

□ 1443

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

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. BERMAN, Ms. WOOLSEY and Mr. KUCINICH changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill. Under clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 320, nays 97, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 592]

YEAS—320

Abercrombie	DeGette	Johnson (GA)
Adler (NJ)	Delahunt	Johnson, E. B.
Akin	DeLauro	Jones
Alexander	Dent	Kagen
Altmire	Diaz-Balart, L.	Kanjorski
Andrews	Diaz-Balart, M.	Kaptur
Arcuri	Dicks	Kennedy
Austria	Dingell	Kildee
Baca	Donnelly (IN)	Kilpatrick (MI)
Baird	Doyle	Kilroy
Baldwin	Dreier	King (NY)
Barrow	Driehaus	Kirk
Bean	Edwards (MD)	Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Becerra	Edwards (TX)	Kissell
Berkley	Ehlers	Klein (FL)
Berman	Ellison	Kosmas
Berry	Ellsworth	Kratovil
Biggert	Engel	Lance
Billbray	Eshoo	Langevin
Bishop (GA)	Etheridge	Larsen (WA)
Bishop (NY)	Farr	Larson (CT)
Blumenauer	Fattah	Latham
Bocchieri	Filner	LaTourette
Boozman	Fleming	Lee (CA)
Boren	Forbes	Lee (NY)
Boswell	Fortenberry	Levin
Boucher	Foster	Lewis (GA)
Boustany	Frank (MA)	Lipinski
Boyd	Frelinghuysen	LoBiondo
Brady (PA)	Fudge	Loebsack
Bralley (IA)	Gallely	Lofgren, Zoe
Bright	Gerlach	Lowe
Brown, Corrine	Giffords	Luetkemeyer
Brown-Waite,	Gonzalez	Lujan
Ginny	Gordon (TN)	Lungren, Daniel E.
Buchanan	Granger	Lynch
Butterfield	Grayson	Maffei
Buyer	Green, Al	Maloney
Camp	Green, Gene	Markey (CO)
Cao	Griffith	Markey (MA)
Capito	Grijalva	Marshall
Capps	Guthrie	Massa
Capuano	Gutierrez	Matsui
Cardoza	Hall (NY)	Hall (TX)
Carnahan	Hall (TX)	McCarthy (CA)
Carney	Halvorson	McCarthy (NY)
Carson (IN)	Hare	McCollum
Cassidy	Harman	McCotter
Castle	Harper	McDermott
Chandler	Hastings (FL)	McGovern
Childers	Hastings (WA)	McHugh
Chu	Heinrich	McIntyre
Clarke	Herger	McKeon
Clay	Herseht Sandlin	McMahon
Cleaver	Higgins	McMorris
Clyburn	Hill	Rodgers
Coffman (CO)	Himes	McNerney
Cohen	Hinchey	Meek (FL)
Connolly (VA)	Hinojosa	Meeks (NY)
Cooper	Hirono	Melancon
Costa	Hodes	Michaud
Courtney	Holden	Miller (MI)
Crenshaw	Holt	Miller (NC)
Crowley	Honda	Miller, George
Cuellar	Hoyer	Minnick
Cummings	Hunter	Mitchell
Dahlkemper	Inslee	Mollohan
Davis (CA)	Israel	Moore (WI)
Davis (IL)	Jackson (IL)	Moran (VA)
Davis (TN)	Jackson-Lee	Murphy (CT)
DeFazio	(TX)	Murphy (NY)

