

will help enable the Foundation to surpass this exemplary record of achievement.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill.

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to my other Georgia colleague, Mr. GINGREY.

Mr. GINGREY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding. As I listened to my colleagues, I realized that a lot of what I am going to say is going to be a repeat, but I will tell you what, the story is so good, Mr. Speaker, I want to hear it again myself.

Let me just say that this legislation contains two crucial provisions that allow the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention more flexibility to expand its successful National Foundation Program.

This Foundation is a private, nonprofit organization that was authorized back in 1992 by Congress to raise private funds to support the work of the CDC. It was established to unite outside partners and resources with CDC scientists and employees in order to build programs which substantially strengthen the influence of the CDC.

Some examples of the Foundation's current successful partnerships are Home Depot, UPS and BellSouth.

Currently, the Foundation is required to enforce a maximum of 2 years' participation in the program. However, S. 655 would allow the Foundation to work with these and other partners and employees for as long as they deem appropriate.

Since it was incorporated as a nonprofit back in 1996, the National Foundation for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has raised, and it has been stated earlier, more than \$100 million. This has been accomplished with a maximum annual investment limit of only \$500,000, meaning that each year the CDC can transfer a maximum of 500,000 from its own budget to fund the Foundation.

In recent years, the Foundation has established a reputation of raising almost \$15 million annually. And that, as Mr. GREEN said, is a 30-fold return on investment.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation increases this maximum investment limit to \$1.25 million, an amount equal to the ceiling placed on the Foundation for the National Institutes of Health.

This provision allows the CDC to transfer an additional \$750,000 annually from its budget to support the operating expenses of the Foundation, thereby allowing it to continue to raise private funds for CDC research.

In this time of uncertainty with respect to things like avian flu and other public health threats, our country needs more from this agency than ever. S. 655 gives the Foundation the flexibility to make crucial changes that will increase the capacity of the CDC by leveraging this successful public-private sector collaboration.

It is in the best interest of the American taxpayer to allow a successful program to leverage more private funds to support this crucial agency. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the proposed legislation today, as has already been stated, has already received strong bipartisan support as it unanimously passed the Senate, and likewise, passed the Energy and Commerce Committee of the House.

The bill makes several changes to the existing CDC Foundation statute. For example, it allows greater sharing of resources such as private office space and facilities from the CDC to the Foundation. It also extends the lengths of fellowships granted by the Foundation beyond the current limit of 2 years.

The bill will allow the director of the CDC to shift more of her discretionary funding to cover the administrative and operating cost of the foundation. Like any nonprofit or charitable foundation, the CDC Foundation must cover its administrative costs out of its own funds. This legislation will allow the CDC director to provide the Foundation between \$500,000 per year up to the \$1.25 million per year for operating expenses, depending on need.

Finally, the bill provides additional accountability for Federal resources by requiring a report of the Foundation's activities to be submitted to Congress each year. With these improvements contained in this legislation, I am confident that the CDC Foundation will be able to attract additional significant private funds and expand its role in assisting the CDC.

The continuing partnership between the Foundation and the Federal Government is helping the CDC to have a positive impact on people's health in the United States and around the world.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the passage of this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KIRK). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DEAL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 655, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INTERNET GAMBLING PROHIBITION AND ENFORCEMENT ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, proceedings will now resume on the bill, H.R. 4411.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. BERKLEY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the vote on the

amendment by the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. BERKLEY) on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The yeas and nays are ordered on the amendment.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 114, nays 297, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 361]

YEAS—114

Abercrombie	Eshoo	Michaud
Ackerman	Farr	Millender-
Andrews	Filner	McDonald
Baca	Ford	Moore (KS)
Baird	Gonzalez	Napolitano
Baldwin	Gordon	Obey
Barrow	Green, Al	Owens
Becerra	Grijalva	Pelosi
Berkley	Harman	Rangel
Berman	Hastings (FL)	Reyes
Bilirakis	Hayworth	Roybal-Allard
Bishop (NY)	Honda	Rush
Blumenauer	Insee	Sánchez, Linda
Boren	Israel	T.
Brown (OH)	Jackson (IL)	Sanchez, Loretta
Brown, Corrine	Jackson-Lee	Sanders
Brown-Waite,	(TX)	Schakowsky
Ginny	Jefferson	Serrano
Butterfield	Johnson, E. B.	Shays
Capps	Kildee	Simmons
Carnahan	Kilpatrick (MI)	Solis
Carson	Kind	Spratt
Case	Kolbe	Stark
Clay	Kucinich	Stupak
Cleaver	Lantos	Thompson (CA)
Clyburn	Larsen (WA)	Thompson (MS)
Conyers	Larson (CT)	Towns
Cooper	Lee	Udall (CO)
Costello	Lewis (GA)	Udall (NM)
Davis (IL)	Lipinski	Velázquez
Davis (TN)	LoBiondo	Vislosky
Delahunt	Lofgren, Zoe	Watson
DeLauro	Lowe	Waxman
Dicks	Marshall	Weiner
Dingell	Matheson	Woolsey
Doggett	Matsui	Wu
Duncan	McCollum (MN)	Wynn
Edwards	McDermott	Young (AK)
Emanuel	McKinney	
Engel	Meeks (NY)	

