

McKeon	Putnam	Smith (TX)
McMahon	Quigley	Smith (WA)
McNerney	Rahall	Snyder
Meek (FL)	Rangel	Space
Meeks (NY)	Reed	Speier
Melancon	Reichert	Spratt
Michaud	Reyes	Stark
Miller (NC)	Richardson	Stearns
Miller, Gary	Rodriguez	Stupak
Miller, George	Rogers (AL)	Sullivan
Minnick	Rogers (KY)	Sutton
Mitchell	Rohrabacher	Tanner
Moore (WI)	Ros-Lehtinen	Teague
Moran (KS)	Roskam	Thompson (CA)
Moran (VA)	Ross	Thompson (MS)
Murphy (CT)	Rothman (NJ)	Thompson (PA)
Murphy, Patrick	Roybal-Allard	Thornberry
Murphy, Tim	Royce	Tiberi
Myrick	Ruppersberger	Tierney
Nadler (NY)	Rush	Titus
Napolitano	Ryan (OH)	Tonko
Neal (MA)	Ryan (WI)	Towns
Neugebauer	Salazar	Tsongas
Nye	Sanchez, Linda	Turner
Oberstar	T.	Upton
Obey	Sanchez, Loretta	Van Hollen
Olson	Sarbanes	Velázquez
Olver	Scalise	Visclosky
Ortiz	Schakowsky	Walden
Pallone	Schauer	Walz
Pascrell	Schiff	Wamp
Pastor (AZ)	Schmidt	Wasserman
Paulsen	Schrader	Schultz
Payne	Schwartz	Waters
Pence	Scott (GA)	Watson
Perlmutter	Scott (VA)	Watt
Perriello	Serrano	Waxman
Peters	Sessions	Weiner
Peterson	Sestak	Welch
Petri	Shadegg	Whitfield
Pitts	Shea-Porter	Wilson (OH)
Platts	Sherman	Wilson (SC)
Poe (TX)	Shuler	Wittman
Polis (CO)	Shuster	Wolf
Pomeroy	Sires	Woolsey
Posey	Skelton	Wu
Price (GA)	Slaughter	Yarmuth
Price (NC)	Smith (NJ)	Young (FL)

NOES—44

Bartlett	Graves (GA)	Paul
Barton (TX)	Graves (MO)	Rehberg
Brown (GA)	Heller	Roe (TN)
Brown-Waite,	Herger	Rogers (MI)
Ginny	Johnson (IL)	Rooney
Campbell	Jones	Schock
Cantor	Jordan (OH)	Sensenbrenner
Cassidy	Kind	Shimkus
Chaffetz	King (IA)	Simpson
Conaway	Lee (NY)	Smith (NE)
Davis (KY)	Lummis	Stutzman
Emerson	Mica	Taylor
Flake	Miller (FL)	Terry
Fortenberry	Miller (MI)	Westmoreland
Gingrey (GA)	Nunes	Young (AK)

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—5

Gohmert	Marshall	Owens
Hall (NY)	Murphy (NY)	

NOT VOTING—25

Berry	Fallin	Marchant
Bilbray	Garrett (NJ)	McMorris
Blunt	Gordon (TN)	Rodgers
Capito	Granger	Mollohan
Chu	Griffith	Moore (KS)
Cohen	Hill	Pingree (ME)
Conyers	Hoekstra	Radanovich
Delahunt	Kilpatrick (MI)	Tiahrt
Ellsworth	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1456

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3082, FULL-YEAR CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2011

Mr. MCGOVERN, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 111-675) on the resolution (H. Res. 1755) providing for consideration of the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 3082) making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1755 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1755

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 3082) making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes, with the Senate amendment thereto, and to consider in the House, without intervention of any point of order, a motion offered by the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or his designee that the House concur in the Senate amendment with the amendment printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. The Senate amendment and the motion shall be considered as read. The motion shall be debatable for one hour, with 40 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations and 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to final adoption without intervening motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for 1 hour.

□ 1500

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS). All time yielded during consideration of the rule is for debate only. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCGOVERN. I also ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on House Resolution 1755.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 1755 provides for consideration of the Senate amendment to H.R. 3082. The rule makes in order a motion offered by the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or his designee that the House concur in the Senate amend-

ment to H.R. 3082 with the amendment printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying the resolution.

The rule provides 1 hour of debate on the motion, with 40 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations and 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the motion. Finally, the rule provides that the Senate amendment and the motion shall be considered as read.

