

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1073, supporting the goals and ideals of RV Centennial Celebration Month, to recognize and honor 100 years of enjoyment of recreational vehicles in the United States.

Since 1910, when the first mass-produced, manufactured, motorized campers appeared, people in recreational vehicles still set out to see the country and to enjoy the life of the open road. RVs have steadily gained popularity over the past 100 years. Today, over 30 million recreational vehicle enthusiasts enjoy this pleasant way to vacation. Recreational vehicles offer a way for families to experience all kinds of outdoor activities, especially in our national parks, lakes and oceans. Hundreds of thousands of Americans benefit from this industry, including recreational vehicle manufacturers, dealers and RV campground employees across the United States.

It is the freedom to share the excitement of exploring historical landmarks, of attending sporting events, and of engaging in family camping that explains the appeal of an RV for so many of our citizens.

On June 7, 2010, we will have the opportunity to celebrate the introduction of the recreational vehicle in the United States in Elkhart, Indiana, where the RV/MH Hall of Fame resides. This centennial is found to be a nostalgic celebration of the freedom and enjoyment that RVs have brought to so many Americans in the last 100 years. I support the passage of this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. DONNELLY).

Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in strong support of House Resolution 1073, a bipartisan resolution recognizing and supporting the goals of RV Centennial Celebration Month in June 2010.

The first mass-produced, manufactured, motorized campers and camping trailers appeared in the American marketplace for commercial sale in 1910. This resolution seeks to honor and commemorate America's 100 years of enjoyment of RVs. It also offers an opportunity to recognize the workers who make RVs, the entrepreneurs who started these companies and whose passion has created jobs and opportunity for so many people and to recognize the homegrown industry that has developed to support this great American pastime and to provide good-paying jobs for thousands of families.

I have the privilege of representing a large portion of the RV industry. It is crucial to northern Indiana's economy. RV manufacturing has long been a major economic driver in places like Elkhart by directly employing thousands of people in the RV plants and thousands more in suppliers' factories, not to mention its contributions to the local municipal tax base.

The economic importance of RVs and camping extends well beyond my district, of course—to the entire United States. RV manufacturing is big business in Oregon, Iowa and elsewhere. Camping and RV tourism pump millions into our parks and vacation destinations each and every year. For a century, through war and peace, booms and busts and technological fads, RVs have been a mainstay of American highways, campgrounds, sporting events, and driveways.

The RV lifestyle is still going strong. Today, one in 12 American households owns an RV, and over 30 million RVers take part in this affordable and environmentally friendly form of vacationing each year. We all represent families who own RVs and who enjoy the freedom of travel and of the family adventure they provide. Despite the economic ups and downs, RVs allow families an affordable way to travel and to explore this country's amazing natural resources.

This year, the RVing community will celebrate their centennial with a series of events which will culminate a 100th anniversary party hosted on June 7 at the RV Hall of Fame in Elkhart, Indiana. This resolution to recognize June 2010 as RV Centennial Celebration Month provides a fitting endorsement of the 100-year journey of a uniquely American product. This resolution enjoys the support of over 50 bipartisan cosponsors.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution and pass House Resolution 1073.

Mr. CAO. I just want to let the gentleman from Indiana know that I grew up in Goshen, Indiana, which is about 20 miles from Elkhart; so I know how important the RV industry is to that area.

Mr. Speaker, with that being said, I would like to ask that all RV owners please spend some time and drive down to Louisiana, especially to New Orleans. We have the best restaurants in the world, the best seafood, and our culture is unequalled.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, again, I would like to urge my colleagues to support this measure honoring the 100 years that RVs have been in production, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SPEIER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1073.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CONGRATULATING ISRAEL ON OECD MEMBERSHIP

Ms. BERKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the

resolution (H. Res. 1391) congratulating Israel for its accession to membership in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

#### H. RES. 1391

Whereas Israel first sent an observer delegation to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 1994, and first began actively seeking to join the OECD in 2000, when it met the OECD's membership requirements relating to industrial and per-capita product criteria;

Whereas in May 2006, the OECD adopted in full the Report by the Working Party on the Implications of Future Enlargement on OECD Governance, stating that expanding membership is vital to the organization;

