

of that, it is one of the most controversial items that has come to the floor of the House of Representatives in the years that I have been here.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve my time.

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA), the ranking member of the Intelligence Committee.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House recess until we get a response from the Director of National Intelligence as to their feedback on the FISA bill.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

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

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 180, nays 237, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 817]

YEAS—180

Aderholt	Drake	Lewis (CA)
Akin	Duncan	Lewis (KY)
Alexander	Ehlers	Linder
Bachmann	Emerson	Lucas
Bachus	English (PA)	Lungren, Daniel
Baker	Everett	E.
Barrett (SC)	Fallin	Mack
Bartlett (MD)	Feeney	Manzullo
Barton (TX)	Ferguson	Marchant
Biggert	Flake	McCarthy (CA)
Bilbray	Forbes	McCaul (TX)
Billirakis	Fortenberry	McHenry
Bishop (UT)	Fossella	McHugh
Blackburn	Fox	McKeon
Blunt	Franks (AZ)	McMorris
Boehner	Frelinghuysen	Rodgers
Bonner	Garrett (NJ)	Mica
Bono	Gillmor	Miller (FL)
Boozman	Gingrey	Miller (MI)
Boustany	Gohmert	Miller, Gary
Brady (TX)	Goode	Murphy, Tim
Broun (GA)	Goodlatte	Musgrave
Brown (SC)	Granger	Myrick
Buchanan	Graves	Nadler
Burgess	Hastert	Neugebauer
Burton (IN)	Hastings (WA)	Nunes
Buyer	Heller	Pearce
Camp (MI)	Hensarling	Pence
Campbell (CA)	Herger	Peterson (PA)
Cannon	Hobson	Petri
Cantor	Hoekstra	Pickering
Capito	Hulshof	Pitts
Carter	Hunter	Platts
Castle	Inglis (SC)	Poe
Chabot	Issa	Porter
Coble	Jindal	Price (GA)
Cole (OK)	Jordan	Pryce (OH)
Conaway	Keller	Putnam
Cubin	King (IA)	Radanovich
Culberson	King (NY)	Regula
Davis (KY)	Kline (MN)	Rehberg
Davis, David	Knollenberg	Reichert
Davis, Tom	Kuhl (NY)	Renzi
Deal (GA)	LaHood	Reynolds
Diaz-Balart, L.	Lamborn	Rogers (AL)
Diaz-Balart, M.	Latham	Rogers (KY)
Doolittle	LaTourette	Rogers (MI)

Rohrabacher	Simpson
Ros-Lehtinen	Smith (NE)
Roskam	Smith (NJ)
Royce	Smith (TX)
Ryan (WI)	Souder
Sali	Stearns
Saxton	Sullivan
Schmidt	Tancredo
Sensenbrenner	Terry
Sessions	Thornberry
Shadegg	Tiahrt
Shays	Tiberi
Shimkus	Turner
Shuster	Upton

