

Thompson (CA)	Vela	Wenstrup
Thompson (MS)	Velázquez	Westerman
Thompson (PA)	Visclosky	Williams
Thornberry	Wagner	Wilson (FL)
Tiberi	Walberg	Wilson (SC)
Tipton	Walden	Wittman
Titus	Walker	Womack
Tonko	Walters, Mimi	Woodall
Torres	Walz	Yarmuth
Trott	Wasserman	Yoder
Tsongas	Schultz	Yoho
Turner	Waters, Maxine	Young (AK)
Upton	Watson Coleman	Young (IA)
Valadao	Weber (TX)	Zeldin
Vargas	Webster (FL)	
Veasey	Welch	

## NAYS—3

Blumenauer	DeSaulnier	Lofgren
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## NOT VOTING—10

Bucshon	Marino	Smith (MO)
Chaffetz	Newhouse	Walorski
Ferguson	Peters	
Graves (LA)	Slaughter	

□ 1417

Ms. JACKSON LEE changed her vote from “nay” to “yea.”

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 2015

Mr. DOGETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Representative JOE WILSON be removed as the cosponsor of H.R. 2015. He was incorrectly listed when it should have been Representative FREDERICA WILSON.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COLLINS of New York). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

#### FANNIE AND FREDDIE OPEN RECORDS ACT OF 2017

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1694.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 280 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 1694.

The Chair appoints the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 1419

## 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 consideration of the bill (H.R. 1694) to require additional entities to be subject to the requirements of section 552

of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as the Freedom of Information Act), and for other purposes, with Mr. COLLINS of Georgia in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

The gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROSS) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H.R. 1694, the Fannie and Freddie Open Records Act of 2017.

Mr. Chairman, transparency is critical. It is critical to oversight and accountability of the Federal Government and how it spends taxpayer dollars. The American public has a right to know how their tax dollars are spent.

The Freedom of Information Act, or FOIA, is a key tool for citizens to access information about their government. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are not subject to the requirements of FOIA, despite taxpayers' substantial investment into both entities and the government's implicit guaranteed backing of these entities.

Taxpayers have spent \$187 billion to bail out Fannie and Freddie, the most sweeping government intervention into private financial markets in decades. Taxpayers are on the hook for \$400 billion in lost investments and \$5 trillion in mortgage liabilities.

At the same time, the American public is unable to seek accountability from these entities under FOIA. It is far past time we apply FOIA to Fannie and Freddie. There is precedent for applying FOIA to non-traditional quasi-governmental entities. Congress subjected Amtrak to FOIA in recognition of sizeable taxpayer funding.

To stabilize the housing market in the aftermath of the 2008 financial crisis, the Federal Housing Finance Agency placed Fannie and Freddie into conservatorship to return them to financial viability and stockholder control. FHFA is a government entity subject to FOIA. Under the terms of its conservatorship over Fannie and Freddie, FHFA exercises the titles to their books and records, as well as the powers and privileges of Fannie and Freddie.

Despite this government intervention and explicit guarantee, taxpayers, however, are unable to obtain any information from Fannie and Freddie.

H.R. 1694, the Fannie and Freddie Open Records Act of 2017, sponsored by Oversight and Government Reform Chairman JASON CHAFFETZ, will allow the American public to submit FOIA requests to Fannie and Freddie as long as the entities remain under FHFA's conservatorship. H.R. 1694 reflects FOIA's presumptions of openness, granting taxpayers information unless an exemption applies.

This bill is a commonsense measure to allow the American public access to basic information regarding entities that they fund with their tax dollars.

The American public should not be in the dark when it comes to what Fannie and Freddie are doing.

Mr. Chairman, I urge support for the legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Chair, I rise in support of this bill, the Fannie and Freddie Open Records Act of 2017.

I want to start by thanking the sponsor of this bill, Chairman CHAFFETZ, for working with the Democratic members of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform to address concerns that we raised as well as concerns raised by the Federal Housing Finance Agency. The bipartisan cooperation that was demonstrated on this bill should be a model for this body.

