

Global Language Early Education Act. My bill funds early education dual language programs across the country, and it provides the skills demanded in board rooms throughout the world.

We know that dual language learners better manage complex situations and problems. That is why the bill also grooms our next generation of executives for success.

Let's be competitive in this world. Let's encourage a second language. Let's promote our workforce and make sure that everybody can achieve the American Dream.

JIM WINNER

(Mrs. DAHLKEMPER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. DAHLKEMPER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to honor the life of an entrepreneur, generous philanthropist, and loving husband, father, and grandfather from Sharon, Pennsylvania.

Jim Winner, the developer of The Club anti-theft device, was lost in an accident in September. He was a patriot, serving his country in Korea. He was an inventor who grew his ideas into successful businesses that created good jobs for his neighbors in the Shenango Valley. He was a philanthropist who gave much of his wealth back to his community. And he raised a beautiful family who share his values of hard work, patriotism, commitment to community, and compassion for those less fortunate.

Jim was a Renaissance man, and his dedication to charity reached so many in the Mercer community region.

Jim will be missed by all, and my heart goes out to Donna, his wife; to his family, his friends, and the community that continues to mourn his loss.

SUPPORTING LEBANON AS A FORCE FOR PEACE

(Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to direct the attention of my colleagues to the fragile but critical status of the country of Lebanon.

Mr. Speaker, we are perhaps days away from an international tribunal's verdict on who killed former prime minister of Lebanon Rafik Hariri. That verdict, many say, could plunge Lebanon into another round of violence and retribution.

Thankfully, this body, through the leadership of people like HOWARD BERMAN and NITA LOWEY, has removed its reservations on U.S. military aid to the Lebanese army. This is a crucial step in terms of securing the Lebanese border with Israel, and it could be a crucial step should the tribunal's decision on who killed Prime Minister Hariri lead to greater instability in that country.

Mr. Speaker, we must support Lebanon as a force for peace and prosperity in this critical region. We need Lebanon as an ally to America and to all the countries in that region who are pushing for peace.

I have thousands of Lebanese American constituents in Connecticut. They constantly remind me of the importance of these points, and I believe they are right.

CALLING ATTENTION TO DIRTY POLITICAL MONEY

(Mr. ELLISON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to call attention to the corrosive, pernicious, and corrupting effect of dirty money. What is dirty money? That is money that comes into American politics in the millions, multiples of millions; money that comes in offering to fund campaigns that smear, distort, and deliver untruths to voters; and money that was made much easier to come into our political environment through the Supreme Court case known as Citizens United v. FEC.

We need to take action to make sure that Americans know who is funding these messages that are coming across their airwaves and that the identity of these sponsors is disclosed so that people can make a good choice. Never let the day come that any public servant has to face a torrent of nasty, nasty commercials over the airwaves without the voters even knowing who paid for them, who sponsored them, and who wants them to believe the untruths put in many of these ads.

RELATING TO CONSIDERATION OF VETO MESSAGE ON H.R. 3808

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that debate on passing H.R. 3808, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding, be limited to 10 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

There was no objection.

APPOINTING DAY FOR THE CONVENING OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE 112TH CONGRESS

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 40) appointing the day for the convening of the first session of the One Hundred Twelfth Congress, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

S.J. RES. 40

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first regular session of the One Hundred Twelfth Congress shall begin at noon on Wednesday, January 5, 2011.

The joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR THE PRINTING OF A REVISED EDITION OF THE RULES AND MANUAL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE 112TH CONGRESS

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1720

Resolved, That a revised edition of the Rules and Manual of the House of Representatives for the One Hundred Twelfth Congress be printed as a House document, and that three thousand additional copies shall be printed and bound for the use of the House of Representatives, of which nine hundred sixty copies shall be bound in leather with thumb index and delivered as may be directed by the Parliamentarian of the House.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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 10 o'clock and 28 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1631

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BLUMENAUER) at 4 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.

VETO MESSAGE ON H.R. 3808, INTERSTATE RECOGNITION OF NOTARIZATIONS ACT OF 2010

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of November 15, 2010, the unfinished business is the further consideration of the veto message of the President on the bill (H.R. 3808) to require any Federal or State court to recognize any notarization made by a notary public licensed

by a State other than the State where the court is located when such notarization occurs in or affects interstate commerce.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is, Will the House, on reconsideration, pass the bill, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding?

(For veto message, see proceedings of the House of November 15, 2010, at page H7402.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CONYERS. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, I will urge the House to vote "no" so as to sustain the President's veto, and I would like to explain why it is important that we are taking this vote.

