

AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM TO INITIATE OR INTERVENE IN JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS TO ENFORCE CERTAIN SUBPOENAS

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 708, I call up the resolution (H. Res. 706) authorizing the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform to initiate or intervene in judicial proceedings to enforce certain subpoenas.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BASS of New Hampshire). Pursuant to House Resolution 708, the resolution is considered read.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 706

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform is authorized to initiate or intervene in judicial proceedings in any Federal court of competent jurisdiction, on behalf of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, to seek declaratory judgments affirming the duty of Eric H. Holder, Jr., Attorney General, U.S. Department of Justice, to comply with any subpoena that is a subject of the resolution accompanying House Report 112-546 issued to him by the Committee as part of its investigation into the United States Department of Justice operation known as "Fast and Furious" and related matters, and to seek appropriate ancillary relief, including injunctive relief.

SEC. 2. The Committee on Oversight and Government Reform shall report as soon as practicable to the House with respect to any judicial proceedings which it initiates or in which it intervenes pursuant to this resolution.

SEC. 3. The Office of General Counsel of the House of Representatives shall, at the authorization of the Speaker, represent the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform in any litigation pursuant to this resolution. In giving that authorization, the Speaker shall consult with the Bipartisan Legal Advisory Group established pursuant to clause 8 of rule II.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. LUNGREN).

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, we've just had a very important vote and some would ask what this second vote is about.

This second vote is a simple authorization for the committee involved to be able to essentially hire counsel that would allow us to go into court to seek a declaratory judgment by the Federal court to enforce the subpoenas that have been presented by this committee to the Attorney General of the United States. It's a simple, straightforward resolution.

Why is it important? One of our obligations under the Constitution is to provide oversight of the executive

branch. There are those in this body who have been here and engaged in debate with respect to important items such as the PATRIOT Act and FISA. One of the things that we've attempted to assure our constituents was that we would ensure that the constitutional rights of Americans would not be trampled upon as we carry out the appropriate responsibility of protecting this country and our constituents against terrorist attack. That requires us to provide active oversight over the executive branch.

Similarly, in this case, we have an obligation to stand in the shoes of those we represent, to oversee the operations of the executive branch—in this case, the Department of Justice—to ensure that they are following the law.

□ 1650

One manner in which that can be frustrated is by a department—in this case, the Department of Justice—that refuses to respond to lawful subpoenas and give us the information so that we can do that oversight. That is what we were talking about.

This Congress, this House of Representatives, was misled. I don't know whether it was intentional or not. I do know we were misled by a representation from the Justice Department in an official response to an inquiry by the Congress of the United States. That was not corrected for 10 months.

You can look at it a couple of ways. One is that there was an attempt to slow-walk the Congress so that it could not carry out its constitutional responsibility. There is a lot of talk on this floor by both Democrats and Republicans as to how we have an obligation to oversee the executive branch. In fact, one of the genius points of our Founding Fathers' Constitution is that conflict between or among the three branches of government, that natural tension. But that natural tension cannot exist and we cannot do that which we are called upon under the Constitution to do faithfully if we are denied information to oversee the operations of the Department of Justice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ISSA. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. So all we are doing simply is asking for the authorization so that this committee can have the representation of counsel to see that these subpoenas are carried out. Since we have been given every sense from the Justice Department that it would be folly, in a sense, to suggest that they would carry out the actions that we just voted upon against the Attorney General, this is the method by which we can achieve that which we are required to do; that is, to carry out oversight responsibility against the executive department, including the Department of Justice.

Mr. CUMMINGS. I yield 2 minutes to the gentlelady from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

Ms. NORTON. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I have come back from walking out of this proceeding to address the serious, baseless charge of a coverup. No one in the majority has been able to charge that the Attorney General or his top lieutenants knew about the gunwalking initiated in the Bush administration because there is no evidence of that after 16 months of investigation.

