

entering a world that requires the concrete skills, creative thinking, and innovation that STEM education provides. Alumni of the program maintain leadership roles in STEM education, which amplifies the value of the fellowship.

Einstein fellows who return to their classrooms and communities bring a wealth of new skills, knowledge, and an enhanced perspective for how their teaching fits into the larger picture of our country's education policy. These teachers renew their efforts to inspire their students and encourage them to pursue STEM pathways. Einstein fellows have also gone on to teach and mentor teachers in university programs, coordinate statewide efforts on STEM curriculum initiatives, and continue serving in the administration and in Congress.

Congressman HONDA, who is not here today, wanted me to express his strong support for the Einstein fellowship program, but he is feeling under the weather and can't be here. So I will submit a statement by Congressman HONDA in support of the resolution into the RECORD.

Mr. Speaker, once again I express my support for the 20th anniversary of the Albert Einstein Distinguished Educator Fellowship Program. I want to thank Representative HONDA for bringing this resolution to the floor, and I urge my colleagues to pass the resolution.

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

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the resolution, H. Res. 1322, celebrating the 20th anniversary of the Albert Einstein Distinguished Educator Fellowship Program, recognizing the significant contributions made by Albert Einstein fellows.

The Albert Einstein Distinguished Educator Fellowship Program offers current public or private elementary and secondary mathematics, technology and science classroom teachers who have demonstrated excellence in teaching an opportunity to serve in the national public policy arena.

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Einstein fellows are selected, through a competitive selection process, to spend a school year in a congressional office or in one of a number of Federal executive branch departments. Einstein fellows provide policymakers and Federal agencies with a real-world perspective. Their invaluable contributions help to provide practical insight and a unique knowledge base in the formulation, application, and implementation of Federal policy. Some of the contributions of Einstein fellows include creating Web-based science education programs and establishing and evaluating national and regional programs on school reform and teacher preparation.

As educators who are working to provide the Nation's students with a high-

quality education, Einstein fellows enrich students' educations in a twofold manner: by educating them in the classrooms and by guiding the policy that will direct their educations in the future.

I encourage my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1322, celebrating the 20th anniversary of the Albert Einstein Distinguished Educator Program and recognizing the significant contributions of Albert Einstein Fellows.

For 20 years, Albert Einstein Distinguished Educator Fellows have worked in the Senate and House, and Federal agencies, drafting legislation and creating innovative educational programs and interventions. Einstein Fellows are selected through a highly competitive process from among the best science, technology, engineering, and mathematics teachers in the field, and represent diverse geographic regions, backgrounds and communities.

Over 190 Einstein Fellows have played a critical role in helping to advance the fields of education, science, technology, engineering, mathematics in the United States by applying their classroom experience to shape public policy. Their deep understanding of both science and pedagogy has provided practical insights and "real world" perspectives to policy makers and program administrators.

Teachers who are chosen to be Albert Einstein Fellows demonstrate exceptional expertise in teaching in elementary or secondary schools and have an interest and willingness to be involved in public policy. Many are recognized for excellence through the Presidential Awards for Excellence in Mathematics or Science Teaching and other prestigious awards. These dedicated teachers interrupt their careers and leave their homes and classrooms behind to spend a school year in a Congressional Office, the Department of Education, the Department of Energy, NASA, NIH, NIST, NOAA, NSF, OSTP, applying their classroom experience to shape public policy while expanding their valuable skills.

The Einstein Fellows, during their service and later upon the continuation of their professional careers, serve as role models and example of dedication and commitment for past, current and future generations of educators and public servants:

I have had the benefit of having Einstein Fellows in my office for the past four years and I can personally attest to the tremendous contributions they have made to science education throughout the nation. For example, Luke Laurie, a middle school science teacher from California, worked on Global Warming Education legislation and an effort to congratulate Vice President Al Gore on his Nobel Prize; Ed Potosnak, a secondary school science teacher from New Jersey, who developed the Enhancing Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Education Act and the Educational Opportunity and Equity Commission Act; and Eduardo Guevara, a secondary school science teacher from Texas, who is working on the One America, Many Voices Act, which would appropriately compensate Federal workers with multilingual skills, on legislation to establish prizes for educational technology innovation, and on equity in educational opportunities for Bilingual Learners (ELLs).

