

TSA continues its work meeting the hundred percent cargo screening requirement established by the 9/11 Act. And let me, as an insert, indicate that I am very proud of the language that we have about 100 percent cargo screening. It is one that we worked on with the Department of Homeland Security. We worked with Mr. MARKEY, we worked with our chairman and our ranking member of both committees—the subcommittee and full committee.

We want to have 100 percent cargo screening. A hundred additional K-9 teams that will be deployed under this amendment will help ensure TSA's success. Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. ROGERS, and I have offered what I perceive to be a thoughtful amendment, and I urge my colleagues to support it. I thank Mr. HASTINGS and Mr. ROGERS for their collaboration.

With that, I am going to yield back.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I yield myself the balance of my time.

I want to thank my friend from Texas for her thoughtful remarks and for working on this issue. Agri-business is big in our area, and cherry season is a very tight time frame. It is important that nothing slows down the process of getting these cherries to market. So with that, I want to thank my friend from Guam for also endorsing this amendment, and with that, I urge my colleagues to vote for the amendment.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Chair, I rise to express my support for this amendment, and to speak very briefly on its relevance to my district. Presently, a commercial air carrier contracts with the U.S. Postal Service to transport mail from Honolulu to Guam, and vice versa. Movement of U.S. Mail to and from Guam is handled solely by this contract—which includes transportation on both dedicated air cargo freighters as well as daily by passenger aircraft. Right now, the U.S. Postal Service requires mail patrons to affix Customs Declarations to all Guam-bound mail pieces weighing 16 ounces or more—not for customs purposes, but as a security measure to obtain a sender's identity. The reason for this onerous requirement is, in part, because the TSA and airport authorities lack the means and resources to screen all Guam mail. A few years ago, TSA trained and stood-up a canine detection team at our airport on Guam to help with the mail backlog, but this team cannot screen all the mail and keep up with the volume. Additionally, the airport in Honolulu needs a canine team dedicated to screening mail there. This amendment would help our situation. I support this amendment, urge its adoption, and thank my colleague for yielding me the time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I yield back my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

□ 1515

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MR. BUTTERFIELD

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 13 printed in House Report 111-127.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 13 offered by Mr. BUTTERFIELD:

At the end of subtitle B of title II, insert the following new section (with the correct sequential provision designations [replacing the numbers currently shown for such designations]) and conform the table of contents accordingly:

SEC. 240. STUDY ON COMBINATION OF FACIAL AND IRIS RECOGNITION.

(a) **STUDY REQUIRED.**—The Assistant Secretary shall carry out a study on the use of the combination of facial and iris recognition to rapidly identify individuals in security checkpoint lines. Such study shall focus on—

(1) increased accuracy of facial recognition;

(2) enhancement of existing iris recognition technology; and

(3) establishment of integrated face and iris features for accurate identification of individuals.

(b) **PURPOSE OF STUDY.**—The purpose of the study required by subsection (a) is to facilitate the use of a combination of facial and iris recognition to provide a higher probability of success in identification than either approach on its own and to achieve transformational advances in the flexibility, authenticity, and overall capability of integrated biometric detectors and satisfy one of major issues with war against terrorists. The operational goal of the study should be to provide the capability to non-intrusively collect biometrics (face image, iris) in less than ten seconds without impeding the movement of individuals.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 474, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BUTTERFIELD) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the underlying bill, H.R. 2200, the Transportation Security Administration Authorization Act of 2009. This is a necessary bill that will help to safeguard the American people. I want to commend my friend and colleague Chairman BENNIE THOMPSON from Mississippi for steering this legislation through this process. Mr. THOMPSON, your leadership does not go unnoticed by Members of this body and the American people, and we thank you. We also thank the ranking member of this committee, Mr. KING of New York, for his leadership and for his work on homeland security as well as the other members of the committee. I particularly want to thank the hardworking staff of the Homeland Security Committee for all that they do and for the work that they've done in getting this legislation to the floor today.

Mr. Chairman, I offer a very simple amendment to H.R. 2200. It authorizes a study on the feasibility of combining facial and iris recognition technologies for rapid and accurate identification in airport security checkpoint lines. The study would focus on merits of using the combined technologies and the potential for use. Researchers tell us, Mr. Chairman, that this new technology holds great promise for providing a highly reliable, efficient, unobstructed and accurate way to establish and verify identities. Unlike names and dates of birth, which can be changed from time to time, biometrics are unique and virtually impossible to duplicate. Biometric information is already being collected by DHS, the Department of Homeland Security, through its US-VISIT Program. This invaluable information helps prevent people from using fraudulent documents to attempt to enter our country illegally. Collecting biometrics also helps protect travelers' identities in the event travel documents are lost or stolen. One of my constituents had his passport stolen, and it was used fraudulently. He has been unable to travel overseas to visit his family now for more than 1 year. This technology would have made the issuance of new travel documents a less cumbersome process.

Utilizing advanced technologies like special cameras or imaging systems with enhanced interoperability of 2-D and 3-D facial recognition technology and systems, TSA could collect and analyze the biometric data in a few short seconds. The collection, analysis and identification of an individual, Mr. Chairman, would only take as much time as it takes a person to go through that dreaded security line at the airport. In fact, the security process would be sped up and would significantly lessen the time an individual spends in line. By combining the facial and iris recognition data, TSA officials will get an accurate identification of an individual and will have the opportunity to investigate further, if necessary. The effective use of these databases to confirm or discover personal identities is critical in maintaining our national security. Travel is made safer and, again, the technology is nonintrusive.

This study, Mr. Chairman, requested under this amendment will also help to identify any specific environmental and operational factors that might limit these biometric capabilities and provide insight and information for biometric acquisitions and procedures.