Mr. Speaker, today the House will consider the FY 2011 continuing resolution legislation that will fund the Federal Government for the remainder of fiscal year 2011. Additionally, this bill contains the food safety bill, as passed by the Senate, with minor technical corrections.

I am grateful to Mr. OBEY and Mr. DINGELL for their incredible leadership. Both these measures need to be passed. I urge my colleagues to support the rule and the underlying legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), my friend, for yielding me such time as I may consume today. And I want to thank the gentleman for the considerations that he has given me personally and professionally over the last year, and I would wish him the very best in this holiday season.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to this completely closed rule and to the ill-conceived underlying legislation. Week after week, my friends on the other side of the aisle continue to bulldoze their massive spending and overregulations bill to the floor of the House with no Republican input and no regular order. As a matter of fact, even today at least one Member of the Democratic Party showed up with a darn good idea, and it was slam-dunked "no" on a party-line basis. By the way, the Republicans voted for that good idea.

What was promised 4 years ago was that this House would be the most open, honest, and ethical Congress, by our current Speaker PELOSI when she took the gavel. But this has been the most closed, secretive, one-sided, and flawed Congress, I believe, in history, matching the previous Congress.

The American people asked for change, and I think they got far worse in the election to elect this current Congress. They received a Democrat Congress that didn't listen to the American people and a Congress that acts on its own interests and not the interests of the American people or the taxpayer. And that's why we suffer from such low numbers of support by the American people.

Mr. Speaker, soon that, however, will change. But today it is more of the same, and I am here to discuss the rule for the continuing resolution, known

as a CR, for fiscal year 2011. It also includes the food safety bill which has been attached to that CR. So it is not a clean bill. My colleagues and I have not even had 24 hours to review the text of this legislation. This legislation, once again, continues to overspend and overregulate, a common theme over the last two Congresses. And we won't even use regular order to establish the process.

The underlying legislation is a CR to keep the government running through the rest of this fiscal year. The President has not signed one appropriations bill into law for this fiscal year, and our friends, the majority Democrats, have provided no budget. So this is their last-ditch effort to provide funding to keep the government running. Over the past 3 years, nondefense, non-homeland security, and nonveterans affairs discretionary spending has increased by a staggering 88 percent. In the meantime, the Nation's debt has risen to \$13.5 trillion—and that means that there is an additional \$4.5 billion in deficit spending every single day. There have been back to back yearly record deficits day after day after day. The unemployment rate has risen—it is now at 9.5 percent—for 18 consecutive months. I might add that it rose to 9.8 percent in the latest economic report.

This CR does nothing to reverse this trend and, instead, continues the unsustainable high rate of spending passed by the Democrat majority, aided by, supported, and abetted by the President of the United States, our President, Barack Obama. This includes more spending for Federal agencies that already had seen huge dollar increases with the stimulus bill in 2009.

Mr. Speaker, my Republican colleagues and I have pledged to cut non-security spending back to the fiscal levels of 2008, which would save the American taxpayers nearly \$100 billion for what will end up being the next year of spending. Mr. Speaker, I believe that any responsible action by this House of Representatives should have been and should be to avoid raising the debt limit by making tough decisions today to avoid placing our children and our grandchildren in a further diminished position.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the American people, as they look at their own personal circumstances and as they look at the irresponsibility out of Washington, unfortunately continue to see taxing, borrowing, and spending as a national problem. And that has brought us nothing but the results of higher unemployment, more debt, more bankruptcy, more homes being lost, and more debt. Americans have called for this endless spree to end and for an era of fiscal discipline. I think, once again, even though we are after the election, that message continues to fall on deaf ears again today.

This country needs leaders who are willing to make tough decisions, fiscal decisions that will empower not only economic stability but also bring back to the American people jobs, the opportunity for them to be in a competitive

marketplace and to understand that America must have jobs if we are going to provide our children and grandchildren with the future that they can believe in.

Once again, it is the Congress of the United States that continues to lead the effort of us towards higher deficits, higher unemployment, and higher problems for people back home. We disagree with that.

Mr. Speaker, as if the rampant spending wasn't enough, my colleagues, once again on the other side of the aisle, had to add what I consider to be an unfair and overregulated Senate food safety bill to the underlying legislation. Republicans remain committed to legislation that ensures the safety and security of America's food. However, this legislation comes at a heavy toll on producers and does virtually nothing to hold Federal bureaucrats accountable for their role in preventing food-borne illnesses. Oh, I'm sure we are going to hear about the number of people who get sick every year. We are going to blame everything on food processors and that process when, in fact, what we need to do is put rules and regulations in place that will better people's lives, and to allow the Federal Government to effectively work with consumers. That's not what this food safety bill does.