President Obama himself experienced the benefits of having an Einstein Fellow in his office when he was a freshman Senator.

In conjunction with the 20th Anniversary of the program, on June 28th and 29th the Einstein Fellowship Summit will be held here in Washington, where former and current fellows will address issues related to STEM education. Members have been invited to the Congressional reception to be held at the Rayburn Gold Room, and I encourage my colleagues to attend that event to meet current and former fellows and celebrate the 20th Anniversary of the Albert Einstein Distinguished Educator Fellowship Program.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution and the Einstein Distinguished Educator Fellowship Program.

Mr. PETRI. I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1322.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

WORK-LIFE BALANCE AWARD ACT

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4855) to establish the Work-Life Balance Award for employers that have developed and implemented work-life balance policies, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4855

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Work-Life Balance Award Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) EMPLOYER.—The term "employer"—

(A) means any person (as defined in section 3(a) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 202(a))) engaged in commerce or in any industry or activity affecting commerce; and

(B) includes any agency of a State, or political subdivision thereof.

The term does not include the Government of the United States or any agency thereof.

(2) WORK-LIFE BALANCE POLICY.—The term "work-life balance policy" means a workplace practice which supports the ability of employees to balance their work and family lives.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Labor.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF AWARD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the Department of Labor an annual award to be known as the Work-Life Balance Award (hereinafter referred to as the “Award”) for employers that have developed and implemented work-life balance policies.

(b) PLAQUE.—The Award shall be evidenced by a plaque bearing the title “Work-Life Balance Award”.

(c) APPLICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An employer desiring consideration for an Award shall submit an application to the Work-Life Balance Advisory Board established under section 4, at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as such Board may require.

(2) REAPPLICATION.—An employer may reapply for an Award, regardless of whether the employer has been a previous recipient of such Award.

(d) DISPLAY ON WEB SITE.—The Secretary shall make publically available on its Web site the names of each recipient of the Award.

(e) PRESENTATION OF AWARD.—After receiving recommendations from the Board established under section 4, the Secretary (or the Secretary’s designee) shall present annually the Award to employers that meet the criteria developed under section 4(b)(1).

(f) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary shall submit annually to Congress and the public a report describing the type of work-life balance policies being offered to and utilized by employees, as evidenced by data collected through the award process.

SEC. 4. WORK-LIFE BALANCE ADVISORY BOARD.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established within the Department of Labor a Work-Life Balance Advisory Board (hereinafter referred to as the “Board”).

(b) DUTIES.—The Board shall—

(1) subject to the approval by the Secretary, not later than 180 days after the initial meeting described under subsection (f)(1)(B), develop criteria to determine recipients of the Award. In developing such criteria, such Board may—

(A) consider those work-life balance policies which—

(i) provide employees access to a variety of flexible work arrangements and other work-life balance policies of the employer, regardless of wage levels, job positions, or number of hours worked;

(ii) ensure that employees can avail themselves of such policies without risk of being penalized or losing opportunities for advancement; and

(iii) allow employees to exercise these policies with regard to a broad range of family members;

(B) evaluate other factors affecting the quality of the workplace, including other benefits and policies for employees of the employer, and the compliance with State and Federal labor and safety and health laws; and

(C) seek input from all interested parties, including input from stakeholders;

(2) develop a process for receiving and processing applications;

(3) recommend recipients of the Award from among those applications submitted to the Board in accordance with section 3(c);

(4) present to the Secretary the names of the employers that the Board recommends as recipients of the Award in accordance with the criteria developed under paragraph (1); and

(5) set an annual timetable for fulfilling the duties described under this subsection.

(c) REVISIONS.—The Board, subject to the approval of the Secretary, may make revisions, as appropriate, to the criteria developed under subsection (b)(1) from time to time.

