

Calvert Hall (NY)
 Camp Hall (TX)
 Campbell Halvorson
 Cantor Hare
 Cao Harman
 Capito Harper
 Capps Hastings (FL)
 Cardoza Hastings (WA)
 Carnahan Heinrich
 Carson (IN) Heller
 Carter Hensarling
 Cassidy Heryer
 Castle Herseth Sandlin
 Castor (FL) Higgins
 Chaffetz Hill
 Chandler Himes
 Childers Hinchey
 Chu Hinojosa
 Clarke Hirono
 Clay Hodes
 Cleaver Hoekstra
 Clyburn Holden
 Coble Holt
 Coffman (CO) Honda
 Cohen Hoyer
 Cole Hunter
 Conaway Inglis
 Connolly (VA) Inslee
 Cooper Israel
 Costa Issa
 Costello Jackson (IL)
 Courtney Jackson-Lee
 Crenshaw (TX)
 Crowley Jenkins
 Cuellar Johnson (GA)
 Culberson Johnson (IL)
 Cummings Johnson, E. B.
 Dahlkemper Johnson, Sam
 Davis (AL) Jones
 Davis (CA) Jordan (OH)
 Davis (IL) Kagen
 Davis (KY) Kanjorski
 Davis (TN) Kaptur
 Deal (GA) Kennedy
 DeFazio Kildee
 DeGette Kilpatrick (MI)
 Delahunt Kilroy
 DeLauro Kind
 Dent King (IA)
 Diaz-Balart, L. King (NY)
 Diaz-Balart, M. Kingston
 Dicks Kirk
 Dingell Kirkpatrick (AZ)
 Doggett Kissell
 Donnelly (IN) Klein (FL)
 Dreier Kline (MN)
 Driehaus Kosmas
 Duncan Kratovil
 Edwards (MD) Kucinich
 Edwards (TX) Lamborn
 Ehlers Lance
 Ellison Langevin
 Ellsworth Larsen (WA)
 Emerson Larson (CT)
 Engel Latham
 Eshoo LaTourette
 Etheridge Latta
 Fallin Lee (CA)
 Farr Lee (NY)
 Fattah Levin
 Filner Lewis (CA)
 Flake Lewis (GA)
 Fleming Linder
 Forbes Lipinski
 Fortenberry LoBiondo
 Foster Loeback
 Foxx Lofgren, Zoe
 Frank (MA) Lowey
 Franks (AZ) Lucas
 Frelinghuysen Luetkemeyer
 Fudge Luján
 Gallegly Lummis
 Garrett (NJ) Lungren, Daniel
 Gerlach E.
 Giffords Lynch
 Gingrey (GA) Mack
 Gohmert Maffei
 Gonzalez Manzuillo
 Goodlatte Marchant
 Gordon (TN) Markey (CO)
 Granger Markey (MA)
 Graves Marshall
 Grayson Massa
 Green, Al Matheson
 Green, Gene Sarbanes
 Griffith Matsui
 Grijalva McCarthy (CA)
 Guthrie McCarthy (NY)
 Gutierrez McCaul
 McClintock

McCollum Schmidt
 McCotter Schock
 McDermott Schrader
 McGovern Schwartz
 McHenry Scott (GA)
 McIntyre Scott (VA)
 McKeon Sensenbrenner
 McMahon Serrano
 McMorris Sessions
 Heller Rodgers
 McNerney Shadegg
 Meek (FL) Shea-Porter
 Meeks (NY) Sherman
 Melancon Shimkus
 Hill Shuler
 Michaud Shuster
 Miller (FL) Simpson
 Miller (MI) Sires
 Miller (NC) Skelton
 Miller, Gary Slaughter
 Miller, George Smith (NE)
 Minnick Smith (NJ)
 Mitchell Smith (TX)
 Mollohan Smith (WA)
 Moore (KS) Snyder
 Moore (WI)
 Moran (KS)
 Moran (VA)
 Murphy (CT)
 Murphy (NY)
 Murphy, Patrick
 Murphy, Tim
 Murtha
 Myrick
 Nadler (NY)
 Napolitano
 Neal (MA)
 Nunes
 Nye
 Oberstar
 Obey
 Olson
 Olver
 Ortiz
 Pallone
 Pascrell
 Pastor (AZ)
 Paulsen
 Payne
 Pence
 Perlmutter
 Perriello
 Peters
 Peterson
 Petri
 Pingree (ME)
 Pitts
 Platts
 Poe (TX)
 Polis (CO)
 Pomeroy
 Posey
 Price (GA)
 Price (NC)
 Putnam
 Quigley
 Radanovich
 Rahall
 Rangel
 Rehberg
 Reichert
 Reyes
 Richardson
 Rodriguez
 Roe (TN)
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rogers (MI)
 Rohrabacher
 Rooney
 Ros-Lehtinen
 Roskam
 Ross
 Rothman (NJ)
 Roybal-Allard
 Royce
 Ruppenger
 Rush
 Ryan (OH)
 Ryan (WI)
 Salazar
 Sanchez, Linda
 T.
 Sanchez, Loretta
 Sarbanes
 Scalise
 Schakowsky
 Schauer
 Schiff