It is my hope, therefore, that Members will support this amendment. It is a commonsense approach, using technology to increase the level of security at checkpoints. I want to remind my colleagues that this technology is totally nonintrusive and has the potential for improving accuracy and efficiency and safety for TSA personnel and travelers alike.

At this time I am going to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chair, I rise to claim time in opposition to the amendment, although I am not opposed to the amendment.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DENT. I do support this amendment. It's a good amendment. I appreciate the gentleman offering it.

New advances in biometric identifications make this technology an exciting new possibility for rapidly identifying individuals approaching a security checkpoint. Imagine if someone with a warrant or a fleeing felon would approach a security checkpoint and be identified as a threat before entering the sterile area of an airport. We may be years away from any real breakthroughs in this technology, but it certainly does hold some real promise.

Some would argue that this technology goes too far or invades one's privacy, but every individual approaching a TSA checkpoint must already provide a valid form of identification. This system, if proven effective, could ensure that documentation provided at the checkpoint is, in fact, authentic.

For all those reasons, I would urge my colleagues to support this Butterfield amendment. It makes sense, and I strongly urge its adoption. At this time I would yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. I want to thank the gentleman for his support of this amendment and thank him very much for his work here in this body.

At this time, Mr. Chairman, I would like to yield 2 minutes to the gentlelady from California (Ms. RICHARDSON), a hardworking member of this Homeland Security Committee.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from North Carolina only has 45 seconds remaining.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. I will yield those 45 seconds to the gentlelady from California (Ms. RICHARDSON).

Ms. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Butterfield amendment. This amendment authorizes a study to combine facial and iris recognition that would rapidly identify individuals at security checkpoints. Additionally, this study authorizes the ability to consider environmental and operational factors and any capabilities that would hinder future acquisitions.

As a member of this committee, I support Mr. BUTTERFIELD and our chairman in his leadership with this bill, and I urge all of my colleagues to do the same.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BUTTERFIELD).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MR. ROSKAM

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 14 printed in House Report 111-127.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 14 offered by Mr. ROSKAM: At the end of title III of the bill, insert the following:

SEC. ____ PUBLIC HEARINGS ON SECURITY ASSISTANCE GRANT PROGRAM AND THE RESTRICTION OF SECURITY IMPROVEMENT PRIORITIES.

(a) PUBLIC HEARINGS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Assistant Secretary shall conduct public hearings on the administration of the security assistance grant program under section 1406 of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (6 U.S.C. 1135). The Assistant Secretary shall—

(1) solicit information and input from the 5 urban areas that receive the largest amount of grant funds under such section, including recipients providing mass transportation and passenger rail services; and

(2) solicit feedback from such recipients on whether current allowable uses of grant funds under the regulations or guidance implementing the grant program are sufficient to address security improvement priorities identified by transit agencies.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Assistant Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations and Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Appropriations and Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report on the findings of the public hearings conducted under paragraph (1). The report shall include—

(1) the Assistant Secretary's determinations with respect to the extent to which security improvement priorities identified by transit agencies are not met by the regulations or guidance implementing the grant program; and

(2) how such regulations or guidance should be changed to accommodate such priorities, or the Assistant Secretary's justification for not addressing such priorities with the grant program.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 474, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BUTTERFIELD) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ROSKAM. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

First of all, I want to thank Chairman THOMPSON and the Homeland Security Committee for working with me on this amendment. I appreciate their attitude very much and their openness to this suggestion.

This is a fairly straightforward amendment. What it is trying to do is to mirror the resources of the Federal Government and to make sure that they're in sync with the needs of local transit systems. This actually developed out of a homeland security working group dialogue that I had in my congressional district. I represent the west and northwest suburbs of Chicago and a wide range of commuters. We've got bus lines and rail lines in the Chicago area, and there is a certain level of vulnerability. So last March I invited some of the leadership of the pub-

lic transit systems and some of the security agencies to really offer ideas, and this is one of the ideas that they had.

They said, Look, we have needs at the local level, and there are resources at the Federal Government, but sometimes those two things aren't really in sync. So what this is, it says simply that the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security will hold hearings, if this amendment is passed, and those hearings are really about the subject of whether current allowable uses of grant funds are sufficient to meet the daily security needs and the transit security needs of these local agencies. Then after that happens, after this conversation happens and these hearings, to come back to Congress and to report.

I think that this is one of these areas where there's a great deal of common ground. There is uncertainty sometimes at the State and local level about how Federal funds fit into their agenda. We all know that we, in the Congress, are trying to help. And this is a structured way to have that conversation, because when it comes down to it, there's nearly 12 million Americans that are riding on passenger trains each day, and that's six times as many that fly in our skies. I think that this is a wise use of resources and urge the adoption of the amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, while not opposed to the amendment, I ask unanimous consent to claim in time in opposition.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chair, the Roskam amendment builds on this effort to require TSA to engage in an open and constructive dialogue on the security priorities that matter most to State and local transit agencies. In these difficult times, it is more important than ever that we endeavor to make sure our State and local transit agencies are able to maximize their limited resources to implement effective and cost-effective security programs. The Roskam amendment supports that effort. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to vote "aye" on this amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROSKAM. Mr. Chairman, I first of all, I want to thank the gentleman for his support. And just one other point for the record: The amendment is endorsed by the American Public Transportation Association. I am not aware of any opponents. I appreciate the gentleman's support.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chair, again, I support the amendment. I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in House Report 111-127 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 2 by Mr. MICA of Florida.