Whereas Israel has been the most active nonmember country in the OECD, is a member, observer, or ad hoc observer in dozens of working bodies, is party to various OECD declarations, and is already in compliance with multiple OECD standards;

Whereas Israel's tax burden, encompassing income and property taxes, customs duties, value-added taxes, and national insurance, is much lower than in most OECD member states;

Whereas the World Bank ranks Israel among the 30 countries in which it is easiest to do business, and ranks Israel as tied for fourth in ease of getting credit and tied for fifth in protection of investors;

Whereas in 2010, the World Economic Forum ranked Israel 27th out of 133 countries in its Growth Competitiveness Index, and in particular ranked Israel third in quality of scientific research institutions, fourth in utility patents, fifth in strength of investor protection, fifth in the Forum's legal rights index, seventh in life expectancy, ninth in innovation, 15th in financial market sophistication, 15th in availability of the latest technologies, and 15th in judicial independence;

Whereas the World Economic Forum ranked Israel 28th out of 133 countries in its 2009-2010 Networked Readiness Index and 29th out of 121 in its 2009 Enabling Trade Index;

Whereas Israel has carried out far-reaching economic reforms in recent years with respect to taxes, labor, competition, capital markets, pension funds, energy, infrastructures, communications, transport, housing, and other fields, growing its private sector and streamlining its public sector;

Whereas Israel is a world leader in science and technology and is home to the most high-technology start-up companies, scientific publications, and research and development spending per capita;

Whereas membership in the OECD will likely strengthen the position of Israel in the global economy and within international financial institutions, solidify Israel's transition from an emerging market to an advanced economy, and encourage increased foreign direct investment in Israel;

Whereas Israel's accession to membership in the OECD will strengthen the OECD because of Israel's high living standards, free and stable markets, and commitment to democracy, human rights, and freedom;

Whereas Israel's economic and technological standing will likely benefit OECD member states in innovation, in research and development, and in the science and technology, including high-technology, sectors;

Whereas Israel is a strong ally and friend of the United States and supports the United

States in international organizations more consistently than any other country;

Whereas, on November 8, 2005, the House of Representatives unanimously adopted H. Res. 38, and on May 3, 2007, the Senate by unanimous consent adopted S. Res. 188, in support of Israel's accession to membership in the OECD;

Whereas in May 2007, during the annual meeting of the OECD's ministerial council, OECD member states invited Israel to open talks for accession to membership in that organization;

Whereas the Secretary-General of the OECD, Angel Gurría, has supported Israel's candidacy for accession to OECD membership and worked to ensure that Israel's candidacy was not politicized, and was judged by objective economic and democratic standards;

Whereas the United States has supported Israel's candidacy for accession to OECD membership;

Whereas, on May 10, 2010, the 31 OECD member states unanimously agreed to invite Israel to become a member of that organization, with the OECD noting in a statement that "Israel's scientific and technological policies have produced outstanding outcomes on a world scale.";

Whereas, on May 10, 2010, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu noted regarding Israel's accession to OECD membership that "Israel's accession to the OECD has strategic importance for the process of positioning Israel's economy as a developed and advanced economy, as well as in attracting international investments . . . There is still work to be done. We have done a great deal. We are doing a great deal; and we will do a great deal . . . so that we can be on the list of leading countries, among the 15 most advanced countries in the world. This goal is possible and it won't take us too many years to accomplish.";

Whereas Israel will be welcomed into the OECD during the annual meeting of that organization's ministerial council on May 27, 2010, and will fully accede to membership once it passes the requisite enacting legislation, a process that is likely to be completed within months; and

Whereas Israel continues to pursue further opportunities to accede to membership or enhance its participation, as the case may be, in international forums: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) congratulates Israel for its accession to membership in the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD);

(2) commends the 31 nations of the OECD, as well as OECD Secretary-General Angel Gurría, for recognizing Israel's economic success as well as its commitment to the principles of democratic government and market economy by unanimously electing Israel to OECD membership;

(3) recognizes the importance of the strong role played by the United States in Israel's successful bid for accession to membership in the OECD; and

(4) calls on responsible nations to support efforts by Israel to accede to membership or enhance its participation, as the case may be, in international forums.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. BERKLEY) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Nevada.

# GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. BERKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Nevada?

There was no objection.

Ms. BERKLEY. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution. Israel's accession to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, a prestigious group of the world's most advanced economies, is a monumental achievement and is testimony to Israel's remarkable economic success and diplomatic acumen.

The unanimous decision by the 31 member states of the OECD to accept Israel is a recognition of Israel's economic strength as well as of its democracy and of its ability to contribute to the organization and to the world's economy.

Israel was one of the few economies in the world to have positive economic growth in the midst of last year's global economic crisis, and it is expected to grow at least 3.5 percent in 2010. As a member of the OECD, Israel will be in an even better position to advance key economic sectors of its economy, including technology, medicine and agriculture. This will prove beneficial, not only to the State of Israel but, as the record of Israeli entrepreneurial creativity attests, to the entire world.

Mr. Speaker, Israel's accession to the OECD is an important achievement for the State of Israel, and it also demonstrates the importance of U.S. engagement in multilateral organizations. Without the emphatic support of the Obama administration's delegation to the OECD, Israel almost certainly would still be waiting at the organization's door, knocking to come in.

I would like to congratulate and thank our OECD mission in Paris for their hard work. This strong team of diplomats worked tirelessly to support Israel's OECD candidacy, and it dutifully ensured that Israel's candidacy was not politicized and that it was judged by objective economic and democratic standards.

Mr. Speaker, the lesson from this victory is clear: U.S. engagement works. Without a strong presence at this international organization, we risk leaving our ally Israel to battle alone against its many biased critics. It is important to remember that maintaining a strong U.S. voice in international organizations isn't important just for America's interest but for Israel's interest as well.

I want to thank the Obama administration for their strong support for Israel at the OECD, and I look forward to working with them to ensure that there is the same support going forward at the OECD, at the U.N., and at other multilateral organizations.

The unanimous vote by OECD members to admit Israel not only highlights Israel's growing global economic importance, which it certainly does and is, but it also represents an important sign that the U.S., when properly engaged, can help to defeat the unrelenting efforts of Israel's detractors and, may I say, haters.

I would like to thank my dear friend, Ranking Member ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN, for introducing this important resolution and for making Israel's accession to the OECD possible.

I encourage all of my colleagues to vote "yes" on this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I thank my good friend, the lovely lady from Nevada (Ms. BERKLEY), for those kinds words.

Mr. Speaker, we have got a good, strong partnership when it comes to promoting the ideals of freedom, democracy and the rule of law; and in that category, Israel will always stand out.

I am proud, obviously, to support this resolution, which I authored and sponsored, House Resolution 1391, which congratulates Israel on being approved for membership in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The OECD brings together governments committed to democracy and a market economy in advancing freedom and in advancing prosperity. The recent unanimous support of OECD member states for Israel's membership is a well-deserved seal of approval for Israel, one that can reinforce its progress and that will benefit both Israel and the members of the OECD.

Mr. Speaker, the history of Israel's pursuit of membership in the OECD speaks volumes about the nature of Israel, also, lamentably, of the Palestinian leadership and of the U.S. engagement in international organizations. Israel, the free, democratic country that it is, pursued OECD membership, not with a sense of entitlement but with patience and eagerness to demonstrate its eligibility and its competence in improving herself in the process.

Israel first sent an observer delegation to the OECD in 1994. In the 16 years since that time, Israel has carried out far-reaching economic reforms with respect to taxes, labor, competition, capital markets, pension funds, energy, communications, transport, and housing. Mr. Speaker, the list goes on and on.

□ 1100

It has grown its now-booming private sector and streamlined its overgrown public sector. Its tax burden is much lower than that of most OECD member states.

Israel is now a world leader in science, technology, and entrepreneurship, home to the most high technology startup companies, scientific publications, and research and development spending per capita. And it has

been the most active nonmember country in the OECD, becoming a member or an observer in dozens of working bodies, a party to numerous OECD declarations, and coming into compliance with multiple OECD standards.