Murphy, Patrick	Ruppersberger	Sutton
Murphy, Tim	Rush	Tanner
Murtha	Ryan (OH)	Teague
Nadler (NY)	Salazar	Terry
Napolitano	Sánchez, Linda T.	Thompson (CA)
Nunes	Sanchez, Loretta	Thompson (MS)
Oberstar	Sarbanes	Thompson (PA)
Obey	Scalise	Tiberi
Oliver	Schakowsky	Tierney
Ortiz	Schauer	Titus
Pallone	Schiff	Tonko
Pascarell	Schmidt	Towns
Pastor (AZ)	Schock	Tsongas
Payne	Schrader	Turner
Perlmutter	Schwartz	Upton
Perriello	Scott (GA)	Van Hollen
Peters	Scott (VA)	Velázquez
Peterson	Serrano	Visclosky
Pingree (ME)	Sestak	Walden
Polis (CO)	Shea-Porter	Walz
Pomeroy	Sherman	Wamp
Posey	Shuler	Wasserman
Price (NC)	Shuster	Schultz
Quigley	Simpson	Waters
Rahall	Sires	Watson
Rangel	Skelton	Watt
Rehberg	Slaughter	Waxman
Reichert	Smith (NE)	Weiner
Reyes	Smith (NJ)	Wexler
Richardson	Smith (WA)	Whitfield
Rodriguez	Snyder	Wilson (OH)
Roe (TN)	Souder	Wittman
Rogers (KY)	Space	Woolsey
Rooney	Speier	Wu
Ros-Lehtinen	Spratt	Yarmuth
Ross	Stark	Young (AK)
Rothman (NJ)	Stupak	Young (FL)
Roybal-Allard		

NAYS—97

Aderholt	Garrett (NJ)	Moran (KS)
Bachmann	Gingrey (GA)	Myrick
Bachus	Gohmert	Neugebauer
Bartlett	Goodlatte	Nye
Bilirakis	Heller	Olson
Bishop (UT)	Hensarling	Paulsen
Blackburn	Hoekstra	Pence
Blunt	Inglis	Petri
Bonner	Issa	Pitts
Bono Mack	Jenkins	Platts
Brady (TX)	Johnson (IL)	Poe (TX)
Broun (GA)	Johnson, Sam	Price (GA)
Brown (SC)	Jordan (OH)	Putnam
Burgess	Kind	Radanovich
Burton (IN)	King (IA)	Rogers (AL)
Calvert	Kingston	Rogers (MI)
Campbell	Kline (MN)	Rohrabacher
Cantor	Kucinich	Roskam
Carter	Lamborn	Royce
Chaffetz	Latta	Ryan (WI)
Cole	Lewis (CA)	Sensenbrenner
Conaway	Linder	Sessions
Conyers	Lummis	Shadegg
Culberson	Mack	Shimkus
Davis (KY)	Manzullo	Smith (TX)
Deal (GA)	Marchant	Stearns
Doggett	Matheson	Sullivan
Duncan	McCauley	Thornberry
Emerson	McClintock	Tiahrt
Fallin	McHenry	Wilson (SC)
Flake	Mica	Wolf
Foxx	Miller (FL)	
Franks (AZ)	Moore (KS)	

NOT VOTING—16

Ackerman	Costello	Paul
Barrett (SC)	Davis (AL)	Taylor
Barton (TX)	Graves	Welch
Boehner	Lucas	Westmoreland
Castor (FL)	Miller, Gary	
Coble	Neal (MA)	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1453

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. EDWARDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, earlier this afternoon, on vote 576, I intended to vote “yes,” and on 577, my intention was to vote “no.”

CONDEMNING THE ATTACK ON THE AMIA JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER IN BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be discharged from further consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 156) condemning the attack on the AMIA Jewish Community Center in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in July 1994, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 156

Whereas, on July 18, 1994, 85 people were killed and 300 were wounded when the Argentine Jewish Mutual Association (AMIA) was bombed in Buenos Aires, Argentina;

Whereas extensive evidence links the planning of the attacks to the Government of Iran, and the execution of the attacks to Hezbollah, which is based in Lebanon, supported by Syria, sponsored by Iran, and designated by the Department of State as a Foreign Terrorist Organization;

Whereas, on October 25, 2006, the State Prosecutor of Argentina, an office created by the Government of Argentina, concluded that the AMIA bombing was “decided and organized by the highest leaders of the former government of . . . Iran, whom, at the same time, entrusted its execution to the Lebanese terrorist group Hezbollah”;

Whereas, on October 25, 2006, the State Prosecutor of Argentina concluded that the AMIA bombing had been approved in advance by Iran’s Supreme Leader Ali Khamene’i, Iran’s then-leader Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, Iran’s then-Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati, and Iran’s then-Minister of Security and Intelligence Ali Fallahian;

Whereas, on October 25, 2006, the State Prosecutor of Argentina stated that the Government of Iran uses “terrorism as a mechanism of its foreign policy” in support of “its final aim [which] is to export its radicalized vision of Islam and to eliminate the enemies of the regime”;

