the grants allow for the support for actually preventing beach closings and for using the Federal money for tracking so that, actually, the waters do not become more polluted.

So there are a lot of improvements in this bill over the current BEACH Act, and I urge its passage. I think we can get it signed into law quickly.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I now yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP).

Mr. BISHOP of New York. I thank the chairwoman for yielding, and I will be even more brief than Mr. PALLONE.

Mr. Speaker, let me simply thank Mr. PALLONE, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BOOZMAN, Chairman OBERSTAR, and Chairwoman JOHNSON for their leadership on this issue.

This bill builds on the successes of the original BEACH Act. It implements rapid testing procedures which are vitally important. It provides a significantly larger authorization for the grants, and I urge its passage.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the residents of eastern Long Island, I would like to commend Chairman OBERSTAR, Chairwoman JOHNSON and Congressmen PALLONE and BILBRAY for their leadership and unwavering dedication to clean water issues. I would also like to thank the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee staff for their hard work and commitment to advancing this legislation to the full House today.

My district encompasses 300 miles of coastline, and I'm very proud to represent some of this country's most popular and beautiful beaches. Maintaining coastal health is an integral objective toward preserving the Nation's environment and sustaining the tourist economies of our States. The beach-going public that flocked to our Nation's shores this summer reminds us that we deserve pristine waterways to enjoy with our families and that we need to preserve them for future generations of Americans.

The water quality monitoring and notification grants established in the original BEACH Act have been absolutely vital to protecting the health of beachgoers on our shores. Today, with the consideration of H.R. 2093, the Clean Coastal Environment and Public Health Act of 2009, we can continue to assure the American public that preserving healthy shores is a priority of our environmental agenda.

After EPA reports marked progress but raised questions about the implementation of the BEACH Act, it has become clear that further development of the legislation was needed. That is why Mr. PALLONE, the author of the original BEACH Act, and I decided to pool our resources to advance better legislation to fix problems and fund grant programs.

The Pallone/Bishop/Bilbray legislation reauthorizes the BEACH Act through fiscal year 2013 and increases authorization for funding from \$30 million to \$40 million, annually. This bipartisan legislation requires development and implementation of rapid testing methods to ensure that the public is notified of potential health concerns related to water quality in hours rather than days and enhances existing public notification requirements.

In the 110th Congress, a nearly identical bill was agreed to by this committee and passed on the House floor—both by voice vote. Unfortunately, the Senate did not act on the bill.

One in ten tourists is destined for the beach this summer—providing our travel and vacation industries with customers and business. I

hope my colleagues agree that the BEACH Act is an excellent example of an effective government program that benefits communities in every region of the country and has yielded tremendous progress in restoring healthy shores.

Mr. Speaker, with the leadership and support of this body, we can ensure that beach visitors throughout the country are assured that local governments have all the resources they need to monitor recreational waters and alert the public of potential health hazards.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I applaud the sponsor of this legislation, Mr. PALLONE, and our colleagues on the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Mr. BISHOP and Mr. HALL, for introducing this important legislation. Further, I appreciate and respect the fact that Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. MICA and Mr. BOOZMAN helped with this as well, so I urge its adoption.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2093, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

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#### REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3326, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 111-233) on the resolution (H. Res. 685) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3326) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

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#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

- H.R. 1293, by the yeas and nays;
- H.R. 556, de novo;
- H.R. 509, de novo;
- H. Res. 616, de novo;

H.R. 1035, de novo;  
H.J. Res. 44, de novo.

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

**DISABLED VETERANS HOME IMPROVEMENT AND STRUCTURAL ALTERATION GRANT INCREASE ACT OF 2009**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1293, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1293.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 426, nays 0, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 650]  
YEAS—426