The food safety measures in the underlying bill impose significant regulatory and cost burdens on the food processing and food producing system.

□ 1510

It increases costs for food producers and, ultimately, consumers and does not require the Federal Drug Administration to spend one additional penny on the inspection of food for safety purposes.

The bill expands the FDA's authority to dictate on farm production practices and performance standards. This means Congress is about to give the FDA, who is already overworked and has limited resources and even less expertise, the specific power to dictate to U.S. farmers how best to farm. Our Nation's farmers do not need more Federal Government bureaucrats who sit behind a desk in Washington telling them how to do their job.

Additionally, this legislation institutes and expands registration requirements for food processing facilities, which essentially amounts to a Federal license to be in the food business. This would make it unlawful to produce food without a registration license, allowing the FDA to suspend a company's registration, once again a big Federal empowered government in Washington, D.C., at the expense of jobs and the price that consumers have to pay.

Like any Federal agency, the FDA makes mistakes, yet this bill does nothing to ensure agriculture producers don't take massive financial losses caused by the mistake of the FDA. For example, in 2008 when the FDA mistakenly attributed an outbreak of salmonella to tomatoes, it cost the industry \$100 million.

Mr. Speaker, there is no way for us to legislate out of Washington, and there is no way to ensure that the FDA will not make such mistakes again in the future and wrongly implicate agriculture processing to food-borne disease outbreaks that can once again cause severe economic losses to the farmers and ranchers of America who cannot only not afford them, but who produce the highest quality of safety products anywhere in the world to American consumers. This is not going to be addressed properly in this legislation. It is simply about empowering Federal bureaucrats in Washington, D.C.

In an article in *The Wall Street Journal* from December 2, 2010, related to the food safety bill, it states that "food-borne illnesses have fallen by nearly one-third over the last decade, largely because businesses have already every incentive to police themselves." Yet this legislation gives the FDA new powers over the 2.2 million farms and the 28,000 food producers in America.

In true fashion, my Democrat colleagues continue to push their own agenda, overwhelming the American consumer. They have shut out Republicans over the last 4 years, and they continue to shut out common sense and the American people. Continuing on the path of reckless government spending will only put the United States further in debt, burdening future generations.

Mr. Speaker, we disagree with taxing, spending, and overregulating. Overregulation that increases costs to consumers and food producers will add just another fiscal restraint on families, not just in the congressional district that I represent, but all across this country. Congress must do a better job. We tax too much, we spend too much, we regulate too much, and we listen too little in this Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I think you can count me in that I oppose this rule and the underlying legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I want to say to the gentleman from Texas, I thank him for his views. We always appreciate hearing his unique point of view. I thought that the election ended several weeks ago, but apparently it hasn't.

But I would just like to say for the record that we are in a difficult economy in large part because of the policies that were pursued by my friends on the other side of the aisle. We are in this debt that we are in now in large part because of tax cuts for mostly wealthy people that were not paid for; they took Bill Clinton's surplus and turned it into a deficit; a Medicare prescription drug bill that was double, triple the cost that it was advertised to be, not paid for; and two wars that are not paid for.

On top of that, when they were in charge, they let the financial industries do whatever the heck they wanted to do. They did, and they stuck it to the American people, and we are now trying to dig ourselves out of this economy.

I am sorry the gentleman is not for safer food safety measures, but let me just point out for the record that while the food supply in the United States is one of the safest in the world, each year about 76 million illnesses occur, more than 300,000 persons are hospitalized, and 5,000 die from food-borne illnesses.

An increasing portion of our food now comes from overseas, I am sad to say. Our food safety system was designed 100 years ago and was appropriate for a world in which most of our food was grown and processed domestically. Meanwhile, the FDA has struggled in recent years with outbreaks of food-borne illnesses and nationwide recalls of contaminated food from both domestic and foreign sources.

The food safety bill that we will be voting on today modernizes our food safety system to better prevent food-borne illness and respond to outbreaks. I can't believe that a food safety bill designed to protect the American people is somehow controversial, but everything that we propose, everything that this President has proposed they are against, so there is nothing new here.