(d) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) NUMBERS AND APPOINTMENT.—Subject to paragraphs (2) through (5), the Board shall be composed of 9 members appointed by the Secretary as follows:

(A) 1 member, who shall serve as Chairperson of the Board, representing the public.

(B) 1 member representing a State or local government.

(C) 1 member representing a nonprofit employer.

(D) 2 members representing private industry or industry organizations.

(E) 2 members representing labor organizations.

(F) 2 members representing families and children.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS.—In appointing any member of the Board under paragraph (1) who is not the chairperson of such Board, the Speaker and the minority leader of the House of Representatives, and the majority leader and minority leader of the Senate, each shall submit to the Secretary recommendations with the names of proposed members of the Board, and from such submissions the Secretary shall appoint the members of the Board in accordance with such paragraph.

(3) LIMITATION.—The Secretary may not appoint any Member of Congress to the Board.

(4) POLITICAL AFFILIATION.—Not more than 4 members of the Board appointed under paragraph (1) may be of the same political party.

(5) QUALIFICATIONS.—Members of the Board shall be individuals with knowledge of and experience with work-life balance policies.

(e) TERMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided under paragraphs (2) and (3), each member of the Board shall be appointed for 2 years and may be reappointed for one additional term.

(2) TERMS OF INITIAL APPOINTEES.—As designated by the Secretary at the time of appointment, of the members of the Board first appointed, 4 shall each be appointed for a 2-year term and the remainder shall each be appointed for a 3-year term.

(3) VACANCIES.—Any member of the Board appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term for which the member’s predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of that term. A member may serve after the expiration of that member’s term until a successor has taken office.

(f) OPERATIONS.—**(1) MEETINGS.—**

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except for the initial meeting of the Board under subparagraph (B), the Board shall meet at the call of the Chairperson or a majority of its members.

(B) INITIAL MEETING.—The Board shall conduct its first meeting not later than 90 days after the appointment of all of its members.

(2) VOTING AND RULES.—A majority of members of the Board shall constitute a quorum to conduct business. The Board may establish by majority vote any other rules for the conduct of the business of the Board, if such rules are not inconsistent with this section or other applicable law.

SEC. 5. REGULATIONS.

The Secretary may prescribe regulations to carry out the purposes of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which

Members may revise and extend and insert extraneous material on H.R. 4855, as amended, into the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

Ms. WOOLSEY. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support the passage of H.R. 4855, as amended, the Work-Life Balance Award Act, a bill introduced with Chairman MILLER.

I thank Chairman MILLER for his hard work in bringing this legislation forward.

I also want to thank my Republican colleagues—Ranking Member KLINE and Representative CATHY McMORRIS RODGERS, who is the ranking member of the Workforce Protections Subcommittee—for their support and for their hard work.

H.R. 4855, as amended, establishes an award at the Department of Labor to be presented annually to employers of any size which have exemplary work-life policies. The bill also sets up an independent board, appointed by the Secretary of Labor, based on recommendations from Congress, to develop the application process and to establish criteria for evaluating the work-life balance policies of applicants. The board is also charged with providing awardee recommendations to the Secretary. The board will consist of representatives from children and families’ groups, from State and local governments, from business or business organizations, and from labor.

The Workforce Protections Subcommittee held a hearing on the introduced bill in April. Our witnesses testified that the bill could be improved by establishing broad guidelines for the board to consider in establishing its criteria.

As a result, H.R. 4855, as amended, provides, in determining the criteria, that the board may consider those work-life policies which provide access to employees regardless of wage level, job position, or the number of hours worked; two, which ensure that workers can use the policies without risk of penalty; three, which allow workers to exercise the policy with regard to a broad range of family members. In addition, the board may also evaluate other factors affecting the quality of the workplace, including employee benefits and compliance with labor and health and safety laws.

Finally, the bill requires the Secretary to collect data from the application process. This data is important because it will tell us not only what policies are being offered but also what policies are actually being utilized by workers and employers.

