CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

Lummis

E.

Lynch

Mack

Maffei

Maloney

Manzullo

Marchant

Marshall

Markey (CO)

Markey (MA)

Lungren, Daniel

Lungren, Daniel Mack Manzullo Marchant McCarthy (CA) McCaul McClintock McCotter McHenry McKeon McMorris Rodgers Mica Miller (FL) Miller (MI) Miller, Gary Mitchell Moran (KS) Murphy, Tim Myrick Neugebauer Nunes

Olson

Paul

Sessions Paulsen Pence Shadegg Petri Shimkus Pitts Shuler Platts Shuster Poe (TX) Simpson Posey Price (GA) Putnam Radanovich Stearns Rehberg Taylor Terry Reichert Rogers (AL) Rogers (KY) Rogers (MI) Tia.hrt. Rohrabacher Tiberi

Smith (NE) Smith (NJ) Smith (TX) Thompson (PA) Thornberry Turner Unton Walden Westmoreland Whitfield Wilson (SC) Wittman Wolf Young (AK)

Sensenbrenner NOT VOTING-16

Barrett (SC) Johnson (GA) Sullivan Brown (SC) King (IA) Velázquez Meek (FL) Wamp Childers Moore (WI) Young (FL) Hoekstra Pomeroy Roe (TN)

Rooney

Roskam

Scalise

Schmidt

Schock

Royce Ryan (WI)

Ros-Lehtinen

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

ing in this vote.

$\sqcap 1209$

So 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:

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 369, had I been present, I would have voted "ave."

SUPPORTING GOALS AND IDEALS OF FLAG DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1429) celebrating the symbol of the United States flag and supporting the goals and ideals of Flag Day, 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. WATSON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 418, nays 0, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 370]

YEAS-418

Ackerman Barrow Bishop (UT) Aderholt Bartlett Blackburn Adler (NJ) Barton (TX) Blumenauer Akin Bean Blunt Altmire Becerra Boccieri Andrews Berkley Boehner Arcuri Berman Bonner Austria Berry Bono Mack Biggert Boozman Baca Bachmann Bilbray Boren Boswell Bachus Bilirakis Boustany Raird Bishop (GA) Baldwin Bishop (NY) Boyd

Gallegly Brady (PA) Brady (TX) Garamendi Braley (IA) Garrett (NJ) Bright Gerlach Broun (GA) Giffords Gingrey (GA) Brown, Corrine Brown-Waite Gohmert. Ginny Gonzalez Buchanan Goodlatte Burgess Burton (IN) Gordon (TN) Granger Graves (GA) Butterfield Buyer Graves (MO) Calvert Grayson Camp Green, Al Campbell Green, Gene Cantor Griffith Cao Grijalva Capito Guthrie Capps Gutierrez Hall (NY) Capuano Cardoza Hall (TX) Carnahan Halvorson Carnev Hare Carson (IN) Harman Carter Harper Hastings (FL) Cassidy Castle Hastings (WA) Castor (FL) Heinrich Chaffetz Heller Chandler Hensarling Chu Herger Clarke Herseth Sandlin Clay Higgins Cleaver Hill Clyburn Himes Hinchev Coble Coffman (CO) Hinojosa Cohen Hirono Cole Hodes Conaway Holden Connolly (VA) Holt Convers Honda Hoyer Cooper Costa Hunter Costello Inslee Courtney Israel Crenshaw Issa Jackson (IL) Critz Crowley Jackson Lee Cuellar Culberson Jenkins Johnson (GA) Cummings Johnson (IL) Dahlkemper Johnson, E. B. Davis (AL) Johnson, Sam Davis (CA) Davis (IL) Jones Jordan (OH) Davis (KY) Davis (TN Kagen Kanjorski DeFazio DeGette Kaptur Delahunt Kennedy Kildee DeLauro Kilpatrick (MI) Dent Deutch Kilroy Diaz-Balart, L Kind King (IA) Diaz-Balart, M. Dicks King (NY) Dingell Kingston Diou Kirk Kirkpatrick (AZ) Doggett Donnelly (IN) Kissell Klein (FL) Dovle Kline (MN) Dreier Driehaus Kosmas Kratovil Duncan Edwards (MD) Kucinich Edwards (TX) Lamborn Ehlers Lance Ellison Langevin

Ellsworth

Emerson

Etheridge

Engel

Eshoo

Fallin

Fattah

Filner

Flake

Foster

Foxx

Fudge

Fleming

Forbes Fortenberry

Frank (MA)

Franks (AZ)

Frelinghuysen

Farr

Larsen (WA)

Larson (CT)

LaTourette

Latham

Lee (CA)

Lee (NY)

Lewis (CA)

Lewis (GA)

Levin

Linder

Lipinski

LoBiondo

Loebsack

Lowey

Lucas

Luján

Lofgren, Zoe

Luetkemeyer

Latta

Matheson Matsui McCarthy (CA) McCarthy (NY) McCaul McClintock McCollum McCotter McDermott McGovern McHenry McIntvre McKeon McMahon McMorris Rodgers McNerney Meeks (NY) Melancon Mica Michaud Miller (FL) Miller (MI) Miller (NC) Miller, Garv Miller, George Minnick Mitchell Mollohan Moore (KS) Moran (KS) Moran (VA) Murphy (CT) Murphy (NY) Murphy, Patrick Murphy, Tim Myrick Nådler (NY) Napolitano Neal (MA) Neugebauer Nunes Nye Oberstar Obey Olson Olver Ortiz Owens Pallone Pascrell Pastor (AZ) Paul Paulsen Pavne Pence Perlmutter Perriello Peters Peterson Petri Pingree (ME) Pitts Platts Poe (TX) Polis (CO) Pomeroy Posey Price (GA) Price (NC) Putnam Quigley Radanovich Rahall Rangel Rehberg Reichert Reves 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) Rvan (WI) Salazar Sánchez, Linda т Sanchez, Loretta Sarbanes Scalise Schakowsky Schauer Schiff Schmidt Schock Schwartz Scott (GA) Scott (VA) Sensenbrenner Serrano Sessions Sestak Shadegg Shea-Porter Sherman