Again, I would urge my colleagues to support the rule and the underlying bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, as a matter of fact, I think the gentleman from Massachusetts is right. Much of what this President does propose and in these last two Congresses what they proposed, Republicans have objected to them, and it is for a simple reason: We don't want to support the things that don't work. We want to support the things that will help the American people not only to have a better economy and to take care of themselves, but we are not for growing the size of the Federal Government that is in our lives now, a food safety bill that will do what I believe is quite the reverse but will be expensive and will come at the cost of consumers bettering their ability to have a safe food chain.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Cheyenne, Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS).

(Mr. LUCAS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this rule on the continuing resolution.

Mr. Speaker, among other things, I object to the inclusion of Senate language from S. 1510, the Food Safety Modernization Act.

Let me be perfectly clear: I believe our Nation has the safest food supply in the world. What we have here is another expansion of Federal power with-

out benefit of thorough consideration. This is the stimulus package, cap-and-trade, ObamaCare all over again.

Members of the House Agriculture Committee have stood ready and willing to work on this legislation. Despite this, the present majority leadership tried to pass this under suspension of the rules and lost. Failing to learn the lesson of that vote, they then secured a closed rule and essentially rammed it through the House.

Now, in the closing days of this Congress, the Senate has sent us their version on a take-it-or-leave-it basis and included revenue provisions that, under the Constitution, must originate in the House. Faced with this dilemma, once again the present House leadership has chosen to short-circuit the legislative process by sticking this legislation on the continuing resolution.

This is the sort of nonsense that Americans rejected just a few weeks ago. Why isn't the present majority leadership listening?

Now, for sure, we may have differences. However, I am confident that an open and deliberative process would allow us to resolve these differences. Unfortunately, the present leadership has chosen a path that denies the minority the opportunity to participate. I am certain this is not how they would like to be treated.

Mr. Speaker, anyone who follows the current events knows that our food production system faces ongoing food safety challenges. I just want to serve notice that I stand ready to work with my colleagues to address those challenges. I must ask my colleagues to vote "no" on the rule so that we can address those issues in regular order.

□ 1520

Mr. SESSIONS. In closing, Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman, Mr. LUCAS, the gentleman who was selected today by the new Republican majority this next Congress to be the Agriculture Committee chairman. The gentleman, Mr. LUCAS, spoke very clearly not only on behalf of farmers and ranchers across this country, but really on behalf of a group of people who are in the food chain of this country, who all the way up through grocery stores and providers of content make sure that the food safety lines of this country are properly taken care of.

There are so many food workers all across this country who have established not only high standards as a result of their advocacy for not just their job, but the greatest opportunity around the world for us to make sure that consumers get the benefit of clean food, the opportunity to know more about not only the caloric intake, but to make sure that the value of our food is held for consumers at a proper price.

The gentleman, Mr. LUCAS, has noted a number of times on the floor that this industry, the agricultural industry, and the supermarket industry really have taken steps to ensure that

their products are not only safe and secure, but that consumers have an opportunity to understand how to utilize those products when they receive those products from a store, perhaps, or where they buy their products. And this is part of that chain that I believe that this legislation just misuses. And consumers, through their ability to use food, whether it's refrigeration, whether it's in cooking procedures, whether it's mixing these products, how they would hold these out certainly has a lot to do with the food safety and the aspects that come as a result of that.

Mr. Speaker, you have heard me say it over and over, but the American people I think expect something better and different. I must confess that in the near future that what we will do when Republicans come to the floor this next Congress starting January 5, we will take the legislation and run it through committees. We will include feedback and ideas from not just Republicans, but also the Democrats who want to be a part of this process, who get up and come to this town to represent their people, people who have elected them, people who have confidence in the way we do things.

Taxing, spending, overregulating is not the way that this Congress should run; and the American people feel that, unfortunately, so plainly. Today all the way to the end, it is yet another example about how the American people see because they hear firsthand about overregulation, excessive spending, and continuation of more of the same.

So, Mr. Speaker, I would ask my colleagues to vote "no" on the underlying legislation, to vote "no" to stop the reckless fiscal policies that not only Speaker PELOSI but the Democratic Party have pursued over the last 4 years. Irresponsible not only in terms of the fiduciary responsibility that they had to openly discuss with the American people, the appropriations process, the budgeting process, but perhaps more importantly, I believe what is the responsibility of this body to work effectively as a purveyor of the taxpayer money in working with the administration.

All we have done is send them a signal, you go spend all the money you want, we will make it available to you, rather than an understanding of the give and take of the expectations of performance by the American people of where each of these dollars should be spent and what we should expect back in return. I think it's always bad when a blank check that's filled in is given to somebody without an understanding of that. The United States Government should not allow this. That will change.