Velázquez Souder
 Visclosky Space
 Walden Speier
 Walz Spratt
 Wamp Stark
 Wasserman Stearns
 Schultz Stupak
 Waters Sullivan
 Watson Tanner
 Watt Taylor
 Waxman Terry
 Weiner Thompson (CA)
 Welch Thompson (MS)
 Westmoreland Thompson (PA)
 Wexler Thornberry
 Wilson (OH) Tiaht
 Wilson (SC) Tiberi
 Wittman Tierney
 Wolf Titus
 Woolsey Tonko
 Wu Towns
 Yarmuth Tsongas
 Young (AK) Turner
 Van Hollen Upton

NAYS—1

Paul

NOT VOTING—13

Abercrombie Conyers
 Barrett (SC) Doyle
 Buyer Maloney
 Capuano Neugebauer
 Carney Sutton

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1521

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. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, on September 30th, due to personal reasons, I was unable to cast the three votes that were called on that day. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on rollcall votes 743 (H.R. 2442); 744 (H.R. 1771) and 745 (H.R. 1053).

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, on the vote H.R. 2442, Bay Area Regional Water Recycling Program Expansion Act of 2009, I was unavoidably detained in the Transportation and Security Subcommittee. I'd like to register the vote for "yea."

MAKE HEALTH CARE AFFORDABLE

(Ms. JENKINS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JENKINS. The health care debate we're having right now is complex. It's personal. It will affect every single American. And it will affect our Nation's financial stability for years. We must get this right.

It appears the current House proposal is not what Americans are asking for. Just yesterday, a Senate committee rejected the so-called "public option" on a bipartisan vote.

Republicans have solutions that I believe most Americans agree on—solutions to root out waste, fraud and abuse; solutions to provide care regardless of preexisting conditions; solutions to help families access affordable care; solutions to reduce the cost of defensive medicine; solutions to fix the system without destroying it.

This debate must be thorough and the solution bipartisan. It's time to come together and to make health care affordable.

IN TRIBUTE TO DR. VASCO SMITH

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

Mr. COHEN. I rise today to honor the life and legacy of a great Memphian and a great American, Dr. Vasco Smith. Dr. Smith was one of the stalwarts of civil rights in our city of Memphis and in the Nation. He served on the county commission with me from 1978 to 1980, but he served on the county commission in Shelby County from 1973 until 1994. He and his fellow county commissioner, Jesse Turner, Sr., were known as the Freedom Fighters.

Jesse Turner, Sr., was the national treasurer of the NAACP. Dr. Vasco Smith's wife, Maxine Smith, was the national secretary of the NAACP. Vasco Smith and Jesse Turner worked on all things in civil rights in Memphis and stood up when others did not and were always a voice of conscience and reasonableness and morality in my community.

Dr. Smith was a great county commissioner. He worked with me and others to build the Regional Medical Center, our general hospital in Memphis that serves the people that need health care. He was a dentist who served his community as a physician. He served in the Air Force and served our Nation.

He was a special man to me because he showed moral rectitude of the type that's rarely seen. He knew justice beyond color. He will be remembered in Memphis as a great civil rights leader, as a husband, a father, a professional, and a great Memphian.

He'll be buried Friday. I'll be there with him. His was a life well lived.

NET NEUTRALITY

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

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Madam Speaker, on Monday, The Washington Post published an editorial criticizing SEC Chairman Julius Genachowski's net neutrality proposal. This proposal would call for the Federal Government to introduce unnecessary regulation that would inherently slow down the Internet for all users.

Unfortunately, H.R. 3458, the so-called Internet Freedom Preservation Act, mirrors Chairman Genachowski's proposal and is currently pending in the House.

Today, the Internet runs smoothly and networks balance your email, music downloads, and streaming video because the Internet runs without government interference or regulation. Yet, net neutrality would destroy this model of service that consumers have come to expect and that already works—and works well.

Madam Speaker, in this case, The Washington Post got it right. Implementing net neutrality will stifle the very technological growth we need to continue to stay competitive in the global marketplace, and it needs to be defeated.

WORKING TO END HUNGER IN AMERICA

(Mr. MCGOVERN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize my colleague and fellow Hunger Caucus co-Chair, Congressman John Boozman of Arkansas, for his leadership in the fight to end hunger. On Monday, Congressman BOOZMAN hosted a hunger relief and nutrition roundtable to address hunger in his district, an issue that affects one in seven Arkansas residents.