Whereas, on October 25, 2006, the State Prosecutor of Argentina identified Ibrahim Hussein Berro, a Lebanese citizen and member of Hezbollah, as the suicide bomber who primarily carried out the attack on the AMIA;

Whereas, on November 9, 2006, Argentine Judge Rodolfo Canicoba Corral, pursuant to the request of the State Prosecutor of Argentina, issued an arrest warrant for Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, a former leader of Iran and the current chairman of Iran’s Assembly of Experts and of Iran’s Expediency Council, for his involvement in the AMIA bombing and urged the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to issue an international arrest warrant for Rafsanjani and detain him;

Whereas, on November 9, 2006, Argentine Judge Rodolfo Canicoba Corral, pursuant to

the request of the State Prosecutor of Argentina, also issued arrest warrants for Ali Fallahijan, a former Iranian Minister of Security and Intelligence, Ali Akbar Velayati, a former Iranian Foreign Minister, Mohsen Rezaei, a former commander of Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC), Ahmad Vahidi, a former commander of the elite Al-Quds Force of the IRGC, Hadi Soleimanpour, a former Iranian ambassador to Argentina, Mohsen Rabbani, a former cultural attaché at the Iranian Embassy in Buenos Aires, Ahmad Reza Asghari, a former official at the Iranian Embassy in Buenos Aires, and Imad Moughnieh, a leading operations chief of Hezbollah;

Whereas, on March 5, 2007, the Executive Committee of INTERPOL unanimously supported the issuance of Red Notices for Hezbollah operative Imad Moughnieh and for Iranian officials Ali Fallahijan, Mohsen Rezaei, Ahmad Vahidi, Mohsen Rabbani, and Ahmad Reza Asgari, thereby allowing arrest warrants for those individuals to be circulated worldwide with an eye to their arrest and extradition;

Whereas, on November 7, 2007, the General Assembly of INTERPOL upheld the Executive Committee's decision to support the issuance of six Red Notices in connection to the AMIA case;

Whereas, on February 12, 2008, Hezbollah operative Imad Moughnieh reportedly was killed in Syria;

Whereas in June of 2008, the Government of Saudi Arabia hosted an international Muslim conference that was reportedly attended by Iranian officials Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, against whom an Argentine arrest warrant has been issued, and Mohsen Rezaei, against whom both an Argentine arrest warrant and INTERPOL Red Notice have been issued;

Whereas the Government of Saudi Arabia reportedly made no attempt to detain or arrest Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani or Mohsen Rezaei during their time in Saudi Arabia, and the two departed Saudi Arabia without incident;

Whereas, on May 22, 2008, Argentine prosecutor Alberto Nisman filed a request with Argentine Judge Ariel Lijo for the arrest of Carlos Saul Menem, who was president of Argentina at the time of the AMIA bombing, and four other former Argentine high officials in connection with the AMIA case;

Whereas Mr. Nisman claimed in his request for an arrest warrant that Menem and the other four officials had attempted to cover up the involvement of a Syrian-Argentine businessman, Alberto Jacinto Kanoore Edul, in the AMIA bombing;

Whereas Argentine investigators have stated that prior to the AMIA bombing, Mr. Kanoore Edul was in contact with at least two men who have been identified as suspects in the AMIA case;

Whereas Mr. Nisman stated in an article published on May 29, 2008, that his request for arrest warrants against Argentine nationals in the AMIA case "does absolutely not change the accusations against Hezbollah and Iran . . . To a certain degree, it reinforces them, because [suspect Alberto Jacinto] Kanoore Edul has many links with Islamist extremists";

Whereas, on December 16, 2008, at the AMIA Special Prosecutor's request, the presiding Argentine judge in a civil suit against the Iranian suspects and Hezbollah ordered the attachment of six commercial properties in Argentina allegedly owned by former Iranian cultural attaché and named suspect Mohsen Rabbani;

Whereas in December of 2008, the judge also requested that select European governments freeze up to \$1 million in bank accounts allegedly belonging to former Iranian

leader Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani and another Iranian accused of involvement in the attacks;