NAYS—237

Abercrombie	Green, Gene	Murphy, Patrick
Ackerman	Grijalva	Murtha
Allen	Gutierrez	Napolitano
Altmire	Hall (NY)	Neal (MA)
Andrews	Hall (TX)	Oberstar
Arcuri	Hare	Obey
Baca	Harman	Olver
Baird	Hastings (FL)	Ortiz
Baldwin	Herseth Sandlin	Pallone
Barrow	Higgins	Pascrell
Bean	Hill	Pastor
Becerra	Hinchey	Payne
Berkley	Hinojosa	Perlmutter
Berman	Hirono	Peterson (MN)
Berry	Hodes	Pomeroy
Bishop (GA)	Holden	Price (NC)
Bishop (NY)	Holt	Rahall
Blumenauer	Honda	Ramstad
Boren	Hooley	Rangel
Boswell	Hoyer	Reyes
Boucher	Insee	Rodriguez
Boyd (FL)	Israel	Ross
Boyd (KS)	Jackson (IL)	Rothman
Brady (PA)	Jackson-Lee	Roybal-Allard
Bralley (IA)	(TX)	Ruppersberger
Brown, Corrine	Jefferson	Rush
Butterfield	Johnson (GA)	Ryan (OH)
Capps	Johnson (IL)	Salazar
Capuano	Johnson, E. B.	Sanchez, Linda
Cardoza	Jones (NC)	T.
Carmahan	Jones (OH)	Sanchez, Loretta
Carney	Kagen	Sarbanes
Carson	Kanjorski	Schakowsky
Castor	Kaptur	Schiff
Chandler	Kennedy	Schwartz
Clay	Kildee	Scott (GA)
Cleaver	Kilpatrick	Scott (VA)
Clyburn	Kind	Serrano
Cohen	Kingston	Sestak
Conyers	Kirk	Shea-Porter
Cooper	Klein (FL)	Sherman
Costa	Kucinich	Shuler
Costello	Lampson	Sires
Courtney	Langevin	Skelton
Cramer	Lantos	Slaughter
Crowley	Larsen (WA)	Smith (WA)
Cuellar	Larson (CT)	Snyder
Cummings	Lee	Solis
Davis (AL)	Levin	Space
Davis (CA)	Lewis (GA)	Spratt
Davis (IL)	Lipinski	Stark
Davis, Lincoln	LoBiondo	Stupak
DeFazio	Loeb sack	Sutton
Delahunt	Lofgren, Zoe	Tanner
DeLauro	Lowe y	Tauscher
Dent	Mahoney (FL)	Taylor
Dingell	Maloney (NY)	Thompson (CA)
Doggett	Marshall	Thompson (MS)
Donnelly	Matheson	Tierney
Doyle	Matsui	Towns
Dreier	McCarthy (NY)	Udall (CO)
Edwards	McCollum (MN)	Udall (NM)
Ellison	McCotter	Van Hollen
Elsworth	McDermott	Velázquez
Emanuel	McGovern	Visclosky
Engel	McIntyre	Walz (MN)
Eshoo	McNerney	Wasserman
Etheridge	McNulty	Schultz
Farr	Meek (FL)	Walters
Fattah	Meeks (NY)	Watson
Finer	Melancon	Watt
Frank (MA)	Michaud	Waxman
Galleghy	Miller (NC)	Weiner
Gerlach	Miller, George	Welch (VT)
Giffords	Mitchell	Weller
Gilchrist	Mollohan	Wilson (OH)
Gillibrand	Moore (KS)	Woolsey
Gonzalez	Moore (WI)	Wu
Gordon	Moran (KS)	Wynn
Green, Al	Murphy (CT)	Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—15

Brown-Waite,	DeGette	McCrery
Ginny	Dicks	Moran (VA)
Calvert	Hayes	Paul
Clarke	Johnson, Sam	Wexler
Crenshaw	Lynch	
Davis, Jo Ann	Markey	

□ 1628

Mr. GERLACH and Mr. DENT changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky and Mr. PICKERING changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve my time.

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from the Land of Enchantment, Mrs. WILSON.

□ 1630

Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico. Madam Speaker, when we adjourned we were discussing a rule to make in order two bills, one relating to Minnesota and the other relating to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act. The rule does not specify a particular bill number, but my colleague from Florida has made us aware of a bill that was introduced. The bill that the leadership currently intends to bring to the floor is H.R. 3356. I would tell my colleagues that the Director of National Intelligence had not seen this piece of legislation when it was brought to the floor today.

In the intervening time that we've been waiting for the vote tally system to become operational again, they've been able to at least initially take a look at it, and we expect a formal statement from our intelligence community shortly, but I have also taken a look at this bill. If we're trying to fix the intelligence gap, this will not do it. In fact, this will make the intelligence gap wider than it currently is, and I want to explain to my colleagues why.

First, and most importantly, this legislation would continue to require a warrant for the collection of foreign intelligence involving foreign persons in a foreign country. When the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act was passed in 1978, the intention was to protect the civil liberties of Americans, and that is what the law should continue to do. Because of changes in technology, the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court is now being completely backlogged with requests for warrants that they never used to have to see because telecommunications have changed.

We need to go back to what the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act was intended to do, which is to protect the civil liberties of Americans and allow us to rapidly collect foreign intelligence on foreign persons in foreign countries without first having to go to

court and get a warrant. That is not too much to ask, and the Director of National Intelligence has warned all of us that there are things we should be getting that we are not listening to.