This bill has passed the House under suspension in each of the last three Congresses. It has been brought forward by our colleague from Alabama (Mr. ADERHOLT) each time. It requires courts to recognize duly performed out-of-State notarizations. As it was passing the Senate, reports began to surface regarding improper and possibly fraudulent documentation in foreclosure actions across the country.

Improperly performed notarizations were reportedly a major factor in circumventing the legal protections afforded to citizens in foreclosure—notarizations in the absence of the person signing the document or without that person's signature or sometimes even forged notary signatures.

So we are taking a fresh look at the notarization bill. There were concerns that it could have the unintended effect of facilitating improprieties in mortgage foreclosures and in other financial transactions as well in that a State could remove important protections from its notarization rules, and then the bill would effectively force other States to go along.

The President took the responsible course in refusing to sign this bill into law so that we could give it a careful and fresh examination in light of these concerns.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, criticism of H.R. 3808 focuses on its potential application to the ongoing crisis in the foreclosure markets. News accounts have detailed stories of fraudulent activity involving affidavits used to rid banks of bad mortgage inventories. I support any effort to combat that activity, but this situation does not involve H.R. 3808.

The bill applies only to "any lawful notarization made by a licensed notary public." There is nothing in its lan-

guage that pertains to fraudulent acts of notarization. The bill advances the legitimate purposes of the Interstate Commerce Clause by ensuring that a lawfully notarized document from one State will be acknowledged by another State in an interstate legal proceeding.

The Courts Subcommittee conducted a hearing on this issue 4 years ago, and it learned of instances in which States rejected otherwise lawfully notarized documents, for petty reasons, from other States. For example, State A requires a notarized document to bear an ink stamp while State B requires a raised, embossed seal. They should be mutually recognized.

The legislative history of the bill and the text, itself, has nothing to do with fraudulent notarizations. We should override the veto and support the legitimate purpose of H.R. 3808.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to just respond to my dear friend, the ranking member of the Judiciary Committee, by saying that what we are trying to do here is to prevent the possibility of sloppy, inaccurate, or fraudulent notarizations from creeping into the foreclosure process.

As we all know, many of the foreclosures have now been found to be legally defective because of many things, including, possibly, improper notarizations. With millions of people losing their homes, it really would be almost negligent for us to assume that notarizations coming from another State, which might be electronic, would not be fraudulent. I think caution is the better choice for the matter that is under discussion.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ADERHOLT), who is the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. ADERHOLT. I want to thank the gentleman for the opportunity to address the House on this important matter.

Mr. Speaker, today and over the last several weeks, I think there has been a broad misunderstanding of the Interstate Recognition of Notarizations Act, which led to the President's unfortunate veto of this legislation a few weeks ago. There is absolutely no connection whatsoever between the Interstate Recognition of Notarizations Act of 2010 and the recent foreclosure documentation problems.

I first introduced this legislation back in April of 2005, and obviously there was no concern about weakening the foreclosure documentation process at that time. This is a bill that would help people, and I am disappointed that the legislation has been vetoed. This legislation that I introduced would improve interstate commerce by requiring that documents be recognized in any State or Federal court. It would help court reporters; it would help attorneys, businessowners, and consumers in general.

I have heard from many individuals who have been affected by this particular issue. For example, a construction company located in one State submits a contract for a job in another State and is turned down because the second State refuses to recognize the notarized contract.

□ 1640

This is not an isolated problem. This is interfering with interstate commerce, and it should be addressed.

H.R. 3808, this legislation, expressly requires lawful notarizations be recognized in other States and in no way validates improper notarizations. Let me stress that again. It in no way validates improper notarizations. Fraudulent notarizations are illegal. Enforcement of notarizations is a State responsibility, and I fully support each State Attorney General to vigorously prosecute all fraudulent notarizations.

Currently, each State is responsible for regulating its notaries. Typically, someone who wishes to become a notary pays a fee. They will submit an application. They will take an oath of office. Some States require applicants to enroll in an educational course, pass an exam, or obtain a notary bond. This legislation does not change how an individual State regulates notaries in any form or fashion.

This bill had strong bipartisan support in the House of Representatives each of the three times it passed the House of Representatives, and most recently, with unanimous support, as recently as April of this year. I hope the White House will work with the Congress so this legislation can eventually become law.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to close by expressing my surprise at the author of this bill, who apparently hasn't heard about the fraud and misrepresentations, the swindling of people whose mortgages have led to foreclosure, and then we find out that the instruments that were brought into court didn't even know who the owner was, much less know who notarized it. So I would caution my colleague to let's be a little bit more careful here. A million people are losing their homes, and you're telling me that we're going to accept a notarization from anywhere, coming from any State, because you've introduced this before this problem began?