Whereas between October of 2008 and March of 2009, nearly a dozen Iranian properties have reportedly been seized in the Buenos Aires area in connection with a civil suit presented by an unnamed survivor of the AMIA bombing;

Whereas in May of 2009, former IRGC commander Mohsen Rezaei, against whom both an Argentine arrest warrant and an INTERPOL Red Notice have been issued, announced his intention to seek the leadership of Iran;

Whereas in May 2009, Argentina issued an international arrest warrant for Samuel Salman El Reda, a Colombian citizen of Lebanese descent who Argentine prosecutor Alberto Nisman believes was the top local connection in the AMIA attack;

Whereas Mr. Nisman believes El Reda had connections to Hezbollah and the Tri-Border area, a zone between Argentina, Paraguay, and Brazil suspected of being a haven for Islamic radical groups;

Whereas during the past several years, the Government of Argentina has made significant advances in the AMIA investigation and other counter-terrorism efforts;

Whereas the issuance of an Argentine arrest warrant for an attaché of the Iranian Embassy in Argentina in connection with the AMIA case, indicates that Iran has used its embassies abroad as tools and extensions of radical Islamist goals and attacks;

Whereas according to news reports published in June of 2008, intelligence agencies in the United States and Canada have warned of significant evidence that Hezbollah, with the support of the Government of Iran, plans to launch a major attack against "Jewish targets" outside the Middle East, and that possible targeted areas include Canada and Latin America;

Whereas, on January 27, 2009, Secretary of Defense Robert Gates said, "I'm concerned about the level of . . . subversive activity that the Iranians are carrying on in a number of places in Latin America . . . They're opening a lot of offices and a lot of fronts, behind which they interfere in what is going on in some of these countries."; and

Whereas, on March 17, 2009, Navy Admiral James Stavridis, Commander, United States Southern Command, indicated that he shared Secretary Gates's concern, explaining "We have seen . . . an increase in a wide level of activity by the Iranian government in this region . . . That is a concern principally because of the connections between the government of Iran, which is a state sponsor of terrorism, and Hezbollah": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress—

(1) reiterates its strongest condemnation of the 1994 attack on the Argentine Jewish Mutual Association (AMIA) Jewish Community Center in Buenos Aires, Argentina, honors the victims of this attack, and expresses its sympathy to the relatives of the victims;

(2) applauds the Government of Argentina for its ongoing efforts in the AMIA bombing investigation;

(3) urges the Government of Argentina to continue to dedicate and provide the resources necessary for its judicial system and intelligence agencies to investigate all areas of the AMIA case and to prosecute those responsible;

(4) expresses grave concern regarding the Government of Saudi Arabia's failure, when given the opportunity, to detain Iranian officials against whom Argentine arrest warrants or INTERPOL Red Notices are pending in connection with the AMIA case;

(5) urges all responsible nations to cooperate fully with the AMIA investigation, including by making information, witnesses, and suspects available for review and questioning by the appropriate Argentine authorities, and by detaining and extraditing to Argentina, if given the opportunity, any persons against whom Argentine arrest warrants or INTERPOL Red Notices are pending in connection with the AMIA case, including Iranian officials and former officials, Hezbollah operatives, and Islamist militants;

(6) encourages the President to direct United States law enforcement agencies to provide support and cooperation to the Government of Argentina, if requested, for the purposes of deepening and expanding the investigation into the AMIA bombing; and

(7) urges governments in the Western Hemisphere, who have not done so already, to draft, adopt, and implement legislation designating Hezbollah as a terrorist organization, banning fundraising and recruitment activities, and applying the harshest penalties on those providing support for activities involving Hezbollah and other such extremist groups.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BERMAN

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

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BERMAN:

Amend the preamble to read as follows:

Whereas, on July 18, 1994, 85 people were killed and 300 were wounded when the Argentine Jewish Mutual Association (AMIA) was bombed in Buenos Aires, Argentina;

Whereas extensive evidence links the planning of the attacks to the Government of Iran, and the execution of the attacks to Hezbollah, which is based in Lebanon, supported by Syria, sponsored by Iran, and designated by the Department of State as a Foreign Terrorist Organization;

