

ELECTION OF MEMBER TO COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 513) and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 513

Resolved, That the following Member be and is hereby elected to the following standing committee of the House of Representatives:

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Mr. Barrett of South Carolina.

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

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE REFORM ACT of 2005

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 509 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. 1461.

□ 1557

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. 1461) to reform the regulation of certain housing-related Government-sponsored enterprises, and for other purposes, with Mrs. CAPITO (Acting Chairman) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, amendment No. 8 printed in House Report 109-254 offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ) had been disposed of.

It is now in order to consider amendment No. 9 printed in House Report 109-254.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. KANJORSKI

Mr. KANJORSKI. Madam Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 9 offered by Mr. KANJORSKI:

Strike line 8 on page 270 and all that follows through line 3 on page 271 and insert the following:

SEC. 181. BOARDS OF ENTERPRISES.

(a) FANNIE MAE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (b) of section 308 of the Federal National Mortgage Association Charter Act (12 U.S.C. 1723(b)) is amended in the first sentence by striking “eighteen persons,” and inserting “not less than 7 and not more than 15 persons.”

Strike line 10 on page 271 and all that follows through line 6 on page 272 and insert the following:

(b) FREDDIE MAC.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (2) of section 303(a) of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Act (12 U.S.C. 1452(a)(2)) is amended in subparagraph (A) by striking “eighteen persons,” and inserting “not less than 7 and not more than 15 persons.”

Page 280, lines 1 and 2, strike “shall be elected by the members and”.

Page 280, line 3, after the period insert “All directors of a Bank who are not independent members pursuant to paragraph (3) shall be elected by the members.”

Page 280, lines 8 and 9, strike “one-third” and insert “two-fifths”.

Page 280, line 10, strike “as follows” and insert “, who shall be appointed by the Director of the Federal Housing Finance Agency from a list of individuals recommended made by the Housing Finance Oversight Board, and shall meet the following criteria”.

Page 280, line 20, after “housing,” insert “community development, economic development,”.

Page 281, line 5, strike “An” and insert “Notwithstanding subsection (f)(2), an”.

Page 281, strike lines 11 through 14, and insert the following new paragraph:

(2) in the first sentence of subsection (b), by striking “directorship” and inserting “member directorship pursuant to subsection (a)(2)”;

Page 281, strike lines 15 through 23.

Page 281, line 25, after the semicolon insert “and”.

Page 282, strike lines 1 through 8.

Page 282, line 9, strike “(5)” and insert “(4)”.

Page 282, line 10, strike “subsection (e)” and insert “subsections (e) and (f)”.

Page 283, strike lines 5 through 19 and insert the following:

(c) CONTINUED SERVICE OF INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS AFTER EXPIRATION OF TERM.—Section 7(f)(2) of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act (12 U.S.C. 1427(f)(2)) is amended—

(1) in the second sentence, by striking “or the term of such office expires, whichever comes first”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new sentence: “An appointive Bank director may continue to serve as a director after the expiration of the term of such director until a successor is appointed.”

The Acting CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 509, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KANJORSKI) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. OXLEY) each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KANJORSKI).

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

Madam Chairman, simply stated, the amendment would ensure a continued independent public voice in the corporate governance of Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and the Federal Home Loan Banks. The amendment also has had bipartisan support in the Committee on Financial Services. It additionally now has the support of the National Association of Homebuilders and the National Association of Realtors.

The bill before us would make a dramatic change in the board structures of the three government-sponsored enterprises, and this issue deserves a public debate.

The charters of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac presently require that the boards of both enterprises shall at all

times have five members appointed by the President. Additionally, in order to represent the public interest and provide an independent voice, the charters of the Federal Home Loan Banks require at least six individuals to be appointed by the regulator to serve on each bank board.

Unfortunately, the bill before us today would eliminate the requirement for Presidential appointees on the boards of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. It would also abolish regulatory appointees on the boards of the Federal Home Loan Banks.

In my view, requiring Presidential and regulatory appointees to serve on the board of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and the Federal Home Loan Banks is entirely appropriate, given the unique nature of their charters and their important public missions.

Government-sponsored enterprises by their very nature are public-private entities, and they need to have a public voice at the highest levels of governance.

□ 1600

The Presidential and regulatory appointments, therefore, signal that each entity is not only accountable to its shareholders, but also to broader national public policy interests.

Additionally, the Presidential and regulatory appointment system gives citizens a needed voice in ensuring the viability of our Nation’s housing finance system and that the benefits of this system are widely distributed. Maintaining public representation on the GSE boards is therefore critical to ensuring continued public trust in these very important financial institutions.

This amendment would accordingly restore the Presidential and regulatory board appointment systems for GSEs while still preserving important changes made by the bill. These changes include providing flexibility in the size of corporate boards at Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and lengthening the terms of service at the Federal home loan banks.

The amendment would also make three other minor modifications to the bill related to the boards of the Federal home loan banks. They include raising the number of independent directors, adding community and economic development expertise and allowing appointed independent directors to continue to serve until a successor is in place.

This commonsense amendment to retain an independent public voice on the GSE boards received bipartisan support during the markup of this bill. It also has the backing of those who know our housing markets best, like the National Association of Home Builders and the National Association of Realtors. In a recent letter to me about this amendment, the home builders note that “a diverse governing board of directors that is well balanced in knowledge and expertise in the full range of

GSE-related issues and activities is critical.”

They also believe that the amendment “will help ensure that the GSE’s board of directors are best equipped to make informed, sound judgments in fulfilling their duties, including monitoring risk management activities of the GSEs’ executives.”

In sum, this amendment is one that deserves the support of everyone who wants to preserve a public voice within the public-private entities and promote good corporate governance. It has the support of the home builders and the realtors.

May I say, at the full committee the amendment was offered and had a 35-35 vote at full committee. On the basis of knowing the importance to corporate governance of this body, I urge my colleagues to adopt this amendment.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Madam Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KANJORSKI. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Madam Chairman, I just wanted to add my voice. The ranking member of the subcommittee has spent a good deal of time focused on the corporate governance of these GSEs. He is one of the best students ever in the House. This is a very thoughtful and, I think, wholly constructive amendment.

It does not detract from any of the purposes that we have. In fact, I think it would enhance them, and I hope the amendment is adopted.

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

Madam Chairman, let me just say to my friend from Pennsylvania there are some sections of that amendment that I support in terms of independence. But I do have a problem with the Presidential appointees to the board. They are basically symbols of the tie between Fannie Mae, and Freddie Mac and the Federal Government, and really do speak to the implied guarantee out there for the GSEs.

The gentleman indicated that he had bipartisan support. In fact, it failed on a tie vote in the committee. I will concede there was bipartisan support. There was also bipartisan opposition.

But at the same time I think that President Bush, who has decided not to fill those vacancies on the board, is on the right track, and I think this amendment would simply add to the perception of the Federal guarantee. To that extent, I would oppose the amendment.

Madam Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The Acting CHAIRMAN (Mrs. CAPITO). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KANJORSKI).

The amendment was agreed to.

SEQUENTIAL VOTES POSTPONED IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

The Acting CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will

now resume on those amendments on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 5 by Mr. ROYCE of California.

Amendment No. 6 by Mr. PAUL of Texas.

