

shameful. There are millions of Americans out of work, millions underemployed, people worried about whether they can pay their mortgages, pay their heating bills, pay their prescription drug bills, whether they can afford to send their kids to college, and this is what we're spending our time on? Give me a break.

We need to refocus in this Congress. We need to get our priorities straight.

I'm going to tell you, at the top of the list is not reaffirming the motto of this country. It's not abortion bills or gun bills. What's at the top of the list is jobs. Let's put America back to work.

I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this restrictive rule and vote "no" on the underlying bill, and let's bring a jobs bill to this floor.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NUGENT. Madam Speaker, I am always amazed at what goes on in these Chambers. We hear from the other side of the aisle about talking about jobs, even though this House has passed 20—20, count them—jobs bills. If you don't believe it, read it.

We talk about issues about "In God We Trust." I think it is something that we should affirm here in America, about our belief in God.

I believe that the Second Amendment is not a special interest group. I believe the Second Amendment needs to be protected at all costs. You've heard some in this House that would take away our right to even carry or possess a firearm.

Madam Speaker, in 40 years in law enforcement, it wasn't just guns that killed people; it was every object imaginable, from fists to feet to pipes to kitchen knives and baseball bats.

Madam Speaker, this is about the ability for those that have a legitimate carry permit to go across the State line and not be subject to arrest, someone who makes an honest mistake by going across the State line that doesn't have a reciprocity agreement with their current State and they have a carry permit.

Madam Speaker, this is more about what's right with America in regards to upholding our Second Amendment, our constitutional right. And so those that are in favor of doing away with all types of guns, I guess, it smacks that they disagree with our Founding Fathers and our Second Amendment right.

Madam Speaker, I support this rule and encourage my colleagues to support it as well. H.R. 822 protects the rights of legal gun owners throughout the United States.

I've heard this debate this afternoon about the dangers of gun crime. I completely agree. Guns are dangerous tools that need to be treated with respect. Guns can be used by people to kill other people. However, what I saw in those 40 years as a cop is we need to talk about these in broader terms. What we really need to do is talk about the difference between legal and illegal guns.

Most people who use a gun to kill a human being are not just using a gun they obtained legally, that they are licensed legally, that they got a legal concealed-carry permit for. When you look at the numbers of CCW permit holders that have actually violated the law, at least in the State of Florida, it's .001 percent.

There are people that are criminals, and they're criminals simply for having a firearm. Even in the State of Florida, a felon can't possess a firearm. The discussion of what to do with these folks and how to keep them from illegally possessing a firearm is another debate at another time.

Today we're talking about one thing. We're talking about legal gun owners to legally travel from one State to another that have a concealed weapons permit. I support that effort, and that's why I'm a proud cosponsor—and stand here today—of H.R. 822 and as the sponsor of this rule, H. Res. 463.

I encourage my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this strongly—I underline "strongly"—bipartisan legislation.

With that, 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. McGOVERN. Madam 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, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

□ 1330

#### COAST GUARD AND MARITIME TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 2011

Mr. LOBIONDO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, during further consideration of H.R. 2838 in the Committee of the Whole pursuant to House Resolution 455, the amendment by Mr. YOUNG of Alaska now at the desk be considered as though printed as the last amendment printed in the House Report 112-267 and be debatable for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WOODALL). The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

Page 56, after line 3, insert the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

#### SEC. 612. CONVEYANCE OF DECOMMISSIONED COAST GUARD CUTTER STORIS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Commandant of the Coast Guard shall convey, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the decommissioned Coast Guard Cutter STORIS (in this section referred to as the "vessel") to the Storis Museum, a nonprofit entity of Juneau, Alaska, if the Storis Museum agrees—

(1) to use the vessel as a historic memorial, make the vessel available to the public as a museum, and work cooperatively with other museums to provide education on and memorialize the maritime heritage of the vessel and other maritime activities in Alaska, the Pacific Northwest, the Arctic Ocean, and adjacent oceans and seas;

(2) not to use the vessel for commercial transportation purposes;

(3) to make the vessel available to the United States Government if needed for use by the Commandant in time of war or a national emergency or based on the critical needs of the Coast Guard;

(4) to hold the Government harmless for any claims arising from exposure to hazardous materials, including asbestos and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), except for claims arising from the use of the vessel by the Government;

(5) to bear all costs of transportation and delivery of the vessel;

(6) to bear all costs of vessel disposal in accordance with Federal law when the vessel is no longer used as a museum; and

(7) to any other conditions the Commandant considers appropriate.

(b) MAINTENANCE AND DELIVERY OF VESSEL.—Before conveyance of the vessel under this section, the Commandant shall make, to the extent practical and subject to other Coast Guard mission requirements, every effort to maintain the integrity of the vessel and its equipment until the time of delivery.

(c) OTHER EXCESS EQUIPMENT.—The Commandant may convey to the recipient of the vessel under this section any excess equipment or parts from other decommissioned Coast Guard vessels for use to enhance the vessel's operability and function for purposes of a public museum and historical display.

Mr. LOBIONDO (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading of the amendment.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the original request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LOBIONDO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2838.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 455 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. 2838.

□ 1334

#### 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. 2838) to authorize appropriations for the Coast Guard for fiscal years 2012 through 2015, and for other purposes, with Mrs. EMERSON (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, an additional amendment has been made in order.