Working Mother Magazine and the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, Mr. Speaker, also give out awards to companies with outstanding work-life balance policies. They are great programs, and this award is not intended to supplant these or other awards but to

complement ongoing efforts. Creating an award at the U.S. Department of Labor is important for a number of reasons.

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Outside of the Family and Medical Leave Act, which provides unpaid leave for qualifying employees, there is no national policy to support work-life balance. This award will send a strong message that the Federal Government supports and encourages work-life balance.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 4855, the Work-Life Balance Award Act, establishes an annual award within the Department of Labor to recognize employers with exemplary work-life balance policies. This bill represents a bipartisan effort to highlight the positive policies currently being used by employers to help their employees meet the competing demands of family and work. H.R. 4855 would highlight best practices by employers and encourage innovation in the adoption of work-life balance policies, which we hope will encourage other companies to adopt similar programs.

It's important to note that the bill does not create any mandates or new requirements. Many employers accommodate employee requests for greater workplace flexibility without the use of government mandates, which can increase the cost of employment and stifle creative arrangements. If employers want to pursue this award, they will do so voluntarily and with no penalty if they choose not to do so, nor will this award confer any specific government procurement or tax advantage on the recipients. The only advantage will be related to the employer being able to market themselves as winning this award and providing these types of flexibility in their workplaces.

It's appropriate that the bill sets out a process by which the criteria for receiving this award will be determined. For us in Congress to claim that we know best about what constitutes appropriate flexibility in the workplace and to lock that in so that it could not be changed without another act of Congress would be, frankly, presumptuous and ensure that this award would lose its relevancy over time as new concepts of flexibility emerge and employers respond to employee needs in new ways.

This award would complement similar private-sector awards and showcase public and private organizations that maintain and utilize policies to help their employees to find ways to maintain productivity, while providing workplace flexibility. The award program would be housed at the U.S. Department of Labor, and funding for the program would come out of existing funds at the Labor Department.

I'd like to thank the sponsors of the bill, particularly the main sponsor,

Congresswoman WOOLSEY, for working to craft this bill in a bipartisan manner and for maintaining an open dialogue with interested parties throughout this process.

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

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield such time as he may consume to the chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER).

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

I would like to commend Congresswoman WOOLSEY for her leadership on the work-life balance issues in her capacity as Chair of the Workforce Protection Subcommittee. Her commitment on these important issues is a great asset to the Education and Labor Committee in this Congress. I am pleased to serve with her and support her legislation before us today to recognize family-friendly workplaces. The Work-Life Balance Act will recognize employers of any size for their exemplary work-life balance policies. Not only will the award set a standard for best practices, it will shine a much-needed light on the concerns of working families.

Over the past 40 years, America's working families have changed dramatically. While once a single breadwinner could support a middle-class family, today that situation appears to be a relic of the past. Women now make up half of the workforce and share a greater responsibility for financially supporting the family. While women now are full partners in providing for families, many remain the primary caregiver for their children and other family members. Balancing the career and family responsibilities can seem impossible at times. But in today's economy, achieving balance is necessary.

Women are not doing this alone. Increasingly, men are becoming more involved with child care and elder care responsibilities. Good employers recognize this and understand the importance of providing flexibility to their employees. They have rightly revamped family leave policies to attract and retain best workers. Employers understand that family-friendly policies not only help workers balance work and family, but also improve employers' bottom line. These policies increase retention rates, decrease absenteeism, improve productivity and morale.

What's good for the modern family is good for business. Businesses that are doing the right things to promote a better work-life balance should be recognized. It goes to the heart of our Nation's competitiveness and how we value our Nation's families.

Parents should never have to choose between their paycheck and taking a day off because their child needs to see a doctor. This is precisely why I am a strong supporter of the bill before us

today, the Work-Life Balance Award Act. This award will serve as a benchmark for companies who wish to improve their current policies so that they can be more accommodating to the needs of their workers. It will also give prospective employees a leg up when they're looking for family-friendly workplaces to go to work.