Shimkus Titus Shuler Tonko Shuster Towns Simpson Tsongas Sires Turner Skelton Upton Slaughter Van Hollen Smith (NE) Velázquez Smith (NJ) Visclosky Smith (TX) Walden Smith (WA) Walz Snyder Wasserman Space Schultz Speier Waters Spratt Watson Stark Stearns Watt Stupak Waxman Weiner Sutton Tannei Welch Taylor Westmoreland Teague Whitfield Terry Wilson (OH) Thompson (CA) Wilson (SC) Thompson (MS) Wittman Thompson (PA) Wolf Thornberry Woolsey Tiahrt Yarmuth Tiberi Young (AK) Tiernev NOT VOTING-Hoekstra Sullivan

Alexander Barrett (SC) Inglis Wamp Meek (FL) Boucher Wu Brown (SC) Moore (WI) Young (FL) Childers Schrader

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

□ 1218

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.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed a Joint Resolution of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S.J. Res. 32. Joint resolution recognizing the 60th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War and reaffirming the United States-Korea alliance.

SMALL BUSINESS JOBS AND CREDIT ACT OF 2010

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1436 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. 5297.

□ 1218

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. 5297) to create the Small Business Lending Fund Program to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to make capital investments in eligible institutions in order to increase the availability of credit for small businesses, and for other purposes, with Mr. CUELLAR (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Wednesday, June 16, 2010, amendment No. 17 printed in part C of House Report 111–506 offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. AL Green) had been disposed of.

Pursuant to House Resolution 1448, it shall be in order to consider the amendments printed in House Report 111–508 as if such amendments had been printed in part C of House Report 111–506. Each amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report, equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. SCHRADER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in House Report 111–508.

Mr. SCHRADER. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end the following new title:

TITLE ——SMALL BUSINESS BORROWER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Small Business Assistance Fund Act of 2010".

SEC. ____2. SMALL BUSINESS BORROWER ASSIST-ANCE PROGRAM.

- (a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall carry out a program to be called the "Small Business Borrower Assistance Program" to provide payments of principal and interest on qualifying small business loans.
- (b) AUTOMATIC ENROLLMENT; COMMITMENT OF FUNDS.—
- (1) IN GENERAL.—To the extent funds are available under the Program, each borrower that receives a qualifying small business loan after the date on which the Administrator issues regulations pursuant to subsection (e) shall be automatically enrolled in the Program, unless the borrower requests otherwise, and the Administrator shall commit an amount to each borrower equal to 6 percent of the principal disbursed amount of such borrower's qualifying small business loan
- (2) ONE YEAR WINDOW FOR PARTICIPATING IN PROGRAM.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), a borrower may only be enrolled in the Program if the borrower is approved for a qualifying small business loan before the end of the 1-year period following the date on which the Administrator issues final regulations pursuant to subsection (e).
- (3) TERMINATION OF PARTICIPATION IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES.—In any instance in which the Administrator determines that a borrower participating in the Program has committed fraud or made a material misrepresentation related to such participation, the Administrator may terminate such borrower's participation in the Program and ban such borrower from any future participation in the Program.
 - (c) DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS.—
- (1) IN GENERAL.—A borrower enrolled in the Program may submit a request for the pay-

ment of committed funds by a method to be developed by the Administrator.

- (2) MULTIPLE DISBURSEMENTS PERMITTED.—A borrower enrolled in the Program may request multiple payments under paragraph (1), as long as the aggregate amount of such payments does not exceed the amount committed to such borrower under subsection (b).
- (d) TERMS.—
- (1) PAYMENTS ONLY TO LENDER OR SERVICER.—Payments made by the Administrator under the Program shall only be made to the lender or servicer of a qualifying small business loan to be applied against outstanding principal or interest, and may not be made to the borrower.
- (2) PROGRAM PARTICIPATION ONLY PERMITTED DURING FIRST 2 YEARS.—
- (A) IN GENERAL.—Payments made by the Administrator under the Program may only be made with respect to a payment of interest or principal due on a qualifying small business loan within the 2-year period following the date on which such loan is disbursed.
 - (B) Unexpended committed funds.-
- (i) IN GENERAL.—With respect to any funds committed to a borrower enrolled in the Program that remain unexpended at the end of the 2-year period described under subparagraph (A), such funds shall be paid to the lender or servicer of the borrower's loan and applied to the principal of such loan.
- (ii) EXCEPTION.—In any case in which the amount of committed funds that remain unexpended is greater than the remaining principal of a borrower's loan, the amount of any excess shall be returned to the Treasury.
- (e) RULEMAKING.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Administrator shall issue regulations necessary to carry out this section.
- (f) CONTRACTING WITH AGENTS.—The Administrator may contract with one or more entities as necessary to carry out the provisions of the Program. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to designate financial institutions, including any bank, savings association, or trust company, as financial agents of the Federal government to carry out the authorities of this section, and such institutions shall perform all such reasonable duties related to the Program as financial agents of the Federal government as the Secretary may require. In engaging any such third parties to carry out the Program, the Administrator or the Secretary shall seek to involve small businesses in the provision of the core direct services required under the engagement.
- (g) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:
- (1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Small Business Administration.
- (2) PROGRAM.—The term "Program" means the Small Business Borrower Assistance Program established under subsection (a).
- (3) QUALIFYING SMALL BUSINESS LOAN.—The term "qualifying small business loan" means any loan, up to \$300,000, made to a small business concern and guaranteed under section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)), other than a loan made pursuant to section 7(a)(31) of such Act, a revolving credit line, or any other revolving loan.
- (4) SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN.—The term "small business concern" has the meaning given such term under section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632).
- (h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.— There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator \$300,000,000 to carry out this section.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1448, the gentleman

from Oregon (Mr. Schrader) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. SCHRADER. I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment basically authorizes funding in the establishment of the Small Business Borrower Assistance Program to provide temporary assistance for a lot of the struggling small businesses out in America.