Amendment No. 7 by Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. ROYCE

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) 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 CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 73, noes 346, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 543]

AYES—73

Akin	Gutknecht	Pence
Bartlett (MD)	Hall	Petri
Beauprez	Hayworth	Pitts
Blackburn	Hensarling	Platts
Blunt	Hoekstra	Radanovich
Cardoza	Hostettler	Ramstad
Chabot	Hunter	Regula
Chocola	Inglis (SC)	Rohrabacher
Cooper	Jones (NC)	Royce
Culberson	Kennedy (MN)	Ryan (WI)
Deal (GA)	King (IA)	Saxton
DeLay	Kingston	Sensenbrenner
Dreier	Kirk	Shadegg
Duncan	Kline	Shays
Ehlers	Kolbe	Sherwood
Feeney	Leach	Smith (NJ)
Ferguson	Lungren, Daniel	Stearns
Flake	E.	Tancredo
Fortenberry	Manzullo	Taylor (MS)
Fox	McHenry	Taylor (NC)
Franks (AZ)	Musgrave	Tiahrt
Garrett (NJ)	Norwood	Upton
Gillmor	Nussle	Weldon (FL)
Gohmert	Otter	Westmoreland
Goode	Paul	

NOES—346

Abercrombie	Bonner	Case
Ackerman	Bono	Castle
Aderholt	Boozman	Chandler
Alexander	Boren	Clay
Allen	Boucher	Cleaver
Andrews	Boustany	Clyburn
Baca	Boyd	Coble
Bachus	Bradley (NH)	Cole (OK)
Baird	Brady (PA)	Conaway
Baker	Brady (TX)	Conyers
Baldwin	Brown (OH)	Costa
Barrett (SC)	Brown (SC)	Costello
Barrow	Brown, Corrine	Cramer
Barton (TX)	Burgess	Crenshaw
Bass	Burton (IN)	Crowley
Bean	Butterfield	Cubin
Beerrra	Buyer	Cuellar
Berkley	Calvert	Cummings
Berman	Camp	Cunningham
Berry	Cannon	Davis (AL)
Biggert	Cantor	Davis (CA)
Bilirakis	Capito	Davis (FL)
Bishop (NY)	Capps	Davis (IL)
Bishop (UT)	Capuano	Davis (KY)
Blumenauer	Cardin	Davis (TN)
Boehlert	Carnahan	Davis, Jo Ann
Boehner	Carson	Davis, Tom
Bonilla	Carter	DeFazio

DeGette	LaHood	Pryce (OH)
Delahunt	Langevin	Putnam
DeLauro	Lantos	Rahall
Dent	Larsen (WA)	Rangel
Dicks	Larson (CT)	Rehberg
Dingell	Latham	Reichert
Doggett	LaTourette	Renzi
Doolittle	Lee	Reynolds
Doyle	Levin	Rogers (AL)
Drake	Lewis (CA)	Rogers (KY)
Edwards	Lewis (GA)	Rogers (MI)
Emerson	Lewis (KY)	Ross
Engel	Linder	Rothman
English (PA)	Lipinski	Ruppersberger
Eshoo	LoBiondo	Rush
Etheridge	Lofgren, Zoe	Ryan (OH)
Evans	Lowey	Ryun (KS)
Everett	Lucas	Sabo
Farr	Lynch	Salazar
Fattah	Mack	Sanchez, Linda
Filner	Maloney	T.
Fitzpatrick (PA)	Marchant	Sanchez, Loretta
Forbes	Markey	Sanders
Ford	Marshall	Schakowsky
Fossella	Matheson	Schiff
Frank (MA)	Matsui	Schmidt
Frelinghuysen	McCarthy	Schwartz (PA)
Gallely	McCaul (TX)	Schwarz (MI)
Gerlach	McCollum (MN)	Scott (GA)
Gibbons	McCotter	Scott (VA)
Gilchrest	McCrery	Serrano
Gingrey	McDermott	Sessions
Gonzalez	McGovern	Sherman
Goodlatte	McHugh	Shimkus
Gordon	McIntyre	Shuster
Granger	McKeon	Simmons
Graves	McKinney	Simpson
Green (WI)	McMorris	Skelton
Green, Al	McNulty	Slaughter
Green, Gene	Meehan	Smith (TX)
Grijalva	Meeke (NY)	Smith (WA)
Gutierrez	Melancon	Snyder
Harman	Menendez	Sodrel
Harris	Mica	Solis
Hart	Michaud	Souder
Hastings (FL)	Millender-	Stark
Hastings (WA)	McDonald	Strickland
Hayes	Miller (FL)	Stupak
Hefley	Miller (MI)	Sullivan
Herger	Miller (NC)	Sweeney
Herseth	Miller, Gary	Tanner
Higgins	Miller, George	Tauscher
Hinche	Mollohan	Terry
Hinojosa	Moore (KS)	Thomas
Hobson	Moore (WI)	Thompson (CA)
Holden	Moran (KS)	Thompson (MS)
Holt	Moran (VA)	Thornberry
Honda	Murphy	Tiberi
Hooley	Murtha	Tierney
Hoyer	Myrick	Towns
Hulshof	Nadler	Turner
Hyde	Napolitano	Udall (CO)
Inlee	Neal (MA)	Udall (NM)
Israel	Neugebauer	Van Hollen
Issa	Ney	Velázquez
Istook	Northup	Vislosky
Jackson (IL)	Nunes	Walden (OR)
Jackson-Lee	Oberstar	Walsh
(TX)	Obey	Wamp
Jefferson	Olver	Wasserman
Jenkins	Ortiz	Schultz
Jindal	Osborne	Waters
Johnson (CT)	Owens	Watson
Johnson (IL)	Oxley	Watt
Johnson, E. B.	Pallone	Waxman
Johnson, Sam	Pascarell	Weiner
Jones (OH)	Pastor	Weldon (PA)
Kanjorski	Payne	Weller
Kaptur	Pearce	Wicker
Keller	Pelosi	Wilson (NM)
Kelly	Peterson (MN)	Wilson (SC)
Kennedy (RI)	Peterson (PA)	Wolf
Kildee	Pickering	Woolsey
Kilpatrick (MI)	Poe	Wu
Kind	Pombo	Wynn
King (NY)	Pomeroy	Young (AK)
Knollenberg	Porter	Young (FL)
Kucinich	Price (GA)	
Kuhl (NY)	Price (NC)	

NOT VOTING—14

Bishop (GA)	Diaz-Balart, M.	Ros-Lehtinen
Boswell	Emanuel	Roybal-Allard
Brown-Waite,	Foley	Shaw
Ginny	Meek (FL)	Wexler
Diaz-Balart, L.	Reyes	Whitfield

□ 1631

Messrs. DICKS, GORDON, COLE of Oklahoma, and GOODLATTE changed their vote from “aye” to “no”.

Messrs. OTTER, STEARNS, HALL, BEAUPREZ and FERGUSON changed their vote from “no” to “aye”.