The leadership does not have to bring, under this rule, this particular piece of legislation to the floor, and as I understand it, negotiations are continuing and are being much more fruitful with our colleagues in the other body. But we must, before we leave here for August break, fix this problem. It's a problem we've known about for some time and tried to work on and quietly fix. I would much prefer that these things be done quietly, but when it was clear that the law was not working, that it was not protecting Americans, and that we were not moving quickly to fix and close this intelligence gap, I decided that I needed to take action and with my colleagues push more publicly to get this fixed.

I believe it is possible here today in this House to find the consensus and something that works for our intelligence agencies to be able to listen to foreigners in foreign countries, who are using the communications systems America has built, to plot, to plan, to kill us.

I would encourage the leadership on the other side of the aisle to work constructively with the Director of National Intelligence, call him and get him up here and work this out so that we can do the right thing for our country.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, I would remind everyone here that this rule is to make in order a suspension day. This particular measure is not about FISA.

Madam Speaker, I'm very pleased to yield to a woman that I've worked with on the Intelligence Committee when she was the ranking member of the Intelligence Committee and that I worked on that committee with for 6 years. In this body is the distinguished chairman of the Intelligence Committee; in addition, another of my colleagues, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. TURNER, Mr. HOLT. All of us serve on that same committee that Mrs. WILSON serves on, and I rather suspect that she knows that we know that there is no prohibition that she has suggested here.

I yield 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HARMAN), the former ranking member of the House Permanent Select Committee and the now-Chair of the Subcommittee on Intelligence, Information Sharing, and Terrorism Risk Assessment of the Homeland Security Committee.

Ms. HARMAN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and commend him again for his service both on the Rules Committee and ongoing on the Intelligence Committee.

It is reassuring that the debate has quieted. As many people have said on both sides, this is a very serious subject. While we were having our break because of a computer glitch, I had the

chance to sit on the floor and talk to many colleagues on a bipartisan basis about how this Member who has studied this issue for years sees it.

I point out to colleagues that the bill that has been distributed, H.R. 3356, says on page 2, section 105(a), "a court order is not required for the acquisition of the contents of any communication between persons that are not located within the United States."

It is the intention of this bill, which will be made in order on the suspension calendar under the rule, to exempt foreign-to-foreign communications, and it is the intention, I believe, of every single person sitting here, several hundred of us, to exempt foreign-to-foreign communications from the warrant requirements of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act.

What is really at issue, and I hope this will clarify the subject for some who are still wondering what it is, is whether or not we will have a court approve the parameters, the framework of this entire program, or whether we will leave the dimensions of the program and the activities under the program to the Attorney General or perhaps the Attorney General working with the Director of National Intelligence.

Some of us know the details of this program. It's a valuable program. It's very complicated, and it has many different parts. I, for one, thought that it was being regulated under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act until I learned recently that the administration had chosen not to follow FISA. I think, and I would hope many on the other side would think, that we must have a legal framework around this program. No more blank checks for this Attorney General or for any future Attorneys General.

I urge approval of this rule.

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam Speaker, I would like to inquire as to how much time remains on both sides.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas has 5½ minutes. The gentleman from Florida has 8 minutes.

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam Speaker, if I could inquire of the gentleman from Florida if he would like to run down some of his time at this time or if he's through with his speakers.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Excuse me.

Mr. SESSIONS. I would like to inquire of the gentleman if he would like to get the time even and to run down with another speaker. We're a little bit ahead.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam Speaker, I yield 3½ minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA), the ranking member of the Intelligence Committee.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding.

As our previous colleague was talking, I think she laid it out pretty well.

Are we going to involve the courts in reviewing our foreign intelligence activities? If you take a look at the bill that is out here, it appears that the court is going to be involved in reviewing our intelligence community activities overseas. This becomes the Terrorist Protection Act, not a surveillance program.

Do we want a court reviewing our tactics and strategies for foreign intelligence or foreign individuals in foreign locations and lay it out the way that this bill wants? This is not about theory. This is about protecting the homeland, and it is about protecting our troops in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan.