When the Committee of the Whole rose on Friday, November 4, 2011, amendment No. 8 printed in House Report 112-267 offered by the gentleman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER) had been disposed of.

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MR. LANDRY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 13 printed in House Report 112-267.

Mr. LANDRY. Madam Chairwoman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of title IV of the committee print, insert the following:

**SEC. 409. ABILITY FOR U.S.-FLAGGED OFFSHORE SUPPLY VESSELS TO WORK IN OTHER COUNTRIES.**

Any offshore supply vessel that is in compliance with the damage stability requirements of section 1.1.4 of the Guidance on Implementation of IMO Resolution A.673(16) for U.S. Offshore Supply Vessels may carry unlimited amounts of Grade D and E cargoes in addition to the unlimited amounts of drilling fluids outlined in such section 1.1.4 when such vessel is operating seaward of the United States boundary line.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 455, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. LANDRY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. LANDRY. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

My amendment is simple. It says that if another country is fine with having an offshore supply vessel carry a certain cargo in that country's water, then Coast Guard cannot object to it.

I bring this amendment because a company in my district is trying to get a vessel certified to operate in Mexico trying to preserve American jobs. Mexico has okayed the vessel and the AVS has said it has no objection. The only holdup is the Coast Guard. As a result, the company in my district currently has my vessel sitting at the dock and workers sitting at home and capital tied up fighting the regulation.

Again, my amendment is simple. It allows an offshore supply vessel to carry as much oil as it does drilling fluids when that vessel is operating outside of U.S. waters if that vessel is in compliance with the international safety standards for that class vessel.

This is a commonsense change. Drilling fluids have the same flash point as oil, as such, an equal risk. Thus, there should be a uniform standard for how much of that type of cargo the vessel can carry outside of U.S. waters.

Unfortunately, I don't believe that Congress needs to act on this matter. I believe that the Coast Guard can easily make the necessary changes by simply adopting commonsense language and listening to the host country.

For this reason, I would offer to withdraw my amendment if the chairman will promise to help me work with the Coast Guard to get this commonsense approach made and American workers back at work.

I yield to the chairman.

Mr. LOBIONDO. I thank the gentleman from coastal Louisiana.

As we discussed previously, we will be very happy to work with the gentleman to see if we can't figure out a way to do this, and I thank him for his cooperative efforts.

Mr. LANDRY. Madam Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the amendment is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MR. PIERLUISI

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 15 printed in House Report 112-267.

Mr. PIERLUISI. I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 56, after line 3, insert the following new section:

**SEC. 612. TRANSPORTATION OF PASSENGERS BETWEEN PORTS IN PUERTO RICO.**

Notwithstanding chapter 551 of title 46, United States Code, a vessel of 100 gross tons or more not qualified to engage in the coastwise trade may transport passengers between ports in Puerto Rico.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 455, the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. PIERLUISI) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Puerto Rico.

Mr. PIERLUISI. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA).

Mr. MICA. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I would like to yield to the gentleman from Texas for the purpose of entering into a colloquy.

Mr. OLSON. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Chairman MICA, H.R. 2838 requires standby vessels near oil rigs. Subsequent to Deepwater Horizon, five major ports have made numerous recommendations for improvements in oil spill prevention and response.

□ 1340

Do you agree that it would be preferable to review these recommendations and then make comprehensive decisions on prevention and response improvements rather than to act on a single, limited, expensive response strategy—standby vessels?

Mr. MICA. I agree with the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. OLSON. Will the chairman work with me as the process moves forward to look for oil spill prevention and response strategies that are more effective and less expensive than standby vessels?

Mr. MICA. I understand the gentleman's concern. We will work with him.

Mr. PIERLUISI. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

My amendment will make a narrow and carefully targeted modification to the Passenger Vessel Services Act of 1886 as it applies to Puerto Rico. This amendment would authorize foreign-flagged vessels—in particular, large yachts and recreational vessels—to transport tourists and other paying passengers between ports within Puerto Rico.

My amendment would remove an outdated obstacle that makes it impossible for the United States to compete with foreign jurisdictions in the Caribbean region when it comes to attracting investment in nautical tourism. Puerto Rico has the highest unemployment rate in the U.S., and increased nautical tourism has the potential to create new American jobs and spur economic growth.

Current Federal law already allows foreign-flagged vessels to transport tourists and other paying customers from a port in Puerto Rico to any port in the Caribbean region outside of Puerto Rico, including to ports in the neighboring U.S. Virgin Islands, where the act does not apply at all. Yet, contrary to common sense, these very same vessels cannot be used to transport tourists and other paying passengers between Puerto Rico's own ports.

For example, individuals and businesses cannot charter larger, foreign-flagged yachts or recreational vessels for tourists and other customers who would like to sail between Puerto Rico's various marinas. My amendment would allow this to happen.

Madam Chair, the status quo simply defies common sense. Puerto Rico consists of multiple islands and is home to 3.7 million American citizens. It has over 700 miles of coastline and over 150 beaches. It is located in the heart of the Caribbean Sea, often recognized as the yachting capital of the world. It is surrounded by island nations like the Dominican Republic, Aruba, and the British Virgin Islands, all of which have established thriving nautical tourism industries. Yet the United States in general, and Puerto Rico in particular, have been unable to participate in this growing market.