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. PAUL

The Acting CHAIRMAN (Mrs. CAPITO). The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL) 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 CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 47, noes 371, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 544]

AYES—47

Akin	Hensarling	Otter
Bartlett (MD)	Hoekstra	Paul
Barton (TX)	Hostettler	Pence
Blackburn	Inglis (SC)	Pitts
Boehner	Istook	Platts
Burton (IN)	Jones (NC)	Price (GA)
Chocola	Kingston	Rohrabacher
Deal (GA)	Leach	Royce
Duncan	Linder	Ryan (WI)
Feeney	Mack	Sensenbrenner
Flake	Manzullo	Shadegg
Foxx	McHenry	Shays
Franks (AZ)	Miller (FL)	Tancredo
Garrett (NJ)	Myrick	Westmoreland
Gohmert	Norwood	Young (AK)
Goode	Nussle	

NOES—371

Abercrombie	Brady (PA)	Crowley
Ackerman	Brady (TX)	Cubin
Aderholt	Brown (OH)	Cuellar
Alexander	Brown (SC)	Culberson
Allen	Brown, Corrine	Cummings
Andrews	Burgess	Cunningham
Baca	Butterfield	Davis (AL)
Bachus	Buyer	Davis (CA)
Baird	Calvert	Davis (FL)
Baker	Camp	Davis (IL)
Baldwin	Cannon	Davis (KY)
Barrett (SC)	Cantor	Davis (TN)
Barrow	Capito	Davis, Jo Ann
Bass	Capps	Davis, Tom
Beauprez	Capuano	DeFazio
Becerra	Cardin	DeGette
Berkley	Cardoza	Delahunt
Berman	Carnahan	DeLauro
Berry	Carson	DeLay
Biggart	Carter	Dent
Bilirakis	Case	Dicks
Bishop (NY)	Castle	Dingell
Bishop (UT)	Chabot	Doggett
Blumenauer	Chandler	Doolittle
Blunt	Clay	Doyle
Boehler	Cleaver	Drake
Bonilla	Clyburn	Dreier
Bonner	Coble	Edwards
Bono	Cole (OK)	Ehlers
Boozman	Conaway	Emerson
Boren	Conyers	Engel
Boucher	Cooper	English (PA)
Boustany	Costa	Eshoo
Boyd	Costello	Etheridge
Bradley (NH)	Cramer	Evans
	Crenshaw	Everett

Farr	Levin
Fattah	Lewis (CA)
Ferguson	Lewis (GA)
Filner	Lewis (KY)
Fitzpatrick (PA)	Lipinski
Forbes	LoBiondo
Fortenberry	Lofgren, Zoe
Fossella	Lowe
Frank (MA)	Lucas
Frelinghuysen	Lungren, Daniel E.
Gallely	Lynch
Gerlach	Maloney
Gibbons	Marchant
Gilchrest	Markey
Gillmor	Marshall
Gingrey	Matheson
Gonzalez	Matsui
Goodlatte	McCarthy
Gordon	McCaul (TX)
Granger	McCollum (MN)
Graves	McCotter
Green (WI)	McCrery
Green, Al	McDermott
Green, Gene	McGovern
Grijalva	McHugh
Gutierrez	McIntyre
Gutknecht	McKeon
Hall	McKinney
Harman	McMorris
Harris	McNulty
Hart	Meehan
Hastings (FL)	Meeke (NY)
Hastings (WA)	Melancon
Hayes	Menendez
Hayworth	Mica
Hefley	Michaud
Hergert	Millender-
Herse	McDonald
Higgins	Miller (MI)
Hinche	Miller (NC)
Hinojosa	Miller, Gary
Hobson	Miller, George
Holden	Mollohan
Holt	Moore (KS)
Honda	Moore (WI)
Hooley	Moran (KS)
Hoyer	Moran (VA)
Hulshof	Murphy
Hunter	Murtha
Hyde	Musgrave
Inslee	Nadler
Israel	Napolitano
Issa	Neal (MA)
Jackson (IL)	Neugebauer
Jackson-Lee	Ney
(TX)	Northup
Jefferson	Nunes
Jenkins	Oberstar
Jindal	Obey
Johnson (CT)	Olver
Johnson (IL)	Ortiz
Johnson, E. B.	Osborne
Johnson, Sam	Owens
Jones (OH)	Oxley
Kanjorski	Pallone
Kaptur	Pascrell
Keller	Pastor
Kelly	Payne
Kennedy (MN)	Pearce
Kennedy (RI)	Pelosi
Kildee	Peterson (MN)
Kilpatrick (MI)	Peterson (PA)
Kind	Petri
King (IA)	Pickering
King (NY)	Poe
Kirk	Pombo
Kline	Pomeroy
Knollenberg	Porter
Kolbe	Price (NC)
Kucinich	Pryce (OH)
Kuhl (NY)	Putnam
LaHood	Radanovich
Langevin	Rahall
Lantos	Ramstad
Larsen (WA)	Rangel
Larson (CT)	Regula
Latham	Rehberg
LaTourette	Reichert
Lee	Renzi

NOT VOTING—15

Bishop (GA)	Emanuel
Boswell	Foley
Brown-Waite,	Meek (FL)
Ginny	Reyes
Diaz-Balart, L.	Ros-Lehtinen
Diaz-Balart, M.	Roybal-Allard

□ 1641

So the amendment was rejected. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. GARRETT OF NEW JERSEY

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GARRETT) 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 CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 57, noes 358, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 545]

AYES—57

Akin	Flake	Paul
Alexander	Franks (AZ)	Pence
Baker	Garrett (NJ)	Petri
Barrett (SC)	Gohmert	Pitts
Bartlett (MD)	Green (WI)	Platts
Barton (TX)	Gutknecht	Putnam
Blackburn	Harris	Radanovich
Boustany	Hensarling	Royce
Burgess	Hostettler	Rush
Carter	Istook	Ryan (WI)
Castle	Jindal	Sensenbrenner
Chocola	Jones (NC)	Shadegg
Cooper	King (IA)	Sodrel
Culberson	Kolbe	Stearns
Davis, Jo Ann	Leach	Tancredo
Deal (GA)	McCrery	Taylor (MS)
Delahunt	Musgrave	Tiahrt
Duncan	Nussle	Weldon (FL)
English (PA)	Otter	Westmoreland

NOES—358

Abercrombie	Camp	Dingell
Ackerman	Cannon	Doggett
Aderholt	Cantor	Doolittle
Allen	Capito	Doyle
Andrews	Capps	Drake
Baca	Capuano	Dreier
Bachus	Cardin	Edwards
Baird	Cardoza	Ehlers
Baldwin	Carnahan	Emerson
Barrow	Carson	Engel
Bass	Case	Eshoo
Bean	Chabot	Etheridge
Beauprez	Chandler	Evans
Becerra	Clay	Everett
Berkley	Cleaver	Farr
Berman	Clyburn	Fattah
Berry	Coble	Feeney
Biggart	Cole (OK)	Ferguson
Bilirakis	Conaway	Filner
Bishop (NY)	Conyers	Fitzpatrick (PA)
Blumenauer	Costa	Forbes
Blunt	Costello	Ford
Boehlert	Cramer	Fortenberry
Boehner	Crenshaw	Fossella
Bonilla	Crowley	Foxx
Bonner	Cubin	Frank (MA)
Bono	Cuellar	Frelinghuysen
Boozman	Cummings	Gallely
Boren	Cunningham	Gerlach
Boucher	Davis (AL)	Gibbons
Boyd	Davis (CA)	Gilchrest
Bradley (NH)	Davis (IL)	Gillmor
Brady (PA)	Davis (KY)	Gingrey
Brady (TX)	Davis (TN)	Gonzalez
Brown (OH)	Davis, Tom	Goode
Brown (SC)	DeFazio	Goodlatte
Brown, Corrine	DeGette	Gordon
Burton (IN)	DeLauro	Granger
Butterfield	DeLay	Graves
Buyer	Dent	Green, Al
Calvert	Dicks	Green, Gene