Amendment No. 10 by Mr. CHAFFETZ of Utah.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. The second electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. MICA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) 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 219, noes 211, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 304]

AYES—219

Abercrombie	Cooper	Johnson, Sam
Aderholt	Costello	Jones
Akin	Crenshaw	Jordan (OH)
Alexander	Culberson	King (IA)
Altmire	Dahlkemper	King (NY)
Arcuri	Davis (KY)	Kingston
Austria	Deal (GA)	Kirk
Bachmann	Dent	Kissell
Bachus	Diaz-Balart, L.	Klein (FL)
Barrett (SC)	Diaz-Balart, M.	Kline (MN)
Barrow	Donnelly (IN)	Kratovil
Bartlett	Dreier	Lamborn
Barton (TX)	Drieheaus	Lance
Berkley	Duncan	Latham
Biggert	Ehlers	LaTourette
Bilbray	Ellsworth	Latta
Billirakis	Emerson	Lee (NY)
Bishop (UT)	Fallin	Lewis (CA)
Blackburn	Flake	Linder
Blunt	Fleming	LoBiondo
Boccieri	Forbes	Loeb sack
Boehner	Fortenberry	Lucas
Bonner	Fox	Luetkemeyer
Bono Mack	Franks (AZ)	Lummis
Boozman	Frelinghuysen	Lungren, Daniel
Boustany	Galleghy	E.
Boyd	Garrett (NJ)	Mack
Brady (TX)	Gerlach	Manzullo
Bright	Giffords	Marchant
Broun (GA)	Gingrey (GA)	Markey (CO)
Brown (SC)	Gohmert	Marshall
Brown-Waite,	Goodlatte	Matheson
Ginny	Granger	McCarthy (CA)
Buchanan	Graves	McCaul
Burgess	Griffith	McClintock
Burton (IN)	Guthrie	McCotter
Buyer	Hall (TX)	McHenry
Calvert	Harper	McHugh
Camp	Hastings (WA)	McIntyre
Campbell	Heinrich	McKeon
Cantor	Heller	McMorris
Cao	Hensarling	Rodgers
Capito	Herger	Melancon
Carter	Hill	Mica
Cassidy	Hirono	Miller (FL)
Castle	Hoekstra	Miller (MI)
Chaffetz	Hunter	Miller, Gary
Chandler	Inglis	Minnick
Coble	Inlee	Mitchell
Coffman (CO)	Issa	Moran (KS)
Cole	Jenkins	Murphy (NY)
Conaway	Johnson (IL)	Murphy, Tim

Myrick	Rogers (KY)
Neugebauer	Rogers (MI)
Nunes	Rohrabacher
Nye	Rooney
Oberstar	Ros-Lehtinen
Olson	Roskam
Paul	Ross
Paulsen	Royce
Pence	Ryan (WI)
Peterson	Salazar
Petri	Scalise
Pitts	Schmidt
Platts	Schock
Poe (TX)	Sensenbrenner
Posey	Sessions
Price (GA)	Shadegg
Putnam	Shimkus
Radanovich	Shuler
Rehberg	Shuster
Reichert	Simpson
Roe (TN)	Smith (NE)
Rogers (AL)	Smith (NJ)

NOES—211

Ackerman	Gutierrez	Ortiz
Adler (NJ)	Hall (NY)	Pallone
Andrews	Halvorson	Pascarell
Baca	Hare	Pastor (AZ)
Baird	Harman	Payne
Baldwin	Hastings (FL)	Perlmutter
Bean	Herseth Sandlin	Perriello
Becerra	Higgins	Peters
Berman	Himes	Pierluisi
Berry	Hinche	Pingree (ME)
Bishop (GA)	Hinojosa	Polis (CO)
Bishop (NY)	Hodes	Pomeroy
Blumenauer	Holden	Price (NC)
Bordallo	Holt	Quigley
Boren	Honda	Rahall
Boucher	Hoyer	Rangel
Brady (PA)	Israel	Reyes
Braley (IA)	Jackson (IL)	Richardson
Brown, Corrine	Johnson (GA)	Rodriguez
Butterfield	Johnson, E. B.	Rothman (NJ)
Capps	Kagen	Roybal-Allard
Capuano	Kanjorski	Rush
Cardoza	Kaptur	Ryan (OH)
Carnahan	Kennedy	Sanchez, Loretta
Carney	Kildee	Sarbanes
Carson (IN)	Kilpatrick (MI)	Schakowsky
Castor (FL)	Kilroy	Schauer
Childers	Kind	Schiff
Christensen	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Schrader
Clarke	Kosmas	Schwartz
Clay	Kucinich	Scott (GA)
Cleaver	Langevin	Scott (VA)
Clyburn	Larsen (WA)	Serrano
Cohen	Larson (CT)	Sestak
Connolly (VA)	Lee (CA)	Shea-Porter
Conyers	Levin	Sherman
Costa	Lewis (GA)	Sires
Crowley	Lipinski	Skelton
Cuellar	Lofgren, Zoe	Smith (WA)
Cummings	Lowe	Snyder
Davis (AL)	Lujan	Space
Davis (CA)	Lynch	Speier
Davis (IL)	Maffei	Spratt
Davis (TN)	Maloney	Stark
DeFazio	Markey (MA)	Stupak
DeGette	Massa	Sutton
Delahunt	Matsui	Tauscher
DeLauro	McCarthy (NY)	Teague
Dicks	McCollum	Thompson (CA)
Dingell	McDermott	Thompson (MS)
Doggett	McGovern	Tierney
Doyle	McMahon	Titus
Edwards (MD)	McNerney	Tonko
Edwards (TX)	Meek (FL)	Towns
Ellison	Meeks (NY)	Tsongas
Engel	Michaud	Van Hollen
Eshoo	Miller (NC)	Velázquez
Etheridge	Miller, George	Visclosky
Faleomavaega	Mollohan	Wasserman
Farr	Moore (KS)	Schultz
Fattah	Moore (WI)	Waters
Finer	Moran (VA)	Watt
Foster	Murphy (CT)	Watson
Frank (MA)	Murphy, Patrick	Watt
Fudge	Murtha	Waxman
Gonzalez	Nadler (NY)	Weiner
Gordon (TN)	Napolitano	Welch
Grayson	Neal (MA)	Wexler
Green, Al	Norton	Woolsey
Green, Gene	Obey	Wu
Grijalva	Oliver	Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—9