Whereas, on October 25, 2006, the State Prosecutor of Argentina, an office created by the Government of Argentina, concluded that the AMIA bombing was "decided and organized by the highest leaders of the former government of . . . Iran, whom, at the same time, entrusted its execution to the Lebanese terrorist group Hezbollah";

Whereas, on October 25, 2006, the State Prosecutor of Argentina concluded that the AMIA bombing had been approved in advance by Iran's Supreme Leader Ali Khamene'i, Iran's then-leader Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, Iran's then-Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati, and Iran's then-Minister of Security and Intelligence Ali Fallahijan;

Whereas, on October 25, 2006, the State Prosecutor of Argentina stated that the Government of Iran uses "terrorism as a mechanism of its foreign policy" in support of "its final aim [which] is to export its radicalized vision of Islam and to eliminate the enemies of the regime";

Whereas, on October 25, 2006, the State Prosecutor of Argentina identified Ibrahim Hussein Berro, a Lebanese citizen and member of Hezbollah, as the suicide bomber who primarily carried out the attack on the AMIA;

Whereas, on November 9, 2006, Argentine Judge Rodolfo Canicoba Corral, pursuant to the request of the State Prosecutor of Argentina, issued an arrest warrant for Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, a former leader of Iran and the current chairman of Iran's Assembly of Experts and of Iran's Expediency Council, for his involvement in the AMIA bombing and urged the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to issue an international arrest warrant for Rafsanjani and detain him;

Whereas, on November 9, 2006, Argentine Judge Rodolfo Canicoba Corral, pursuant to the request of the State Prosecutor of Argentina, also issued arrest warrants for Ali Fallahijan, a former Iranian Minister of Security and Intelligence, Ali Akbar Velayati, a former Iranian Foreign Minister, Mohsen Rezaei, a former commander of Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC), Ahmad Vahidi, a former commander of the elite Al-Quds Force of the IRGC, Hadi Soleimanpour, a former Iranian ambassador to Argentina, Mohsen Rabbani, a former cultural attaché at the Iranian Embassy in Buenos Aires, Ahmad Reza Asghari, a former official at the Iranian Embassy in Buenos Aires, and Imad Moughnieh, a leading operations chief of Hezbollah;

Whereas, on March 5, 2007, the Executive Committee of INTERPOL unanimously supported the issuance of Red Notices for Hezbollah operative Imad Moughnieh and for Iranian officials Ali Fallahijan, Mohsen Rezaei, Ahmad Vahidi, Mohsen Rabbani, and Ahmad Reza Asgari, thereby allowing arrest warrants for those individuals to be circulated worldwide with an eye to their arrest and extradition;

Whereas, on November 7, 2007, the General Assembly of INTERPOL upheld the Executive Committee's decision to support the issuance of six Red Notices in connection to the AMIA case;

Whereas, on February 12, 2008, Hezbollah operative Imad Moughnieh reportedly was killed in Syria;

Whereas in June of 2008, the Government of Saudi Arabia hosted an international Muslim conference that was reportedly attended by Iranian officials Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, against whom an Argentine arrest warrant has been issued, and Mohsen Rezaei, against whom both an Argentine arrest warrant and INTERPOL Red Notice have been issued;

Whereas the Government of Saudi Arabia reportedly made no attempt to detain or arrest Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani or Mohsen Rezaei during their time in Saudi Arabia, and the two departed Saudi Arabia without incident;

Whereas, on May 22, 2008, Argentine prosecutor Alberto Nisman filed a request with Argentine Judge Ariel Lijo for the arrest of Carlos Saul Menem, who was president of Argentina at the time of the AMIA bombing, and four other former Argentine high officials in connection with the AMIA case;

Whereas Mr. Nisman claimed in his request for an arrest warrant that Menem and the other four officials had attempted to cover up the involvement of a Syrian-Argentine businessman, Alberto Jacinto Kanoore Edul, in the AMIA bombing;

Whereas Argentine investigators have stated that prior to the AMIA bombing, Mr. Kanoore Edul was in contact with at least two men who have been identified as suspects in the AMIA case;

Whereas, on December 16, 2008, at the AMIA Special Prosecutor's request, the presiding Argentine judge in a civil suit against the Iranian suspects and Hezbollah ordered the attachment of six commercial properties in Argentina allegedly owned by former Iran cultural attaché and named suspect Mohsen Rabbani;