I say, "no." We can't even find out who the owners were after these instruments get chopped up and resold and moved in the financial scheme of things. We don't want anybody running the risk of accepting an out-of-State notarization because you've introduced the bill before this problem began. And now that it has begun, let's be careful. Let's be certain that we're protecting everybody that's being foreclosed on, and that's my major concern.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

The question is, Will the House, on reconsideration, pass the bill, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding?

In accord with the Constitution, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings will be postponed.

PROVIDING FOR AN ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS OF THE TWO HOUSES

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a privileged concurrent resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 332

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Thursday, November 18, 2010, or Friday, November 19, 2010, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 2 p.m. on Monday, November 29, 2010, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the Senate recesses or adjourns on any day from Thursday, November 18, 2010, through Sunday, November 21, 2010, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until noon on Monday, November 29, 2010, or such other time on that day as may be specified in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, or their respective designees, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate if, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the concurrent resolution.

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

Mr. ADERHOLT. 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, this 15-minute vote on House Concurrent Resolution 332 will be followed by 5-minute votes on passing H.R. 3808, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding, and motions to suspend the rules with regard to H.R. 5758 and House Resolution 1715.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 234, nays 184, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 572]

YEAS—234

Ackerman	Berry	Capuano
Andrews	Bishop (GA)	Cardoza
Arcuri	Blumenauer	Carnahan
Baca	Boccieri	Carney
Baird	Boswell	Carson (IN)
Baldwin	Boucher	Castor (FL)
Barrow	Boyd	Chandler
Bean	Brady (PA)	Chu
Becerra	Brown, Corrine	Clarke
Berkley	Butterfield	Clay
Berman	Capps	Cleaver

Clyburn	Jackson (IL)	Perlmutter
Cohen	Jackson Lee	Perriello
Conyers	(TX)	Peterson
Cooper	Johnson (GA)	Polis (CO)
Costa	Johnson, E. B.	Pomeroy
Costello	Jones	Price (NC)
Courtney	Kagen	Quigley
Critz	Kanjorski	Rahall
Crowley	Kaptur	Rangel
Cuellar	Kennedy	Richardson
Cummings	Kildee	Rodriguez
Dahlkemper	Kilpatrick (MI)	Rothman (NJ)
Davis (AL)	Kilroy	Roybal-Allard
Davis (CA)	Kind	Ruppersberger
Davis (IL)	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Rush
Davis (TN)	Kissell	Ryan (OH)
DeFazio	Kucinich	Salazar
DeGette	Langevin	Sánchez, Linda
Delahunt	Larsen (WA)	T.
DeLauro	Lee (CA)	Sanchez, Loretta
Deutch	Levin	Sarbanes
Dicks	Lewis (GA)	Schakowsky
Dingell	Lipinski	Schauer
Djou	Loeb	Schiff
Doggett	Lofgren, Zoe	Schrader
Doyle	Lowey	Schwartz
Driehaus	Lujan	Scott (GA)
Edwards (MD)	Lynch	Scott (VA)
Edwards (TX)	Maffei	Serrano
Ehlers	Maloney	Shea-Porter
Ellison	Manzullo	Sherman
Engel	Marchant	Shuler
Eshoo	Markey (CO)	Sires
Etheridge	Markey (MA)	Skelton
Farr	Marshall	Slaughter
Fattah	Matsui	Smith (WA)
Filner	McCarthy (NY)	Snyder
Foster	McCollum	Space
Frank (MA)	McDermott	Speier
Fudge	McGovern	Spratt
Garamendi	McIntyre	Stark
Gohmert	McMahon	Stupak
Gonzalez	McNerney	Sutton
Goodlatte	Meeks (NY)	Teague
Grayson	Melancon	Terry
Green, Al	Miller (NC)	Thompson (CA)
Green, Gene	Miller, George	Thompson (MS)
Grijalva	Minnick	Tierney
Gutierrez	Mitchell	Titus
Hall (NY)	Mollohan	Tonko
Hare	Moore (KS)	Towns
Harman	Moore (WI)	Tsongas
Hastings (FL)	Moran (VA)	Van Hollen
Heinrich	Murphy (CT)	Velázquez
Herseth Sandlin	Murphy, Patrick	Visclosky
Higgins	Nadler (NY)	Walz
Hill	Napolitano	Wasserman
Himes	Neal (MA)	Schultz
Hinchee	Oberstar	Waters
Hinojosa	Obey	Watson
Hirono	Olson	Watt
Hodes	Oliver	Weiner
Holden	Ortiz	Welch
Holt	Pallone	Wilson (OH)
Honda	Pascrell	Woolsey
Hoyer	Pastor (AZ)	Wu
Inlee	Paul	Yarmuth
Israel	Payne	Young (AK)