According to the U.S. Coast Guard, there are a mere 30 or so recreational vessels now operating in the Caribbean that, under current law, are authorized to transport tourists and other paying customers between Puerto Rico ports. Nothing could better illustrate how the U.S. jurisdiction of Puerto Rico is being disadvantaged by present law.

As noted, the purpose of my amendment is simple and straightforward. Puerto Rico faces many economic challenges. The territory's current unemployment rate exceeds 15 percent. While the increased nautical tourism that my amendment would allow will not alone solve these problems, it does

have the potential to make a meaningful difference for the communities and constituencies I represent.

I hope my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will support this narrow amendment, which simply enables the United States to compete with foreign jurisdictions in the Caribbean's growing nautical tourism market.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

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

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. I reluctantly rise to object to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Puerto Rico, which would undermine the Jones Act.

The amendment would allow foreign-flagged, foreign-built, foreign-owned, and foreign-manned vessels over 100 gross tons to carry passengers within Puerto Rico. As such, this waiver would disadvantage U.S. maritime operators and U.S. seafarers who might otherwise provide such services. In its present form, we cannot support the amendment.

I commend the gentleman from Puerto Rico for his sincere efforts to expand maritime commerce in Puerto Rico, but I cannot support the amendment he has offered today.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Puerto Rico has 1 minute remaining, and the gentleman from Washington has 4½ minutes remaining.

The gentleman from Washington has the right to close.

Mr. PIERLUISI. In closing, Madam Chair, I hear that there is some opposition, but what frustrates me is that there are no specifics. I haven't yet heard a specific way in which my proposed amendment would harm any U.S.-flagged vessel or industry.

Indeed, the groups that are supposedly opposing have not been able to articulate any specific amendment that I could make to my bill to take care of their concerns. Rather, their concerns appear to be more of a generalized and of a vague quality, namely that they are concerned that allowing any modification or revision to the Passenger Vessel Services Act will eventually lead to other requests for modifications down the line.

I believe we have to be balanced. Puerto Rico has been economically going through a recession now for 5 years in a row, and this could make a difference. Helping Puerto Rico helps the U.S. We are talking, after all, about an American territory, about American jobs, and about the nautical tourism industry in Puerto Rico and the U.S.

I urge my colleagues to support my amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gen-

tleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. PIERLUISI).

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

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Madam 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 Puerto Rico will be postponed.

#### AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. YOUNG OF ALASKA

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, it is now in order to consider the amendment by Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 56, after line 3, insert the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

#### SEC. 612. CONVEYANCE OF DECOMMISSIONED COAST GUARD CUTTER STORIS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Commandant of the Coast Guard shall convey, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the decommissioned Coast Guard Cutter STORIS (in this section referred to as the "vessel") to the Storis Museum, a nonprofit entity of Juneau, Alaska, if the Storis Museum agrees—

(1) to use the vessel as a historic memorial, make the vessel available to the public as a museum, and work cooperatively with other museums to provide education on and memorialize the maritime heritage of the vessel and other maritime activities in Alaska, the Pacific Northwest, the Arctic Ocean, and adjacent oceans and seas;

(2) not to use the vessel for commercial transportation purposes;

(3) to make the vessel available to the United States Government if needed for use by the Commandant in time of war or a national emergency or based on the critical needs of the Coast Guard;

(4) to hold the Government harmless for any claims arising from exposure to hazardous materials, including asbestos and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), except for claims arising from the use of the vessel by the Government;

(5) to bear all costs of transportation and delivery of the vessel;

(6) to bear all costs of vessel disposal in accordance with Federal law when the vessel is no longer used as a museum; and

(7) to any other conditions the Commandant considers appropriate.

(b) MAINTENANCE AND DELIVERY OF VESSEL.—Before conveyance of the vessel under this section, the Commandant shall make, to the extent practical and subject to other Coast Guard mission requirements, every effort to maintain the integrity of the vessel and its equipment until the time of delivery.

(c) OTHER EXCESS EQUIPMENT.—The Commandant may convey to the recipient of the vessel under this section any excess equipment or parts from other decommissioned Coast Guard vessels for use to enhance the vessel's operability and function for purposes of a public museum and historical display.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 455 and the order of the House of today, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) and a Mem-

ber opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alaska.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Madam Chair, this is well explained in the unanimous consent by the gentleman from New Jersey.

I just urge the passage of the conveyance of the decommissioned Coast Guard Cutter STORIS to the nonprofit organization in Juneau, Alaska, for use as an historic memorial.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition, but I do not oppose the amendment.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. I encourage my colleagues to support the Young amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MR. PIERLUISI

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, the unfinished business is the request for a recorded vote on amendment No. 15 printed in House Report 112-267 by the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. PIERLUISI) 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 vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 322, noes 100, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 840]