Boswell	Ruppersberger	Slaughter
Courtney	Sablan	Sullivan
Jackson-Lee	Sánchez, Linda	Wilson (OH)
(TX)	T.	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). One minute remains on this vote.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. WESTMORELAND (during the vote). Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Chairman.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Mr. Chairman, we've not had any activity on the board in the last 3 minutes. Can you tell me what determines the vote staying open for over 30 minutes?

□ 1601

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Messrs. BERTMAN, KANJORSKI, SIRE, GRIJALVA, TEAGUE, LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. DEGETTE, Messrs. GORDON of Tennessee, GEORGE MILLER of California, LEVIN, Mrs. HALVORSON, Messrs. CLEAVER, RUSH, CHILDERS, SHERMAN, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona, Messrs. CONYERS, LARSEN of Washington, DELAHUNT, HOLT, PAYNE, SCHRADER, HALL of New York, DAVIS of Tennessee, FOSTER, PERRIELLO, ACKERMAN, GUTIERREZ, BRALEY of Iowa, BERRY and MCNERNEY changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Messrs. MURPHY of New York, HILL, HENSARLING, MATHESON, HERGER, COOPER, PAUL, BARROW, BUCHANAN, GRIFFITH, and TAYLOR changed their vote from "no" to "aye." So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRIES

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Mr. Chairman, parliamentary inquiry.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Mr. Chairman, in the previous Congress, was there not a rule in place to prohibit a vote from being held open for the sole purpose of changing the outcome?

The Acting CHAIRMAN. It is not the purpose of the Chair to serve as a historian.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. I'm sorry, sir, could you repeat that?

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The Chair will not serve as a historian.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Okay, let's try one more. Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Chairman.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman will state his inquiry.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Does the rule still exist today that was in place in the 110th Congress, that was struck from the 111th Congress rules package, thus making it within the rules to hold a vote open for the purpose of changing the outcome?

The Acting CHAIR. There is no rule of that description.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, 5-minute voting will resume.

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. CHAFFETZ

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CHAFFETZ) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes 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 Acting CHAIR. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 310, noes 118, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 305]

AYES—310

Abercrombie	Cuellar	Hoyer
Adler (NJ)	Culberson	Hunter
Alexander	Cummings	Inglis
Altmire	Dahlkemper	Inslee
Arcuri	Davis (AL)	Israel
Austria	Davis (CA)	Issa
Baca	Davis (IL)	Jackson (IL)
Bachmann	Davis (KY)	Jenkins
Bachus	Deal (GA)	Johnson (GA)
Baird	Delahunt	Johnson (IL)
Baldwin	Diaz-Balart, L.	Johnson, E. B.
Barrow	Diaz-Balart, M.	Johnson, Sam
Bartlett	Dingell	Jones
Barton (TX)	Doggett	Jordan (OH)
Becerra	Donnelly (IN)	Kagen
Berkley	Doyle	Kanjorski
Berman	Dreier	Kaptur
Bishop (GA)	Driehaus	Kildee
Blunt	Duncan	Kilpatrick (MI)
Bocieri	Edwards (MD)	Kilroy
Boehner	Ellison	Kind
Boozman	Ellsworth	King (IA)
Bordallo	Emerson	Kingston
Boucher	Engel	Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Boyd	Etheridge	Kissell
Brady (PA)	Faleomavaega	Kline (MN)
Brady (TX)	Fallin	Kosmas
Braley (IA)	Farr	Kucinich
Broun (GA)	Fattah	Lamborn
Brown (SC)	Filner	Langevin
Brown, Corrine	Flake	Larsen (WA)
Brown-Waite,	Forbes	Larson (CT)
Ginny	Fortenberry	Latta
Buchanan	Fudge	Lee (CA)
Burgess	Garrett (NJ)	Levin
Buyer	Giffords	Lewis (CA)
Calvert	Gingrey (GA)	Lewis (GA)
Camp	Gohmert	Linder
Campbell	Gonzalez	Lipinski
Cao	Goodlatte	Loeb sack
Capps	Grayson	Lofgren, Zoe
Capuano	Green, Al	Luetkemeyer
Cardoza	Green, Gene	Lujan
Carson (IN)	Griffith	Lummis
Carter	Grijalva	Lynch
Cassidy	Guthrie	Mack
Castor (FL)	Gutierrez	Maffei
Chaffetz	Hall (NY)	Maloney
Chandler	Hall (TX)	Manzullo
Childers	Hare	Marchant
Christensen	Harper	Markey (MA)
Clarke	Hastings (FL)	Marshall
Clay	Heinrich	Massa
Cleaver	Heller	Matheson
Coble	Hensarling	McCarthy (CA)
Cohen	Herseth Sandlin	McCaul
Conaway	Higgins	McClintock
Connolly (VA)	Hill	McCollum
Conyers	Hinchev	McCotter
Cooper	Hinojosa	McDermott
Costa	Hirono	McGovern
Crenshaw	Hodes	McHenry
Crowley	Holt	McHugh