This bill would apply the Freedom of Information Act to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac while they are in conservatorship or receivership. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are stockholder-owned, government-sponsored enterprises chartered by Congress to purchase mortgages and pool them into mortgage-backed securities to create liquidity in the mortgage market.

Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac were brought into Federal conservatorship under the control of FHFA in September 2008. According to the CBO, during the financial crisis, Treasury purchased \$187 billion of senior preferred stock from the two entities to ensure that they could continue to operate. Neither entity has drawn on Treasury support since 2012, both have returned to profitability, and the dividends they generate are paid to the Treasury.

There are some practical concerns with the underlying bill because it would apply FOIA to these private companies for the first time. The amendment Chairman CHAFFETZ will offer addresses some of those concerns, which I will discuss when we consider this amendment.

I would like to discuss some concerns with language that was added in this bill at the Rules Committee to address the estimated cost of the bill.

CBO estimates that this bill would increase the administrative costs of Fannie and Freddie by \$310 million, with \$10 million of that resulting in direct spending. This bill would address those costs by requiring commercial requesters to pay for processing FOIA requests made to Fannie and Freddie. This would be a significant change from the way FOIA typically works.

It is unclear how Fannie and Freddie could reasonably estimate how many FOIA requests they would receive or to know how to distribute administrative costs equitably among commercial requesters.

The bill would allow Fannie and Freddie to determine how much they

would charge commercial requesters. Whatever cost estimation methodologies Fannie and Freddie choose to use, the methodologies will almost certainly be challenged, potentially leading to litigation, which would be handled by the Department of Justice.

It is highly likely that banks would file FOIA requests to obtain information about the business practices and holdings of Fannie and Freddie. The costs charged to them for their requests would then be passed on to consumers.

I believe this language was intended to be helpful, but it is one result of applying to private companies a statute designed to apply to government agencies. We should carefully analyze this provision and its likely consequences as this bill moves forward in the legislative process. There may be a better way to address this issue.

I also hope that the chairman will continue to seek ways of expanding transparency in government, and that the committee's next step will be to require the disclosure of White House visitor logs.

The White House recently reversed what had been the Obama administration's policy of disclosing the records of who comes and goes from the White House. The president of Judicial Watch, Tom Fitton, said:

"This new secrecy policy undermines the rule of law and suggests this White House doesn't want to be accountable to the American people."

I look forward to working with the chairman to address this very troubling reversal of a critical government transparency policy.

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

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL).

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chair, I thank my friend from Florida for the opportunity to speak on this bill. And as a member of the House Financial Services Committee, I am grateful for the bipartisan leadership in the Oversight and Government Reform Committee in bringing H.R. 1694 to the floor, for it is high time that Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac be subject to the regimen of the Freedom of Information Act. This critical oversight tool is sorely past due for these government-sponsored agencies.

Over the past four decades, we have seen the waste and largess exhibited by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac embedded in their everyday operations. And while they got their start during the height of the Depression and performed an able task of setting high standards for the liquidity for mortgage credit, they have long outlived their original charter.

Oakley Hunter, the president and chairman of Fannie Mae back in the 1970s, described Fannie Mae as the world's largest floating crap game. Nothing has changed.

□ 1430

In the early 1980s, we found Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac dominating, as

they do today, 9 out of 10 mortgages in the United States, and yet they were highly unprofitable and highly suspect in their management. During that time, Senator William Proxmire led the charge in the United States Senate seeking answers about the enterprises' executive compensation.

Flash-forward to the 1990s, we saw executive compensation at Fannie Mae run amok.

During the 2000s, their imprudence and desire for growth paved the way for the U.S. housing crisis and global economic collapse.

More recently, we have discovered that Fannie Mae is spending \$171 million in taxpayer funds on a new Taj Mahal office in Washington, D.C., to replace their already extraordinarily luxurious campus on Wisconsin Avenue, which one Washingtonian, Mr. Chairman, described as what Versailles would look like if Louis XIV had any money. According to the inspector general's report from last June, this 15-year cost of relocating Fannie Mae's headquarters and the construction of the new building now topped \$770 million.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Chair, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac languish in Federal conservatorship following their collapse from the 2008 housing crisis, it is high time to apply FOIA to these GSEs and bring accountability and transparency for the American taxpayers.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Chairman, as you can see, this is a bill that I think has broad bipartisan support. It is something that we need to do for the taxpayers who have invested so much into Fannie and Freddie over the years. Let's make them subject to FOIA.