Abercrombie	Capito	Eshoo
Ackerman	Capps	Etheridge
Aderholt	Capuano	Fallin
Adler (NJ)	Cardoza	Farr
Akin	Carnahan	Fattah
Alexander	Carney	Filner
Altmire	Carson (IN)	Flake
Andrews	Carter	Fleming
Arcuri	Cassidy	Forbes
Austria	Castle	Fortenberry
Baca	Castor (FL)	Foster
Bachmann	Chaffetz	Fox
Bachus	Chandler	Frank (MA)
Baird	Childers	Franks (AZ)
Baldwin	Chu	Frelinghuysen
Barrett (SC)	Clarke	Fudge
Barrow	Clay	Galleghy
Bartlett	Cleaver	Garrett (NJ)
Barton (TX)	Coble	Gerlach
Bean	Coffman (CO)	Giffords
Becerra	Cohen	Gingrey (GA)
Berkley	Cole	Gohmert
Berman	Conaway	Gonzalez
Berry	Connolly (VA)	Goodlatte
Biggert	Conyers	Gordon (TN)
Bilbray	Cooper	Granger
Bilirakis	Costa	Graves
Bishop (GA)	Courtney	Grayson
Bishop (NY)	Crenshaw	Green, Al
Bishop (UT)	Crowley	Green, Gene
Blackburn	Cuellar	Griffith
Blumenauer	Culberson	Grijalva
Blunt	Cummings	Guthrie
Bocchieri	Dahlkemper	Gutierrez
Boehner	Davis (AL)	Hall (NY)
Bonner	Davis (CA)	Hall (TX)
Bono Mack	Davis (IL)	Halvorson
Boozman	Davis (KY)	Hare
Boren	Davis (TN)	Harman
Boswell	Deal (GA)	Harper
Boucher	DeFazio	Hastings (FL)
Boustany	DeGette	Hastings (WA)
Boyd	Delahunt	Heinrich
Brady (PA)	DeLauro	Heller
Brady (TX)	Dent	Hensarling
Braley (IA)	Heger	Diaz-Balart, L.
Bright	Diaz-Balart, M.	Herseth Sandlin
Broun (GA)	Dicks	Higgins
Brown (SC)	Dingell	Hill
Brown, Corrine	Doggett	Himes
Brown-Waite,	Donnelly (IN)	Hinche
Ginny	Doyle	Hinojosa
Buchanan	Dreier	Hirono
Burgess	Driehaus	Hodes
Burton (IN)	Duncan	Hoekstra
Butterfield	Edwards (MD)	Holden
Buyer	Edwards (TX)	Holt
Calvert	Ehlers	Honda
Camp	Ellison	Hoyer
Campbell	Ellsworth	Hunter
Cantor	Emerson	Inglis
Cao	Engel	Inslee

Israel	Meeks (NY)	Sarbanes
Issa	Melancon	Scalise
Jackson (IL)	Mica	Schakowsky
Jackson-Lee	Michaud	Schauer
(TX)	Miller (FL)	Schiff
Jenkins	Miller (MI)	Schmidt
Johnson (GA)	Miller (NC)	Schock
Johnson (IL)	Miller, Gary	Schrader
Johnson, E. B.	Miller, George	Schwartz
Johnson, Sam	Minnick	Scott (GA)
Jones	Mitchell	Scott (VA)
Jordan (OH)	Mollohan	Sensenbrenner
Kagen	Moore (KS)	Serrano
Kaptur	Moore (WI)	Sessions
Kennedy	Moran (KS)	Sestak
Kildee	Moran (VA)	Shadegg
Kirkpatrick (MI)	Murphy (CT)	Shea-Porter
Kilroy	Murphy (NY)	Sherman
Kind	Murphy, Patrick	Shimkus
King (IA)	Murphy, Tim	Shuler
King (NY)	Murtha	Shuster
Kingston	Myrick	Simpson
Kirk	Nadler (NY)	Sires
Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Napolitano	Skelton
Kissell	Neal (MA)	Smith (NE)
Klein (FL)	Neugebauer	Smith (NJ)
Kline (MN)	Nunes	Smith (TX)
Kosmas	Nye	Smith (WA)
Kratovil	Oberstar	Snyder
Kucinich	Obey	Space
Lamborn	Olson	Speier
Lance	Oliver	Spratt
Langevin	Ortiz	Stark
Larsen (WA)	Pallone	Stearns
Larson (CT)	Pascrell	Stupak
Latham	Pastor (AZ)	Sullivan
LaTourette	Paul	Sutton
Latta	Paulsen	Tanner
Lee (CA)	Payne	Taylor
Lee (NY)	Pence	Teague
Levin	Perlmutter	Terry
Lewis (CA)	Perriello	Thompson (CA)
Lewis (GA)	Peters	Thompson (MS)
Linder	Peterson	Thompson (PA)
Lipinski	Petri	Thornberry
LoBiondo	Pingree (ME)	Tiahrt
Loeb sack	Pitts	Tiberi
Lofgren, Zoe	Platts	Tierney
Lowe y	Poe (TX)	Titus
Lucas	Polis (CO)	Tonko
Luetkemeyer	Pomeroy	Towns
Lujan	Posey	Tsongas
Lummis	Price (GA)	Turner
Lungren, Daniel	Price (NC)	Upton
E.	Pritnam	Van Hollen
Lynch	Quigley	Velazquez
Mack	Radanovich	Visclosky
Maffei	Rahall	Walden
Maloney	Rangel	Walz
Manzullo	Rehberg	Walt
Marchant	Reichert	Wamp
Markey (CO)	Reyes	Wasserman
Markey (MA)	Richardson	Schultz
Marshall	Rodriguez	Waters
Massa	Roe (TN)	Watson
Matheson	Rogers (AL)	Watt
Matsui	Rogers (KY)	Waxman
McCarthy (CA)	Rogers (MI)	Weiner
McCaul	Rohrabacher	Welch
McClintock	Rooney	Westmoreland
McCollum	Ros-Lehtinen	Wexler
McCotter	Roskam	Whitfield
McDermott	Ross	Wilson (OH)
McGovern	Rothman (NJ)	Wilson (SC)
McHenry	Roybal-Allard	Wittman
McHugh	Royce	Wolf
McIntyre	Ruppersberger	Woolsey
McKeon	Rush	Wu
McMahon	Ryan (WI)	Yarmuth
McMorris	Salazar	Young (AK)
Rodgers	Salazar, Linda	Young (FL)
McNerney	T.	
Meek (FL)	Sanchez, Loretta	