Grijalva	Matheson	Rothman
Gutierrez	Matsui	Ruppersberger
Hall	McCarthy	Ryan (OH)
Harman	McCaul (TX)	Ryun (KS)
Hart	McCollum (MN)	Sabo
Hastings (FL)	McCotter	Salazar
Hastings (WA)	McDermott	Sánchez, Linda
Hayes	McGovern	T.
Hayworth	McHenry	Sanchez, Loretta
Hefley	McHugh	Sanders
Herger	McIntyre	Saxton
Herseth	McKeon	Schakowsky
Higgins	McKinney	Schiff
Hinchee	McMorris	Schmidt
Hinojosa	McNulty	Schwartz (PA)
Hobson	Meehan	Schwarz (MI)
Hoekstra	Meek (FL)	Scott (GA)
Holden	Meeks (NY)	Scott (VA)
Holt	Melancon	Serrano
Honda	Menendez	Sessions
Hooley	Mica	Shays
Hoyer	Michaud	Sherman
Hulshof	Millender-	Sherwood
Hunter	McDonald	Shimkus
Hyde	Miller (FL)	Shuster
Inglis (SC)	Miller (MI)	Simmons
Inlee	Miller (NC)	Simpson
Israel	Miller, Gary	Skelton
Issa	Miller, George	Slaughter
Jackson (IL)	Mollohan	Smith (NJ)
Jackson-Lee	Moore (KS)	Smith (TX)
(TX)	Moore (WI)	Smith (WA)
Jefferson	Moran (KS)	Snyder
Jenkins	Moran (VA)	Solis
Johnson (CT)	Murphy	Souder
Johnson (IL)	Murtha	Spratt
Johnson, E. B.	Myrick	Stark
Jones (OH)	Nadler	Strickland
Kanjorski	Napolitano	Stupak
Kaptur	Neal (MA)	Sullivan
Keller	Neugebauer	Sweeney
Kelly	Ney	Tanner
Kennedy (MN)	Northup	Tauscher
Kennedy (RI)	Norwood	Taylor (NC)
Kildee	Nunes	Terry
Kilpatrick (MI)	Oberstar	Thomas
Kind	Obey	Thompson (CA)
King (NY)	Olver	Thompson (MS)
Kingston	Ortiz	Thornberry
Kirk	Osborne	Tiberi
Kline	Owens	Tierney
Knollenberg	Oxley	Towns
Kucinich	Pallone	Turner
Kuhl (NY)	Pascrell	Udall (CO)
LaHood	Pastor	Udall (NM)
Langevin	Payne	Upton
Lantos	Pearce	Van Hollen
Larsen (WA)	Peterson (MN)	Velázquez
Larson (CT)	Peterson (PA)	Visclosky
Latham	Pickering	Walden (OR)
LaTourette	Poe	Walsh
Lee	Pombo	Wamp
Levin	Pomeroy	Wasserman
Lewis (CA)	Porter	Schultz
Lewis (GA)	Price (GA)	Waters
Lewis (KY)	Price (NC)	Watson
Linder	Pryce (OH)	Watt
Lipinski	Rahall	Waxman
LoBiondo	Ramstad	Weiner
Lofgren, Zoe	Rangel	Weldon (PA)
Lowey	Regula	Weller
Lucas	Rehberg	Wicker
Lungren, Daniel	Reichert	Wilson (NM)
E.	Renzi	Wilson (SC)
Lynch	Reynolds	Wolf
Mack	Rogers (AL)	Woolsey
Maloney	Rogers (KY)	Wu
Manzullo	Rogers (MI)	Wynn
Marchant	Rohrabacher	Young (AK)
Markey	Ross	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—18

Bishop (GA)	Diaz-Balart, M.	Ros-Lehtinen
Bishop (UT)	Emanuel	Royal-Ballard
Boswell	Foley	Shaw
Brown-Waite,	Johnson, Sam	Wexler
Ginny	Marshall	Whitfield
Davis (FL)	Pelosi	
Diaz-Balart, L.	Reyes	

□ 1649

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

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The Acting CHAIRMAN (Mrs. CAPITO). The question is on the com-

mittee 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 CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY) having assumed the chair, Mrs. CAPITO, Acting Chairman 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. 1461) to reform the regulation of certain housing-related Government-Sponsored Enterprises, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 509, she 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 committee amendment in the nature of a substitute adopted by 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 OFFERED BY MR. FRANK OF MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit. The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. In its present form, I am, Mr. Speaker.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Frank moves to recommit the bill, H.R. 1461, to the Committee on Financial Services with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendments:

In the matter proposed to be inserted by section 128(a) of the bill, in section 1337(e)(2)(A) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992, strike “as its primary purpose” and insert “among its primary purposes”.

In the matter proposed to be inserted by section 128(a) of the bill, in section 1337(e)(2)(C)(i) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992, strike “except that” and all that follows through “period” and insert the following:

“except that such term shall not include any voter registration or get-out-the-vote activity conducted on a non-partisan basis;”.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK) is recognized for 5 minutes on his motion.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, a little while ago, we had a vote on the manager’s amendment. It was a very close vote. It was 210 to 205. One Member inadvertently voted the other way that he planned to. So it was 209 to 206.

What I am offering here as the recommit is a close replay of that vote, but it ought to be even clearer for people. My recommittal motion leaves the manager’s amendment as adopted entirely intact except for two changes.

One, instead of requiring that to participate in the Affordable Housing Fund, housing must be the organization’s primary purpose, it says it must be one of its primary purposes. If you maintain the requirement that it be the primary purpose, no faith-based organization may participate.

Some of you may remember a familiar passage: Thou shalt have no primary purpose above me. If you say that you can only do this if you have housing as your primary purpose, by definition the Catholic Church and the Baptists and the Episcopalians and the Jewish groups, which are collectively today a very important provider of affordable housing, are simply automatically debarred. There will be no faith-based groups allowed.

People are talking about faith-based groups. I am aware of no restriction as binding as saying it has to be the primary purpose, and I will insert into the RECORD at this point a letter not just from Catholic Charities, but from Bishop DiMarzio, on behalf of the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops, saying that: “Proposals that would limit eligible recipients to organizations that have as their purpose the provision of affordable housing would effectively prevent Catholic dioceses, parishes and Catholic Charities agencies from participating.”

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WORLD PEACE,

Washington, DC, October 3, 2005.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I write as Chairman of the Domestic Policy Committee of the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB) to urge you to retain the Affordable Housing Fund as part of the Federal Housing Finance Reform Act of 2005 (H.R. 1461) and bring the bill to a vote forthwith. The Catholic Bishops have historically urged the federal government to help meet our nation’s promise of a decent home for every American family, especially those families with extremely low incomes.

As I noted in my June 10 letter to the House of Representatives, the Catholic Community—through our Charities agencies, dioceses, and parishes—serves tens of thousands of men, women, and children who struggle to maintain adequate housing. Besides sheltering homeless people who turn to us for help, we have built, and continue to maintain, thousands of affordable housing units. All of these experiences have demonstrated to us how inadequate, substandard housing

hurts human life, undermines families, destroys communities, and weakens the social fabric of our nation. Despite our efforts—and the efforts of so many others—there just is not enough affordable housing available.