This contempt resolution stems from a letter from the Justice Department correcting the record resulting from a prior letter written in the Legislative Affairs section of the Justice Department that there was no gunwalking. That letter relied on statements of ATF officials and Justice Department officials who this Justice Department then fired and did its own investigation. So what you have is contempt for correcting the record.

What the Justice Department did was the opposite of a coverup. But it is alleged that if the Department has nothing to hide, it would simply turn over everything in its possession. The other side has gone so far as to say that when the President invoked executive privilege, he too was implicated in a coverup. But the Supreme Court itself has said that while the privilege is not absolute—and here I am quoting—human experience teaches us that those who expect public dissemination of their remarks may well temper candor with concerns for appearances. Thus, Presidents have repeatedly asserted executive privilege to protect confidential executive branch deliberative materials from congressional subpoena.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. CUMMINGS. I yield the gentlelady 30 additional seconds.

Ms. NORTON. The last leg of today's weak reed of contempt is the claim that the President asserted executive privilege too late. Why not from the beginning?

The President, like every President before him, did not assert the privilege until negotiations broke down. But the committee proceeded without even examining the basis for the privilege, as prior Chairs of our committee have done. A coverup is the most irresponsible allegation of this debate because no evidence of a coverup has been submitted.

This subpoena is so partisan and political that I expect any court to do just what our committee should have done—compel the parties to sit down and negotiate.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, it's amazing that people would say there's no evidence of a coverup when somebody says, No, we didn't do what we did, and then hides it for an additional 10 months. By any normal American standard, that would be a coverup.

With that, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FARENTHOLD).

Mr. FARENTHOLD. I thank the chair for yielding.

I rise today in support of the motion for civil contempt so we can get an attorney to proceed.

Normally under contempt, what happens is, we vote, like we just did, to hold someone in contempt, and it's turned over to the Department of Justice—in fact, the U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia—to pursue in district court. Unfortunately, the U.S. attorney is an employee and reports to the Attorney General, who was just found in contempt. And I am concerned that past history of stonewalling delays that are associated with getting us information and cooperating with us on Fast and Furious will continue and, in fact, there will be no prosecution of the contempt resolution we just voted out. So it is absolutely critical that the committee be given the authority to pursue this on their own if the Justice Department is not responsive.

I, therefore, urge all of my colleagues to join me in support of this civil contempt resolution.

Mr. CUMMINGS. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

The contempt citation pending against Attorney General Holder is unfounded, unfair, and unwise. All of this involves questions about gunwalking. And we know that the Attorney General has handed over thousands of documents in response to multiple subpoenas. So we know that the gunwalking policy began under the Bush administration. We know that President Bush's Attorney General, Michael Mukasey, was briefed on the policy, and it continued. We know that when Attorney General Holder found out about it, he shut the program down and called for an investigation.

If we want to know why the policy started, we should ask officials who served when it started during the Bush administration. If we want to know what Attorney General Holder knew about Fast and Furious, we should call the former Acting Director of the ATF, Ken Melson, who is on the record as saying that he would have been the one to have informed the Attorney General, but even he didn't know about Fast and Furious. But unfortunately, requests from the Democratic members of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform to call these witnesses have been rejected.

At this point, there has been no articulation of any useful information about the origins of gunwalking in Fast and Furious or the death of Agent Brian Terry that can be learned from the narrow set of documents still at issue, nor has there been any articulation of any legitimate legislative purpose that can be achieved. And, in fact, Chairman ISSA has silenced whistleblowers who testified about legislation to strengthen law enforcement tools on our southwestern boarder.

If the Speaker now insists on holding Attorney General Holder in contempt

for failing to respond to more subpoenas, the Speaker should articulate with clarity what general purpose will be served by the response. If nothing legitimately useful is to be learned nor any legislative purpose is to be achieved with continued responses to these subpoenas, then it is time for the Attorney General to get back to work, along with the Members of the House.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I'm not sure if I heard the gentleman right when he said that I "silenced whistleblowers" in order to keep them from talking about gun control.

Is the gentleman disparaging and falsely claiming that I did something that I know for a fact I did not?