Does it make sense that when a commander in the field gets the information or gets leads that may protect their soldiers that, rather than following the lead immediately, the first thing that they do is bring in the lawyers to make sure that they get that information in an appropriate and legal way on the battlefield? Is that giving our troops the tools that they need to keep themselves safe and secure and defeat the enemy?

Does it make sense when our intelligence frontline folks, whether it's in northern Africa or in the Middle East, get a lead as to individuals who may be targeting the United States, that the first thing that they need to do is get the lawyers involved to make sure that foreign intelligence is collected in an appropriate way, rather than focusing on what needs to keep us safe?

After 9/11, we spent a lot of time working together to put together an intelligence community that would, in the future, be able to connect the dots. With this bill that it looks like we're going to consider this afternoon, we won't have to worry about connecting the dots anymore because we will put the barriers in place that means that they will not even be able to collect the dots. But if you believe that this is a bumper sticker war and this is a bumper sticker threat that we face today, this bill is for you.

Take a look at the statement by the Director of National Intelligence. The Director of National Intelligence today is the same individual that served many years under President Bill Clinton as the Director of the National Security Agency. Here's what he has to say about this bill:

I have reviewed the proposal that the House of Representatives is expected to vote on this afternoon to modify the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act. The House proposal is unacceptable. I strongly oppose it. The House proposal would not allow me to carry out my responsibility to provide warning and to protect the Nation, especially in our heightened threat environment. I urge Members of Congress to support the legislation I provided last evening to modify FISA to equip our intelligence community with the tools we need to protect our Nation.

This is an individual who has a 30-year career in this business. He served President Clinton; he's serving President Bush, but most importantly, it is

a career that is distinguished because he has served the country and has kept us safe. Let's respect his opinion. Let's give him the tools that will keep us safe, keep us safe in the homeland and keep our troops safe on the battlefield.

□ 1645

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, I continue to be astounded, particularly at the remarks of the distinguished ranking member of the committee that I serve on with him, that he would have us believe something different than what his proposal allows for. His proposal, or the proposal of the minority, would allow the Attorney General to do this, not lawyers.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3½ minutes to the point person for every person in the House of Representatives on intelligence, the distinguished Chair of the Select Committee on Intelligence, Mr. SILVESTRE REYES.

Mr. REYES. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I want to start off by correcting the distinguished gentleman from Michigan. Director McConnell didn't have 30 years, doesn't have 30 years experience in working in intelligence, he has 40 years experience working in intelligence. The reason I know that is for the last couple of weeks we have been working, trying to work together in a bipartisan way with the Senate and the House on this bill that we have here today.

Director McConnell asked us to do three things yesterday, and he sought the very bill that he is rejecting today, three things, and he could support our bill. Those three things were: expand it from relating to terrorism to relating to foreign intelligence; eliminate the requirement that the FISA Court adjudicate how recurring communications into the U.S. from foreign targets would be handled; and, third, allow for foreign targets to be added for the basket warrant after the warrant was approved. We did each and every one of these things.

They say, okay, we got a deal. No. After getting on the phone with the White House and the Republican leadership, he said, oh, I have a few other things that we need.

Well, you know, when we talk about the security of this country, when we talk about a serious issue like giving our intelligence professionals the tools that they need to keep us safe, it is serious business.

Today, we have to decide for ourselves do we want, on a temporary basis for 120 days, to give the Director the tools that he said he needed, the three things that he said he needed included in our bill to keep us safe while we work on the bigger issue, the bigger fix of FISA, or if you vote against this bill, do you make it a political issue?

The choice is simple. Are you interested in giving him the tools that are needed and necessary to keep us safe, or do you want it as a political issue?

That's the question before us this afternoon.

The Director yesterday, in answering to the majority leader's inquiry, said this bill, this bill that we have before us today, significantly enhances America's security, the very bill that, according to the ranking member, he is rejecting.

My colleague, the gentlelady from New Mexico, says we didn't show the DNI the bill. We sent that to him. His lawyers dissected it. We were in the same room; and on one occasion, at least one occasion, Mr. HOEKSTRA was with us as we were talking about the issues, along with the Senate, didn't show it to him.