Proposals that would limit eligible recipients to organizations that have as their primary purpose the provision of affordable housing would effectively prevent Catholic dioceses, parishes and Catholic Charities agencies from participating in Affordable Housing Fund programs. Similarly, proposals that would prohibit recipients from engaging in voter registration and lobbying activities with their own funds during the period they are utilizing affordable housing funds would force Catholic agencies to choose between participating in Affordable Housing Fund programs or engaging in constitutionally protected voter registration and lobbying activities with their own funds. I urge you to oppose inclusion of these kinds of unnecessary limitations and prohibitions in H.R. 1461 as it moves to the House floor for a vote. There are ample ways to write safeguards into the legislation to prevent the diversion of affordable housing funds to uses other than what they are intended without requiring recipients to forego their constitutionally protected rights as a condition for participating in Affordable Housing Fund programs.

The Bishops' statement, Putting Children and Families First, notes: "Many families cannot find or afford decent housing, or must spend so much of their income for shelter that they forego other necessities, such as food and medicine. . . . [The Catholic bishops] support housing policies which seek to preserve and increase the supply of affordable housing and help families pay for it." We must put in place a sustainable source of funds to build affordable housing and this new fund would do that.

As I said in my June letter, this legislation presents Congress with a genuine opportunity to make the shelter needs of extremely low-income families a national priority. I believe that such families who need housing the most should be targeted to receive these limited funds.

With every best wish, I am,

Sincerely,

Most Rev. NICHOLAS DiMARZIO,
Chairman, Domestic Policy Committee,
U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF HOMES
AND SERVICES FOR THE AGING,

October 24, 2005.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: On behalf of the American Association of Homes and Services for the Aging (AAHSA), I want to express our members' deep reservations over an amendment expected to be proposed when H.R. 1461, the GSE reform legislation, is brought to the floor this week.

The proposed amendment seeks to impose restrictions on the eligibility of non-profit faith-based organizations interested in applying for development funding under the Affordable Housing Fund created in this legislation.

While on one hand Congress and the Administration call for greater participation by non-profit, faith-based organizations to carry the load in helping our neediest citizens, the House now seems poised to cut us off from a funding stream that we need in order to continue to provide affordable housing to low-income seniors. President Bush himself has lauded the faith-based, non-profit housing partnership with government as an outstanding example of successful faith-based programs.

AAHSA has 5600 members nationwide; all are non-profit organizations and most are faith-based. Our members serve two million

people every day and provide services across the continuum: assisted living residences, continuing care retirement communities, nursing homes, senior housing facilities, and home and community based services.

For our many members who are non-profit sponsors of affordable senior housing, the proposal is a slap in the face to their efforts to be active participants in their communities and ensuring the highest possible quality of life for their senior residents.

As an association, we encourage our members to engage in and sponsor such non-partisan and perfectly legal activities as voter registration, providing transportation to the polls, candidate debates and Town Hall meetings. Because of the high concentration of voters, many of our senior housing facilities even serve as polling sites.

Our members should not have to choose between being good citizens and being eligible applicants for the quasi-public monies to be made available under the Affordable Housing Fund. Furthermore, even if a facility did not provide any of the civic services, the mere fact that it is affiliated with another organization that does, would render the organization ineligible.

Please support H.R. 1461, but without this restrictive amendment.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM L. MINNIX, Jr.,
President and CEO.

UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH
CONGREGATIONS OF AMERICA,
Washington, DC, October 24, 2005.

HON. NANCY PELOSI,
HON. STENY HOYER,
HON. LOUISE SLAUGHTER,
HON. BARNEY FRANK,
House of Representatives,

DEAR LEADERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: We write on behalf of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America to urge you to ensure that the Federal Housing Finance Reform Act of 2005 (H.R. 1461) contains no provisions which would be disruptive to participation of the many religiously affiliated organizations in affordable housing programs.

Proposals that would limit eligible recipients to organizations that have as their "primary purpose" the provision of affordable housing would effectively prevent many Jewish community entities from participating in Affordable Housing Fund programs. Similarly, proposals that would prohibit recipients from engaging in voter registration and lobbying activities with their own funds in order to receive affordable housing funds would force many Jewish agencies to choose between participating in Affordable Housing Fund programs or engaging in constitutionally protected voter registration and lobbying activities with their own funds. We urge you to oppose inclusion of these kinds of unnecessary limitations and prohibitions in H.R. 1461 and, if they are to be considered by the House on the floor, to ensure that these provisions receive a full debate and up or down vote.

It is critical to note that such proposals are as objectionable when it comes to housing funds and free speech rights as they are objectionable when proposed with regard to other social welfare program funds and other constitutionally protected rights. As is the case with many other federally funded social-welfare programs in which faith-based entities participate, there are appropriate ways to write safeguards into the legislation to prevent the diversion of funds to uses other than what they are intended without requiring recipients to forego their constitutionally protected rights as a condition for

participating. We urge you to uphold these principles in the context of H.R. 1461.

Sincerely,

RABBI T. HERSH WEINREB,
NATHAN J. DIAMENT.

CONSORTIUM FOR
CITIZENS WITH DISABILITIES
Washington, DC, October 24, 2005.

HON. DAVID DREIER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

HON. LOUISE SLAUGHTER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN DREIER AND RANKING MEMBER SLAUGHTER: As you know, the House is scheduled this week to consider HR 1461, the Federal Housing Finance Reform Act of 2005. The Consortium for Citizens With Disabilities (CCD) would like to go on record against language in the proposed Manager's Amendment that we believe would be of tremendous harm to community-based non-profit disability organizations across the country.

CCD is a coalition of more than 100 national disability organizations working together to advocate for national public policy that ensures the self-determination, independence, empowerment, integration and inclusion of children and adults with disabilities in all aspects of society. A large part of our agenda focuses on civil rights and protections for the 56 million people with disabilities in the U.S.

It is CCD's understanding that the proposed Manager's Amendment contains language that would require many disability organizations to violate state law if they were to apply for grants made available through the Affordable Housing Fund included in HR 1461. This would result from a requirement in the legislation for non-profit organizations that seek funding from this program to certify that they are not engaged in voter registration or voter education efforts, regardless of the source of these funds.

At the outset, CCD would like to make clear that we oppose efforts on the part of Congress to use federal funding as leverage to control how non-profit disability organizations expend other resources, including state and local, as well as privately raised funds. Such restrictions, in our view, amount to undue federal government control over activities of non-profit disability organizations. Unfortunately, the language in the proposed Manager's Amendment to HR 1461, singling out voter registration activities of non-profit organizations, takes an additional step that would place non-profit disability groups in jeopardy of violating both the Constitution and the law.

In addition, this would also conflict with the "Motor Voter" law. The National Voter Registration Act of 1993 ("Motor Voter law") was enacted to facilitate voter registration, with the goal of increasing turnout on Election Day. Besides requiring states to allow voter registration at motor vehicle agencies, the Motor Voter law also requires nonprofit organizations that receive state funds and are primarily engaged in providing services to persons with disabilities to provide voter registration forms as well as assistance in completing them. Because some of these same organizations would be prohibited from engaging in voter registration activities under the manager's amendment to H.R. 1461, the manager's amendment would force many organizations—particularly those that provide housing and other services to people with disabilities—to choose between their obligation to register voters and their ability to provide housing to individuals who need it most. No organization should be forced to make such a decision.