The proof will be in the results. When employers choose to implement pro-family policies, they reap the benefits of a healthier, more productive workforce. I urge my fellow colleagues to vote "yes" with me today on this important and necessary bill. Thank you very much, again, to the author of this legislation, Congresswoman WOOLSEY.

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, many years ago, when my children were not parents themselves, I was working full time outside of the home, with four children. It was a struggle to meet both the needs of my family as well as the responsibilities of my job. And as the human resources manager of a startup electronics company about 30 years ago, I was aware that many of my employees were going through the very same struggles that I was. Unfortunately, some 30 years later, nearly every single parent is under these pressures—men as well as women. And they are desperate for work-life balance.

One of the main reasons I ran for Congress over 18 years ago was to fight for working families. I was a new Member when we passed the Family and Medical Leave Act, and I knew what an important step we were taking, particularly for working women, to provide job-protected family and medical leave for certain workers, even though it was unpaid.

But the benefits provided by FMLA are not sufficient. While more than 100 million leaves have been taken under the Family and Medical Leave Act, nearly two in three workers are not covered by the Act. And even if they are, most can't take advantage of its provisions because they simply cannot afford to take unpaid leave.

Sadly, the United States lags far behind the rest of the world in providing work-life benefits to their employees. It is unacceptable that our country, which is the number one economy in the world, can barely compete with developing nations in this arena. Workers should not have to choose between work and family, and ultimately we in Congress need to do much more.

However, the effort for work-life balance must be waged on all fronts, and currently, many in the business world are leading the way. These companies know that providing work-life benefits increases retention, decreases absenteeism, and increases productivity and loyalty.

The award created by H.R. 4855, as amended, will recognize these employers for their efforts and create an incentive for others. It will also set

standards for best practices and shine a light on the needs of working families.

Mr. Speaker, I hope we will vote for the second step after the Family and Medical Leave Act that this Congress will take to support working Americans, men and women, and help them balance the challenges they meet in doing a good job for their families and a good job for their employer, because it must be possible. And we can help make that happen.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4855, the Work-Life Balance Award Act." Thank you to my colleagues: Congresswoman WOOLSEY and Congressman MILLER for introducing this important legislation that establishes, in the Department of Labor, an annual Work-Life Balance Award for employers that have developed and implemented work-life balance policies.

We are all aware of the benefits of holding a job, but too little attention has been paid to the dangers associated with stressful working conditions. Long hours have a significantly negative impact on life satisfaction and time-related stress, which in turn have a negative effect on wellbeing.

Non-standard work hours, and stressful workplace environments cause health problems, higher levels of stress, psychological distress, greater relationship conflicts for dual-income couples, less time spent with children and lower life satisfaction.

A peer-reviewed study of 10,000 Londoners tracked since 1985, published in the European Heart Journal, found that rates of angina, nonfatal heart attacks and death from heart-related conditions were 60 percent higher in people who worked at least three hours beyond "the normal, seven-hour day" compared with those who didn't work that amount of overtime. The study notes that overtime work "has increased in recent years" and that the U.S. is one of the countries that is well above average in percentage of people working overtime.

A Canadian study found that "people experiencing time pressure have lower levels of satisfaction, higher levels of stress, lower self-reported physical and emotional wellbeing, and greater insomnia. Work-life conflicts can lead to higher levels of anxiety and depression; sleep disturbances and a host of other ailments."

The World Health Organization (WHO) highlights recent research in the domain of occupational health psychology shows that many stressful experiences are linked to being offended—for instance, by being offended or ridiculed, by social exclusion, by social conflict, by illegitimate tasks. According to the WHO, "Such experiences of being treated in an unfair manner constitute an 'Offence to Self,' and this may have quite far reaching consequences in terms of health and wellbeing."

In the United States, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) is greatly concerned with the health effects of workplace stress. According to the CDC, "evidence is rapidly accumulating to suggest that stress plays an important role in several types of chronic health problems—especially cardiovascular disease, musculoskeletal disorders, and psychological disorders."