McIntyre	Poe (TX)	Smith (WA)
McKeon	Polis (CO)	Space
McMorris	Pomerooy	Speier
Rodgers	Posey	Stark
McNerney	Price (GA)	Stearns
Meek (FL)	Putnam	Stupak
Meeks (NY)	Quigley	Sutton
Melancon	Radanovich	Tanner
Michaud	Rangel	Tauscher
Miller (NC)	Rehberg	Taylor
Miller, Gary	Reichert	Teague
Miller, George	Reyes	Terry
Mitchell	Richardson	Thompson (PA)
Moore (KS)	Rodriguez	Thornberry
Moore (WI)	Roe (TN)	Tiahrt
Moran (KS)	Rooney	Tiberi
Moran (VA)	Roskam	Tierney
Murphy (CT)	Ross	Titus
Murphy (NY)	Rothman (NJ)	Tonko
Murphy, Tim	Roybal-Allard	Tsongas
Murtha	Rush	Turner
Myrick	Ryan (WI)	Upton
Nadler (NY)	Salazar	Van Hollen
Napolitano	Sanchez, Loretta	Velázquez
Neal (MA)	Sarbanes	Walz
Neugebauer	Scalise	Wamp
Nunes	Schiff	Wasserman
Olson	Schmidt	Schultz
Ortiz	Schock	Watson
Pallone	Scott (GA)	Watt
Pascarell	Scott (VA)	Waxman
Pastor (AZ)	Serrano	Weiner
Paul	Sessions	Welch
Payne	Shea-Porter	Westmoreland
Pence	Sherman	Wexler
Perlmutter	Shimkus	Whitfield
Perriello	Shuler	Wilson (SC)
Peters	Shuster	Wolf
Petri	Sires	Woolsey
Pierluisi	Smith (NE)	Yarmuth
Pingree (ME)	Smith (NJ)	
Pitts	Smith (TX)	

NOES—118

Ackerman	Fox	Nye
Aderholt	Frank (MA)	Oberstar
Akin	Franks (AZ)	Obey
Andrews	Frelinghuysen	Oliver
Barrett (SC)	Gallegly	Paulsen
Bean	Gerlach	Peterson
Berry	Gordon (TN)	Platts
Biggert	Granger	Price (NC)
Bilbray	Graves	Rahall
Bilirakis	Halvorson	Rogers (AL)
Bishop (NY)	Harman	Rogers (KY)
Blackburn	Hastings (WA)	Rogers (MI)
Blumenauer	Herger	Rohrabacher
Bonner	Himes	Ros-Lehtinen
Bono Mack	Hoekstra	Royce
Boren	Holden	Ryan (OH)
Boustany	Honda	Schakowsky
Bright	King (NY)	Schauer
Burton (IN)	Kirk	Schrader
Butterfield	Klein (FL)	Schwartz
Cantor	Kratovil	Sensenbrenner
Capito	Lance	Sestak
Carnahan	Latham	Shadegg
Carney	LaTourette	Simpson
Castle	Lee (NY)	Skelton
Clyburn	LoBiondo	Slaughter
Coffman (CO)	Lowe	Snyder
Cole	Lucas	Souder
Costello	Lungren, Daniel	Spratt
Davis (TN)	E.	Thompson (CA)
DeFazio	Markey (CO)	Thompson (MS)
DeGette	Matsui	Towns
DeLauro	McCarthy (NY)	Visclosky
Dent	Mica	Walden
Dicks	Miller (FL)	Waters
Edwards (TX)	Miller (MI)	Wittman
Ehlers	Minnick	Wu
Eshoo	Mollohan	Young (AK)
Fleming	Murphy, Patrick	Young (FL)
Foster	Norton	

NOT VOTING—11

Bishop (UT)	Kennedy	Sánchez, Linda
Boswell	McMahon	T.
Courtney	Ruppersberger	Sullivan
Jackson-Lee	Sablan	Wilson (OH)
(TX)		

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1610

Messrs. BLUMENAUER, RAHALL and MOLLOHAN changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Mrs. MALONEY, Messrs. HASTINGS of Florida and BACA changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. MCMAHON. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 305, I was detained unavoidably from reaching the Chamber. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Chair, I regret that I was unable to participate in a vote on the floor of the House of Representatives today.

Had I been present to vote on rollcall No. 305, a Chaffetz (UT)/Shea-Porter (NH) Amendment to H.R. 2200, the Transportation Security Administration Authorization Act of 2009, I would have voted “aye” on the question.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended, was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WEINER) having assumed the chair, Mr. HOLDEN, 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. 2200) to authorize the Transportation Security Administration's programs relating to the provision of transportation security, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 474, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by 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.

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. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

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

Mr. KING of New York. I am in its present form.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. King of New York moves to recommit the bill H.R. 2200 to the Committee on Homeland Security with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Strike section 405 of the bill and insert the following:

SEC. 405. SECURING AVIATION FROM EXTREME TERRORIST THREATS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) In 2001, Congress gave the Assistant Secretary, Transportation Security Administration, the task to “develop policies, strategies, and plans for dealing with threats to transportation security”. The individuals currently held at the Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, were detained during armed conflict and pose a serious and continuing threat to the transportation security interests of the United States and its allies.

(2) Terrorists, including Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, the admitted mastermind of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, have clearly demonstrated their desire and intent to use airplanes as weapons to kill innocent Americans. The August 2006 liquid explosive plot to take down 10 commercial airliners over the United States is positive proof that air transportation continues to be a target.

(3) In light of al Qaeda’s propensity to conduct aviation-related attacks and the fact that, according to the Department of Defense, at least 74 former Guantanamo Bay detainees once considered “non-threatening” are recidivists to terrorism, restrictions on the air travel of former detainees are necessary to protect the public from future attacks.

(4) Therefore, individuals who are or have been detained at Guantanamo should not be allowed to fly commercially in the United States and should be added to the Transportation Security Administration’s No Fly List, until the President certifies that each individual detainee poses no threat to the United States, its citizens, or its allies.