AYES—322

Ackerman	Brooks	Conaway
Adams	Brown (FL)	Conyers
Aderholt	Buchanan	Cooper
Akin	Bucshon	Crawford
Alexander	Buerkle	Crenshaw
Amodel	Burgess	Crowley
Andrews	Burton (IN)	Cuellar
Austria	Butterfield	Culberson
Baca	Calvert	Davis (CA)
Bachus	Camp	Davis (IL)
Barletta	Canseco	Davis (KY)
Barrow	Cantor	Denham
Bartlett	Capito	Dent
Barton (TX)	Capps	DesJarlais
Bass (CA)	Capuano	Deutch
Bass (NH)	Carney	Dingell
Becerra	Carson (IN)	Dold
Benishek	Carter	Dreier
Berg	Castor (FL)	Duffy
Berkley	Chabot	Duncan (SC)
Biggart	Chu	Ellison
Bilbray	Cicilline	Elmiers
Bilirakis	Clarke (MI)	Engel
Blackburn	Clarke (NY)	Eshoo
Bonner	Clyburn	Farenthold
Bono Mack	Coble	Fitzpatrick
Boren	Coffman (CO)	Flake
Boswell	Cohen	Flores
Braley (IA)	Cole	Forbes

Fortenberry Lucas  
 Foxx Luetkemeyer  
 Frank (MA) Luján  
 Franks (AZ) Lummis  
 Frelinghuysen Lungren, Daniel  
 Fudge E.  
 Gallegly Maloney  
 Garrett Manzullo  
 Gerlach Marchant  
 Gibbs Marino  
 Gibson Markey  
 Gingrey (GA) Matheson  
 Gohmert McCarthy (CA)  
 Gonzalez McCaul  
 Goodlatte McClintock  
 Gosar McGovern  
 Gowdy McHenry  
 Granger McIntyre  
 Graves (GA) McKeon  
 Graves (MO) McKinley  
 Green, Al McMorris  
 Griffin (AR) Rodgers  
 Griffith (VA) Meeks  
 Grijalva Mica  
 Grimm Miller (FL)  
 Guinta Miller (NC)  
 Guthrie Miller, Gary  
 Gutierrez Moran  
 Hall Mulvaney  
 Hanna Murphy (PA)  
 Harper Myrick  
 Harris Napolitano  
 Hartzler Neal  
 Hastings (FL) Neugebauer  
 Hayworth Noem  
 Heck Nugent  
 Heinrich Nunes  
 Hensarling Nunnelee  
 Herger Olson  
 Himes Oliver  
 Hinchey Palazzo  
 Hinojosa Pascrell  
 Holt Paul  
 Hoyer Paulsen  
 Huelskamp Pearce  
 Huizenga (MI) Pelosi  
 Hultgren Pence  
 Hurt Perlmutter  
 Israel Peters  
 Issa Petri  
 Jackson (IL) Pingree (ME)  
 Jackson Lee Pitts  
 (TX) Platts  
 Jenkins Poe (TX)  
 Johnson (IL) Polis  
 Johnson (OH) Pompeo  
 Johnson, E. B. Posey  
 Johnson, Sam Price (GA)  
 Jones Price (NC)  
 Jordan Quayle  
 Kaptur Quigley  
 Keating Rangel  
 Kelly Reed  
 Kildee Rehberg  
 King (IA) Reichert  
 Kissell Renacci  
 Kline Reyes  
 Kucinich Ribble  
 Labrador Richardson  
 Lamborn Richmond  
 Lance Rigell  
 Landry Rivera  
 Lankford Roby  
 Latta Roe (TN)  
 Levin Rogers (AL)  
 Lewis (CA) Rogers (KY)  
 Loebach Rogers (MI)  
 Lofgren, Zoe Rohrabacher  
 Long Rokita  
 Lowey Rooney

## NOES—100

Altmire Cleaver  
 Amash Connolly (VA)  
 Baldwin Costa  
 Berman Courtney  
 Bishop (GA) Cravaack  
 Bishop (NY) Critz  
 Black Cummings  
 Blumenauer DeFazio  
 Boustany DeGette  
 Brady (PA) DeLauro  
 Broun (GA) Dicks  
 Campbell Doggett  
 Cardoza Donnelly (IN)  
 Cassidy Doyle  
 Chaffetz Duncan (TN)  
 Chandler Edwards  
 Clay Emerson

Ros-Lehtinen  
 Roskam  
 Ross (AR)  
 Ross (FL)  
 Rothman (NJ)  
 Royce  
 Ruppertsberger  
 Rush  
 Ryan (OH)  
 Ryan (WI)  
 Sánchez, Linda  
 T.  
 Sanchez, Loretta  
 Schakowsky  
 Schiff  
 Schmidt  
 Schock  
 Schrader  
 Schwartz  
 Schweikert  
 Scott (SC)  
 Scott, Austin  
 Scott, David  
 Sensenbrenner  
 Serrano  
 Sessions  
 Sewell  
 Shuler  
 Shuster  
 Simpson  
 Sires  
 Slaughter  
 Smith (NE)  
 Smith (NJ)  
 Smith (TX)  
 Smith (WA)  
 Southerland  
 Stark  
 Stearns  
 Stivers  
 Stutzman  
 Sullivan  
 Terry  
 Thompson (MS)  
 Thompson (PA)  
 Thornberry  
 Tiberi  
 Tipton  
 Tonko  
 Towns  
 Tsongas  
 Turner (NY)  
 Turner (OH)  
 Upton  
 Van Hollen  
 Velázquez  
 Visclosky  
 Walberg  
 Walden  
 Walsh (IL)  
 Walz (MN)  
 Wasserman  
 Schultz  
 Waters  
 Watt  
 Webster  
 Welch  
 West  
 Westmoreland  
 Whitfield  
 Wilson (FL)  
 Wilson (SC)  
 Wittman  
 Wolf  
 Womack  
 Woodall  
 Yarmuth  
 Yoder  
 Young (FL)  
 Young (IN)