I urge support of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, printed in the bill, it shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the 5-minute rule an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 115-14 modified by the amendment printed in part A of House Report 115-96. That amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read.

The text of the amendment in the nature of a substitute is as follows:

H.R. 1694

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.

*This Act may be cited as the "Fannie and Freddie Open Records Act of 2017".*

#### SEC. 2. APPLICABILITY OF FOIA.

(a) *APPLICABILITY TO GOVERNMENT SPONSORED ENTITIES IN CONSERVATORSHIP.*—Section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as the Freedom of Information Act), is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(n) The Federal National Mortgage Association or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation shall comply with agency requirements under this section during any period such enterprise is under conservatorship or receivership pursuant to section 1367 of the Federal Housing Enterprises Financial Safety and Soundness Act of 1992 (12 U.S.C. 4617)."

(b) *EFFECTIVE DATE; APPLICABILITY.*—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall be effective on the date of the enactment of this Act and shall apply with respect to any request filed under section 552(a)(3) of title 5, United States Code, on or after such effective date, relating to any record created before, on, or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

#### SEC. 3. COMMERCIAL REQUESTERS.

For purposes of subsection (n) of section 552 of title 5, United States Code, as added by section 2(a), each enterprise described in such subsection shall establish a fee schedule such that in the first year the fees collected from requests for records intended for a commercial use cover the costs of administering such subsection (n), which shall be estimated as \$40,000,000 in the first year. In each subsequent year, each such enterprise shall evaluate whether the fees collected under the prior year's fee schedule were sufficient to recover all actual costs of administering subsection (n) and revise the fee schedule to recover the costs of administering subsection (n) in the following year and any outstanding costs of administering subsection (n) from the prior year not collected through fees in the prior year. Each such enterprise shall make the revised fee schedule and a detailed explanation of the prior year's costs and projections of future costs that were used to justify the fee schedule publicly available online for 10 days prior to the fee schedule going into effect.

The CHAIR. No amendment to that amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be in order except those printed in part B of House Report 115-96. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. ROSS

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part B of House Report 115-96.

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk, as the designee of the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CHAFFETZ).

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 1, strike line 10 and all that follows through line 16 and insert the following:

"(n)(1) This section shall apply to the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation during any period either such enterprise is under conservatorship or receivership pursuant to section 1367 of the Federal Housing

Enterprises Financial Safety and Soundness Act of 1992 (12 U.S.C. 4617).

“(2) For purposes of this subsection, the exemption described in subsection (b)(4), relating to trade secrets and commercial or financial information, shall apply without regard to whether such information was obtained from a person outside the Federal National Mortgage Association or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, as the case may be.”.

Page 1, line 18, after “on the date” insert the following: “that is six months after the date”.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 280, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROSS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Chairman, the manager’s amendment that I am offering on behalf of Chairman CHAFFETZ makes technical and conforming changes to the bill.

Applying FOIA to Fannie and Freddie while the entities remain in conservatorship will better ensure that the American people know what their government does with their taxpayer dollars. But, if and when Fannie and Freddie come out of conservatorship, the entities need to be able to operate as commercially competitive businesses.

This amendment clarifies that Fannie and Freddie may use exemption 4, which protects sensitive commercial information from disclosure, regardless of whether information was obtained from a person outside of Fannie or Freddie, to protect their financially sensitive materials from public disclosure.

Mr. Chairman, recognizing the administrative labors involved in setting up FOIA shops, the amendment also addresses the implementation date. Fannie and Freddie will likely need to hire staff, update their websites, and identify records to be made publicly available as a matter of course.

The manager’s amendment, therefore, provides Fannie and Freddie 6 months after the bill’s enactment to establish their respective staffs and protocols to administer FOIA.

Mr. Chairman, I urge adoption of the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition, but I am not opposed to the amendment.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment, which would make improvements that address concerns raised by FHFA.