Mr. CUMMINGS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ISSA. Of course.

Mr. CUMMINGS. I will tell you what you did. When you called the whistleblowers in, and the whistleblowers, who are ATF agents, and you know this—

Mr. ISSA. Reclaiming my time, it's pretty clear you are disparaging me, and you are disparaging me by making a claim that's untrue.

The bottom line is, in committee, witnesses were told that they need not answer questions that were not the subject of the hearing and, in fact, those witnesses were allowed and did answer questions by the minority having to do with gun control, an issue they prefer to talk about rather than the cause of Brian Terry's death.

With that, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL).

□ 1700

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, as a former Federal prosecutor at the Department of Justice, I do not take these proceedings lightly. Above all, those at the Department cherish their integrity. Mr. Speaker, that integrity has now been impugned.

This is not about politics. It's about pursuit of the truth and justice. The definition of contempt is the willful disobedience to or open disrespect for the rules or orders of a court or legislative body. This definition falls squarely within the facts here.

When insiders revealed the government's role in Operation Fast and Furious, the Department of Justice falsely told Congress that whistleblowers weren't telling the truth. As Congress fulfilled its oversight obligations and tried to get to the bottom of how guns were put in the hands of Mexican drug cartels, ultimately killing Border Patrol Brian Terry, this administration refused to turn over crucial documents that would shed light on this. Instead, they asserted executive privilege at the eleventh hour, calling into question the validity of the privilege itself and at the same time demonstrating that communications were held at the highest levels in the government. In fact, the wiretaps, we all know, are approved at Main Justice.

Mr. Speaker, this Attorney General needs to be held accountable. The

Terry family, the families of the Mexican people who have been slain, and the American people deserve no less.

Mr. CUMMINGS. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES).

Mr. REYES. It is indeed a sad day today. As an officer that spent 26½ years wearing the United States Border Patrol uniform, it is regrettable for me today that we're here under these circumstances.

I want to acknowledge and thank the chairman and the ranking member for inviting me to go with them to Mexico City and visit at the U.S. Embassy about the circumstances around what led to the investigation of Fast and Furious. And to me, it's regrettable because we are here discussing the death of a Border Patrol agent. I went to the memorial service for Agent Brian Terry. I visited with his mom and his family that day. I went there because as a former Border Patrol agent I wanted to express sympathy and support, as I did so many times as a chief for agents that were killed in the line of duty.

So for me, it is particularly troubling that we're here politicizing the death of a United States Border Patrol agent. We ought to be about getting to the circumstances of the investigation led under a U.S. Attorney under OCDETF. Both the ranking member and the chairman know that that was the controlling entity in this case.

I don't know except to say that it's pure basic politics that we've now spun this up to the level of the Attorney General. Having had the experience to supervise my agents that were part of OCDETF investigations and having had a number of conversations with my friends on the other side of the aisle who were experienced prosecutors, everybody here that has that experience knows that those controls don't go up to the level of the Attorney General.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CUMMINGS. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. REYES. So we're here taking a lot of time when we should be discussing things that are a priority to the American people. We're here under the worst of circumstances for the Terry family, which all they want is closure on the death of a son, on the death of a patriotic American citizen, and spinning it in a political sense.

I really think that this is a sad day for this House of Representatives, and we ought to do better for the American people.

Mr. ISSA. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. LABRADOR).

Mr. LABRADOR. Mr. Speaker, once again I sit here and I'm amazed by the language that is being used. We've had numerous hearings. We've had numerous investigations. We've had a lot of people come before Congress and give us false information. And the reality is that I hear again and again from the other side that there is no evidence of coverup; there is no evidence of coverup.

But the reality is that we have only received 5 percent of the documents that we have requested. There is no way for us to know exactly what happened, who knew, and what did they know, unless we receive all of the documents. All we're asking the Attorney General to do is to provide the documents that we have requested. We wouldn't be standing here holding these contempt proceedings if he had given us the documents. And that's why I ask everybody in this body to actually vote for contempt.