The Small Business Borrower Assistance Program will provide these small businesses which take out 7(a) loans under \$300,000 with a reserve fund they can use at their discretion to help pay principal and interest payments if they should hit rough spots in their business cycles. Eligible small business borrowers will automatically be enrolled in the program unless they request otherwise, so it is very easy and unbureaucratic.

Once a borrower has been enrolled, the Small Business Administration will place an amount equal to 6 percent of the loan principal in reserve for the borrower. This means that a borrower who obtains a \$300,000 loan will have \$18,000 placed in reserve to help the borrower pay principal or interest payments. These funds can be applied to both of those at the borrower's discretion.

To be eligible for the program, a borrower must obtain the qualifying loan within 1 year after the SBA issues final regulations. This is a temporary bill to help us through the recession. The SBA must issue those final regulations within 180 days after the enactment of the program. That is to make sure that the program itself is available in the crunch times.

To prevent funds from being used for purposes other than for paying down the balances of small business loans, disbursements will be made directly to the lenders or to the loan servicers. Additionally, the Small Business Administration will have the authority to remove borrowers from the program who commit fraud or material misrepresentation.

Mr. Chairman, this is just another great tool in the toolbox for our small businesses in order to help them get back on their feet and to be the engines of economic growth.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon.

Small business owners are going to be enrolled automatically in a program that sets aside 6 percent of the value of an SBA guaranteed loan to pay off that loan, as it was previously described. While I appreciate very much the gentleman's effort to reduce the financial

burden on small business owners, there are a number of problems with this program.

First, it forces business owners to opt out of a federally mandatory set-aside of funds. This is going to reduce the amount of capital available because disbursements of those set-aside funds will be made to a bank or to a loan servicer instead of to small businesses.

Second, by requiring an opt-out, it suggests that a Federal agency, the SBA, is better at managing the small business rather than its owner—a conclusion that I, obviously, strongly dispute.

Third, loans under the 7(a) loan program are just that. Mr. Chairman, they are loans. It seems rather absurd to have the SBA automatically set aside funds in order to pay off loans it has just approved.

Fourth, the size of loans in the program are limited to those businesses with loans of less than \$300,000.

I wonder: Why are these businesses favored over small business owners who may need slightly larger amounts of capital? By making the program available for loans of less than \$300,000, I guess it suggests that small business owners at that level are less credit worthy and are incapable of managing their finances as opposed to businesses requiring a little bit larger loans.

All of these points, Mr. Chairman, are points that I am making. I strongly dispute the reason for this program. For that reason, I oppose the gentleman's amendment. Again, I appreciate very much his efforts and what he is trying to do, but I can't agree with this at all.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCHRADER. I yield 2 minutes to the chairwoman of the Small Business Committee, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. Velázquez).

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, my colleagues, we have spent much of this debate discussing ways to help the banks, but now it is time that we talk about helping small businesses directly.

The Schrader amendment does this by providing entrepreneurs with incentives to expand their businesses. It does so by giving business owners maximum flexibility because they know best how to purchase equipment or to hire workers when they need to do so. If we have this tool now, during the early stages of the recovery, it will allow manufacturers to purchase the new machine tools they need, and it will allow retailers to hire a few more salesmen.

As they have created two-thirds of the net new jobs over the past 10 years, it is absolutely critical to get small businesses off the sidelines. Unfortunately, the Federal Reserve Senior Loan Officer survey continues to report that loan demand among small firms has decreased. The most recent NFIB report also confirms this. Only 32 percent of small businesses borrowed last

quarter, which is near the record low. When fewer small businesses take out loans, there is less employment and more abandoned storefronts. By giving firms access to a financial backstop, the Schrader amendment will give them the confidence to turn this around.

With this in mind, it is no surprise that, when small firms are not active in the capital markets, we lose jobs. This is exactly what happened between 2007 and 2009 when self-employment declined by 7.5 percent. If we do not want to repeat this, we must embrace the small business-focused policies contained in the Schrader amendment.

I ask my colleagues to support Mr. Schrader's amendment.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. I would like to reiterate that this is just a giveaway. That is all it is. If we want to help small businesses, then let's reinstate bonus depreciation. Let's shorten appreciation to buy new equipment and to add more jobs.

The bottom line is let the government get out of the way. Increasing their taxes at a time when the deficit is running at a record high and when the administration continues to rack up more debt is not the way to help small businesses. Again, I oppose the amendment.

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

Mr. SCHRADER. I appreciate the concerns of the gentleman from Missouri. I do take issue with them, obviously.

Mr. Chairman, to prevent fraud and abuse—and unfortunately, that does happen in tough economic times—these payments are made to the lenders to make sure they go back to where they are supposed to be, as the taxpayers have authorized under this amendment and this bill. The 7(a) program is the most popular program out there. It is something banks are familiar with, and it is the small, struggling businesses that are likely to take loans out for under \$300,000 that are most in need.

So this program is targeted, temporary, and timely. Small business lending in my State is half of what it was 2 years ago. We need every tool in the toolbox to encourage the lenders who have shown extreme reticence to lend to small businesses that this country is willing to back them up and to help these small businesses pay their loans if they need to during tough stretches and tough times.

I think if you're in favor of small business and of lending and if you want to make sure that they have access and that the program that we are establishing with \$30 billion really goes to small business, you will want to vote "yes," in favor of this amendment.