The manager’s amendment would make several important improvements to the underlying bill. This amendment would provide Fannie and Freddie 6 months to implement the bill. This time is important to ensure they have staff and procedures in place to process FOIA requests.

This amendment would also clarify that Fannie and Freddie could use exemption 4 of FOIA in the same way that FHFA can currently use it to protect trade secrets and commercial or financial information generated by Fannie and Freddie.

Exemption 4 protects “trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential.” Exemption 4 requires that that information can only be protected if it comes from an outside source rather than being generated by an agency itself.

Without the language added by this amendment, there would have been uncertainty as to whether confidential business information that would have been protected if Fannie or Freddie sent it to FHFA would have been protected when those entities were, themselves, responding to FOIA requests.

I appreciate Chairman CHAFFETZ’ willingness to work with us in addressing these concerns, and I urge all Members to support this manager’s amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.  
Mr. ROSS. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROSS).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. JOHNSON OF GEORGIA

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in part B of House Report 115–96.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 1, after line 16 insert the following new subsection (and redesignate the subsequent subsection accordingly):

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act may be construed as precluding the application of any of the exemptions described in section 552 of title 5, United States Code, to subsection (n) of such section, as added by subsection (a).

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 280, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I would like to first commend Chairman CHAFFETZ for introducing H.R. 1694, the Fannie and Freddie Open Records Act of 2017. I would also like to thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) and members of the committee for all of their hard work on this legislation.

H.R. 1694 would amend the Freedom of Information Act, FOIA, to make its provisions apply to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac when the two entities are in Federal conservatorship or receivership. My amendment makes common-sense improvements to the underlying bill to ensure that all nine FOIA ex-

emptions apply to government-sponsored entities in conservatorship.

By passing this amendment, we will ensure that personal privacy and sensitive information is appropriately protected, while ensuring the highest level of transparency for the American taxpayers.

I am pleased to have the support of Chairman CHAFFETZ on this amendment, and I urge all of the Members to support this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition, though I am not opposed to the amendment.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Chairman, FOIA does not require that all records be released to requesters. The FOIA statute allows agencies to withhold information under nine exemptions, which were designed to protect truly sensitive information that would be harmful to important interests if released.

Just last year, Congress clarified that the expectation—and now the legal requirement—is that agencies only withhold information when it is necessary to prevent harm to the interest that the exemption was intended to protect. The Johnson amendment clarifies that Fannie and Freddie would be allowed to withhold requested information under those nine exemptions, just as any other agency would be permitted to withhold information, if the enterprises reasonably foresee that disclosure would harm a protected interest.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON).

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

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. CLAY

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in part B of House Report 115–96.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Chairman, as the designee of the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Ms. PLASKETT), I offer amendment No. 3.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following new section:

SEC. 3. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act, or the amendment made by this Act, may be construed as precluding or restricting the disclosure of information regarding any proposed new product or significant new product term prior to loan

purchasing, or substantive negotiation with an interested party regarding purchase of loans with such new product or significant new product term.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 280, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Ms. PLASKETT). This amendment simply makes clear that the application of FOIA to Fannie and Freddie will not limit disclosures regarding the loans to which Fannie and Freddie offer any type of guarantee or support.

I agree that Americans have the right to know what loans and other agreements Fannie and Freddie are backing. Earlier this year, Fannie Mae created a "pilot program" under which Fannie has backed a large investor's purchase of foreclosed homes that the investor will then lease. The public certainly has a right to information about such programs.

As Ms. PLASKETT's amendment makes clear, such disclosures should occur before any loans are purchased or backed so that Congress can assess the potential effects on all stockholders, including taxpayers, home buyers, and renters. I appreciate the gentlewoman's thoughtful amendment, and I urge all Members to support it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition, though I am not opposed to the amendment.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Chairman, it is imperative that Fannie's and Freddie's conservator—the Federal Housing Finance Agency, or FHFA—scrutinize new purchasing strategies to ensure that the enterprises' dealings are in line with their charters to stimulate homeownership. If FHFA fails to guarantee the soundness of their business dealings, FOIA could empower the taxpayer to step in and hold accountable Fannie or Freddie.