(b) PROHIBITION OF DETAINEE USE OF COMMERCIAL AVIATION.—Section 44903(j)(2)(C) of title 49, United States Code, as amended by section 213 of the bill, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(vi) INCLUSION OF DETAINEES ON NO FLY LIST.—The Assistant Secretary, in coordination with the Terrorist Screening Center, shall include on the No Fly List any individual who was a detainee held at the Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, unless the President certifies in writing to Congress that the detainee poses no threat to the United States, its citizens, or its allies. For purposes of this clause, the term ‘detainee’ means an individual in the custody or under the physical control of the United States as a result of armed conflict.”.

Mr. KING of New York (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the reading be dispensed with.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his motion.

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, this motion to recommit is very basic. It’s very direct. It specifies that any detainee who is housed at Guantanamo Bay will go on the No Fly List. Very simply, anyone released from Guantanamo will not be able to fly on an American commercial flight.

And I have listened to the debate in committee. I’ve listened to the debate on the floor, and quite frankly, I cannot understand the opposition to this amendment. We are talking about ap-

proximately 240 people who are still at Guantanamo. These are the worst of the worst, the most hardcore.

Mr. Speaker, we can have various positions on Guantanamo, whether the President was right, whether the President’s wrong, whether he’s partially right, whether he’s wrong, whether there’s going to be tribunals, what’s going to happen. But the reality is that there’s a likelihood that some of these detainees could be released into the United States, and very simply, we are saying if they are, they should not be allowed to fly on American commercial flights.

□ 1615

Now, recent reports from the Defense Intelligence Agency say that one of seven of those who have been released thus far have returned to the battlefield, have returned to take part in terrorist activities. Now, whether that number is actually one in seven or one in 14 or one in 15, I say to anyone in this House, do you want your son or your daughter or your grandson or your granddaughter possibly being on the same plane as one of those seven or one of those 15? It is too high a risk to pay.

What the majority did when this was brought up by Mr. SOUDER, who argued it very articulately in committee and on the floor, was to say that they would go on the No Fly List, the detainees, after disposition by the President.

“Disposition” is not defined. What does “disposition” mean? If the President says that this person is dangerous, does that mean he doesn’t go on the No Fly List? Suppose that case is still pending in court. Suppose he was released on bail. What does final disposition mean? What does it mean?

Why are we having this debate? I can see if we were talking about something involving the civil rights of an American citizen or somebody who was legally in the country and we were talking about electronic surveillance or stop-and-frisk. We’re talking about a person who is a detainee at Guantanamo and we’re saying they cannot fly on an American plane. What human right is being violated by that? Let’s balance the equities.

I know in the Dear Colleague that my good friend the chairman sent out to his members, he uses a quote from the President, saying that we must have an abiding confidence in the rule of law and due process and checks and balances and accountability.

Mr. Speaker, I fail to see the question of a balance here. What equities are we balancing?

Let’s assume the worst from those who oppose this motion to recommit. Let’s assume that someone who is in Guantanamo and really pure of heart and has no malice anywhere in the system, that person will not be allowed to fly on an American plane. Life is tough. If that’s the worst he has to endure, I don’t think that’s going to shock the conscience of the Republic.

But suppose that person does return to violence and does blow up an airliner and hundreds of Americans are killed. Where is the cost-benefit ratio? What equities are we balancing here?

I would say the clear and correct thing to do here is to make it very clear that anyone released from Guantanamo should go on the No Fly List.

Now, if there are foreign policy considerations, if there are diplomatic considerations, the motion to recommit specifically says that the President can certify that that detainee is no longer a threat to American security and the President can take the person off the No Fly List.

So, if there is an injustice being done, if the President feels very strongly about this, then the President has the prerogative to exercise his power and take the person off the list.

Again, I just think this is a debate about politics for those who somehow think, if we talk about Guantanamo, that we’re trying to inject some kind of fear. We’re trying to protect the American people. And, to me, it’s a clear issue if you ask any one of your constituency, people in your district, say to them, would they rather be certain that their relatives going on a plane will not have a detainee from Guantanamo sitting next to them or would they rather have the fact that that person may have to drive his own car or take a bus rather than fly in a plane.

So I would say in the interest of justice, in the interest of basic security for the American people and the interest of doing all we can to make this good bill much better and to give us the security that we need, that we vote “yes” on the motion to recommit.

In his statements, the chairman says that by not adopting this motion to recommit, or not using this language, that would make our skies more secure. How can our skies possibly be more secure unless we do everything we possibly can to keep Guantanamo detainees off our planes, off our commercial planes.

Those of us who lived in New York, any American, knows the horror of September 11. If we can do anything at all to prevent that without violating the civil rights of any American citizen, anyone lawfully in this country, then we should do it.

Mr. Speaker, in the interest of justice and homeland security, I ask adoption of the motion to recommit.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. I rise in opposition, Mr. Speaker, but I’m not opposed to the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Mississippi is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, at the beginning, let me say that I am not in opposition to the motion to recommit. This motion to recommit builds on the underlying provisions of this bill. But it also recognizes that the President has significant responsibility in making sure that Americans are kept safe.

I also support the fact that anyone who was detained at Guantanamo should be on the No Fly List. This motion to recommit does that. And I support it. I can accept it.

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 motion to recommit was agreed to.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the instructions of the House in the motion to recommit, I report the bill, H.R. 2200, back to the House with an amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi:

Strike section 405 of the bill and insert the following:

SEC. 405. SECURING AVIATION FROM EXTREME TERRORIST THREATS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) In 2001, Congress gave the Assistant Secretary, Transportation Security Administration, the task to “develop policies, strategies, and plans for dealing with threats to transportation security”. The individuals currently held at the Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, were detained during armed conflict and pose a serious and continuing threat to the transportation security interests of the United States and its allies.