Hunter  
 Inslee  
 Johnson (GA)  
 Kind  
 King (NY)  
 Kingston  
 Langevin  
 Larsen (WA)  
 Larson (CT)  
 Latham  
 LaTourette  
 Lee (CA)  
 Lewis (GA)  
 Lipinski  
 LoBiondo  
 Lynch  
 Mack

Bachmann  
 Bishop (UT)  
 Brady (TX)  
 Carnahan

Matsui  
 McCarthy (NY)  
 McCollum  
 McCotter  
 McDermott  
 McNeerney  
 Meehan  
 Michaud  
 Miller (MI)  
 Miller, George  
 Moore  
 Nadler  
 Owens  
 Pallone  
 Pastor (AZ)  
 Peterson  
 Rahall

## NOT VOTING—11

Costello  
 Diaz-Balart  
 Gardner  
 Giffords  
 Kinzinger (IL)  
 Murphy (CT)  
 Payne

□ 1417

Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Messrs. CUMMINGS, LATOURETTE, Ms. DEGETTE, Messrs. PASTOR of Arizona, CONNOLLY of Virginia, LYNCH, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. BALDWIN, Messrs. LEWIS of Georgia, MCNERNEY, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. FLEMING, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Messrs. FATTAH, KING of New York, SARBANES, LANGEVIN, and LARSON of Connecticut changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Ms. BUERKLE, Messrs. NEUGEBAUER, MCHENRY, Ms. JENKINS, Messrs. PEARCE, CRENSHAW, SCHWEIKERT, GARRETT, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Ms. HAYWORTH, Mrs. CAPPs, and Mr. BUCSHON changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Chair, during rollcall vote No. 840 on H.R. 2838, I mistakenly recorded my vote as “aye” when I should have voted “no.”

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, today I recorded an erroneous vote on agreeing to Mr. PIERLUISI's amendment to H.R. 2838. I intended to vote “no” on rollcall vote No. 840, on agreeing to Mr. PIERLUISI's amendment to H.R. 2838.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. POE of Texas). 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. CHAFFETZ) having assumed the chair, Mr. POE of Texas, 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. 2838) to authorize appropriations for the Coast Guard for fiscal years 2012 through 2015, and for other purposes, and, pursuant to House Resolution 455, 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.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment to the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole?

If not, 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. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

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

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the bill in its current form.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Larsen of Washington moves to recommit the bill H.R. 2838 to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

**TITLE VIII—PROHIBITION ON CONTRACTOR FRAUD, WASTE, AND ABUSE**  
**SEC. 801. PROHIBITION ON CONTRACTOR FRAUD, WASTE, AND ABUSE.**

(a) PROHIBITION.—The Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating and the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, are each prohibited from awarding a contract or issuing a delivery order or task order to a person that the Secretary finds has been convicted of—

(1) fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a contract or subcontract with the Federal Government; or

(2) embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, tax evasion, violating Federal criminal tax laws, or receiving stolen property.

(b) PERIOD OF DEBARMENT.—If a Secretary referred to in subsection (a) finds that a person has been convicted of a violation described in subsection (a), the person shall be barred from being awarded a contract or being issued a delivery order or task order from the Secretary for the 10-year period beginning on the date of the conviction.

(c) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—A Secretary referred to in subsection (a) may waive the application of subsection (a) in a specific instance if the Secretary determines that the waiver is necessary in the national security interests of the United States.

□ 1420

Mr. LARSEN of Washington (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LoBIONDO. Mr. Speaker, I reserve a point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from Washington is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, this final amendment prohibits the U.S. Coast Guard and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers from awarding contracts to felons convicted of contract fraud, waste and abuse.

It was just 1 month ago, Mr. Speaker, that a Federal magistrate judge indicted four individuals on an alleged bribery and kickback scheme regarding U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' contracts that defrauded U.S. taxpayers of a minimum of \$20 million; taxpayer dollars wasted on BMWs, Rolexes, flat-screen televisions, first-class airline tickets, investment properties across the globe, and the list goes on. In exchange for these kickbacks, the contractors were guaranteed millions in sole-sourced, open-ended contracts with a total award potential of more than \$1.7 billion—that's billion with a "B." They were sailing high on taxpayer dollars while other Americans were struggling to stay afloat.

When they were arrested, the co-conspirators had their sights set on a \$780 million Corps of Engineers' contract. Fortunately, they were apprehended before this very large contract was awarded.

Similarly, in August of this year, a Federal court grand jury in Norfolk, Virginia indicted four coconspirators of multiple alleged criminal charges, including conspiracy, theft of public money, wire fraud, illegal gratuities, false statements and money laundering in connection with a kickback scheme involving Coast Guard vessel repair contracts.

Mr. Speaker, this August 2011 kickback scheme is particularly striking because of the Coast Guard's spectacular contract failures in recent history under the Deepwater program. We all may recall that under Deepwater, the Coast Guard's most infamous failure was the effort to lengthen the Coast Guard's existing 110-foot patrol boats to 123 feet and install new, upgraded information technology equipment. After eight boats were delivered, the Coast Guard determined that the lengthened hulls cracked and were unsafe.