For instance, thanks to taxpayers' explicit backing of Fannie earlier this year, Invitation Homes, the single-family rental business owned by the lucrative private equity firm Blackstone, secured a \$1.8 billion initial public offering, or IPO, the largest since October of 2015.

In its IPO filing, Invitation Homes disclosed that Fannie, which received over \$116 billion from the taxpayers in the aftermath of the financial crisis, is guaranteeing up to \$1 billion in debt from Invitation. While Blackstone gets the money, the taxpayers take on the risk; and Fannie pivots unimpeded into the rental markets, leaving those hopeful of homeownership with less support.

Applying FOIA to Fannie and Freddie under this bill strengthens the guarantee that government-sponsored entities are fulfilling their mandate to stimulate homeownership rather than being in the business of supporting profitable, private equity investors on the backs of taxpayers.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment further clarifies the legislation's assurance of applicable disclosures as a mechanism to keep Fannie and Freddie consistent with their Federal charters to stimulate homeownership.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY).

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON) having assumed the chair, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, 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. 1694) to require additional entities to be subject to the requirements of section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as the Freedom of Information Act), and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

## RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 3 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 44 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1500

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. YODER) at 3 p.m.

## FANNIE AND FREDDIE OPEN RECORDS ACT OF 2017

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 280 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. 1694.

Will the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) kindly resume the chair.

□ 1501

## 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. 1694) to require additional entities to be subject to the requirements of section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as the Freedom

of Information Act), and for other purposes, with Mr. COLLINS of Georgia in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, amendment No. 3 printed in part B of House Report 115-96 offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) had been disposed of.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. JOHNSON OF GEORGIA

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, the unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 2 printed in part B of House Report 115-96 offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) 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 CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 410, noes 5, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 232]

## AYES—410

Abraham	Carter (TX)	Donovan
Adams	Cartwright	Doyle, Michael
Aderholt	Castor (FL)	F.
Aguilar	Castro (TX)	Duffy
Allen	Chabot	Duncan (TN)
Amash	Cheney	Dunn
Amodel	Chu, Judy	Ellison
Arrington	Ciilline	Emmer
Babin	Clark (MA)	Engel
Bacon	Clarke (NY)	Eshoo
Banks (IN)	Clay	Espallat
Barletta	Cleaver	Estes (KS)
Barr	Clyburn	Esty (CT)
Barragán	Coffman	Evans
Barton	Cohen	Farenthold
Bass	Cole	Faso
Beatty	Collins (GA)	Ferguson
Bera	Collins (NY)	Fitzpatrick
Bergman	Comer	Fleischmann
Biggs	Comstock	Flores
Bilirakis	Conaway	Fortenberry
Bishop (MI)	Connolly	Foster
Bishop (MD)	Conyers	Fox
Bishop (UT)	Cook	Frankel (FL)
Black	Cooper	Franks (AZ)
Blackburn	Correa	Frelinghuysen
Blum	Costa	Fudge
Blumenauer	Costello (PA)	Gabbard
Blunt Rochester	Courtney	Gallagher
Bonamici	Cramer	Gallego
Bost	Crawford	Garamendi
Boyle, Brendan	Crist	Garrett
F.	Crowley	Gibbs
Brady (PA)	Cuellar	Gohmert
Brady (TX)	Culberson	Gonzalez (TX)
Brat	Cummings	Goodlatte
Bridenstine	Davidson	Gosar
Brooks (AL)	Davis (CA)	Gottheimer
Brooks (IN)	Davis, Danny	Gowdy
Brown (MD)	DeFazio	Granger
Brownley (CA)	DeGette	Graves (GA)
Buchanan	Delaney	Graves (LA)
Buck	DeLauro	Graves (MO)
Bucshon	DelBene	Green, Al
Budd	Demings	Green, Gene
Burgess	Denham	Griffith
Bustos	Dent	Grothman
Butterfield	DeSantis	Guthrie
Byrne	DeSaulnier	Gutiérrez
Calvert	DesJarlais	Hanabusa
Capuano	Deutch	Harper
Carbajal	Diaz-Balart	Harris
Carson (IN)	Dingell	Hartzler
Carter (GA)	Doggett	Hastings