Because voter registration, identification, and get-out-the-vote efforts, as well as lobbying, are constitutionally protected First Amendment activities, funding restrictions that would stifle such activities could well be struck down if they are not adequately tailored to further an important government interest. Ensuring that organizations spend federal funds only as Congress has intended is, in itself, a legitimate government objective. The extreme breadth of the language in the proposed manager's amendment, however, would do nothing to further this goal. It does not seem possible that retroactively prohibiting activities, disqualifying applicants based on their affiliations with organizations that do not receive any federal dollars, or restricting the use of other unrelated funds would ensure that Affordable Housing Fund grants are used properly and in accordance with the law. Furthermore, there is no legitimate governmental interest in preventing nonpartisan voter participation activities. As such, the restrictions in the proposed manager's amendment will face inevitable challenge and could well be struck down as unconstitutional.

Finally, the proposed legislation would affect disability organizations that are essential to the successful development of affordable housing and permanent supportive housing for persons with disabilities. For example, it would affect non-profit disability organizations that have a direct role in the development and subsequent ownership of affordable rental housing for people with disabilities. Equally important, the proposed legislation would affect non-profit service provider organizations that are affiliated with affordable housing developers/owners for the purposes of providing essential supportive services to people who are living in the housing. Many non-profit service providers have structured these relationships with housing providers through formalized Memoranda of Understanding, Management Agreements, or other written agreements.

CCD has supported the Affordable Housing Fund contained in HR 1461 since its inception. Nonprofit disability groups across the country struggle every day to seek out funding to meet the growing affordable housing crisis for non-elderly people with disabilities. HUD programs such as Section 811, Section 8 tenant-based and project-based, HOME, CDBG and McKinney-Vento are critical resources in meeting the needs of extremely low-income people with disabilities. However, additional resources are needed to ensure that the increasing demand for affordable rental housing in the community among people with disabilities is met.

Non-profit disability organizations want to be able to access the resources being made available by this important legislation. CCD therefore urges you to remove the unfair and unwarranted restrictions on non-profit disability groups in the proposed Manager's Amendment to HR 1461. Non-profit disability groups should not be forced to violate state law in order to compete for affordable housing resources.

Sincerely,

CURTIS DECKER,

Chair.

Secondly, it would say that, yes, the restrictions on electioneering are maintained. By the way, with regard to the funds themselves from the Affordable Housing Fund, they can only be used for affordable housing with very strict penalties if they are not. We are talking now not about using that money for any purpose other than housing, but whether, if you agree to use that money for housing under those

restrictions, you may, with your own money, do other things such as voter registration or get out the vote.

We maintain the restrictions on electioneering. We maintain the restrictions on making a communication vote for this one, a vote for that one. We say, however, there should be an exception to this, and copies of the recommit are available over there.

All we want to say is that when we restrict and prevent electioneering, it does not cover any voter registration or get-out-the-vote activity conducted on a nonpartisan basis.

Those who have a fear of ACORN should understand that the ACORN Florida activity referred to before would not be allowed under this. I would rather not be that restrictive, but I accept the reality of it. So only organizations that fit in the column of nonpartisan.

The gentleman from Ohio from the Republican Conference raised the issue. Under this bill, as it now stands, if you are a religious organization, and you maintain an elderly housing project, which are built with these funds, you cannot get a bus to take people to vote. That is get-out-the-vote activity. You cannot have a voter registrar in there. So that is what we are talking about, not using the funds for this, but using those funds on your own to help out.

There is a procedural issue here. The leadership in the Committee on Rules said we did not stop you from voting; you could vote on the manager's amendment, and you get a recommit. The manager's amendment, some people were conflicted because it included the preference for the hurricane areas. It included restrictions that I reluctantly accepted. I am not trying to change here.

This is the only chance we have to vote cleanly on whether or not we should exclude all faith-based groups and whether or not groups, faith-based or not, that agree to try to provide low-income housing with these funds should be debarred with their own funds from doing nonpartisan voter registration and get out the vote.

Here is the dilemma. On the one hand, we say we do not get a vote, and the Committee on Rules people said, oh, no, you have the recommit. On the other, they said to the Republicans, but do not vote against recommit; nice people do not vote against recommit motions; recommit is not a real amendment; recommit is a procedural vote.

Well, this is a test. We have this situation. I do not believe most Members over there want to keep religious groups out. I do not believe they want to penalize voter registration. A small, conservative, ideological group, and I admire ideologues, sometimes I am one myself, they have held this out, and they have held off the bill.

Here is the one chance, the recommit, to see whether or not Members will frankly take back control of the House, because as long as you accept this interchange of events, bill comes

out of committee, majority leadership holds it up and insists on provisions that we never got to vote on, and then you do not get a chance to vote just on those provisions, the only chance you get is when we do the recommit, and then what are you told: You cannot vote for the recommit; nice people do not do that.

The question here is will democracy prevail in the House and when Members on the other side vote their conscience and not be told that they simply cannot do what they know is right, many of them, because it is in a motion to recommit, when no other alternative was presented to them.

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I never thought a debate on GSE reform would be so emotional, and it has been a long day and a very productive day and a good debate.

Let me, first of all, say to my friend from Massachusetts, who worked very well with us in committee on this important legislation, let us not lose sight of the fact that this is the first major GSE reform bill to ever come before any Congress. It was well written and well received, and it does a lot to create a world-class regulator for the GSEs.

Secondly, it creates for the first time a housing fund that will funnel millions and millions of dollars into affordable housing through the GSEs, and I think we do not want to lose sight of that.

Thirdly, this legislation does not ban faith-based groups from providing housing. All it says is that we want groups that have had a record of building houses, a record of building houses in the various States, to be able to do that. We want to make certain that that money is used for housing, not for political activity, not for lobbying or everything else.

Fourthly, let me add, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK) in his motion talks about a nonpartisan basis.

□ 1700

There is no definition in the campaign laws that I can find that defines what is essentially nonpartisan, and I think we need to keep that in mind.

Understand this effort is to try to get as much money into the areas, in particularly the first 2 years in the hurricane-related areas, so we can provide affordable housing. Those folks along the gulf coast that were affected, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, need to understand that this is the best way to provide affordable housing as quickly as possible with the maximum amount of oversight in this area.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. BAKER), the sponsor of the legislation.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, this is a very important vote under consideration. I wish to point out that 3.5 percent assessment of net profits for the first 2 years will generate an estimated \$400 million a year nationwide.

The identified needs for Hurricane Katrina only are probably in excess of \$300 billion for housing-related activities. If we add Rita and Wilma, the funds will be far depleted before we ever get to the issue of whether we need to be engaged in voter registration or voter transport to the precincts. If one were to go to Trailer City on Groom Road in Baker, Louisiana, and walk up to one of those trailers and say, hey, folks, I am here from the Federal Government and I want to buy a new van to haul you to the precinct next year to go vote, what kind of response do you think you will get if you said that will come at the expense of advancing replacement housing for families to go home?

And then let us talk about the administration of the program. How do you confirm affordable housing works and they are doing it? You look at the lot and see the house. You knock on the door and see if anybody is inside. That is easy.

How do you confirm that the money being spent for voter enhancement, education, and transportation is used for a valid purpose? Do you go to Uncle Bob's RV Trailer Park and look to see if they are using those vehicles for voter transport? How do we know?

The idea here is we have very restricted resources. We have an incredibly large problem to resolve with response to the hurricanes. We know that by deploying these resources this way, we can ensure we are helping people in the most effective manner possible.