(2) Terrorists, including Khalid Sheikh Mohammad, the admitted mastermind of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, have clearly demonstrated their desire and intent to use airplanes as weapons to kill innocent Americans. The August 2006 liquid explosive plot to take down 10 commercial airliners over the United States is positive proof that air transportation continues to be a target.

(3) In light of al Qaeda’s propensity to conduct aviation-related attacks and the fact that, according to the Department of Defense, at least 74 former Guantanamo Bay detainees once considered “non-threatening” are recidivists to terrorism, restrictions on the air travel of former detainees are necessary to protect the public from future attacks.

(4) Therefore, individuals who are or have been detained at Guantanamo should not be allowed to fly commercially in the United States and should be added to the Transportation Security Administration’s No Fly List, until the President certifies that each individual detainee poses no threat to the United States, its citizens, or its allies.

(b) PROHIBITION OF DETAINEE USE OF COMMERCIAL AVIATION.—Section 44903(j)(2)(C) of title 49, United States Code, as amended by section 213 of the bill, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(vi) INCLUSION OF DETAINEES ON NO FLY LIST.—The Assistant Secretary, in coordination with the Terrorist Screening Center, shall include on the No Fly List any individual who was a detainee held at the Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, unless the President certifies in writing to Congress that the detainee poses no threat to the United States, its citizens, or its allies. For purposes of this clause, the term ‘detainee’ means an individual in the custody or under the physical control of the United States as a result of armed conflict.”.

Mr. KING of New York (during the reading). I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

The amendment was agreed to.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 412, noes 12, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 306]

AYES—412

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Adler (NJ)
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Austria
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baird
Baldwin
Barrett (SC)
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boccheri
Boehner
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Boren
Boucher
Boustany
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Bright
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite,
Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Cao
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney

Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Castle
Castor (FL)
Chaffetz
Chandler
Childers
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cohen
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Dahlkemper
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
Davis (TN)
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Driehaus
Duncan
Edwards (MD)
Edwards (TX)
Ehlers
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Fallin
Farr
Fattah
Flake
Fleming
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Fox
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge

Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Giffords
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gordon (TN)
Granger
Graves
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith
Grijalva
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hall (TX)
Halvorson
Hare
Harman
Harper
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heinrich
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Hersteth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hodes
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Hunter
Inglis
Inlee
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan (OH)
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kilroy
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston

Kirk
Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Kissell
Klein (FL)
Kline (MN)
Kosmas
Kratovil
Kucinich
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (NY)
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebuck
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Lynch
Mack
Maffei
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant
Markey (CO)
Markey (MA)
Marshall
Massa
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McMahon
McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Minnick
Mitchell

Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moran (KS)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (NY)
Murphy, Patrick
Murphy, Tim
Murtha
Myrick
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Neugebauer
Nunes
Nye
Oberstar
Obey
Olson
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascarella
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perriello
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Polis (CO)
Pomeroy
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Putnam
Quigley
Radanovich
Rahall
Rangel
Rehberg
Reichert
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salazar
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schauer
Schiff
Schmidt

NOES—12

Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Conyers

Filner
Lee (CA)
Moore (WI)
Moran (VA)

Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sestak
Shadegg
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Snyder
Souder
Speier
Spratt
Stearns
Stupak
Sutton
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Teague
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Walz
Wamp
Wasserman
Schultz
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Westmoreland
Wexler
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—9

Boswell
Courtney
Jackson-Lee
(TX)

Ruppersberger
Sanchez, Linda
T.
Space

Stark
Sullivan
Wilson (OH)

□ 1638

Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, and Mr. CONYERS changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

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.

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 397, noes 25, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 307]

AYES—397

Abercrombie	Cole	Heinrich
Ackerman	Connolly (VA)	Heller
Aderholt	Cooper	Hensarling
Akin	Costa	Herger
Alexander	Costello	Herseth Sandlin
Altmire	Crenshaw	Higgins
Andrews	Crowley	Hill
Arcuri	Cuellar	Himes
Austria	Culberson	Hinchey
Baca	Cummings	Hinojosa
Bachmann	Dahlkemper	Hirono
Bachus	Davis (AL)	Hodes
Baird	Davis (CA)	Hoekstra
Baldwin	Davis (IL)	Holden
Barrett (SC)	Davis (KY)	Honda
Barrow	Davis (TN)	Hoyer
Bartlett	DeFazio	Hunter
Barton (TX)	DeGette	Inglis
Bean	Delahunt	Inslee
Becerra	DeLauro	Israel
Berkley	Dent	Issa
Berman	Diaz-Balart, L.	Jackson (IL)
Berry	Diaz-Balart, M.	Jenkins
Biggert	Dicks	Johnson (GA)
Bilbray	Dingell	Johnson (IL)
Bilirakis	Doggett	Johnson, E. B.
Bishop (GA)	Donnelly (IN)	Jones
Bishop (NY)	Doyle	Jordan (OH)
Bishop (UT)	Dreier	Kagen
Blunt	Driehaus	Kanjorski
Boccieri	Edwards (MD)	Kaptur
Boehner	Edwards (TX)	Kildee
Bonner	Ehlers	Kilpatrick (MI)
Bono Mack	Ellison	Kilroy
Boozman	Ellsworth	Kind
Boren	Emerson	King (NY)
Boucher	Engel	Kirk
Boustany	Eshoo	Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Boyd	Etheridge	Kissell
Brady (PA)	Fallin	Klein (FL)
Braley (IA)	Farr	Kline (MN)
Bright	Filner	Kosmas
Brown (SC)	Fleming	Kratovil
Brown, Corrine	Forbes	Kucinich
Brown-Waite,	Fortenberry	Lamborn
Ginny	Foster	Lance
Buchanan	Frank (MA)	Langevin
Burgess	Franks (AZ)	Larsen (WA)
Burton (IN)	Frelinghuysen	Larson (CT)
Butterfield	Fudge	Latham
Buyer	Galleghy	LaTourette
Calvert	Garrett (NJ)	Latta
Camp	Gerlach	Lee (CA)
Cantor	Giffords	Lee (NY)
Cao	Gingrey (GA)	Levin
Capito	Gohmert	Lewis (CA)
Capps	Gonzalez	Lewis (GA)
Capuano	Goodlatte	Lipinski
Cardoza	Gordon (TN)	LoBiondo
Carnahan	Granger	Loebsack
Carney	Graves	Lofgren, Zoe
Carson (IN)	Grayson	Lowe
Carter	Green, Al	Lucas
Cassidy	Green, Gene	Luetkemeyer
Castle	Griffith	Lujan
Castor (FL)	Grijalva	Lummis
Chaffetz	Guthrie	Lungren, Daniel
Chandler	Gutierrez	E.
Childers	Hall (NY)	Lynch
Clarke	Hall (TX)	Mack
Clay	Halvorson	Maffei
Cleaver	Hare	Maloney
Clyburn	Harman	Manzullo
Coble	Harper	Marchant
Coffman (CO)	Hastings (FL)	Markey (CO)
Cohen	Hastings (WA)	Marshall