We simply cannot afford to allow one more dollar of our limited Federal resources—of the taxpayers' limited resources—to be wasted. We can help root out these crony kickbacks with this final and straightforward amendment. This is a plain and simple vote to eliminate fraud, waste and abuse.

When you hear about contractors who engage in the largest corruption scheme in modern history, like those in the Army Corps, it's clear they need to be put in the penalty box. This final amendment simply says that contractors who rip off taxpayers can't get more contracts. Specifically, it prohibits the Coast Guard and the Corps of

Engineers from awarding a contract to a contractor convicted of fraud or a criminal offense related to obtaining a contract or subcontract with the Federal Government.

It also prohibits a contract for a contractor convicted of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, tax evasion, violating Federal criminal tax laws, or receiving stolen property from participating.

This final amendment ensures that felons convicted of criminal offenses related to receiving government contracts and abusing the public trust will no longer stand to benefit from future Federal contracts for at least 10 years. This amendment will not kill the bill. It will simply immediately add this taxpayer safeguard, and then the House will vote on final passage of the bill right here and right now.

So I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in supporting this final amendment, which will ensure that we bust waste, fraud, and abuse and throw those kickback cronies into the penalty box.

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

Mr. LoBIONDO. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the point of order and claim the time in opposition.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The reservation is withdrawn.

The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LoBIONDO. Mr. Speaker, we've had a very bipartisan effort in coming to this point on this Coast Guard legislation in our subcommittee and in our full committee. And I must say I'm disappointed that, with all the cooperation and back and forth that we've had, this is an issue that's never been raised. But not withstanding that, bribery and kickbacks are illegal under any circumstances. This is redundant. It's already illegal to do these things.

I urge everyone to vote "no" on the motion to recommit and "yes" on final passage.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 and clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by 5-minute votes on passage of H.R. 2838, if ordered, and adoption of House Resolution 463.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 189, nays 235, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 841]

YEAS—189

Ackerman	Fudge	Napolitano
Altmire	Garamendi	Neal
Andrews	Gonzalez	Olver
Baca	Green, Al	Owens
Baldwin	Green, Gene	Pallone
Barrow	Grijalva	Pascarella
Bass (CA)	Gutierrez	Pastor (AZ)
Becerra	Hahn	Pelosi
Berkley	Hanabusa	Perlmutter
Berman	Hastings (FL)	Peters
Bishop (GA)	Heinrich	Pingree (ME)
Bishop (NY)	Higgins	Polis
Blumenauer	Himes	Price (NC)
Boren	Hinchey	Quigley
Boswell	Hinojosa	Rahall
Brady (PA)	Hirono	Rangel
Braley (IA)	Hochul	Reyes
Brown (FL)	Holden	Richardson
Butterfield	Holt	Richmond
Capps	Honda	Ross (AR)
Capuano	Hoyer	Rothman (NJ)
Cardoza	Inslee	Royal-Allard
Carnahan	Israel	Ruppersberger
Carney	Jackson (IL)	Rush
Carson (IN)	Jackson Lee	Ryan (OH)
Castor (FL)	(TX)	Sánchez, Linda
Chandler	Johnson (GA)	T.
Chu	Johnson, E. B.	Sanchez, Loretta
Ciциlline	Jones	Sarbanes
Clarke (MI)	Kaptur	Schakowsky
Clarke (NY)	Keating	Schiff
Clay	Kildee	Schrader
Cleaver	Kind	Schwartz
Clyburn	Kissell	Scott (VA)
Cohen	Kucinich	Scott, David
Connolly (VA)	Langevin	Serrano
Conyers	Larsen (WA)	Sewell
Cooper	Larson (CT)	Sherman
Costa	Lee (CA)	Shuler
Costello	Levin	Sires
Courtney	Lewis (GA)	Slaughter
Critz	Lipinski	Smith (WA)
Crowley	Loebach	Speier
Cuellar	Lofgren, Zoe	Stark
Cummings	Lowey	Sutton
Davis (CA)	Lujan	Thompson (CA)
Davis (IL)	Lynch	Thompson (MS)
DeFazio	Maloney	Tierney
DeGette	Markey	Tonko
DeLauro	Matheson	Towns
Deutch	Matsui	Tsongas
Dicks	McCarthy (NY)	Van Hollen
Dingell	McCollum	Velázquez
Doggett	McDermott	Vislousky
Donnelly (IN)	McGovern	Walz (MN)
Doyle	McIntyre	Wasserman
Edwards	McNerney	Schultz
Ellison	Meeks	Waters
Engel	Michaud	Watt
Eshoo	Miller (NC)	Waxman
Farr	Miller, George	Welch
Fattah	Moore	Wilson (FL)
Filner	Moran	Woolsey
Frank (MA)	Nadler	Yarmuth