I urge a "yes" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

□ 1230

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. MILLER OF NORTH CAROLINA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in House Report 111–508.

Mr. MILLER of North Carolina. I have an amendment at the desk made in order under the rule.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 6, after line 9, insert the following new clause:

(v) Construction, land development, and other land loans.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Loans secured by real estate— $\,$

(aa) that are made to finance—

(AA) land development that is preparatory to erecting new structures, including improving land, laying sewers, and laying water pipes; or

(BB) the on-site construction of industrial, commercial, residential, or farm buildings;

(bb) that is vacant land, except land known to be used or usable for agricultural purposes, such as crop and livestock production.

(cc) the proceeds of which are to be used to acquire and improve developed or undeveloped property; or

(dd) that are made under title I or title X of the National Housing Act.

(II) CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY REQUIREMENT.—Subclause (I) shall only apply to loans that are extended to small business concerns in the construction industry, as such term is defined by the Secretary in consultation with the Administrator of the Small Business Administration.

(III) Construction defined.—For purposes of this clause, the term "construction" includes the construction of new structures, additions or alterations to existing structures, and the demolition of existing structures to make way for new structures.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1448, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MILLER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. MILLER of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, this bill is the right idea. We will not have a strong recovery until small businesses can again get ordinary loans to expand and hire new workers. But this bill leaves out an important industry. In past recessions, the first industry to suffer from the recession and the first industry to come out of it was residential construction, home building. There's a reason that housing starts and building permits are leading economic indicators.

Home building will not lead us out of this recession, no matter what we do. Too much of the foolishness that led to the financial crisis was connected to housing. There are some markets that are hopelessly overbuilt. The inventory of new housing is at a 42-year low, but in many markets there is a substantial overhang of existing houses and a shadow inventory of homes destined for foreclosure. But there are many markets where there is a real demand for

new housing, and we won't have much of a recovery if we don't bring residential construction along.

Home building has been 16 percent of our GDP. We can't tell 16 percent of our GDP just to hang out until we get things figured out.

Because of foolish real estate lending a few years ago, many community banks were under great pressure from banking regulators to scale back on all real estate lending, including sensible projects where there is a market for new housing. Community banks are even calling in performing acquisition development and construction loans. We've gone from indiscriminate lending to an indiscriminate refusal to lend that is killing jobs.

We've lost 3 million jobs in home construction and related industries in the last 5 years. The jobs we lost are jobs for the working man—carpenters, plumbers, electricians, masons, painters, landscapers, roofers, and on and on. We've got to put those Americans back to work. In the words of Alan Jackson, There's nothing wrong with a hard hat and a hammer, the kind of glue that sticks this world together.

Our amendment adds construction and land development loans to the loans that qualify as small business lending under the SBLF program so we can put the working man back to work. God bless the working man and woman.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NEUGEBAUER. Mr. Chair, I claim time in opposition, although I'm not opposed to the amendment.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. NEUGEBAUER. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate what the gentleman's amendment is trying to do. I think the intent, if this bill goes forward, is that all small businesses would be eligible under this program. But I think the gentleman is trying to accentuate the fact that land developers and home builders in America are also small businesses and should be able to participate under this program.

As a former developer and builder myself, I'm sympathetic to the difficulties many of these in the construction and housing business face. I think we have to be careful here not to send a signal that would encourage an oversupply in the marketplace and further hurt the industry and job creation.

Also, I would have to remind my colleagues, though, something that we talked about yesterday, is that this is a \$30 billion lending fund. The United States Treasury does not have \$30 billion, and that's the reason they have these auctions every week. And we're going to have to go borrow another \$30 billion, which is going to increase the national debt by another \$30 billion.

I have the same concerns about the bill that we had yesterday. We're not sure that this is the right prescription for small businesses. We've seen record liquidity in many of the financial institutions. And as I talk to many banker friends of mine and also the small businesses, basically what's really holding back the country is sales.

The American people are cutting back; they're balancing their budgets, but, unfortunately, the Federal Government is not balancing its budget. In fact, we're going to have a \$1.6 trillion deficit this year. We just went over \$13 trillion in debt in this country. We're approaching a time in this country, and God forbid, where our GDP and our national debt will be the same number.

So I appreciate what my colleagues are trying to do, but I believe if you really want to help small businesses, bring some certainty to the economy. Right now, many businesses are uncertain about what this body might do to them next. They've imposed massive increases in the cost through their health insurance, uncertainty about what the cost of utilities are going to be in the future with cap-and-trade.

So this overall uncertainty is creating a lot of angst in the marketplace, and I think it's affecting the American consumers. Certainly, the people that affect American small businesses the most are the American consumers—the people that are going to buy houses, going to buy cars, going to buy televisions.

And so while I understand where the gentleman is coming from and support his intent to make sure this program is all-inclusive, I do not support the underlying bill. Again, when we say that this is really not going to put the taxpayers at risk, I remind my colleagues that, in fact, 91 banks that received TARP money—and, by the way, this is another TARP program; this is TARP, Junior, TARP II—that another 91 banks missed their dividend payment in May. And so what does that say? That the Treasury's ability to pay out this money to banks that are not in trouble is somewhat questioned because, in fact, when 91 banks miss their dividend payment, evidently there's not something going well in that bank.

Many people voted against TARP I. I believe a number of people are going to vote against TARP II, because that's not the right prescription to get our country going again.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MILLER of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. BACA).

Mr. BACA. I rise in support of this amendment and thank Mr. MILLER for this amendment, which will open the programs that include housing production loans to home builders, which are primarily small businesses.

As we continue to see some positive signs in the economy, our housing market and construction industry show signs of distress. Moreover, the increase in foreclosures has created a perception of overstocked inventory in the housing market. However, this is not true everywhere. But the percep-

tion has forced the industry to shrink, cutting back on jobs and projects to save money. This downsizing has only made our economic troubles worse.