A vote "no" is going to allow farmers and food producers also, because this bill is together, it's going to take away their rights, it's going to add more rules and regulations, it's going to add more government interference, it's going to get in the way of what I believe is a food safety issue.

It's time to end the idea of big government and big spending. We are here on the floor again to make sure that the American people understand this, that there is a group of people who will certainly see things differently.

But I would like to say, Mr. Speaker, we will show up with better ideas. Get ready, hope is on the way.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman again for his comments and congratulate him and his party for their election victory. I look forward to voting for nothing but open rules next year. I also just want to say that we need to pass this rule so we can pass the continuing resolution, which is important, and to pass this food safety bill.

And, again, I am baffled by the controversy. Anybody who has watched the news over the last several years remembers tainted spinach, tainted eggs, recall after recall after recall. The fact is that our food safety system in this country needs to be strengthened and modernized. Everybody knows that.

I began my presentation today by listing the thousands and thousands and thousands of people who get sick each year from tainted food. And my friends on the other side of the aisle stand up, and they are standing with the special interests rather than with the consumer. And I worry, quite frankly, about the direction of this Congress, because they are heart and soul with the corporate special interests, and they neglect time and time again the average consumer, the average worker. And that is what this bill is about, to protect the consumer from tainted food that we get from other countries. Why is this so controversial? I don't know.

So having said that, Mr. Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote on the previous question and on the rule.

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this rule and particularly the FDA Food Safety Modernization Act.

I want to thank Chairmen DINGELL, WAXMAN and PALLONE as well as the leadership for making this important legislation a priority.

The FDA Food Safety Modernization Act will provide the FDA with some of the resources and authorities it needs to effectively monitor our nation's food supply and prevent outbreaks of food borne illness.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, I have held 13 food safety hearings over the past four years examining the failures of the FDA and the food industry to protect our nation's food supply.

The findings of these investigations and related hearings highlighted the need for the first major overhaul of our food safety law in 70 years! Among its key provisions, the bill would establish a national food tracing system and provide the FDA with recall authority.

This food safety bill is not perfect but it is a dramatic improvement over current law. I urge the next Congress to look closely at providing the FDA a dedicated revenue stream for inspections, requiring country-of-origin labeling and finally giving the FDA the subpoena power it so badly needs.

Despite the lack of these provisions, this food safety bill is a good bill and one that deserves to be passed by the Congress and signed into law this year.

Mr. MCGOVERN. I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

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

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on House Resolution 1755 will be followed by 5-minute votes on motions to suspend the rules on H.R. 4501, by the yeas and nays; and House Resolution 1746, de novo.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 207, nays 206, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 619]

YEAS—207

Ackerman	Gonzalez	Meeks (NY)
Andrews	Grayson	Melancon
Arcuri	Green, Al	Miller (NC)
Baca	Green, Gene	Miller, George
Baldwin	Grijalva	Mitchell
Barrow	Gutierrez	Moore (KS)
Bean	Halvorson	Moore (WI)
Becerra	Hare	Moran (VA)
Berkley	Hastings (FL)	Murphy (CT)
Berman	Heinrich	Murphy, Patrick
Bishop (GA)	Higgins	Napolitano
Bishop (NY)	Hill	Neal (MA)
Blumenauer	Himes	Oberstar
Boswell	Hinchey	Obey
Boucher	Hinojosa	Olver
Brady (PA)	Hirono	Ortiz
Bralley (IA)	Hodes	Owens
Brown, Corrine	Holden	Pallone
Butterfield	Holt	Pascarell
Capps	Honda	Pastor (AZ)
Capuano	Hoyer	Payne
Carnahan	Inslee	Pelosi
Carney	Israel	Perlmutter
Carson (IN)	Jackson (IL)	Pingree (ME)
Castor (FL)	Jackson Lee	Polis (CO)
Chandler	(TX)	Pomeroy
Chu	Johnson (GA)	Price (NC)
Clarke	Johnson, E. B.	Quigley
Clay	Kagen	Rahall
Cleaver	Kanjorski	Rangel
Clyburn	Kaptur	Reyes
Connolly (VA)	Kennedy	Richardson
Cooper	Kildee	Rodriguez
Costello	Kilroy	Rothman (NJ)
Critz	Kind	Roybal-Allard
Crowley	Kissell	Ruppersberger
Cuellar	Klein (FL)	Ryan (OH)
Cummings	Kosmas	Sánchez, Linda
Dahlkemper	Kucinich	T.
Davis (CA)	Larsen (WA)	Sanchez, Loretta
Davis (IL)	Larson (CT)	Sarbanes
Davis (TN)	Lee (CA)	Schakowsky
DeFazio	Levin	Schauer
DeGette	Lewis (GA)	Schiff
DeLauro	Lipinski	Schrader
Deutch	Loebsack	Schwartz
Dicks	Lofgren, Zoe	Scott (GA)
Dingell	Lowe	Serrano
Doggett	Lujan	Sestak
Doyle	Lynch	Shea-Porter
Edwards (MD)	Maffei	Sherman
Edwards (TX)	Maloney	Sires
Ellison	Markey (CO)	Skelton
Engel	Markey (MA)	Slaughter
Eshoo	Marshall	Smith (WA)
Etheridge	Matsui	Snyder
Farr	McCarthy (NY)	Space
Fattah	McCollum	Speier
Filner	McDermott	Spratt
Foster	McGovern	Stark
Frank (MA)	McMahon	Stupak
Fudge	McNerney	Sutton
Garamendi	Meek (FL)	Tanner