He had a chance to look at it, digest it and make recommendations, like the three issues that I just read, that he agreed to yesterday. Those are important things. Facts matter. The truth matters. Not about obfuscating the truth, it's about doing what's right for our country.

This is the right thing to do, to keep us safe for the next 120 days, so we continue to do the work of this committee.

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam Speaker, it is about doing the right thing. In doing so, I would like to make sure that we get it right this time.

Despite what someone may have been told, I have a statement by the Director of National Intelligence that was issued this afternoon at 4:30. The gentleman says, "I have reviewed the proposal that the House of Representatives is expected to vote on this afternoon to modify the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act. The House proposal is unacceptable, and I strongly oppose it.

"The House proposal would not allow me to carry out my responsibility to provide warning and to protect the Nation, especially in our heightened threat environment.

"I urge Members of Congress to support the legislation I provided last evening to modify FISA and to equip our intelligence community with the tools we need to protect our Nation."

They cannot have it both ways. They cannot have it where they say it's a complicated issue. Protecting this country should not be complicated when people who are trying to do the right thing are asking and showing people what to do.

The Republicans have made our choice known today, and that is we are going to stand behind the Director of National Intelligence.

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

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Chairman, what the gentleman just read was ordered to the White House by the National Intelligence Director. The Republican logic allows that what was acceptable yesterday is not acceptable today.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico. Parliamentary inquiry, Madam Chairman. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from New Mexico will state her parliamentary inquiry.

Does the gentleman from Florida yield to the gentlewoman from New Mexico?

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. I do not.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. HASTINGS OF FLORIDA

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, I have an amendment to the rule at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HASTINGS of Florida:

Add at the end the following:

(3) A bill to authorize additional funds for emergency repairs and reconstruction of the Interstate I-35 bridge located in Minneapolis, Minnesota, that collapsed on August 1, 2007, to waive the \$100,000,000 limitation on emergency relief funds for those emergency repairs and reconstruction, and for other purposes.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to briefly describe this amendment to House Resolution 600.

The amendment would add a third suspension measure to this resolution, a bill to provide assistance to Minnesota. This will allow the House to consider the Minnesota bridge disaster emergency relief legislation. I am sure that everyone here would urge that the reconstruction of the bridge that tragically collapsed on Wednesday be undertaken.

While the minority has been engaging in manufactured obstructionism, the House has been denied the opportunity to act on the priorities of the American people.

While the minority has been engaged in manufactured obstructionism, the House has enacted on legislation to require a comprehensive strategy to withdraw our troops from harm's way.

While the minority has been engaged in manufacturing obstructionism, the House has not been able to act on FISA reform.

Finally, while the minority has engaged in manufactured obstructionism, the House has not acted on providing emergency assistance to our fellow Americans who are grieving and suffering in Minnesota.

Manufactured obstructionism is what they are doing, and the American people will not stand for it.

By allowing this bill to come to the floor today, we can get this bill to the President's desk immediately. Whatever differences we have here today, this should be something we all can support.

I hope my colleagues will support the amendment and the rule.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the amendment and on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS).

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution, as amended.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 228, nays 196, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 818]