Mr. CUMMINGS. May I inquire as to how much time is left.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Maryland has 3 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from California has 1¾ minutes remaining.

Mr. CUMMINGS. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Reserving the right to close, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, it's interesting here today, what we just did with regard to the criminal contempt. I do believe that it is very unfortunate, and let me tell you why. We have an Attorney General who is indeed an honorable man. We who practice law look up to the Attorney General and any U.S. Attorney. They are folks like us who are well educated and who love their country. And Eric Holder, Jr., is no exception.

Over and over again, he has tried to cooperate with this committee. And I'm sure that both sides—his side and our side—have become a little frustrated at times. But as he said in a meeting a couple of weeks ago, he said that he's willing to give the documents, but he was asking that at some point his attorneys have an opportunity to get back to work.

Now, Leader PELOSI said something a moment ago that we should not lose sight of, Mr. Speaker, when she spoke about the Constitution and that it requires Congress and the executive branch to avoid unnecessary conflicts and to seek accommodations that serve both of their interests. In the words of Attorney General William French Smith, under President Reagan:

It is the obligation of each branch to make a principled effort to acknowledge and, if possible, to meet the legitimate needs of the other branch.

I believe that this Attorney General has bent over backwards trying to accommodate us, trying to provide the information, but at the same time, as he has said to us many times, to protect the institution of the Attorney General of the United States. And when I say protect the institution, I mean protect the institution, the same types of things that have assertions of executive privilege, making sure that wiretap applications are not made public, making sure that confidential informants are not disclosed, making sure that ongoing investigations are not interfered with.

And I'm not sure, but there may be something that happened—we're not

sure; we're checking on it—happened in this House already today, something that may have interfered with the trial already.

So as I close, I would submit that he has done the very best that he could, and now we need to meet him halfway.

I yield back the balance of my time.
Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California is recognized for 1¾ minutes.

Mr. ISSA. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

It's been a long day for America, but it's been a longer day for the Terry family. I'm going to urge everyone to vote for the ability to hire counsel, and that's what the last vote is, and I believe it will pass overwhelmingly.

But I'm going to use this time to pledge to the America people, to pledge to the Terry family, and to pledge to my colleagues: this investigation has in fact been brought to a halt in one area—and the area is the Attorney General's flat refusal to any longer cooperate with this committee.

□ 1710

But it doesn't change the fact that in the days and weeks to come, we will use what we can in the way of other tools, including some of the individuals that the minority has talked about today, to glean additional information, to find ways to prove accountability for the many people that had to be involved in this OCDETF operation in order for those guns to walk. We will continue to do that. We will try to find the truth.

Hopefully in the weeks to come, we also will begin getting cooperation from the administration again. But if we don't, I will tell the ranking member here today, it has always been my intention to look backwards to previous gunwalking programs that we believe were certainly poorly designed and resulted in weapons getting out of the hands of lawful people and into the hands of criminal elements. That's not going to change. It's not going to change because it's our obligation to investigate and because this one we cannot let loose until the Terry family has been kept a promise that the ranking member and I both made.

So I take the ranking member at his word today that, in fact, he will not rest until we get some answers, and I commit the same that I will not, and I urge the passage of this resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Pursuant to House Resolution 708, the previous question is ordered on the resolution.

The question is on the resolution.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 258, nays 95,

answered “present” 5, not voting 74, as follows:

[Roll No. 442]