We must create an opportunity for jobs. In order to have a complete recovery, every aspect of our housing market needs to be supported, and that includes construction.

The construction industry has been a consistent source of jobs for the American people, and especially for the Latino community and many others. In 2006, employment in the construction sector was at 7.7 million. In just 2 years, the number has dropped to 5.6 million. The drop has been felt hardest in States like Nevada, Florida, and my home State of California, where the housing crisis has forced the construction industry to come to a standstill. In fact, we are now seeing Latino unemployment over 30 percent in the State of California, and then in my district, 17 percent overall for everyone.

In the committee's testimony, the National Association of Home Builders stated that the bill will do little to produce jobs and free up credit for builders. If our goal is to pass legislation that will work to create jobs, we must target our resources where they are most needed.

This amendment will address these concerns that include housing production loans to our Nation's home builders, who are comprised primarily of small businesses. Our housing collapse led our country into this economic crisis, and creating incentives to allow the housing market to thrive will help bring us out of this recession.

Again, I thank Mr. MILLER for his hard work on this amendment. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

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

Mr. MILLER of North Carolina. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MILLER).

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

Mr. MILLER of North Carolina. Mr. 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 North Carolina will be postponed.

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 111–508 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 1 in part C of House Report 111-506 by Mr. ISRAEL of New York;

Amendment No. 12 in part C of House Report 111-506 by Mr. CAO of Louisiana; and

Amendment No. 2 in House Report 111-508 by Mr. MILLER of North Carolina.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. ISRAEL

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment printed in part C of House Report 111–506 offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ISRAEL) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate th 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 420, noes 0, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 371]

AYES-420

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

Melancon Sarbanes Jackson (IL) Jackson Lee Scalise Mica (TX) Michaud Schakowsky Jenkins Miller (FL) Schauer Johnson (GA) Miller (MI) Schiff Johnson (IL) Miller (NC) Schmidt Johnson, E. B. Miller, Gary Schock Miller, George Johnson, Sam Schrader Jones Minnick Schwartz Jordan (OH) Mitchell Scott (GA) Kagen Mollohan Scott (VA) Kanjorski Moore (KS) Sensenbrenner Moran (KS) Kaptur Serrano Kennedy Moran (VA) Sessions Kildee Murphy (CT) Sestak Kilpatrick (MI) Murphy (NY) Shadegg Kilroy Murphy, Patrick Shea-Porter Kind Murphy, Tim Sherman King (IA) Myrick Shimkus King (NY) Nådler (NY) Shuler Kingston Napolitano Shuster Neal (MA) Kirk Neugebauer Kirkpatrick (AZ) Simpson Kissell Norton Sires Klein (FL) Nunes Skelton Kline (MN) Nye Slaughter Kosmas Oberstar Smith (NE) Kratovil Olver Smith (NJ) Kucinich Ortiz Smith (TX) Lamborn Owens Smith (WA) Lance Pallone Snyder Langevin Pascrell Space Larsen (WA) Pastor (AZ) Speier Larson (CT) Paul Spratt Latham Paulsen Stark LaTourette Pence Stearns Perlmutter Latta Stupak Lee (CA) Perriello Sutton Lee (NY) Peters Tanner Levin Peterson Taylor Lewis (CA) Petri Teague Pierluisi Lewis (GA) Terry Pingree (ME) Linder Thompson (CA) Lipinski Pitts Thompson (MS) Platts LoBiondo Loebsack Poe (TX) Thompson (PA) Thornberry Lofgren, Zoe Polis (CO) Lowey Pomeroy Tiahrt Lucas Posey Tiberi Price (GA) Luetkemever Tierney Price (NC) Luján Titus Lummis Putnam Tonko Lungren, Daniel Quigley Towns E. Radanovich Tsongas Lynch RahallTurner Mack Rangel Upton Maffei Rehberg Van Hollen Maloney Reichert Velázquez Manzullo Reves Visclosky Marchant Richardson Walden Markey (CO) Rodriguez Walz Markey (MA) Roe (TN) Wasserman Rogers (AL) Marshall Schultz Matheson Rogers (KY) Waters Matsui Rogers (MI) Watson McCarthy (CA) Rohrabacher Watt McCarthy (NY) Rooney Waxman McCaul Roskam Weiner McClintock Ross Welch Rothman (NJ) McCollum Westmoreland McCotter Roybal-Allard Whitfield McDermott Royce Wilson (OH) Ruppersberger McGovern Wilson (SC) McHenry Rush

Sanchez, Loretta NOT VOTING—18

Sánchez, Linda

Ryan (OH)

Rvan (WI)

Sablan

Salazar

McIntvre

McKeon

McMahon

McMorris

McNerney

Rodgers

Meeks (NY)

Wittman

Woolsey

Yarmuth

Young (AK)

Young (FL)

Wu

Childers Barrett (SC) Obey Barton (TX) Griffith Olson Boehner Hoekstra Payne Brown (SC) Inglis Ros-Lehtinen Meek (FL) Burgess Sullivan Buyer Wamp Moore (WI)

□ 1307

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

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. CAO
The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded

vote on the amendment printed in part C of House Report 111–506 offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. CAO) 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 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 414, noes 0, answered "present" 1, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 372] AYES—414