Teague
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas

Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson
Waxman
Weimer
Welch
Wilson (OH)
Woolsey
Yarmuth

NAYS—206

Aderholt	Franks (AZ)	Nadler (NY)
Adler (NJ)	Frelinghuysen	Neugebauer
Akin	Gallely	Nunes
Alexander	Garrett (NJ)	Nye
Altmire	Gerlach	Olson
Austria	Giffords	Paul
Bachmann	Gingrey (GA)	Paulsen
Bachus	Gohmert	Pence
Baird	Goodlatte	Perriello
Barrett (SC)	Graves (GA)	Peters
Bartlett	Graves (MO)	Peterson
Barton (TX)	Guthrie	Petri
Biggert	Hall (NY)	Pitts
Bilirakis	Hall (TX)	Platts
Bishop (UT)	Harman	Poe (TX)
Blackburn	Harper	Posey
Boccheri	Hastings (WA)	Price (GA)
Boehner	Heller	Putnam
Bonner	Hensarling	Reed
Bono Mack	Herger	Rehberg
Boozman	Herseth Sandlin	Reichert
Boren	Hoekstra	Roe (TN)
Boustany	Hunter	Rogers (AL)
Boyd	Inglis	Rogers (KY)
Brady (TX)	Issa	Rogers (MI)
Bright	Jenkins	Rohrabacher
Broun (GA)	Johnson (IL)	Rooney
Brown (SC)	Johnson, Sam	Ros-Lehtinen
Brown-Waite,	Jones	Roskam
Ginny	Jordan (OH)	Ross
Buchanan	King (IA)	Royce
Burgess	King (NY)	Ryan (WI)
Burton (IN)	Kingston	Salazar
Calvert	Kline (MN)	Scalise
Camp	Kratovil	Schmidt
Campbell	Lamborn	Schock
Cantor	Lance	Scott (VA)
Cao	Langevin	Sensenbrenner
Capito	Latham	Sessions
Cardoza	LaTourette	Shadegg
Carter	Latta	Shimkus
Cassidy	Lee (NY)	Shuler
Castle	Lewis (CA)	Shuster
Chaffetz	Linder	Simpson
Childers	LoBiondo	Smith (NE)
Coble	Lucas	Smith (NJ)
Coffman (CO)	Luetkemeyer	Smith (TX)
Cole	Lummis	Stearns
Conaway	Lungren, Daniel	Stutzman
Conyers	E.	Sullivan
Costa	Mack	Taylor
Courtney	Manzullo	Terry
Crenshaw	Matheson	Thompson (CA)
Culberson	McCarthy (CA)	Thompson (PA)
Davis (KY)	McCaul	Thornberry
Dent	McClintock	Tiberi
Diaz-Balart, L.	McCotter	Turner
Diaz-Balart, M.	McHenry	Upton
Djou	McIntyre	Walden
Donnelly (IN)	McKeon	Wamp
Dreier	Mica	Watt
Driehaus	Michaud	Westmoreland
Duncan	Miller (FL)	Whitfield
Ehlers	Miller (MI)	Wilson (SC)
Emerson	Miller, Gary	Wittman
Flake	Minnick	Wolf
Fleming	Moran (KS)	Young (AK)
Forbes	Murphy (NY)	Young (FL)
Fortenberry	Murphy, Tim	
Fox	Myrick	

NOT VOTING—21

□ 1601

Messrs. BOEHNER, NADLER of New York, CONYERS, SCOTT of Virginia, BOYD, THOMPSON of California, and WATT changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

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.