NAYS—235

Adams	Calvert	Fincher
Aderholt	Camp	Fitzpatrick
Akin	Campbell	Flake
Alexander	Canseco	Fleischmann
Amash	Cantor	Fleming
Amodei	Capito	Flores
Austria	Carter	Forbes
Bachus	Cassidy	Fortenberry
Barletta	Chabot	Fox
Bartlett	Chaffetz	Franks (AZ)
Barton (TX)	Coble	Frelinghuysen
Bass (NH)	Coffman (CO)	Galleghy
Benishke	Cole	Garrett
Berg	Conaway	Gerlach
Biggart	Cravaack	Gibbs
Bilbray	Crawford	Gibson
Bilirakis	Crenshaw	Gingrey (GA)
Bishop (UT)	Culberson	Gohmert
Black	Davis (KY)	Goodlatte
Blackburn	Denham	Gosar
Bonner	Dent	Gowdy
Bono Mack	DesJarlais	Granger
Boustany	Dold	Graves (GA)
Brooks	Dreier	Graves (MO)
Broun (GA)	Duffy	Griffin (AR)
Buchanan	Duncan (SC)	Griffith (VA)
Bucshon	Duncan (TN)	Grimm
Buerkle	Ellmers	Guinta
Burgess	Emerson	Guthrie
Burton (IN)	Farenthold	Hall

Hanna  
Harper  
Harris  
Hartzler  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayworth  
Heck  
Hensarling  
Herger  
Herrera Beutler  
Huelskamp  
Huizenga (MI)  
Hultgren  
Hunter  
Hurt  
Issa  
Jenkins  
Johnson (IL)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson, Sam  
Jordan  
Kelly  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kingston  
Kline  
Labrador  
Lamborn  
Lance  
Landry  
Lankford  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Latta  
Lewis (CA)  
LoBiondo  
Long  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Lummis  
Lungren, Daniel  
E.  
Mack  
Manzullo  
Marchant  
Marino  
McCarthy (CA)  
McCauley  
McClintock

McCotter  
McHenry  
McKeon  
McKinley  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
Meehan  
Mica  
Miller (FL)  
Miller (MI)  
Miller, Gary  
Mulvaney  
Murphy (PA)  
Myrick  
Neugebauer  
Noem  
Nugent  
Nunes  
Nunnelee  
Olson  
Palazzo  
Paul  
Paulsen  
Pearce  
Pence  
Petri  
Pitts  
Poe (TX)  
Pompeo  
Price (GA)  
Quayle  
Reed  
Rehberg  
Reichert  
Renacci  
Ribble  
Rigell  
Rivera  
Roby  
Roe (TN)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rogers (MI)  
Rohrabacher  
Rokita  
Rooney  
Ros-Lehtinen

Roskam  
Ross (FL)  
Royce  
Runyan  
Ryan (WI)  
Scalise  
Schilling  
Schmidt  
Schock  
Schweikert  
Scott (SC)  
Scott, Austin  
Sensenbrenner  
Sessions  
Shimkus  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Southerland  
Stearns  
Stivers  
Stutzman  
Sullivan  
Terry  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Tiberi  
Tipton  
Turner (NY)  
Turner (OH)  
Upton  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walsh (IL)  
Webster  
West  
Westmoreland  
Whitfield  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Wolf  
Womack  
Woodall  
Yoder  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)  
Young (IN)

## NOT VOTING—9

Bachmann  
Brady (TX)  
Diaz-Balart

Gardner  
Giffords  
Kinzinger (IL)

Murphy (CT)  
Payne  
Peterson

□ 1444

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

# PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 822, NATIONAL RIGHT-TO-CARRY RECIPROCITY ACT OF 2011

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on adoption of the resolution (H. Res. 463) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 822) to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide a national standard in accordance with which nonresidents of a State may carry concealed firearms in the State, 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 resolution.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 271, nays 153, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 842]  
YEAS—271

Adams  
Aderholt  
Akin  
Alexander  
Altmire  
Amash  
Amodei  
Austria  
Baca  
Bachus  
Barletta  
Barrow  
Bartlett  
Barton (TX)  
Bass (NH)  
Benishke  
Berg  
Biggert  
Bilbray  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (UT)  
Black  
Blackburn  
Bonner  
Bono Mack  
Boren  
Boswell  
Boustany  
Brooks  
Broun (GA)  
Buchanan  
Bucshon  
Buerkle  
Burgess  
Burton (IN)  
Calvert  
Carp  
Campbell  
Canseco  
Cantor  
Capito  
Cardoza  
Carter  
Cassidy  
Chabot  
Chaffetz  
Chandler  
Coble  
Coffman (CO)  
Cole  
Conaway  
Cooper  
Costa  
Costello  
Courtney  
Cravaack  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Critz  
Cuellar  
Culberson  
Davis (KY)  
DeFazio  
Denham  
Dent  
DesJarlais  
Dingell  
Dold  
Donnelly (IN)  
Dreier  
Duffy  
Duncan (SC)  
Duncan (TN)  
Ellmers  
Emerson  
Farenthold  
Fincher  
Fitzpatrick  
Flake  
Fleischmann  
Fleming  
Flores  
Forbes  
Fortenberry  
Fox  
Franks (AZ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Gallegly  
Garrett  
Gerlach