YEAS—258

Adams	Gibson	Nunes
Aderholt	Gingrey (GA)	Nunnelee
Akin	Gohmert	Olson
Alexander	Goodlatte	Owens
Altmire	Gosar	Palazzo
Amash	Gowdy	Paul
Amodei	Granger	Paulsen
Austria	Graves (GA)	Pearce
Bachmann	Graves (MO)	Pence
Bachus	Griffin (AR)	Peterson
Barber	Griffith (VA)	Petri
Barletta	Grimm	Pitts
Barrow	Guinta	Platts
Bartlett	Guthrie	Poe (TX)
Barton (TX)	Hall	Pompeo
Bass (NH)	Hanna	Posey
Benishek	Harper	Price (GA)
Berg	Hastings (WA)	Quayle
Biggert	Hayworth	Rahall
Bilbray	Heck	Reed
Bilirakis	Hensarling	Rehberg
Bishop (UT)	Herger	Reichert
Black	Herrera Beutler	Renacci
Blackburn	Hochul	Ribble
Bonner	Huelskamp	Rigell
Bono Mack	Huizenga (MI)	Rivera
Boren	Hultgren	Roby
Boswell	Hunter	Roe (TN)
Boustany	Hurt	Rogers (AL)
Brady (TX)	Issa	Rogers (KY)
Brooks	Jenkins	Rogers (MI)
Broun (GA)	Johnson (IL)	Rohrabacher
Buchanan	Johnson (OH)	Rokita
Bucshon	Johnson, Sam	Rooney
Buerkle	Jones	Ros-Lehtinen
Burgess	Jordan	Roskam
Burton (IN)	Kelly	Ross (AR)
Calvert	Kind	Ross (FL)
Camp	King (IA)	Royce
Campbell	King (NY)	Runyan
Canseco	Kingston	Ryan (WI)
Cantor	Kinzinger (IL)	Scalise
Capito	Kissell	Schilling
Carter	Kline	Schmidt
Cassidy	Labrador	Schock
Chabot	Lamborn	Schweikert
Chaffetz	Lance	Scott (SC)
Chandler	Landry	Scott, Austin
Coble	Lankford	Sensenbrenner
Coffman (CO)	Latham	Sessions
Cole	LaTourette	Shimkus
Conaway	Latta	Shuster
Cravaack	LoBiondo	Simpson
Crawford	Long	Smith (NE)
Crenshaw	Lucas	Smith (NJ)
Critz	Luetkemeyer	Smith (TX)
Culberson	Lummis	Southerland
Davis (KY)	Lungren, Daniel	Stearns
DeFazio	E.	Stivers
Denham	Mack	Stutzman
Dent	Manzullo	Sullivan
DesJarlais	Marchant	Terry
Diaz-Balart	Marino	Thompson (PA)
Dold	Matheson	Thornberry
Donnelly (IN)	McCarthy (CA)	Tiberi
Dreier	McCaull	Tipton
Duffy	McClintock	Turner (NY)
Duncan (SC)	McCotter	Turner (OH)
Duncan (TN)	McHenry	Upton
Ellmers	McIntyre	Walberg
Emerson	McKeon	Walden
Farenthold	McKinley	Walsh (IL)
Fincher	McMorris	Walz (MN)
Fitzpatrick	Rodgers	Webster
Flake	Meehan	West
Fleischmann	Mica	Westmoreland
Fleming	Michaud	Whitfield
Flores	Miller (FL)	Wilson (SC)
Forbes	Miller (MI)	Wittman
Fox	Miller (NC)	Wolf
Franks (AZ)	Miller, Gary	Womack
Frelinghuysen	Mulvaney	Woodall
Gallely	Murphy (PA)	Yoder
Gardner	Myrick	Young (AK)
Garrett	Neugebauer	Young (FL)
Gerlach	Noem	Young (IN)
Gibbs	Nugent	

NAYS—95

Andrews	Bishop (NY)	Capps
Baldwin	Blumenauer	Carnahan
Berkley	Bonamici	Carney
Berman	Braley (IA)	Castor (FL)