GUARANTEE OF A LEGITIMATE DEAL ACT OF 2010

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4501) to require certain return policies from businesses that purchase precious metals from consumers and solicit such transactions through an Internet website, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. WEINER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 324, nays 81, not voting 28, as follows:

[Roll No. 620]

YEAS—324

Ackerman	Cooper	Hastings (FL)
Aderholt	Costa	Hastings (WA)
Adler (NJ)	Costello	Heinrich
Altmire	Courtney	Hensarling
Andrews	Crenshaw	Herger
Arcuri	Critz	Herseth Sandlin
Austria	Crowley	Higgins
Baca	Cuellar	Hill
Baird	Cummings	Himes
Baldwin	Dahlkemper	Hinchev
Barrow	Davis (CA)	Hinojosa
Bean	Davis (IL)	Hirono
Becerra	Davis (TN)	Hodes
Berkley	DeFazio	Holden
Berman	DeGette	Holt
Biggart	DeLauro	Honda
Bilirakis	Dent	Hoyer
Bishop (GA)	Deutch	Insee
Bishop (NY)	Dicks	Israel
Bishop (UT)	Dingell	Issa
Blackburn	Doggett	Jackson (IL)
Blumenauer	Donnelly (IN)	Jackson Lee
Bocieri	Doyle	(TX)
Bonner	Dreier	Jenkins
Bono Mack	Driehaus	Johnson (GA)
Boozman	Duncan	Johnson (IL)
Boren	Edwards (MD)	Johnson, E. B.
Boswell	Edwards (TX)	Kagen
Boucher	Ehlers	Kanjorski
Boyd	Ellison	Kennedy
Brady (PA)	Engel	Kildee
Braley (IA)	Eshoo	Kilroy
Bright	Etheridge	Kind
Brown (SC)	Farr	King (NY)
Brown, Corrine	Fattah	Kissell
Brown-Waite,	Filner	Klein (FL)
Ginny	Forbes	Kline (MN)
Buchanan	Fortenberry	Kosmas
Burgess	Foster	Kratovil
Butterfield	Frank (MA)	Kucinich
Calvert	Frelinghuysen	Langevin
Camp	Fudge	Larsen (WA)
Capito	Galleghy	Larson (CT)
Capuano	Gerlach	Latham
Cardoza	Giffords	LaTourette
Carnahan	Gingrey (GA)	Lee (CA)
Carney	Gohmert	Lee (NY)
Carson (IN)	Gonzalez	Levin
Castle	Goodlatte	Lewis (CA)
Castor (FL)	Graves (MO)	Lewis (GA)
Chaffetz	Grayson	Lipinski
Chandler	Green, Al	Loebsack
Childers	Green, Gene	Lofgren, Zoe
Chu	Grijalva	Lowe
Clarke	Guthrie	Lucas
Clay	Gutierrez	Luetkemeyer
Clyburn	Hall (NY)	Lujan
Coble	Halvorson	Lummis
Cole	Hare	Lynch
Connolly (VA)	Harman	Mack
Conyers	Harper	Maffei

Maloney	Paulsen	Sires
Manzullo	Payne	Skelton
Markey (CO)	Perlmutter	Slaughter
Markey (MA)	Perriello	Smith (NJ)
Marshall	Peters	Smith (TX)
Matheson	Peterson	Smith (WA)
Matsui	Pingree (ME)	Snyder
McCarthy (NY)	Pitts	Space
McCaul	Polis (CO)	Speier
McColum	Pomeroy	Spratt
McDermott	Price (NC)	Stark
McGovern	Putnam	Stearns
McHenry	Quigley	Stupak
McIntyre	Rahall	Sutton
McKeon	Rangel	Tanner
McMahon	Reed	Taylor
McNerney	Reichert	Teague
Meek (FL)	Reyes	Thompson (CA)
Meeks (NY)	Richardson	Thompson (MS)
Melancon	Rodriguez	Tiberi
Mica	Roe (TN)	Tierney
Michaud	Rogers (AL)	Titus
Miller (FL)	Rogers (KY)	Tonko
Miller (MI)	Rogers (MI)	Towns
Miller (NC)	Rohrabacher	Tsongas
Miller, Gary	Roskam	Turner
Miller, George	Ross	Upton
Minnick	Rothman (NJ)	Van Hollen
Mitchell	Roybal-Allard	Velázquez
Moore (KS)	Ruppersberger	Visclosky
Moore (WI)	Ryan (OH)	Walden
Moran (KS)	Salazar	Walz
Moran (VA)	Sánchez, Linda	Wasserman
Murphy (CT)	T. Sanchez, Loretta	Schultz
Murphy (NY)	Sarbanes	Waters
Murphy, Patrick	Schakowsky	Watson
Murphy, Tim	Schauer	Watt
Nadler (NY)	Schiff	Waxman
Napolitano	Schrader	Weiner
Neal (MA)	Schwartz	Welch
Nye	Scott (GA)	Whitfield
Oberstar	Scott (VA)	Wilson (OH)
Obey	Serrano	Wilson (SC)
Oliver	Sestak	Wittman
Ortiz	Shea-Porter	Wolf
Owens	Sherman	Woolsey
Pallone	Shimkus	Yarmuth
Pascrell	Shuler	
Pastor (AZ)		