Whereas in December of 2008, the judge also requested that select European governments freeze up to \$1 million in bank accounts allegedly belonging to former Iranian leader Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani and another Iranian accused of involvement in the attacks;

Whereas between October of 2008 and March of 2009, nearly a dozen Iranian properties have reportedly been seized in the Buenos Aires area in connection with a civil

suit presented by an unnamed survivor of the AMIA bombing;

Whereas in May of 2009, former IRGC commander Mohsen Rezaei, against whom both an Argentine arrest warrant and an INTERPOL Red Notice have been issued, announced his intention to seek the leadership of Iran;

Whereas in May 2009, Argentina issued an international arrest warrant for Samuel Salman El Reda, a Colombian citizen of Lebanese descent who Argentine prosecutor Alberto Nisman believes was the top local connection in the AMIA attack;

Whereas Mr. Nisman believes El Reda had connections to Hezbollah and the Tri-Border area, a zone between Argentina, Paraguay, and Brazil suspected of being a haven for Islamic radical groups;

Whereas during the past several years, the Government of Argentina has made significant advances in the AMIA investigation and other counter-terrorism efforts;

Whereas the issuance of an Argentine arrest warrant for an attaché of the Iranian Embassy in Argentina in connection with the AMIA case, indicates that Iran has used its embassies abroad as tools and extensions of radical Islamist goals and attacks;

Whereas, on January 27, 2009, Secretary of Defense Robert Gates said, "I'm concerned about the level of . . . subversive activity that the Iranians are carrying on in a number of places in Latin America . . . They're opening a lot of offices and a lot of fronts, behind which they interfere in what is going on in some of these countries."; and

Whereas, on March 17, 2009, Navy Admiral James Stavridis, Commander, United States Southern Command, indicated that he shared Secretary Gates's concern, explaining "We have seen . . . an increase in a wide level of activity by the Iranian government in this region . . . That is a concern principally because of the connections between the government of Iran, which is a state sponsor of terrorism, and Hezbollah": Now, therefore, be it

Mr. BERMAN (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

There was no objection.

The amendment was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMITTING OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO BE TAKEN WHILE THE HOUSE IS IN ACTUAL SESSION ON A DATE DESIGNATED BY THE SPEAKER

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 658

Resolved, That on such date as the Speaker of the House of Representatives may designate, official photographs of the House may be taken while the House is in actual session. Payment for the costs associated with taking, preparing, and distributing such photographs may be made from the applicable accounts of the House of Representatives.

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

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. CANTOR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland, the minority leader, for the purpose of announcing next week's schedule.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, on Monday, the House will meet at 12:30 p.m. for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business, with votes postponed until 6:30 p.m. On Tuesday, the House will meet at 10:30 a.m. for morning-hour debate and noon for legislative business. On Wednesday and Thursday, the House will meet at 10 a.m. On Friday, the House will meet at 9 a.m. for legislative business.

We will consider several bills under suspension of the rules. The complete list, Mr. Speaker, will be, as usual, disclosed by the end of business today.

In addition, we will consider H.R. 2920, the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2009; the 2010 Transportation, Housing, and Urban Development Appropriations Act; the 2010 Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Act; and possibly the Food Safety Enforcement Act of 2009.

In addition, Members ought to be advised that on Tuesday, July 21, we will take the official photograph for the 111th Congress. We don't have a time on that, but we will try to give Members time for that as soon as possible. I imagine it will be sometime after the first votes.

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I would ask the gentleman if he could give me some indication of the progress on the offer of compromise to move forward on appropriations bills to get us back closer to what has been the precedent of this House in terms of open rules in consideration of expending taxpayer moneys.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for the question.

As the gentleman knows—he and I discussed this issue—it's my understanding that Mr. BOEHNER and the Speaker are having ongoing discussions with respect to that. I know the Speaker is having ongoing discussions with the committee as well. Hopefully, whatever happens between Mr. BOEHNER and the Speaker will be disclosed to you as well as to me.

Mr. CANTOR. I would note, as we are almost nearing the end of the July session and with three appropriations bills left, there is yet limited opportunity, but still some, and the minority stands ready and willing to work with the gentleman, with him and his desire, as