YEAS—228

Abercrombie	Green, Gene	Napolitano
Ackerman	Grijalva	Neal (MA)
Allen	Gutierrez	Obearstar
Altmire	Hall (NY)	Obey
Andrews	Hare	Olver
Arcuri	Harman	Ortiz
Baca	Hastings (FL)	Pallone
Baird	Herseth Sandlin	Pascrell
Baldwin	Higgins	Pastor
Barrow	Hill	Payne
Bean	Hinchey	Perlmutter
Becerra	Hinojosa	Peterson (MN)
Berkley	Hirono	Pomeroy
Berman	Hodes	Price (NC)
Berry	Holden	Rahall
Bishop (GA)	Holt	Ramstad
Bishop (NY)	Honda	Rangel
Blumenauer	Hookey	Reyes
Boren	Hoyer	Rodriguez
Boswell	Inslee	Ross
Boucher	Israel	Rothman
Boyd (FL)	Jackson (IL)	Roybal-Allard
Boyd (KS)	Jackson-Lee	Ruppersberger
Brady (PA)	(TX)	Rush
Braley (IA)	Jefferson	Ryan (OH)
Brown, Corrine	Johnson (GA)	Salazar
Butterfield	Johnson, E. B.	Sánchez, Linda
Capps	Jones (OH)	T.
Capuano	Kagen	Sanchez, Loretta
Cardoza	Kanjorski	Sarbanes
Carnahan	Kaptur	Schakowsky
Carney	Kennedy	Schiff
Carson	Kildee	Schwartz
Castor	Kilpatrick	Scott (GA)
Chandler	Kind	Scott (VA)
Clay	Klein (FL)	Serrano
Cleaver	Kucinich	Sestak
Clyburn	Lampson	Shea-Porter
Cohen	Langevin	Sherman
Conyers	Lantos	Shuler
Cooper	Larsen (WA)	Sires
Costa	Larson (CT)	Skelton
Costello	Lee	Slaughter
Courtney	Levin	Smith (WA)
Cramer	Lewis (GA)	Snyder
Crowley	Lipinski	Solis
Cuellar	Loeb sack	Space
Cummings	Loftgren, Zoe	Spratt
Davis (AL)	Lowey	Stark
Davis (CA)	Lynch	Stupak
Davis (IL)	Mahoney (FL)	Sutton
Davis, Lincoln	Maloney (NY)	Tanner
DeFazio	Marshall	Tauscher
DeGette	Matheson	Taylor
Delahunt	Matsui	Thompson (CA)
DeLauro	McCarthy (NY)	Thompson (MS)
Dicks	McCollum (MN)	Tierney
Dingell	McDermott	Towns
Doggett	McGovern	Udall (CO)
Donnelly	McIntyre	Udall (NM)
Doyle	McNerney	Van Hollen
Edwards	McNulty	Velázquez
Ellison	Meek (FL)	Visclosky
Ellsworth	Meeks (NY)	Walz (MN)
Emanuel	Melancon	Wasserman
Engel	Michaud	Schultz
Eshoo	Miller (NC)	Watson
Etheridge	Miller, George	Watt
Farr	Mitchell	Waxman
Fattah	Mollohan	Weiner
Filner	Moore (KS)	Welch (VT)
Frank (MA)	Moore (WI)	Wexler
Giffords	Moran (VA)	Wilson (OH)
Gillibrand	Murphy (CT)	Woolsey
Gonzalez	Murphy, Patrick	Wu
Gordon	Murtha	Wynn
Green, Al	Nadler	Yarmuth

NAYS—196

Aderholt	Baker	Bilbray
Akin	Barrett (SC)	Bilirakis
Alexander	Bartlett (MD)	Bishop (UT)
Bachmann	Barton (TX)	Blackburn
Bachus	Biggert	Blunt

