

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

NOT VOTING—19

Akin	Heger	Radanovich
Buyer	Hinchey	Tiahrt
Castor (FL)	Hoekstra	Watson
Cole	Latham	Wilson (OH)
Fallin	Loeb sack	Young (FL)
Graves (MO)	Meek (FL)	
Heller	Moran (KS)	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1819

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. AKIN. Mr. Speaker, on July 27, 2010, I was absent from the House and missed rollcall votes 473, 474, and 475.

Had I been present, I would have voted “no” on rollcall 473, “yes” on rollcall 474, and “yes” on rollcall 475.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on H. Con. Res. 301, rollcall 473, I was unavoidably detained in a hearing. Had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

CORRECTION TO APPOINTMENT AS MEMBER TO COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DEUTCH). Pursuant to section 201(b) of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6431), and the order of the House of January 6, 2009, the Chair announces the following correction to the Speaker’s appointment of June 23, 2010, of the following Member on the part of the House to the Commission on International Religious Freedom:

Upon the recommendation of the minority leader:

Mr. Ted Van Der Meid, Rochester, New York, for a 2-year term ending May 14, 2012, to succeed Ms. Felice Gaer.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBER TO COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 201(b) of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6431), and the order of the House of January 6, 2009, the Chair announces the Speaker’s appointment of the following Member on the part of the House to the Commission on International Religious Freedom:

Upon the recommendation of the minority leader:

Ms. Nina Shea, Washington, D.C., for a 2-year term ending May 14, 2012, to succeed herself.

□ 1820

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 incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later.

SECURING THE PROTECTION OF OUR ENDURING AND ESTABLISHED CONSTITUTIONAL HERITAGE ACT

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 2765) to amend title 28, United States Code, to prohibit recognition and enforcement of foreign defamation judgments and certain foreign judgments

against the providers of interactive computer services.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the Senate amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Securing the Protection of our Enduring and Established Constitutional Heritage Act” or the “SPEECH Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) *The freedom of speech and the press is enshrined in the first amendment to the Constitution, and is necessary to promote the vigorous dialogue necessary to shape public policy in a representative democracy.*

(2) *Some persons are obstructing the free expression rights of United States authors and publishers, and in turn chilling the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States interest of the citizenry in receiving information on matters of importance, by seeking out foreign jurisdictions that do not provide the full extent of free-speech protections to authors and publishers that are available in the United States, and suing a United States author or publisher in that foreign jurisdiction.*

(3) *These foreign defamation lawsuits not only suppress the free speech rights of the defendants to the suit, but inhibit other written speech that might otherwise have been written or published but for the fear of a foreign lawsuit.*

(4) *The threat of the libel laws of some foreign countries is so dramatic that the United Nations Human Rights Committee examined the issue and indicated that in some instances the law of libel has served to discourage critical media reporting on matters of serious public interest, adversely affecting the ability of scholars and journalists to publish their work. The advent of the internet and the international distribution of foreign media also create the danger that one country’s unduly restrictive libel law will affect freedom of expression worldwide on matters of valid public interest.*

(5) *Governments and courts of foreign countries scattered around the world have failed to curtail this practice of permitting libel lawsuits against United States persons within their courts, and foreign libel judgments inconsistent with United States first amendment protections are increasingly common.*

SEC. 3. RECOGNITION OF FOREIGN DEFAMATION JUDGMENTS.

(a) *IN GENERAL.—Part VI of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:*

“CHAPTER 181—FOREIGN JUDGMENTS

“Sec.

“4101. Definitions.

“4102. Recognition of foreign defamation judgments.

“4103. Removal.

“4104. Declaratory judgments.

“4105. Attorney’s fees.

“§4101. Definitions

“In this chapter:

“(1) **DEFAMATION.**—The term ‘defamation’ means any action or other proceeding for defamation, libel, slander, or similar claim alleging that forms of speech are false, have caused damage to reputation or emotional distress, have presented any person in a false light, or have resulted in criticism, dishonor, or condemnation of any person.

“(2) **DOMESTIC COURT.**—The term ‘domestic court’ means a Federal court or a court of any State.

“(3) **FOREIGN COURT.**—The term ‘foreign court’ means a court, administrative body, or other tribunal of a foreign country.