NAYS—81

Akin	Garrett (NJ)	Platts
Alexander	Graves (GA)	Poe (TX)
Bachmann	Hall (TX)	Posey
Bachus	Heller	Price (GA)
Barrett (SC)	Hoekstra	Rehberg
Bartlett	Hunter	Rooney
Barton (TX)	Inglis	Royce
Boustany	Johnson, Sam	Ryan (WI)
Brady (TX)	Jordan (OH)	Scalise
Broun (GA)	King (IA)	Schmidt
Burton (IN)	Kingston	Schock
Campbell	Lamborn	Sensenbrenner
Cantor	Lance	Sessions
Cao	Latta	Shadegg
Carter	Linder	Shuster
Cassidy	LoBiondo	Simpson
Coffman (CO)	Lungren, Daniel	E.
Conaway	E.	Smith (NE)
Culberson	McCarthy (CA)	Stutzman
Davis (KY)	McClintock	Sullivan
Diaz-Balart, L.	McCotter	Terry
Diaz-Balart, M.	Myrick	Thompson (PA)
Djou	Neugebauer	Thornberry
Emerson	Nunes	Wamp
Flake	Olson	Westmoreland
Fleming	Paul	Young (AK)
Foxx	Pence	Young (FL)
Franks (AZ)	Petri	

NOT VOTING—28

Berry	Ellsworth	Marchant
Bilbray	Fallin	McMorris
Blunt	Garamendi	Rodgers
Boehner	Gordon (TN)	Mollohan
Buyer	Granger	Radanovich
Capps	Griffith	Ros-Lehtinen
Cleaver	Jones	Rush
Cohen	Kaptur	Tiahrt
Davis (AL)	Kilpatrick (MI)	Wu
Delahunt	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1609

Ms. FOXX changed her vote from “yea” to “nay.”

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Ms. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 620, had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

RECOGNIZING EFFORTS OF WELCOME BACK VETERANS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution (H. Res. 1746) recognizing and supporting the efforts of Welcome Back Veterans to augment the services provided by the Departments of Defense and Veterans’ Affairs in providing timely and world-class care for veterans and members of the Armed Forces suffering from PTSD and related psychiatric disorders, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. DONNELLY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 409, noes 0, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 621]

AYES—409

Ackerman	Blumenauer	Capito
Aderholt	Bocieri	Capps
Adler (NJ)	Bonner	Capuano
Akin	Bono Mack	Cardoza
Alexander	Boozman	Carnahan
Altmire	Boren	Carney
Andrews	Boswell	Carson (IN)
Arcuri	Boucher	Carter
Austria	Boustany	Cassidy
Baca	Boyd	Castle
Bachmann	Brady (PA)	Castor (FL)
Bachus	Brady (TX)	Chaffetz
Baird	Braley (IA)	Chandler
Baldwin	Bright	Childers
Barrett (SC)	Broun (GA)	Chu
Barrow	Brown (SC)	Clarke
Bartlett	Brown, Corrine	Clay
Barton (TX)	Brown-Waite,	Cleaver
Bean	Ginny	Clyburn
Becerra	Buchanan	Coble
Berkley	Burgess	Coffman (CO)
Berman	Burton (IN)	Cole
Biggart	Butterfield	Conaway
Bilirakis	Calvert	Connolly (VA)
Bishop (GA)	Camp	Conyers
Bishop (NY)	Campbell	Cooper
Bishop (UT)	Cantor	Costa
Blackburn	Cao	Costello