Boehner	Graves	Pickering
Bonner	Hall (TX)	Pitts
Bono	Hastert	Platts
Boozman	Hastings (WA)	Poe
Boustany	Heller	Porter
Brady (TX)	Hensarling	Price (GA)
Broun (GA)	Herger	Pryce (OH)
Brown (SC)	Hobson	Putnam
Brown-Waite,	Hoekstra	Radanovich
Ginny	Hulshof	Regula
Buchanan	Hunter	Rehberg
Burgess	Inglis (SC)	Reichert
Burton (IN)	Issa	Renzi
Buyer	Jindal	Reynolds
Calvert	Johnson (IL)	Rogers (AL)
Camp (MI)	Jones (NC)	Rogers (KY)
Campbell (CA)	Jordan	Rogers (MI)
Cannon	Keller	Rohrabacher
Cantor	King (IA)	Ros-Lehtinen
Capito	King (NY)	Roskam
Carter	Kingston	Royce
Castle	Kirk	Ryan (WI)
Chabot	Kline (MN)	Sali
Coble	Knollenberg	Saxton
Cole (OK)	Kuhl (NY)	Schmidt
Conaway	LaHood	Sensenbrenner
Cubin	Lamborn	Sessions
Culberson	Latham	Shadegg
Davis (KY)	LaTourette	Shays
Davis, David	Lewis (CA)	Shimkus
Davis, Tom	Lewis (KY)	Shuster
Deal (GA)	Linder	Simpson
Dent	LoBiondo	Smith (NE)
Diaz-Balart, L.	Lucas	Smith (NJ)
Diaz-Balart, M.	Lungren, Daniel	Smith (TX)
Doolittle	E.	Souder
Drake	Mack	Stearns
Dreier	Manzullo	Sullivan
Duncan	Marchant	Tancredo
Ehlers	McCarthy (CA)	Terry
Emerson	McCaul (TX)	Thornberry
English (PA)	McCotter	Tiahrt
Everett	McCrery	Tiberi
Fallin	McHenry	Turner
Feehey	McHugh	Upton
Ferguson	McKeon	Walberg
Flake	McMorris	Walden (OR)
Forbes	Rodgers	Walsh (NY)
Fortenberry	Mica	Wamp
Fossella	Miller (FL)	Waters
Fox	Miller (MI)	Weldon (FL)
Franks (AZ)	Miller, Gary	Weller
Frelinghuysen	Moran (KS)	Westmoreland
Galleghy	Murphy, Tim	Whitfield
Garrett (NJ)	Musgrave	Wicker
Gerlach	Myrick	Wilson (NM)
Gilchrest	Neugebauer	Wilson (SC)
Gillmor	Nunes	Wolf
Gingrey	Pearce	Young (AK)
Goode	Pence	Young (FL)
Goodlatte	Peterson (PA)	
Granger	Petri	

NOT VOTING—8

Clarke	Gohmert	Markey
Crenshaw	Hayes	Paul
Davis, Jo Ann	Johnson, Sam	

□ 1714

Mrs. BACHMANN, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, and Mr. CANNON changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. LINCOLN DAVIS of Tennessee changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION FOR MEMBER TO BE CONSIDERED AS FIRST SPONSOR OF HOUSE RESOLUTION 476

Mr. SHAYS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may hereafter be considered as the first sponsor of H. Res. 476, a bill originally introduced by Representative MARTY MEEHAN of Massachusetts, for the purposes of adding cosponsors and requesting

reprintings pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1715

AUTHORIZING ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR EMERGENCY REPAIRS AND RECONSTRUCTION OF INTERSTATE I-35 BRIDGE IN MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3311) to authorize additional funds for emergency repairs and reconstruction of the Interstate I-35 bridge located in Minneapolis, Minnesota, that collapsed on August 1, 2007, to waive the \$100,000,000 limitation on emergency relief funds for those emergency repairs and reconstruction, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3311

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

SECTION 1. ADDITIONAL EMERGENCY RELIEF FUNDING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Transportation is authorized to carry out a project for the repair and reconstruction of the Interstate I-35W bridge located in Minneapolis, Minnesota, that collapsed on August 1, 2007.

(b) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of the project carried out under this section shall be 100 percent.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated \$250,000,000 to carry out this section. Such sums shall remain available until expended.

SEC. 2. WAIVER OF EMERGENCY RELIEF LIMITATION.

The limitation contained in section 125(d)(1) of title 23, United States Code, of \$100,000,000 shall not apply to expenditures under section 125 of such title for the repair or reconstruction of the Interstate I-35W bridge located in Minneapolis, Minnesota, that collapsed on August 1, 2007.

SEC. 3. EXPANDED ELIGIBILITY FOR TRANSIT AND TRAVEL INFORMATION SERVICES.

Section 1112 of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (119 Stat. 1171) is amended—

(1) by inserting “(a) IN GENERAL.—” before “There”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) MINNESOTA.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any provision of chapter 1 of title 23, United States Code, the Secretary may—

“(A) use funds authorized to carry out the emergency relief program under section 125 of such title for the repair and reconstruction of the Interstate I-35W bridge in Minneapolis, Minnesota, that collapsed on August 1, 2007; and

“(B) use not to exceed \$5,000,000 of the funds authorized to carry out the emergency relief program under section 125 of such title to reimburse the Minnesota State department of transportation for actual and necessary costs of maintenance and operation, less the amount of fares earned, for additional public transportation services and