Israel also continues to uphold the democratic values of its founding with a vibrant political system, a robust and autonomous judiciary, and a commitment to human rights. In short, Israel's democracy, its prosperity, and its freedom are a model for many nations and many people. Israel has clearly made its case for OECD membership.

The Palestinian leadership, in contrast, has spent the last 16 years demonstrating time after time that it never misses an opportunity to miss an opportunity. It has rejected every offer of peace from Israel. It has refused to recognize Israel's right to exist as a Jewish state. It has failed to crack down on violent extremism and anti-Israel incitement. Indeed, it has even tolerated and encouraged such behavior.

It has supported boycotts of Israeli goods, and the Palestinian Authority's prime minister, whom some consider a moderate, even participated in a mass burning of such goods. And it has consistently tried to use international organizations, from the U.N. General Assembly to the Human Rights Council, with its infamous Goldstone Report, to the International Criminal Court, to demonize and delegitimize Israel.

The Palestinian Authority tried hard to block Israel's candidacy for membership in the OECD, with the same Palestinian Authority prime minister personally lobbying foreign governments to oppose Israel's membership.

Is this a partner for peace, Mr. Speaker?

But it gets worse. A former Palestinian Authority foreign minister and senior associate of Abu Mazen announced just last week that the Palestinian Authority was intensifying its diplomatic and economic offensive against Israel. He said the Palestinian Authority needed "to increase our efforts in the international arena to isolate and punish Israel, prevent it from deepening its relations with the European Union, and attempt to expel it from the United Nations." He continues, "We must pursue Israel in all international bodies and institutions." And Palestinian leaders keep threatening violence to extract concessions.

Instead of focusing on building a better future for its people, the Palestinian leaders are focusing on tearing down that future for Israel and her citizens. This Congress should not reward such behavior by providing yet another \$400 million bailout to the West Bank and Gaza, including another \$150 million in cash directly to the Palestinian Authority.

Finally, Israel's candidacy for OECD membership teaches us a lesson about when and how the U.S. should participate in international forums, and when

and how it should not. The OECD is what the U.N. was intended to be, a group of free, Democratic countries cooperating to advance their values and shared interests. It has rigorous membership standards and new members must be approved by all existing members.

Its Secretary General has demonstrated commitment to ensuring that Israel's candidacy and other issues are determined on the merits and are not politicized. That is why the U.S. should and does participate in the OECD, including by actively supporting Israel's candidacy for membership.

In contrast, the UN's misnamed "Human Rights Council" has no meaningful standards for membership, other than the ability to gain the support of a mere majority of the U.N. General Assembly, which itself includes scores of countries that are not free democracies.

In the most recent so-called "elections," using the term loosely, to the Human Rights Council earlier this month, every single candidate, no matter how oppressive the government, ran unopposed on previously agreed upon regional slates. That is not democracy. It's what happens in the Castro brothers' Cuba. So it is no surprise that the Cuban regime is a longstanding member of the rogue's gallery that is the Human Rights Council, as are China, Saudi Arabia, and now Qaddafi's Libyan regime.

None of these countries ever are condemned by the Human Rights Council for their rampant human rights violations, nor is Iran, nor is Syria. But the Council has devoted 80 percent of its resolutions and about half of its special sessions to bashing the democratic Jewish State of Israel, and it has passed numerous other anti-freedom measures.

The administration's decision to join the Council, and the last year of the U.S. membership on that Council, have not changed these grim facts, lamentably. When the deck is stacked, when the fix is in against freedom and against democracy, the answer should be not to participate and instead vote "no." The answer is for the U.S. and other responsible nations to walk out and demand better.

Today, however, in this legitimate and distinguished House, I will proudly vote yes on this resolution. I encourage all of my colleagues to do the same.

I thank my good friend and colleague from New York, Mr. CROWLEY, for co-sponsoring this resolution with me; I thank our wonderful chairman, Chairman BERMAN, for agreeing to move it so promptly for floor consideration; and I again thank my good friend from Nevada, Ms. BERKLEY, for also standing on the side of Israel, always standing on the side of freedom and democracy.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BERKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is plain to see from the words of my esteemed colleague, it is plain to see Israel's extraordinary impact on the global economy. Its accession to the OECD will have a positive impact on our global economy at a time when our economy is suffering worldwide.