NAYS—184

Aderholt	Buchanan	Ellsworth
Adler (NJ)	Burgess	Emerson
Akin	Burton (IN)	Flake
Alexander	Buyer	Fleming
Altmire	Calvert	Forbes
Austria	Camp	Fortenberry
Bachmann	Campbell	Fox
Bachus	Cantor	Franks (AZ)
Barrett (SC)	Cao	Frelinghuysen
Bartlett	Capito	Garrett (NJ)
Barton (TX)	Carter	Gerlach
Biggart	Cassidy	Giffords
Bilbray	Castle	Gingrey (GA)
Bilirakis	Chaffetz	Granger
Bishop (NY)	Childers	Graves (GA)
Bishop (UT)	Coble	Graves (MO)
Blackburn	Coffman (CO)	Griffith
Blunt	Cole	Guthrie
Boehner	Conaway	Hall (TX)
Bonner	Connolly (VA)	Harper
Bono Mack	Crenshaw	Hastings (WA)
Boren	Culberson	Heller
Boustany	Davis (KY)	Hensarling
Brady (TX)	Dent	Hergert
Bright	Diaz-Balart, L.	Hoekstra
Broun (GA)	Diaz-Balart, M.	Hunter
Brown (SC)	Donnelly (IN)	Inglis
Brown-Waite,	Dreier	Issa
Ginny	Duncan	Jenkins

Johnson (IL)	Michaud	Ryan (WI)
Johnson, Sam	Miller (FL)	Scalise
Jordan (OH)	Miller (MI)	Schmidt
King (IA)	Miller, Gary	Schock
King (NY)	Moran (KS)	Sensenbrenner
Kingston	Murphy (NY)	Sessions
Kline (MN)	Murphy, Tim	Sestak
Kosmas	Myrick	Shadegg
Kratovil	Neugebauer	Shimkus
Lamborn	Nunes	Shuster
Lance	Nye	Simpson
Latham	Owens	Smith (NE)
LaTourette	Paulsen	Smith (NJ)
Latta	Pence	Smith (TX)
Lee (NY)	Peters	Stearns
Lewis (CA)	Petri	Stutzman
Linder	Pitts	Sullivan
LoBiondo	Platts	Taylor
Lucas	Poe (TX)	Thompson (PA)
Luetkemeyer	Posey	Thornberry
Lummis	Price (GA)	Tiahrt
Lungren, Daniel	Putnam	Tiberi
E.	Rehberg	Turner
Mack	Reichert	Upton
Matheson	Roe (TN)	Walden
McCarthy (CA)	Rogers (AL)	Wamp
McCauley	Rogers (KY)	Westmoreland
McClintock	Rogers (MI)	Whitfield
McCotter	Rohrabacher	Wilson (SC)
McHenry	Rooney	Wittman
McKeon	Ros-Lehtinen	Wolf
McMorris	Roskam	Young (FL)
Rodgers	Ross	
Mica	Royce	

NOT VOTING—15

Boozman	Halvorson	Pingree (ME)
Braley (IA)	Kirk	Radanovich
Fallin	Klein (FL)	Reyes
Gallagher	Larson (CT)	Tanner
Gordon (TN)	Meek (FL)	Waxman

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1715

Messrs. GERLACH, BURTON of Indiana, ALTMIRE, Ms. GIFFORDS, and Mr. BISHOP of New York changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. HASTINGS of Florida, INSLEE, and Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VETO MESSAGE ON H.R. 3808, INTERSTATE RECOGNITION OF NOTARIZATIONS ACT OF 2010

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question whether the House, on reconsideration, will pass H.R. 3808, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding.

In accord with the Constitution, the yeas and nays are ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 185, nays 235, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 573]

YEAS—185

Aderholt	Bachus	Biggart
Akin	Barrett (SC)	Bilbray
Alexander	Bartlett	Bilirakis
Austria	Barton (TX)	Bishop (UT)
Bachmann	Bean	Blackburn