Mr. Speaker, although some employers create unhealthy work environments, other em-

ployers now recognize that staff who feel able to balance the demands of work and home are more engaged, productive and motivated. These trendsetters deserve to be recognized for their compassion and leadership. This is why I support the Work-Life Balance Award Act.

Research has identified organizational characteristics associated with both healthy, low-stress work and high levels of productivity. According to the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), examples of these characteristics include: recognition of employees for good work performance, opportunities for career development, an organizational culture that values the individual worker, and management actions that are consistent with organizational values.

Mr. Speaker, widespread workplace stress is costly to our citizens and our nation. Stressful work environments ruin lives and are costly to our healthcare system. It is often said that prevention is the best medicine; establishing a balance between work and life is a vital disease prevention measure.

Once again, I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume. I rise in support for H.R. 4855, the Work-Life Balance Award Act, a bill that would establish an annual award in the Department of Labor recognizing the efforts of employers to implement exemplary work-life balance policies in the work place.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Chairwoman for her ongoing efforts in this area.

It's clear that the biggest concern for workers in this struggling economy is job security. And without a doubt, work-life balance issues play into these concerns—particularly as the needs of families are changing.

I know firsthand, being a wife and the mom of a three year old, that one of the biggest struggles working parents face is how to balance work and family responsibilities. Employees need flexibility to get their jobs done while still making the school play, staying home with a sick child, or supporting an aging parent.

At the same time, employers are finding that they have to meet these needs in innovative ways in order to remain productive and profitable.

The good news is that employers are rising to the challenge—recognizing that flexible work policies are effective and necessary. The bill that we are considering today will highlight those employers who are already creatively meeting the needs of their workers.

In addition, it is my hope that this award will continue the national discussion that has been started on the benefits of flexible work arrangements and will encourage more employers to invest in them.

Again, I would like to thank the Chairwoman for her efforts on this important area and urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Ms. WOOLSEY. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4855, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Suspending the rules with regard to House Resolution 1383;

Adopting House Resolution 1436; and
Suspending the rules with regard to H.R. 4855.

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

HONORING DR. LARRY CASE ON HIS RETIREMENT AS NATIONAL FFA ADVISOR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1383) honoring Dr. Larry Case on his retirement as National FFA Advisor, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BRIGHT) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 409, nays 0, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 358]

YEAS—409

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|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Ackerman | Bono Mack | Chandler |
| Aderholt | Boozman | Childers |
| Adler (NJ) | Boren | Chu |
| Akin | Boswell | Clarke |
| Alexander | Boucher | Clay |
| Altmire | Boustany | Cleaver |
| Andrews | Boyd | Clyburn |
| Arcuri | Brady (PA) | Coble |
| Austria | Brady (TX) | Coffman (CO) |
| Baca | Braley (IA) | Cohen |
| Bachmann | Bright | Cole |
| Bachus | Broun (GA) | Conaway |
| Baird | Buchanan | Connolly (VA) |
| Baldwin | Burgess | Conyers |
| Barrow | Burton (IN) | Cooper |
| Bartlett | Butterfield | Costa |
| Barton (TX) | Calvert | Costello |
| Bean | Camp | Courtney |
| Becerra | Campbell | Crenshaw |
| Berkley | Cao | Critz |
| Berry | Capito | Crowley |
| Biggert | Capps | Cuellar |
| Bilbray | Capuano | Culberson |
| Bishop (GA) | Cardoza | Cummings |
| Bishop (NY) | Carnahan | Dahlkemper |
| Bishop (UT) | Carney | Davis (AL) |
| Blackburn | Carson (IN) | Davis (CA) |
| Blumenauer | Carter | Davis (KY) |
| Blunt | Cassidy | Davis (TN) |
| Bocchieri | Castle | DeFazio |
| Boehner | Castor (FL) | DeGette |
| Bonner | Chaffetz | Delahunt |