Ackerman Christensen Garrett (NJ) Gerlach Aderholt Adler (NJ) Clarke Giffords Gingrey (GA) Akin Clay Alexander Cleaver Gonzalez **Altmire** Clyburn Goodlatte Gordon (TN) Andrews Coble Arcuri Coffman (CO) Granger Austria Cohen Graves (GA) Graves (MO) Baca Cole Bachmann Conaway Grayson Connolly (VA) Bachus Green, Al Baird Conyers Green, Gene Baldwin Cooper Grijalva Barrow Costa Guthrie Costello Bartlett Gutierrez Barton (TX) Courtney Hall (NY) Bean Crenshaw Hall (TX) Becerra Critz Halvorson Berkley Crowley Hare Cuellar Harman Berman Culberson Berry Harper Hastings (FL) Hastings (WA) Biggert Dahlkemper Bilbray Davis (AL) Bilirakis Heinrich Davis (CA) Bishop (NY) Davis (IL) Heller Hensarling Bishop (UT) Davis (KY) Blackburn Davis (TN) Herger Herseth Sandlin Blumenauer DeFazio DeGette Blunt Higgins Hill Bonner Delahunt Bono Mack DeLauro Himes Hinchey Boozman Dent Bordallo Deutch Hinojosa Boren Diaz-Balart, L. Hirono Boswell Diaz-Balart, M. Hodes Boucher Dicks Holden Dingell Boustany Holt Boyd Djou Honda Brady (PA) Doggett Hoyer Donnelly (IN) Brady (TX) Hunter Doyle Braley (IA) Inslee Bright Dreier Israel Broun (GA) Driehaus Issa Jackson (IL) Brown, Corrine Duncan Edwards (MD) Brown-Waite, Jackson Lee Ginny (TX) Edwards (TX) Buchanan Jenkins Ehlers Johnson (GA) Burgess Burton (IN) Ellison Ellsworth Johnson (IL) Butterfield Emerson Johnson, E. B. Buver Engel Johnson, Sam Calvert Eshoo Jones Etheridge Jordan (OH) Camp Campbell Faleomayaega Kagen Cantor Fallin Kanjorski Cao Farr Kaptur Capito Fattah Kennedy Capps Filner Kildee Capuano Flake Kilpatrick (MI) Cardoza Fleming Kilrov Carnahan Forbes Kind Carney Foster King (IA) Carson (IN) Foxx King (NY) Carter Frank (MA) Kingston Cassidy Franks (AZ) Frelinghuysen Kirk Kirkpatrick (AZ) Castle Castor (FL) Fudge Kissell Klein (FL) Chaffetz Gallegly Chandler Garamendi Kline (MN)

June 17, 2010			
Kosmas	Nadler (NY)	Schock	
Kratovil	Napolitano	Schrader	
Kucinich	Neal (MA)	Schwartz	
Lamborn	Neugebauer	Scott (GA)	
Lance	Norton	Scott (VA)	
Langevin	Nunes	Sensenbrenner	
Larsen (WA)	Nye	Serrano	
Larson (CT)	Oberstar	Sessions	
Latta	Obey	Sestak	
Lee (CA)	Olson	Shadegg	
Lee (NY)	Olver	Shea-Porter	
Levin	Ortiz	Sherman	
Lewis (CA)	Owens	Shimkus	
Lewis (GA)	Pallone	Shuler	
Linder	Pastor (AZ)	Shuster	
Lipinski LoBiondo	Paul Paulsen	Simpson Sires	
Loebsack	Payne	Skelton	
Lofgren, Zoe	Pence	Slaughter	
Lowey	Perlmutter	Smith (NE)	
Lucas	Perriello	Smith (NJ)	
Luetkemeyer	Peters	Smith (TX)	
Luján	Peterson	Smith (WA)	
Lummis	Petri	Snyder	
Lungren, Daniel	Pierluisi	Space	
E.	Pingree (ME)	Speier	
Lynch	Pitts	Spratt	
Mack	Platts	Stearns	
Maffei	Poe (TX)	Stupak	
Maloney	Polis (CO)	Sullivan	
Manzullo	Pomeroy	Sutton	
Marchant Marchant (GO)	Posey	Tanner	
Markey (CO) Markey (MA)	Price (GA) Price (NC)	Taylor	
Matheson	Putnam	Teague Terry	
Matsui	Quigley	Thompson (CA)	
McCarthy (CA)	Radanovich	Thompson (MS)	
McCarthy (NY)	Rahall	Thompson (PA)	
McCaul	Rangel	Thornberry	
McClintock	Rehberg	Tiahrt	
McCollum	Reichert	Tiberi	
McCotter	Reyes	Tierney	
McDermott	Richardson	Titus	
McGovern	Rodriguez	Tonko	
McHenry	Roe (TN)	Towns	
McIntyre	Rogers (AL)	Tsongas	
McKeon	Rogers (KY)	Turner	
McMahon	Rogers (MI)	Upton	
McMorris Rodgers	Rohrabacher Rooney	Van Hollen Velázquez	
McNerney	Roskam	Visclosky	
Meeks (NY)	Ross	Walden	
Melancon	Rothman (NJ)	Walz	
Mica	Roybal-Allard	Wasserman	
Michaud	Royce	Schultz	
Miller (FL)	Ruppersberger	Waters	
Miller (FL) Miller (MI)	Rush	Watson	
Miller (NC)	Ryan (OH)	Watt	
Miller, George	Ryan (WI)	Waxman	
Minnick	Sablan	Weiner	
Mitchell	Salazar	Welch	
Mollohan	Sánchez, Linda	Westmoreland	
Moore (KS)	T.	Whitfield	
Moran (VA)	Sanchez, Loretta	Wilson (OH)	
Moran (VA)	Sarbanes Scalise	Wilson (SC) Wittman	
Murphy (CT) Murphy (NY)	Schakowsky	Wolf	
Murphy (NY) Murphy, Patrick	Schauer	Yarmuth	
Murphy, Tim	Schiff	Young (AK)	
Myrick	Schmidt	Young (FL)	
1.2, 11011	Schiller	100HB (1 H)	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"-1