We should come back through regular order, have committee hearings and talk about it. How are we going to have advocacy for people to be able to vote and participate? And if we want to fund that, fund it separately. This is not the time, not the place, not the way. Please, do not vote for this motion to recommit.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OXLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman has done great work, but he said this does not bar religious groups.

From October 3 to the Speaker from the Catholic bishops: "Limiting eligible recipients to organizations that have as their primary purpose," which this bill does now, "the provision of affordable housing, would effectively prevent Catholic dioceses, parishes and Catholic charities from participating."

Secondly, none of the money here would go to those other purposes. I agree with what the gentleman said. I just do not agree with what the bill said. This is their chance to reconcile them.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY). Without objection, the

previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 and clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by 5-minute votes on passage of H.R. 1461, if ordered, and the motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 3945.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 200, noes 220, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 546]

AYES—200

Abercrombie	Green, Gene	Murtha
Ackerman	Grijalva	Nadler
Allen	Gutierrez	Napolitano
Andrews	Harman	Neal (MA)
Baca	Hastings (FL)	Oberstar
Baird	Hereth	Obey
Baldwin	Higgins	Olver
Barrow	Hinchee	Ortiz
Bean	Hinojosa	Owens
Becerra	Holden	Pallone
Berkley	Holt	Pascrell
Berman	Honda	Pastor
Berry	Hooley	Payne
Bishop (NY)	Hoyer	Pelosi
Blumenauer	Inslie	Peterson (MN)
Boren	Israel	Pomeroy
Boucher	Jackson (IL)	Price (NC)
Boyd	Jackson-Lee	Rahall
Brady (PA)	(TX)	Ramstad
Brown (OH)	Jefferson	Rangel
Brown, Corrine	Johnson, E. B.	Ross
Butterfield	Jones (OH)	Rothman
Capps	Kanjorski	Ruppersberger
Capuano	Kaptur	Rush
Cardin	Kennedy (RI)	Ryan (OH)
Cardoza	Kildee	Sabo
Carnahan	Kilpatrick (MI)	Salazar
Carson	Kind	Sánchez, Linda
Case	Kucinich	T.
Chandler	Langevin	Sanchez, Loretta
Clay	Lantos	Sanders
Cleaver	Larsen (WA)	Schakowsky
Clyburn	Larson (CT)	Schiff
Conyers	Leach	Schwartz (PA)
Cooper	Lee	Scott (GA)
Costa	Levin	Scott (VA)
Costello	Lewis (GA)	Serrano
Cramer	Lipinski	Shays
Crowley	Loftgren, Zoe	Sherman
Cuellar	Lowe	Skelton
Cummings	Lynch	Slaughter
Davis (AL)	Maloney	Smith (WA)
Davis (CA)	Markey	Snyder
Davis (FL)	Marshall	Solis
Davis (IL)	Matheson	Spratt
Davis (TN)	Matsui	Stark
DeFazio	McCarthy	Strickland
DeGette	McCollum (MN)	Stupak
Delahunt	McDermott	Tanner
DeLauro	McGovern	Tauscher
Dicks	McIntyre	Taylor (MS)
Dingell	McKinney	Thompson (CA)
Doggett	McNulty	Thompson (MS)
Doyle	Meehan	Tierney
Edwards	Meek (FL)	Towns
Engel	Meeks (NY)	Udall (CO)
Eshoo	Melancon	Udall (NM)
Etheridge	Menendez	Van Hollen
Evans	Michaud	Velázquez
Farr	Millender-	Visclosky
Fattah	McDonald	Wasserman
Filner	Miller (NC)	Schultz
Ford	Miller, George	Waters
Frank (MA)	Mollohan	Watson
Gonzalez	Moore (KS)	
Gordon	Moore (WI)	
Green, Al	Moran (VA)	

Watt	Weiner	Wu
Waxman	Woolsey	Wynn
	NOES—220	
Aderholt	Gingrey	Norwood
Akin	Gohmert	Nunes
Alexander	Goode	Nussle
Bachus	Goodlatte	Osborne
Baker	Granger	Otter
Barrett (SC)	Graves	Oxley
Bartlett (MD)	Green (WI)	Paul
Barton (TX)	Gutknecht	Pearce
Bass	Hall	Pence
Beauprez	Harris	Peterson (PA)
Biggart	Hart	Petri
Bilirakis	Hastings (WA)	Pickering
Bishop (UT)	Hayes	Pitts
Blackburn	Hayworth	Platts
Blunt	Hefley	Poe
Boehlert	Hensarling	Pombo
Boehner	Herger	Porter
Bonilla	Hobson	Price (GA)
Bonner	Hoekstra	Pryce (OH)
Bono	Hostettler	Putnam
Boozman	Hulshof	Radanovich
Boustany	Hunter	Regula
Bradley (NH)	Hyde	Rehberg
Brady (TX)	Inglis (SC)	Reichert
Brown (SC)	Issa	Renzi
Burgess	Istook	Reynolds
Burton (IN)	Jenkins	Rogers (AL)
Buyer	Jindal	Rogers (KY)
Calvert	Johnson (CT)	Rogers (MI)
Camp	Johnson (IL)	Rohrabacher
Cannon	Johnson, Sam	Royce
Cantor	Jones (NC)	Ryan (WI)
Capito	Keller	Ryun (KS)
Capito	Kelly	Saxton
Carter	Kennedy (MN)	Schmidt
Castle	King (IA)	Schwarz (MI)
Chabot	King (NY)	Sensenbrenner
Chocoma	Kingston	Sessions
Coble	Kirk	Shadegg
Cole (OK)	Kline	Sherwood
Conaway	Knollenberg	Shimkus
Crenshaw	Kolbe	Shuster
Cubin	Kuhl (NY)	Simmons
Culberson	Kunham	Simpson
Davis, Jo Ann	LaHood	Smith (NJ)
Davis, Tom	Latham	Smith (TX)
Deal (GA)	LaTourette	Sodrel
DeLay	Lewis (CA)	Souder
Dent	Lewis (KY)	Stearns
Doolittle	Linder	Sullivan
Drake	LoBiondo	Sweeney
Dreier	Lucas	Tancredo
Duncan	Lungren, Daniel	Taylor (NC)
Ehlers	E.	Terry
Emerson	Mack	Thomas
English (PA)	Manzullo	Thornberry
Everett	Marchant	Tiahrt
Feeney	McCaul (TX)	Tiberi
Ferguson	McCotter	Turner
Fitzpatrick (PA)	McCreary	Upton
Flake	McHenry	Walden (OR)
Forbes	McHugh	Walsh
Fortenberry	McKeon	Wamp
Fossella	McMorris	Weldon (FL)
Fox	Mica	Weldon (PA)
Franks (AZ)	Miller (FL)	Weller
Frelinghuysen	Miller (MI)	Westmoreland
Gallely	Miller, Gary	Wicker
Garrett (NJ)	Moran (KS)	Wilson (NM)
Gerlach	Murphy	Wilson (SC)
Gibbons	Musgrave	Wolf
Gilchrest	Myrick	Young (AK)
Gillmor	Neugebauer	Young (FL)
	Ney	
	Northup	

NOT VOTING—13

Bishop (GA)	Diaz-Balart, M.	Roybal-Allard
Boswell	Emanuel	Shaw
Brown-Waite,	Foley	Wexler
Ginny	Reyes	Whitfield
Diaz-Balart, L.	Ros-Lehtinen	

□ 1723

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY). 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. ROGERS of Michigan. 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 331, noes 90, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 547]