NAYS—297

Aderholt	Camp (MI)	Ehlers
Akin	Campbell (CA)	Emerson
Alexander	Cannon	English (PA)
Allen	Cantor	Etheridge
Bachus	Capito	Everett
Baker	Capuano	Fattah
Barrett (SC)	Cardin	Feeney
Bartlett (MD)	Cardoza	Ferguson
Barton (TX)	Carter	Pitzpatrick (PA)
Bass	Castle	Flake
Bean	Chabot	Foley
Beauprez	Chandler	Fortenberry
Berry	Chocola	Fossella
Biggert	Coble	Fox
Bilbray	Cole (OK)	Frank (MA)
Bishop (GA)	Conaway	Franks (AZ)
Bishop (UT)	Costa	Frelinghuysen
Blackburn	Cramer	Gallely
Blunt	Crenshaw	Garrett (NJ)
Boehlert	Crowley	Gerlach
Boehner	Cubin	Gibbons
Bonilla	Cuellar	Gilchrest
Bonner	Culberson	Gillmor
Bono	Cummings	Gingrey
Boozman	Davis (AL)	Gohmert
Boswell	Davis (CA)	Goode
Boucher	Davis (KY)	Goodlatte
Boustany	Davis, Tom	Granger
Boyd	Deal (GA)	Graves
Bradley (NH)	DeFazio	Green, Gene
Brady (PA)	DeGette	Gutknecht
Brady (TX)	Dent	Hall
Brown (SC)	Diaz-Balart, L.	Harris
Burgess	Diaz-Balart, M.	Hart
Burton (IN)	Doolittle	Hastings (WA)
Buyer	Drake	Hayes
Calvert	Dreier	Hefley

Hensarling	Meehan	Ross
Herger	Meek (FL)	Rothman
Herse	Melancon	Royce
Higgins	Mica	Ruppersberger
Hobson	Miller (FL)	Ryan (OH)
Hoekstra	Miller (MI)	Ryun (KS)
Holden	Miller (NC)	Sabo
Holt	Miller, Gary	Salazar
Hooley	Miller, George	Saxton
Hostettler	Mollohan	Schiff
Hoyer	Moore (WI)	Schmidt
Hulshof	Moran (KS)	Schwartz (PA)
Hunter	Moran (VA)	Schwarz (MI)
Hyde	Murphy	Scott (GA)
Inglis (SC)	Murtha	Scott (VA)
Issa	Musgrave	Sensenbrenner
Jindal	Myrick	Shadegg
Johnson (CT)	Nadler	Shaw
Johnson (IL)	Neal (MA)	Sherman
Johnson, Sam	Neugebauer	Sherwood
Jones (NC)	Ney	Shimkus
Jones (OH)	Northup	Shuster
Kanjorski	Norwood	Simpson
Kaptur	Nunes	Skelton
Keller	Oberstar	Smith (TX)
Kelly	Oliver	Smith (VA)
Kennedy (MN)	Ortiz	Snyder
Kennedy (RI)	Osborne	Sodrel
King (IA)	Otter	Souder
King (NY)	Oxley	Stearns
Kingston	Pallone	Sullivan
Kirk	Pascrell	Sweeney
Kline	Pastor	Tancredo
Knollenberg	Paul	Tanner
Kuhl (NY)	Payne	Tauscher
LaHood	Pearce	Taylor (MS)
Langevin	Pence	Taylor (NC)
Latham	Peterson (MN)	Terry
LaTourette	Peterson (PA)	Thomas
Leach	Petri	Thornberry
Levin	Pickering	Tiberi
Lewis (CA)	Pitts	Tierney
Lewis (KY)	Platts	Turner
Linder	Poe	Upton
Lucas	Pombo	Van Hollen
Lungren, Daniel E.	Pomeroy	Walden (OR)
Lynch	Porter	Walsh
Mack	Price (GA)	Wamp
Maloney	Price (NC)	Wasserman
Manzullo	Price (OH)	Schultz
Marchant	Putnam	Waters
Markey	Radanovich	Watt
McCarthy	Rahall	Weldon (FL)
McCaul (TX)	Ramstad	Weldon (PA)
McCotter	Regula	Weller
McCrery	Rehberg	Westmoreland
McGovern	Reichert	Whitfield
McHenry	Renzi	Wicker
McHugh	Reynolds	Wilson (NM)
McIntyre	Rogers (AL)	Wilson (SC)
McKeon	Rogers (KY)	Wolf
McMorris	Rogers (MI)	Young (FL)
	Rohrabacher	