Cohen	Keating	Reyes
Connolly (VA)	Kildee	Rothman (NJ)
Cooper	Langevin	Ruppersberger
Costello	Larsen (WA)	Ryan (OH)
Courtney	Loebsock	Sánchez, Linda
Crowley	Lofgren, Zoe	T.
Cuellar	Lujan	Sanchez, Loretta
Davis (CA)	Lynch	Schiff
DeGette	Maloney	Schrader
DeLauro	Matsui	Schwartz
Deutch	McCarthy (NY)	Sherman
Dicks	McCollum	Shuler
Dingell	McDermott	Slaughter
Doggett	McGovern	Smith (WA)
Doyle	McNerney	Speier
Eshoo	Miller, George	Stark
Farr	Moran	Sutton
Filner	Murphy (CT)	Thompson (CA)
Garamendi	Neal	Tierney
Green, Gene	Oliver	Tonko
Hanabusa	Pallone	Tsongas
Heinrich	Pascarell	Velázquez
Higgins	Pastor (AZ)	Visclosky
Himes	Perlmutter	Wasserman
Hinchey	Peters	Schultz
Hirono	Pingree (ME)	Waxman
Holden	Polis	Welch
Holt	Price (NC)	
Hoyer	Quigley	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—5

Ackerman	Kaptur	Towns
Costa	Lipinski	

NOT VOTING—74

Baca	Frank (MA)	Markey
Bass (CA)	Fudge	Meeks
Becerra	Gonzalez	Moore
Bishop (GA)	Green, Al	Nadler
Brady (PA)	Grijalva	Napolitano
Brown (FL)	Gutierrez	Pelosi
Butterfield	Hahn	Rangel
Capuano	Harris	Richardson
Cardoza	Hartzler	Richmond
Carson (IN)	Hastings (FL)	Roybal-Allard
Chu	Hinojosa	Rush
Cicilline	Honda	Sarbanes
Clarke (MI)	Israel	Schakowsky
Clarke (NY)	Jackson (IL)	Scott (VA)
Clay	Jackson Lee	Scott, David
Cleaver	(TX)	Serrano
Clyburn	Johnson (GA)	Sewell
Conyers	Johnson, E. B.	Sires
Cummins	Kucinich	Thompson (MS)
Davis (IL)	Larson (CT)	Van Hollen
Edwards	Lee (CA)	Waters
Ellison	Levin	Watt
Engel	Lewis (CA)	Wilson (FL)
Fattah	Lewis (GA)	Woolsey
Fortenberry	Lowe	Yarmuth

□ 1734

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

Mr. COSTA changed his vote from "nay" to "present."

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.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I inadvertently missed the vote on rollcall No. 442. My vote would have been "yes."

NUCLEAR TERRORISM CONVENTIONS IMPLEMENTATION AND SAFETY OF MARITIME NAVIGATION ACT OF 2012

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CRAVAACK). The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and passing the bill (H.R. 5889) to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for protection of maritime navigation and prevention of nuclear terrorism, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SERGEANT RICHARD FRANKLIN ABSHIRE POST OFFICE BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and passing the bill (H.R. 3412) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1421 Veterans Memorial Drive in Abbeville, Louisiana, as the "Sergeant Richard Franklin Abshire Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FARENTHOLD) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPC NICHOLAS SCOTT HARTGE POST OFFICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and passing the bill (H.R. 3501) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 125 Kerr Avenue in Rome City, Indiana, as the "SPC Nicholas Scott Hartge Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FARENTHOLD) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1740

FIRST SERGEANT LANDRES CHEEKS POST OFFICE BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and passing the bill (H.R. 3772) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 150 South Union Street in Canton, Mississippi, as the "First Sergeant Landres Cheeks Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FARENTHOLD) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REVEREND ABE BROWN POST OFFICE BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and passing the bill (H.R. 3276) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2810 East Hillsborough Avenue in Tampa, Florida, as the "Reverend Abe Brown Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FARENTHOLD) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AVIATION SECURITY STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION ACT OF 2012

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and passing the bill (H.R. 1447) to amend title 49, United States Code, to direct the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security (Transportation Security Administration) to establish an Aviation Security Advisory Committee, and for other purposes, as amended.

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. KING) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

USE OF GRANT FUNDS FOR PROJECTS CONDUCTED IN CONJUNCTION WITH A NATIONAL LABORATORY OR RESEARCH FACILITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and passing the bill (H.R. 5843) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to permit use of certain grant funds for training conducted in conjunction with a national laboratory or research facility.

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. KING) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.