NOT VOTING—7

Clyburn	McCarthy (NY)	Souder
Costello	Ryan (OH)	
Kanjorski	Slaughter	

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

□ 1752

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**SOUTHERN SEA OTTER RECOVERY AND RESEARCH ACT**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 556, as amended.

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. 556, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 316, nays 107, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 651]  
YEAS—316

Abercrombie	Clay	Griffith
Ackerman	Cleaver	Grijalva
Aderholt	Cohen	Guthrie
Adler (NJ)	Cole	Gutierrez
Alexander	Connolly (VA)	Hall (NY)
Altmire	Conyers	Halvorson
Andrews	Cooper	Hare
Arcuri	Costa	Harman
Austria	Courtney	Hastings (FL)
Baca	Crenshaw	Heinrich
Baird	Crowley	Heller
Baldwin	Cuellar	Herseth Sandlin
Barrow	Cummings	Higgins
Bean	Dahlkemper	Hill
Becerra	Davis (AL)	Himes
Berkley	Davis (CA)	Hinche y
Berman	Davis (IL)	Hinojosa
Berry	Davis (TN)	Hirono
Biggert	DeFazio	Hodes
Bilbray	DeGette	Holden
Bilirakis	Delahunt	Holt
Bishop (GA)	DeLauro	Honda
Bishop (NY)	Dent	Hoyer
Bishop (UT)	Diaz-Balart, L.	Inglis
Blackburn	Diaz-Balart, M.	Inslee
Blumenauer	Dicks	Israel
Blunt	Dingell	Jackson (IL)
Bocchieri	Doggett	Jackson-Lee
Boehner	Donnelly (IN)	(TX)
Bonner	Doyle	Johnson (GA)
Bono Mack	Driehaus	Johnson (IL)
Boozman	Edwards (MD)	Johnson, E. B.
Boren	Edwards (TX)	Jones
Boswell	Ehlers	Kagen
Boucher	Ellison	Kaptur
Boustany	Ellsworth	Kennedy
Boyd	Emerson	Kildee
Brady (PA)	Engel	Kirkpatrick (MI)
Brady (TX)	Eshoo	Kilroy
Braley (IA)	Etheridge	Kind
Bright	Farr	King (NY)
Broun (GA)	Fattah	Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Brown (SC)	Frank (OH)	Kissell
Brown, Corrine	Filner	Klein (FL)
Brown-Waite,	Fortenberry	Kline (MN)
Ginny	Foster	Kosmas
Buchanan	Cardoza	Kratovil
Burgess	Carnahan	Kratovil
Burton (IN)	Carnahan	Kucinich
Butterfield	Carney	Kucinich
Buyer	Carson (IN)	Lance
Calvert	Castle	Langevin
Camp	Castor (FL)	Larsen (WA)
Campbell	Chandler	Larson (CT)
Cantor	Childers	Latham
Cao	Chu	Grayson
	Clarke	Green, Al
		Green, Gene
		Lee (CA)