Miller, Garv

NOT VOTING-23

Barrett (SC)	Gohmert	Moore (WI)
Bishop (GA)	Griffith	Pascrell
Boccieri	Hoekstra	Ros-Lehtinen
Boehner	Inglis	Stark
Brown (SC)	Latham	Wamp Woolsey Wu
Childers	LaTourette	
Cummings	Marshall	
Fortenberry	Meek (FL)	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). Members are advised there are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1314

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

Stated for:

Mr. BOCCIERI. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 372, the Jackson Lee/Cao amendment, had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

Carney

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Chair. on rollcall No. 372, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. MILLER OF NORTH CAROLINA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment printed in House Report 111-508 offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MILLER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate 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 5minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 418, noes 3, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 373]

AYES-418

Ackerman Carson (IN) Farr Fattah Aderholt Carter Adler (NJ) Cassidy Filner Akin Castle Fleming Alexander Chaffetz Forbes Altmire Chandler Fortenberry Andrews Christensen Foster Arcuri Foxx Chu Austria Clarke Frank (MA) Ba.ca. Clav Franks (AZ) Bachmann Clyburn Frelinghuysen Bachus Coble Fudge Coffman (CO) Gallegly Baird Baldwin Garamendi Cohen Barrow Cole Garrett (NJ) Bartlett Gerlach Conaway Barton (TX) Connolly (VA) Giffords Gingrey (GA) Rean Convers Becerra Gohmert Cooper Berkley Costa Gonzalez Berman Costello Goodlatte Berry Courtney Gordon (TN) Granger Graves (GA) Biggert Crenshaw Bilbray Critz Bilirakis Crowley Graves (MO) Bishop (GA) Cuellar Grayson Bishop (NY) Culberson Green, Al Bishop (UT) Cummings Green, Gene Blackburn Dahlkemper Grijalva Blumenauer Davis (AL) Guthrie Blunt Davis (CA) Hall (NY) Boccieri Davis (IL) Hall (TX) Bonner Davis (KY) Halvorson Bono Mack Davis (TN) Hare Boozman DeFazio Harman Bordallo DeGette Harper Hastings (FL) Boren Delahunt Boswell DeLauro Hastings (WA) Boucher Dent Heinrich Deutch Boustany Heller Hensarling Boyd Diaz-Balart, L Brady (PA) Diaz-Balart, M. Herger Herseth Sandlin Brady (TX) Dicks Braley (IA) Dingell Higgins Bright Hill Djou Broun (GA) Doggett Himes Donnelly (IN) Brown, Corrine Hinchev Buchanan Doyle Hinojosa Burgess Dreier Hirono Burton (IN) Driehaus Hodes Butterfield Duncan Holden Buyer Edwards (MD) Holt Honda. Calvert Edwards (TX) Camp Ehlers Hover Ellison Hunter Cantor Cao Ellsworth Inslee Capito Emerson Israel Engel Issa. Capps Jackson (IL) Capuano Eshoo Etheridge Cardoza Jackson Lee Carnahan Faleomavaega (TX) Jenkins Fallin

Miller (MI) Sanchez, Loretta Johnson (GA) Johnson (IL) Miller (NC) Sarbanes Johnson, E. B. Miller, Gary Scalise Johnson, Sam Miller, George Schakowsky Minnick Jones Schauer Jordan (OH) Mitchell Schiff Schmidt Kagen Mollohan Kanjorski Moore (KS) Schock Kaptur Moran (KS) Schrader Moran (VA) Kennedy Schwartz Kildee Murphy (CT) Scott (GA) Kilpatrick (MI) Murphy (NY) Scott (VA) Murphy, Patrick Murphy, Tim Sensenbrenner Kilrov Kind Serrano King (IA) Myrick Sessions Nadler (NY) King (NY) Sestak Kingston Napolitano Shadegg Kirk Neal (MA) Shea-Porter Kirkpatrick (AZ) Neugebauer Sherman Norton Shimkus Klein (FL) Nunes Shuler Kline (MN) Shuster Nye Oberstar Kosmas Simpson Kratovil Ohev Sires Kucinich Olson Skelton Lamborn Olver Slaughter Lance Ortiz Smith (NE) Langevin Owens Smith (NJ) Larsen (WA) Pallone Smith (TX) Larson (CT) Pascrell Smith (WA) Latham Pastor (AZ) Snyder LaTourette Paul Space Paulsen Latta Speier Lee (CA) Payne Spratt Lee (NY) Pence Stark Perlmutter Levin Stearns Lewis (CA) Perriello Stupak Lewis (GA) Peters Sullivan Peterson Lipinski Sutton LoBiondo Tanner Loebsack Pierluisi Taylor Lofgren, Zoe Pingree (ME) Teague Terry Lowey Lucas Platts Thompson (CA) Luetkemeyer Poe (TX) Thompson (MS) Polis (CO) Thompson (PA) Luján Lummis Pomerov Thornberry Lungren, Daniel Posey Tiahrt Price (GA) E. Tiberi Lynch Price (NC) Tiernev Mack Putnam Titus Maffei Quigley Tonko Radanovich Maloney Towns Manzullo Rahall Tsongas Marchant Rangel Turner Markey (CO) Rehberg Upton Markey (MA) Reichert Van Hollen Marshall Reyes Velázquez Richardson Matheson Visclosky Matsui Walden Rodriguez McCarthy (CA) Roe (TN) Walz McCarthy (NY) Rogers (AL) Wasserman McCaul Rogers (KY) Schultz McCollum Rogers (MI) Watson McCotter Rohrabacher Watt McDermott Waxman Rooney Ros-Lehtinen McGovern Weiner McHenry Roskam Welch McIntyre Westmoreland Ross Rothman (NJ) McKeon Whitfield McMahon Roybal-Allard Wilson (OH) McMorris Wilson (SC) Royce Ruppersberger Rodgers Wittman McNerney Wolf Rush Ryan (OH) Meeks (NY) Woolsev Rvan (WI) Melancon Wu Mica Yarmuth Salazar Michaud Sánchez, Linda Young (AK) Miller (FL) T. Young (FL) NOES-3McClintock Campbell Flake NOT VOTING-Barrett (SC) Childers Linder Cleaver Griffith Boehner Meek (FL) Brown (SC) Moore (WI)

Brown-Waite, Sablan Gutierrez Ginny Hoekstra Wamp Castor (FL) Waters

□ 1323

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

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

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Chair, on rollcall Nos. 371, 372, and 373, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

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

The amendment was agreed to.