It would be my hope that the Palestinians, rather than to continue to refuse to make peace with Israel, to continue its terrorist attacks on innocent Israelis, its continuance to refuse face-to-face negotiations with the Israelis for peace, to actively incite anti-Semitism and hatred towards Israel, and to continue its attempts to delegitimize Israel's very right to exist, that perhaps instead it would be more worthwhile for the Palestinian people if its leaders would work with Israel to improve its own economic situation, to raise the Palestinian people from the misery, poverty, and squalor in which they live, and in which they continue to live, not because of the Israelis' success, but because of the lack of movement on the part of the Palestinian leadership that continues to use and abuse their own people and attempt to delegitimize Israel's very right to exist.

Mr. GRAYSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 1391, congratulating Israel for its accession to membership in the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

On May 10, 2010, 31 OECD member states unanimously agreed to invite Israel to become a member of that organization. The OECD noted in a statement that "Israel's scientific and technological policies have produced outstanding outcomes on a world scale." Israel's finance minister, Yuval Steinitz, described Israel joining the OECD as "a badge of honor" for Israel, which was one of the few economies to show growth in 2009 during the world economic crisis.

It is critical to recognize the importance of Israel's involvement now and in the future in international organizations. I stand with my colleagues in commending President Obama and the administration for the integral role it played in Israel's successful bid for accession to membership in the OECD. This only furthers to strengthen the bonds between the United States and Israel.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 1391, a resolution congratulating and commending Israel for its accession to membership in the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, OECD.

On May 10th, it was announced that OECD member states had unanimously voted to extend membership to Israel. This landmark vote recognizes Israel's economic strength, and it is a clear victory over efforts to marginalize and delegitimize the country. Israel's accession to the OECD will speed its economic integration into the global community and provide increased opportunities for foreign investment.

Despite living under the constant threat of terror and war, Israel has developed one of the world's most robust economies. Last year, Israel boasted one of few economies in the world to show growth during the economic crisis. OECD has predicted a 3.5 percent increase in Israel's economy in 2010.

I visited Israel in early April and saw a modern, vibrant economy driven by scientific and technological advancement. While international attention remains fixed on the politics of the region, the OECD vote is a critical recognition of Israel's robust economy and ongoing innovation.

Last week, I joined over 30 of my colleagues in signing a letter to President Obama, thanking him for his administration's strong support of Israel's bid, as well as a letter to OECD Secretary-General Angel Gurría expressing appreciation for the OECD vote.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support Israel's accession to the OECD, and I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution.

Ms. BERKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. BERKLEY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1391, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Ms. BERKLEY. 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 and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

## RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 10 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1745

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. RICHARDSON) at 5 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.

## 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:

House Resolution 1347, by the yeas and nays;

House Resolution 1385, by the yeas and nays;

House Resolution 1316, de novo; and

House Resolution 1169, de novo.

Remaining postponed votes will be taken later in the week.

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

## HONORING WORKERS WHO PERISHED IN DEEPWATER HORIZON ACCIDENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1347, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SPEIER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1347.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 403, nays 0, not voting 28, as follows:

[Roll No. 302]

YEAS—403

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

Clay  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Coble  
Coffman (CO)  
Cohen  
Conaway  
Connolly (VA)  
Cooper  
Costa  
Costello  
Courtney  
Crenshaw  
Critz  
Crowley  
Cuellar  
Cummings  
Dahlkemper  
Davis (CA)  
Davis (IL)  
Davis (KY)  
Davis (TN)  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
Dent  
Deutch  
Diaz-Balart, L.  
Diaz-Balart, M.  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Djoudj  
Doggett  
Donnelly (IN)  
Doyle  
Dreier  
Driehaus  
Duncan  
Edwards (MD)  
Edwards (TX)  
Ehlers  
Ellison  
Ellsworth  
Emerson  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Etheridge  
Fallin  
Farr  
Fattah  
Filner  
Flake  
Fleming  
Forbes  
Fortenberry  
Foster  
Foxy  
Frank (MA)  
Franks (AZ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Fudge  
Gallegly  
Garamendi  
Garrett (NJ)  
Gerlach  
Giffords  
Gingrey (GA)  
Gonzalez  
Goodlatte  
Gordon (TN)