AYES—331

Aderholt	DeLay	King (NY)
Akin	Dent	Kingston
Alexander	Dicks	Kirk
Allen	Doggett	Kline
Andrews	Doolittle	Knollenberg
Baca	Drake	Kolbe
Bachus	Dreier	Kuhl (NY)
Baird	Duncan	LaHood
Baker	Edwards	Langevin
Baldwin	Ehlers	Lantos
Barrett (SC)	Emerson	Larsen (WA)
Barrow	Engel	Larson (CT)
Bartlett (MD)	English (PA)	Latham
Barton (TX)	Eshoo	LaTourette
Bass	Etheridge	Levin
Bean	Evans	Lewis (CA)
Beauprez	Everett	Lewis (KY)
Becerra	Farr	Linder
Berkley	Feeney	Lipinski
Berman	Ferguson	LoBiondo
Berry	Filner	Lowe
Biggert	Fitzpatrick (PA)	Lucas
Bilirakis	Forbes	Lungren, Daniel
Bishop (NY)	Ford	E.
Bishop (UT)	Fortenberry	Lynch
Blumenauer	Fossella	Manzullo
Blunt	Fox	Marchant
Boehler	Franks (AZ)	Marshall
Boehner	Frelinghuysen	Matheson
Bonilla	Gallely	Matsui
Bonner	Gerlach	McCarthy
Bono	Gibbons	McCaul (TX)
Boozman	Gilchrest	McCotter
Boren	Gillmor	McCreery
Boucher	Gingery	McHenry
Boustany	Gohmert	McHugh
Boyd	Gonzalez	McIntyre
Bradley (NH)	Goode	McKeon
Brady (TX)	Goodlatte	McMorris
Brown (OH)	Gordon	Meehan
Brown (SC)	Granger	Melancon
Brown, Corrine	Graves	Menendez
Burgess	Green (WI)	Mica
Burton (IN)	Gutknecht	Michaud
Butterfield	Hall	Miller (FL)
Buyer	Harman	Miller (MI)
Calvert	Harris	Miller, Gary
Camp	Hart	Miller, George
Cannon	Hastings (WA)	Mollohan
Cantor	Hayes	Moore (KS)
Capito	Hayworth	Moore (WI)
Capps	Hefley	Moran (KS)
Cardin	Hensarling	Moran (VA)
Cardoza	Herger	Murphy
Carnahan	Herseth	Murtha
Carter	Higgins	Myrick
Case	Hinojosa	Napolitano
Castle	Hobson	Neal (MA)
Chabot	Hoekstra	Neugebauer
Chandler	Holden	Ney
Coble	Holt	Northup
Cole (OK)	Hooley	Norwood
Conaway	Hostettler	Nunes
Costa	Hoyer	Nussle
Costello	Hulshof	Obey
Cramer	Hunter	Ortiz
Crenshaw	Hyde	Osborne
Cubin	Inglis (SC)	Oxley
Cuellar	Issa	Pallone
Culberson	Istook	Pascarell
Cummings	Jackson (IL)	Pearce
Cunningham	Jefferson	Pence
Davis (AL)	Jenkins	Peterson (MN)
Davis (CA)	Jindal	Peterson (PA)
Davis (FL)	Johnson (CT)	Petri
Davis (IL)	Johnson (IL)	Pickering
Davis (KY)	Johnson, Sam	Pitts
Davis (TN)	Jones (NC)	Poe
Davis, Jo Ann	Keller	Pombo
Davis, Tom	Kelly	Pomeroy
Deal (GA)	Kennedy (MN)	Porter
DeFazio	Kildee	Price (GA)
Delahunt	Kind	Pryce (OH)
DeLauro	King (IA)	Putnam

Radanovich	Sessions
Rahall	Shays
Regula	Sherman
Rehberg	Sherwood
Reichert	Shimkus
Renzi	Shuster
Reynolds	Simmons
Rogers (AL)	Skelton
Rogers (KY)	Slaughter
Rogers (MI)	Smith (NJ)
Rohrabacher	Smith (TX)
Ros-Lehtinen	Smith (WA)
Ross	Snyder
Rothman	Sodrel
Ruppersberger	Souder
Rush	Spratt
Ryan (OH)	Stearns
Ryan (WI)	Strickland
Ryun (KS)	Stupak
Salazar	Sullivan
Sanchez, Loretta	Sweeney
Saxton	Tanner
Schiff	Tauscher
Schmidt	Taylor (MS)
Schwartz (PA)	Taylor (NC)
Schwarz (MI)	Terry
Sensenbrenner	Thomas

NOES—90

Abercrombie	Jones (OH)
Ackerman	Kanjorski
Blackburn	Kaptur
Brady (PA)	Kennedy (RI)
Capuano	Kilpatrick (MI)
Carson	Kucinich
Chocola	Leach
Clay	Lee
Cleaver	Lewis (GA)
Clyburn	Lofgren, Zoe
Conyers	Mack
Cooper	Maloney
Crowley	Markey
DeGette	McCollum (MN)
Dingell	McDermott
Doyle	McGovern
Fattah	McKinney
Flake	McNulty
Frank (MA)	Meek (FL)
Garrett (NJ)	Meeks (NY)
Green, Al	Millender
Green, Gene	McDonald
Grijalva	Miller (NC)
Gutierrez	Musgrave
Hastings (FL)	Nadler
Hinche	Oberstar
Honda	Oliver
Inslee	Otter
Israel	Owens
Jackson-Lee	Pastor
(TX)	Paul
Johnson, E. B.	Payne

NOT VOTING—12

Bishop (GA)	Diaz-Balart, M.	Shaw
Boswell	Emanuel	Wexler
Brown-Waite,	Foley	Whitfield
Ginny	Reyes	
Diaz-Balart, L.	Roybal-Allard	

□ 1736

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

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 THE ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 1461, FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE REFORM ACT OF 2005

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the engrossment of the bill, H.R. 1461, the Clerk be authorized to correct section numbers, punctuation, and cross-references, and to make such other technical and conforming changes as may be necessary to reflect the actions of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

HURRICANE KATRINA FINANCIAL SERVICES RELIEF ACT OF 2005

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the text of H.R. 3945, as proposed to be adopted under suspension of the rules, be modified by the amendment that I have placed at the desk.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 3, line 14, after “Louisiana” insert “Florida.”

Page 3, line 17, strike “August 28, 2005” and insert “August 25, 2005.”

Page 5, line 22, strike “August 28, 2005” and insert “August 25, 2005.”

Page 7, line 13, strike “August 28, 2005” and insert “August 25, 2005.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the modifications are agreed to.

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions, and on H.R. 3945, will be taken tomorrow.

AMENDING FEDERAL FOOD, DRUG, AND COSMETIC ACT TO PROVIDE FOR REGULATION OF ALL CONTACT LENSES AS MEDICAL DEVICES

Mr. DEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 172) to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for the regulation of all contact lenses as medical devices, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

SECTION 1. REGULATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES AS MEDICAL DEVICES.

Section 520 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360j) is amended by adding at the end the following subsection:

“Regulation of Contact Lens as Device

“(n)(1) All contact lenses shall be deemed to be devices under section 201(h).

“(2) Paragraph (1) shall not be construed as bearing on or being relevant to the question of whether any product other than a contact lens is a device as defined by section 201(h) or a drug as defined by section 201(g).”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DEAL) and the gentleman