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

Accordingly, the Committee rose: and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SERRANO) having assumed the chair, Mr. Cuellar, 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. 5297) to create the Small Business Lending Fund Program to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to make capital investments in eligible institutions in order to increase the availability of credit for small businesses, and for other purposes, and, pursuant to House Resolution 1436, reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

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

The question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended. 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. NEUGEBAUER. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

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

Mr. NEUĞÊBAUER. In its current form, yes.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Neugebauer moves to recommit the bill H.R. 5297 to the Committee on Financial Services with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

At the end of section 4(b), add the following new paragraph:

(4) SECRETARY CERTIFICATION TO SIGTARP.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each time the Secretary makes a purchase (including a commitment to purchase) or a modification of a purchase under the Program, the Secretary shall certify to the SIGTARP that the Secretary is acting solely on the basis of economic fundamentals and not because of any political considerations.

(B) SIGTARP DEFINED.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term "SIGTARP" means the Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program, established under section 121 of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008.

At the end of section 8, add the following new subsection:

(c) TARP SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL OVERSIGHT.—Section 121(c)(1) of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2009 (12 U.S.C. 5231(c)(1)), is amended—

(1) by striking "section 101, and" and inserting "section 101,"; and

(2) by inserting before "including" the following: "and activities under section 4, 5, or 6 of the Small Business Lending Fund Act of 2010."

Mr. NEUGEBAUER (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the motion be dispensed with.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. NEUGEBAUER. This motion makes two important changes to this bill. First, it puts a Special Inspector General for TARP in charge of the oversight of the new Small Business Lending Fund. Remember, this fund is TARP II or TARP, Junior, as it's referred to. Second, the motion requires the Treasury to certify that the decisions about which banks receive funds are based on merit and not political consideration.

This new lending fund follows the model of TARP, minus the stronger oversight, and puts another \$30 billion in banks. The motion to recommit would make the Special Inspector General for TARP, or SIGTARP, responsible for oversight of this new program.

In a letter to Chairman Frank, Neil Barofsky, the Special Inspector General for TARP, said, "I believe it is absolutely critical to protect the tax-payers that the Office of SIGTARP be permitted to continue its oversight in what is essentially an extension of TARP's Capital Purchase Program. Accordingly, I write to recommend that Congress provide SIGTARP oversight for the SBLF in any resulting legislation."

Just yesterday, SIGTARP announced an indictment in a \$1.9 billion fraud case involving the failed Colonial Bank. Part of the fraud case involves efforts to obtain \$533 million in taxpayer money from TARP. Due to the efforts of SIGTARP agents working with law enforcement, the taxpayers were protected.

The underlying legislation puts a deputy of the Treasury Inspector General in charge of oversight. The Treasury Inspector General was not among the many agencies and law enforcement that worked on this \$1.9 million fraud involving TARP.

SIGTARP has considerable experience overseeing a program in which the government purchases preferred stocks in banks. If we create a new TARP program that will also purchase shares in banks, why should we not use the same oversight agency that has a proven track record and expertise? Failing to take advantage of SIGTARP's unique expertise is an extreme service to the taxpayers, exposing them to a greater likelihood of waste, fraud, and abuse.

□ 1330

Is the majority afraid to use this experienced and effective regulator sim-

ply because the word "TARP" is part of its title?

The taxpayers deserve to be protected when Treasury makes investments with their money. Unfortunately, we have some examples of TARP investments that have raised serious questions about how the investment decisions were made.

When One United bank received TARP funds in 2008, questions came up about whether the bank's political connections helped with its TARP approval. Prior to receiving funds, One United had lost capital and was under scrutiny by regulators for its lending practices

More recently, a number of Members of Congress and others have questioned whether political pressure was involved in the decision by large banks to raise capital for the troubled Shore Bank in Chicago. Shore Bank has applied for TARP funds, in addition to the \$140 million in assistance from other banks, to head off a takeover by the FDIC. Shore Bank also has ties to the Obama administration.

We do not have all the answers on how these decisions were made for the banks, but we need to be sure that these types of questions are not raised about other banks.

The motion to recommit says Treasury must certify that each decision to provide funds is made solely on economic fundamentals and not because of any political consideration. This is the type of decision-making that taxpayers always expect and deserve. When their \$30 billion is being put on the line, we need to do all we can to protect their investment. The underlying bill falls short to do that.

The motion to recommit improves taxpayer protections by putting the experience of SIGTARP over this new TARP program and requiring that investment decisions be made on economic fundamentals, not political connections. If you're going to have TARP II, why wouldn't you use the same regulator that you had for TARP I?

I urge my colleagues to stand with the taxpayers and support this motion to recommit.

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

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. I rise to oppose the motion.

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

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, let's be very clear. This is just a preliminary chance to vote "no."

For reasons that I don't understand, my Republican colleagues are opposed to a program in which voluntarily the Federal Government makes funds available to community banks so that, if they want to participate, they can lend it to small businesses. Maybe it is the fear that it might succeed and diminish their issues that leads them to oppose it. They have been unable to oppose it outright on its merits, so here's what they want to do. They want to say it's really the TARP program, and