Gibbs  
Gibson  
Gingrey (GA)  
Gohmert  
Goodlatte  
Gosar  
Gowdy  
Granger  
Graves (GA)  
Graves (MO)  
Green, Gene  
Griffin (AR)  
Griffith (VA)  
Grimm  
Guinta  
Guthrie  
Hall  
Hanna  
Harper  
Harris  
Hartzler  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayworth  
Heck  
Heinrich  
Hensarling  
Herger  
Herrera Beutler  
Higgins  
Hochul  
Holden  
Huelskamp  
Huizenga (MI)  
Hultgren  
Hunter  
Hurt  
Issa  
Jenkins  
Johnson (IL)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones  
Jordan  
Kelly  
Kind  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kingston  
Kissell  
Kline  
Labrador  
Lamborn  
Lance  
Landry  
Lankford  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Latta  
Lewis (CA)  
LoBiondo  
Long  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Lummis  
Lungren, Daniel  
E.  
Mack  
Manzullo  
Marchant  
Marino  
Matheson  
McCarthy (CA)  
McCauley  
McClintock  
McCotter  
McHenry  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
McKinley  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
Meehan  
Mica  
Michaud  
Miller (FL)  
Miller (MI)  
Miller, Gary  
Mulvaney  
Murphy (PA)  
Myrick  
Neugebauer

Noem  
Nugent  
Nunes  
Nunnelee  
Olson  
Owens  
Palazzo  
Paul  
Paulsen  
Pearce  
Pence  
Petri  
Pitts  
Platts  
Poe (TX)  
Pompeo  
Posey  
Price (GA)  
Quayle  
Rahall  
Reed  
Rehberg  
Reichert  
Renacci  
Ribble  
Richardson  
Rigell  
Rivera  
Roby  
Roe (TN)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rogers (MI)  
Rohrabacher  
Rokita  
Rooney  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Ross (AR)  
Ross (FL)  
Royce  
Runyan  
Ryan (OH)  
Ryan (WI)  
Scalise  
Schilling  
Schmidt  
Schock  
Schrader  
Schweikert  
Scott (SC)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Sensenbrenner  
Sessions  
Shimkus  
Shuler  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Southerland  
Stearns  
Stivers  
Stutzman  
Sullivan  
Terry  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Tiberi  
Tipton  
Turner (NY)  
Turner (OH)  
Upton  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walsh (IL)  
Webster  
West  
Westmoreland  
Whitfield  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Wolf  
Womack  
Woodall  
Yoder  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)  
Young (IN)

## NAYS—153

Ackerman  
Andrews  
Baldwin

Bass (CA)  
Becerra  
Berkley

Berman  
Bishop (NY)  
Blumenauer

Brady (PA)  
Braley (IA)  
Brown (FL)  
Butterfield  
Capps  
Capuano  
Carnahan  
Carney  
Carson (IN)  
Castor (FL)  
Chu  
Cicilline  
Clarke (MI)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Connolly (VA)  
Conyers  
Crowley  
Cummings  
Davis (CA)  
Davis (IL)  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
Deutsch  
Dicks  
Doggett  
Doyle  
Edwards  
Ellison  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Farr  
Fattah  
Filner  
Frank (MA)  
Fudge  
Garamendi  
Gonzalez  
Green, Al  
Grijalva  
Gutierrez  
Hahn  
Hanabusa  
Hastings (FL)  
Himes  
Hinchey

Hinojosa  
Hirono  
Holt  
Honda  
Hoyer  
Inslee  
Israel  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson Lee  
(TX)  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Kaptur  
Keating  
Kildee  
Kucinich  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Lee (CA)  
Levin  
Lewis (GA)  
Lipinski  
Loebach  
Lofgren, Zoe  
Lowey  
Lujan  
Lynch  
Maloney  
Markey  
Matsui  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCollum  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McNerney  
Meeks  
Miller (NC)  
Miller, George  
Moore  
Moran  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Oliver  
Pallone  
Pascarella  
Pastor (AZ)  
Pelosi

Perlmutter  
Peters  
Peterson  
Pingree (ME)  
Polis  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Rangel  
Reyes  
Richmond  
Rothman (NJ)  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Sánchez, Linda  
T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Sarbanes  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schwartz  
Scott (VA)  
Serrano  
Seiwel  
Sherman  
Sires  
Slaughter  
Smith (WA)  
Speier  
Stark  
Sutton  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Tierney  
Tonko  
Towns  
Tsongas  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Walz (MN)  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watt  
Waxman  
Welch  
Wilson (FL)  
Woolsey  
Yarmuth

## NOT VOTING—9

Bachmann  
Brady (TX)  
Diaz-Balart

Gardner  
Giffords  
Kinzinger (IL)

Murphy (CT)  
Payne  
Van Hollen

□ 1455

Messrs. CUMMINGS, CARNEY, Ms. BROWN of Florida, and Messrs. PAL-LONE, COHEN, PASCRELL, and LIPINSKI 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.

## EDEN PRAIRIE HIGH SCHOOL: SCHOLARS AND ATHLETES

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

Mr. PAULSEN. Aside from having one of the best academic programs in Minnesota, the Eden Prairie School District is now home to new State champions in two sports: boys' soccer and girls' volleyball.

Despite going up against an undefeated team, the Eden Prairie boys' soccer team struck early, scoring their first goal in the 4th minute of the 2A State championship. The Eden Prairie Eagles kept up the pressure, outshooting the opposition and winning the game 3-1 while capturing their second State championship since 2002.

Then this past weekend, in what the Minneapolis Star Tribune deemed