Massa	Peterson	Skelton
Matheson	Petri	Slaughter
Matsui	Pingree (ME)	Smith (NE)
McCarthy (CA)	Pitts	Smith (NJ)
McCarthy (NY)	Platts	Smith (TX)
McCaul	Poe (TX)	Smith (WA)
McCollum	Polis (CO)	Snyder
McCotter	Pomeroy	Souder
McDermott	Posey	Space
McGovern	Price (NC)	Speier
McHugh	Putnam	Spratt
McIntyre	Quigley	Stearns
McKeon	Radanovich	Stupak
McMahon	Rahall	Sutton
McMorris	Rangel	Tanner
Rodgers	Rehberg	Tauscher
McNerney	Reichert	Taylor
Meek (FL)	Reyes	Teague
Meeks (NY)	Richardson	Terry
Melancon	Rodriguez	Thompson (CA)
Mica	Roe (TN)	Thompson (MS)
Michaud	Rogers (AL)	Thompson (PA)
Miller (FL)	Rogers (KY)	Thornberry
Miller (MI)	Rogers (MI)	Tiahrt
Miller (NC)	Rohrabacher	Tiberi
Miller, Gary	Rooney	Tierney
Miller, George	Ros-Lehtinen	Titus
Minnick	Roskam	Tonko
Mitchell	Ross	Towns
Mollohan	Rothman (NJ)	Tsongas
Moore (KS)	Roybal-Allard	Turner
Moore (WI)	Rush	Upton
Moran (KS)	Ryan (OH)	Van Hollen
Moran (VA)	Ryan (WI)	Velázquez
Murphy (CT)	Salazar	Visclosky
Murphy (NY)	Sanchez, Loretta	Walden
Murphy, Patrick	Sarbanes	Walz
Murphy, Tim	Scalise	Wamp
Murtha	Schakowsky	Wasserman
Myrick	Schauer	Schultz
Napolitano	Schiff	Waters
Neal (MA)	Schmidt	Watson
Neugebauer	Schock	Watt
Nye	Schrader	Waxman
Oberstar	Schwartz	Weiner
Obey	Scott (GA)	Welch
Olson	Scott (VA)	Westmoreland
Oliver	Sensenbrenner	Wexler
Ortiz	Serrano	Whitfield
Pallone	Sessions	Wilson (SC)
Pascarella	Sestak	Wittman
Pastor (AZ)	Shadegg	Wolf
Paulsen	Shea-Porter	Woolsey
Payne	Sherman	Wu
Pence	Shinkus	Yarmuth
Perlmutter	Shuler	Young (AK)
Perriello	Simpson	Young (FL)
Peters	Sires	

NOES—25

Blackburn	Foxx	Nadler (NY)
Brady (TX)	Holt	Nunes
Broun (GA)	Johnson, Sam	Paul
Campbell	King (IA)	Price (GA)
Conaway	Kingston	Royce
Conyers	Linder	Shuster
Deal (GA)	Markey (MA)	Stark
Duncan	McClintock	
Flake	McHenry	

NOT VOTING—11

Adler (NJ)	Jackson-Lee	Sánchez, Linda
Blumenauer	(TX)	T.
Boswell	Kennedy	Sullivan
Courtney	Ruppersberger	Wilson (OH)
Fattah		

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. DEGETTE) (during the vote). Two minutes are remaining.

□ 1655

Mr. KINGSTON changed his vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN EN-GROSSMENT OF H.R. 2200, TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION AUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the engrossment of H.R. 2200, the Clerk be authorized to correct section numbers, punctuation, cross-references, and to make such other technical and conforming changes as may be necessary to accurately reflect the actions of the House.

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

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 626, FEDERAL EMPLOYEES PAID PARENTAL LEAVE ACT OF 2009

Mr. CARDOZA. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 501 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 501

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 626) to provide that 4 of the 12 weeks of parental leave made available to a Federal employee shall be paid leave, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived except those arising under clause 9 or 10 of rule XXI. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. Notwithstanding clause 11 of rule XVIII, no amendment to the bill shall be in order except those printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as 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 in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such amendments are waived except those arising under clause 9 or 10 of rule XXI. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California (Mr. CARDOZA) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. CARDOZA. Madam Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the