Granger  
Grayson  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Griffith  
Guthrie  
Gutierrez  
Hall (NY)  
Hall (TX)  
Halvorson  
Hare  
Harman  
Harper  
Hastings (FL)  
Hastings (WA)  
Heinrich  
Heller  
Hensarling  
Henger  
Herseth Sandlin  
Higgins  
Hill  
Himes  
Hinchey  
Hinojosa  
Hodes  
Holden  
Holt  
Hoyer  
Hunter  
Inglis  
Inslee  
Israel  
Issa  
Jackson (IL)  
Jenkins  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (IL)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones  
Jordan (OH)  
Kagen  
Kanjorski  
Kaptur  
Kennedy  
Kildee  
Kilroy  
Kind  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kingston  
Kirk  
Kirkpatrick (AZ)  
Kissell  
Klein (FL)  
Kline (MN)  
Kosmas  
Kratovil  
Kucinich  
Lamborn  
Lance  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Latta  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NY)  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)

Lewis (GA)  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Loeback  
Lofgren, Zoe  
Lowey  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Lujan  
Lummis  
Lungren, Daniel  
E.  
Lynch  
Mack  
Maffei  
Manzullo  
Marchant  
Markey (CO)  
Markey (MA)  
Marshall  
Matheson  
Matsui  
McCarthy (CA)  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCaul  
McCollum  
McCotter  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McHenry  
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  
Molloy  
Moore (KS)  
Moore (WI)  
Moran (KS)  
Moran (VA)  
Murphy (CT)  
Murphy (NY)  
Murphy, Patrick  
Murphy, Tim  
Myrick  
Nadler (NY)  
Napolitano  
Neal (MA)  
Neugebauer  
Nunes  
Nye  
Oberstar

Obey  
Olson  
Olver  
Ortiz  
Owens  
Pallone  
Pascarelli  
Pastor (AZ)  
Paul  
Paulsen  
Payne  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Perriello  
Peters  
Peterson  
Pingree (ME)  
Pitts  
Platts  
Poe (TX)  
Pollis (CO)  
Pomeroy  
Posey  
Price (GA)  
Price (NC)  
Putnam  
Quigley  
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  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan (OH)  
Salazar  
Sanchez, Linda  
T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Schakowsky  
Schauer  
Schiff  
Schmidt  
Schock  
Schrader  
Schwartz  
Scott (GA)  
Scott (VA)  
Sensenbrenner

Serrano  
Sessions  
Sestak  
Shadegg  
Shea-Porter  
Sherman  
Shimkus  
Shuler  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Sires  
Skeltan  
Slaughter  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith (WA)  
Snyder  
Space  
Speier  
Spratt  
Stark  
Stearns  
Stupak  
Sullivan  
Sutton  
Tanner  
Taylor  
Teague  
Terry  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Tiberi  
Titus  
Tonko  
Towns  
Tsongas  
Turner  
Upton  
Van Hollen  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Walden  
Walz  
Wamp  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watson  
Watt  
Waxman  
Weiner  
Welch  
Westmoreland  
Whitfield  
Wilson (OH)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Wolf  
Wu  
Yarmuth  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)

## NOT VOTING—28

Andrews  
Barrett (SC)  
Becerra  
Boren  
Brown, Corrine  
Cassidy  
Cole  
Conyers  
Culberson  
Davis (AL)

Gohmert  
Graves  
Grijalva  
Hirono  
Hoekstra  
Honda  
Jackson Lee  
(TX)  
Kilpatrick (MI)  
Larson (CT)

Linder  
Maloney  
McClintock  
Petri  
Radanovich  
Ryan (WI)  
Tiahrt  
Tierney  
Woolsey

□ 1817

Mr. LOEBACK changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Ms. HIRONO. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 302, had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Mr. CASSIDY. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 302 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."