NOT VOTING—21

Davis (FL)	Hinchey	Ryan (WI)
Davis, Jo Ann	Hinojosa	Sessions
Doyle	Istook	Slaughter
Evans	Jenkins	Smith (NJ)
Forbes	McNulty	Strickland
Green (WI)	Nussle	Tiahrt
Gutierrez	Ros-Lehtinen	Wexler

□ 1440

Messrs. NORWOOD, KANJORSKI, TERRY, REYNOLDS, GARY G. MILLER of California, SHERMAN, BISHOP of Georgia, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts and Mr. CAPUANO changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. ESHOO, Messrs. BOREN, DICKS, KUCINICH, DAVIS of Tennessee and DUNCAN changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT OFFERED BY MR. CONYERS

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. CONYERS. Yes, sir, I am in its present form.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Conyers moves to recommit the bill H.R. 4411 to the Committee on the Judiciary with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Insert at the end of the bill:

Sec. ____ . RULE TO PROTECT AGAINST UNDER-AGE GAMBLING.

Notwithstanding any provision of this Act, it shall be a violation of section 1084 of title 18 United States Code to knowingly use a communication facility to accept any bet or wager as defined in paragraph 6 as added by section 101(3) of this Act, unless the Attorney General has certified that the person accepting the bet or wager employs a secure and effective customer identity verification system to assure compliance with applicable age and residency requirements.

Mr. CONYERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, the motion I offer today is a simple and straightforward one. It makes sure that underage kids cannot gamble on the Internet, whether it is connection to interstate or intrastate betting. This is something that I hope that all Members can agree on a bipartisan basis for, to me, protecting children from being taken advantage of on the Internet is one of the most important things we can do as Members of the Congress.

They should not be taken advantage of whether it is with regard to gambling, pornography or any other respect. Children should be off limits to predators of any form on the Internet.

The problem is, as currently drafted, the bill has a loophole. Intrastate bets have protections in general, but interstate bets are excluded. My concerns are not hypothetical.

Two months ago, the Baltimore Sun ran an article where the horse racing industry admitted that they hoped to prosper by reaching out to underage children. I have made this article a part of the RECORD, and I hope that you will examine it.

□ 1445

To me, that is not right, and we ought to make sure that this legislation, which is purportedly designed to

limit Internet gambling, does not actually encourage it, especially for children.

Now, I would expect that the other side may argue, for example, that my amendment will gut the bill. But that is not true. The amendment merely serves to protect against underage gambling over the Internet. Some might also argue that there are already protections in the bill for underage gambling. But those requirements apply only intrastate. They left out the more important interstate requirements.

Finally, some may argue that the amendment is a poison bill that will kill the bill because it is opposed by powerful interests, or powerful legislators. To that I say that if protecting children from gambling is a poison pill, than maybe this bill deserves to die.

The last thing we should be doing as Members of Congress in the 109th session is putting children at risk on the Internet. My motion would eliminate the loophole in the bill for interstate bets by children.

I ask my colleagues to join me on both sides of the aisle in supporting this commonsense motion to recommit.

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

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, this motion to recommit was dropped on us just a few minutes ago, and we have had a very hasty analysis. And it really is the Trojan horse. If this Trojan horse is allowed to come into the bill by amendment, there are going to be three things that will happen.

First of all, it would require the States, every State that has gambling in any form, to go to the Federal Attorney General to regulate gambling within the State's own borders. And this really is a poison bill, because it would mean that the States' support of this bill would disappear. Forty-nine out of the 50 State attorneys general support this bill, and they are gone if this motion to recommit is passed.

The gentleman from Michigan says that we ought to protect kids. We do protect kids in this bill. And the language that is contained in his motion to recommit is unnecessary because section 1084(c) of the bill does provide age and location requirements. That is ample protection, and it is enforceable protection.

Finally, the motion to recommit is confusing because it requires residency requirements. Now, the bill has location requirements on where the Internet site is. It does not get to the residency requirements of the people who are using the Internet. So there is an entirely different definition, an entirely different thing that will be almost impossible to verify.

I now yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE).

Mr. GOODLATTE. I thank the chairman for yielding me this time and for his very patient leadership in getting this legislation to this place.

There are many others to thank on both sides of the aisle: Congressman RICK BOUCHER, Congresswoman DARLENE HOOLEY, who helped get this legislation out of both the Judiciary Committee and the Financial Services Committee.

Congressman MEEHAN, Congresswoman WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Congressman CARDOZA, Congressman MCINTYRE, Congressman VAN HOLLEN have all helped in great ways on the Democratic side, and many, many more.