Joined by Dr. Janey Thornton, deputy under secretary of Agriculture for Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services, this forum brought together local antihunger leaders to coordinate efforts and discuss innovative ways to eliminate hunger in Arkansas' Third Congressional District. Today, more American than ever struggle to put food on their tables. Hunger is getting worse here in America, and we should do more to combat it. I encourage my colleagues to follow Congressman BOOZMAN's example and host forums to address the problem of hunger in their congressional districts. We owe it to our constituents to come together and to put an end to hunger in America once and for all.

I would like to insert into the RECORD the following article from The Morning News:

[From the Morning News]

LACK OF TRANSPORTATION WORSENS HUNGER, EXPERTS SAY

(By Doug Thompson)

ROGERS.—A full food bank does a hungry person no good if it's miles away and he cannot drive there, hunger experts agreed.

Janey Thornton, deputy undersecretary for Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, met Monday with directors of local food relief agencies and charities along with 3rd District Rep. John Boozman, R-Rogers. At least 50 people attended the forum at the Center for Nonprofits in Rogers.

"Do you have problems with 'food deserts?'" Thornton asked soon after the question and answer portion began. "There are large areas across the country where people don't have a big chain store nearby for a variety of reasons." Attendees replied that poor people, particularly the elderly, lack transportation. They go to convenience

stores that sell a few groceries. That's a trend nationwide, Thornton said.

"There's little or no fresh fruits and vegetables," at these small stores, Thornton said. "They're also a whole lot more expensive. Milk and other basics can cost two times the amount that you'd find at a chain store."

"Transportation is a huge, huge problem among seniors," said Marge Wolf, director of the Northwest Arkansas Food Bank in Bethel Heights. Wolf added that a lack of basic cooking skills has also become a problem.

"Since the recession began, we're having more and more people who don't know how to cook," Wolf said. "We have food at the bank where, if we give it to someone, they do not know how to cook it."

That is a national trend also, Thornton said. Many could buy food that was at least partly prepared, requiring only heating or some simple preparation to eat when they were employed, she said. "There are some food banks across the country that are installing kitchens to give basic cooking lessons," she said.

It would also help if more people learned to garden, Thornton added. This skill is of great value to the poor, she said. Her home state of Kentucky has a program where seniors show students how to plant gardens in the spring, then tend the gardens while students are away during the summer. The food is harvested in the fall and served in school cafeterias, she said.

□ 1530

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. KILROY). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

WE, THE SUBJECTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. POE of Texas. Madam Speaker, the United States Constitution starts out with the words "We the People." It's right there at the beginning, written large so folks don't miss it. It means that we are a self-governing people. It means that the Constitution is an agreement between the people and the government. It's not an outline of what the government will give people. It's designed to keep government in a box, to keep it under control. Its purpose is to limit what government can do to the people, not the other way around. The Constitution does not live. It does not breathe. It's not an evolving document with constant change of its true meaning. It says the things it says in plain, simple language.

A current Supreme Court Justice told me recently that the Constitution means what five of the nine Justices says it means. Well, that elitist statement may be true as a practical matter, but the writers of the Constitution never wanted five Justices in a dark, damp, secret room to make the Constitution mean what the Judges wanted it to mean. It seems many of the Supreme Court opinions are so twisted

with outcome-based decisions that they are the result of the ebb and flow of political and social opinion. The Constitution is not some elusive ideal that changes with time but was written to prevent government, or Judges, from making it mean different things at different times or different things depending on who is in charge, whether it be Judges, Congress, or even Presidents.

There are simple rules for adding to or taking away from the Constitution. There is a high threshold on that process for good reason. The people have to agree to change the Constitution by the complicated amendment process. The Constitution is a self-governing people's agreement with our government, an agreement that says to government that government must stay within these limits or the government violates its contract with the people by disregarding its duty to stay within those bounds of the Constitution.

Now the question to be asked is: Is our government out of control?

As the Constitution is the framework, the Declaration of Independence is our Nation's heart. The Declaration of Independence gave us the justification for establishing this new Nation. The Constitution is the foundation of this new Nation. The Declaration proclaims that our rights come from the Almighty God. They are inalienable. That means our rights cannot be stolen from us by government. We must make sure government recognizes our individual rights. Government can't change what our God-given rights are, and government doesn't give people rights. Government has no rights. Government has power, power that comes from the people because we give our government that power.

Even though it's seldom taught in our Nation's Ivy League law schools, rights are from the Almighty, not from government. If rights are from government, then government can take them away at its whim. Millions of Americans over the centuries have shed blood and even died to put government power in its box, in its place. We are to control government. Government was not established in this country to run roughshod over the people.

There seems to me, now, to be an attack on individual rights by our own government. America's founding as a Nation put an end to the centuries-long notion of "might and power make right." Today, some in this country want to forget about that. Our Founding Fathers called these elites princelings—elite power-grabbers who want to be able to tell us how to live and run our own lives. Some are at the levers of government right now. Might and power does not make right.

Some want government to have the power to control every aspect of our lives. Those that urge a government takeover of health care are a prime example. Government should not have the power over our health, who our doctors are, or what medical procedures are allowed. Government should