I am especially deeply indebted to Congressman JIM LEACH. Congressman LEACH has worked on this legislation since the 1990s, as I have. And we have finally managed to bring one bill forward, merging the product of both the Judiciary and the Financial Services Committees, that is the best bill to deal with this scourge of Internet gambling that we have ever confronted.

Members, this is the opportunity to expunge, expunge a smear on this House done by many lobbyists led by one Jack Abramoff, who misled this Congress and many Members about this legislation a long time ago.

The Washington Post, the Atlanta Constitution Journal, many of our publications have exposed that. Now is the time to set the record straight and pass this legislation.

This motion to recommit is not necessary. Our bill already imposes age and location requirements on bets and wagers and requires that the activity be wholly within the authorizing State.

And it is confusing as to which attorney general must approve this. It reduces the authority of the States to create their own laws on gambling within their borders, conflicts with the bill because the Department of Justice asks for two requirements, and this amendment changes that.

Ladies and gentlemen, we have worked out the final solution to this issue. We have done what is necessary to modernize the 45-year-old Wire Act, to make it possible for the Treasury Department and other authorities to work with law enforcement to keep the billions from flowing out of this country, over \$6 billion a year going to unregulated, untaxed, illegal sites outside of the United States.

But most importantly, most importantly of all, as my friend and colleague JIM LEACH said, this is about America's families. This vote is to help families like the one in my district whose son committed suicide.

This vote is for the young student in Congressman DENT's district who, when he ran up thousands of dollars in Internet gambling debts, robbed a bank to pay for this.

Unlike State-regulated gambling, and I am opposed to all forms of gam-

bling, but unlike State-regulated gambling, there are no strictures at all in what these fly-by-night offshore entities do.

Support this legislation. Oppose the motion to recommit and send this great measure across the Capitol for the other body to consider.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, for all of these reasons, I urge the membership to vote "no" on the motion to recommit.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of passage.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 167, noes 243, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 362]

AYES—167

Abercrombie	Etheridge	McDermott
Ackerman	Farr	McGovern
Allen	Fattah	Meehan
Andrews	Filner	Meek (FL)
Baca	Ford	Meeks (NY)
Baird	Frank (MA)	Melancon
Baldwin	Gonzalez	Michaud
Barrow	Gordon	Millender-
Bean	Green, Al	McDonald
Becerra	Green, Gene	Miller (NC)
Berkley	Grijalva	Miller, George
Berman	Harman	Moore (KS)
Bishop (GA)	Hastings (FL)	Moore (WI)
Bishop (NY)	Hersteth	Moran (VA)
Blumenauer	Higgins	Nadler
Boren	Holden	Napolitano
Boyd	Holt	Neal (MA)
Brady (PA)	Honda	Obey
Brown (OH)	Hoyer	Olver
Brown, Corrine	Inslee	Ortiz
Butterfield	Israel	Owens
Capps	Jackson (IL)	Pallone
Capuano	Jackson-Lee	Pascrell
Cardin	(TX)	Pastor
Carnahan	Jefferson	Payne
Carson	Johnson, E. B.	Pelosi
Clay	Jones (OH)	Pomeroy
Clyburn	Kaptur	Price (NC)
Conyers	Kennedy (RI)	Rahall
Cooper	Kildee	Rangel
Costello	Kilpatrick (MI)	Reyes
Cramer	Kind	Rothman
Cuellar	Kucinich	Roybal-Allard
Cummings	Langevin	Ruppersberger
Davis (AL)	Lantos	Rush
Davis (CA)	Larsen (WA)	Ryan (OH)
Davis (IL)	Larson (CT)	Sanchez, Linda
DeFazio	Lee	T.
DeGette	Lewis (GA)	Sanchez, Loretta
Delahunt	Lipinski	Sanders
DeLauro	Lofgren, Zoe	Schakowsky
Dicks	Lowe	Schiff
Dingell	Lynch	Schwartz (PA)
Doggett	Markey	Scott (GA)
Edwards	Marshall	Scott (VA)
Emanuel	Matheson	Serrano
Engel	Matsui	Shays
Eshoo	McCollum (MN)	Sherman

Skelton	Thompson (CA)	Wasserman
Smith (WA)	Thompson (MS)	Schultz
Solis	Tierney	Watson
Spratt	Towns	Watt
Stark	Udall (CO)	Waxman
Stupak	Udall (NM)	Weiner
Tanner	Van Hollen	Woolsey
Tauscher	Velázquez	Wu
Taylor (MS)	Visclosky	Wynn

NOES—243

Aderholt	Garrett (NJ)	Neugebauer
Akin	Gerlach	Ney
Alexander	Gibbons	Northup
Bachus	Gilchrest	Norwood
Baker	Gillmor	Nunes
Barrett (SC)	Gingrey	Oberstar
Bartlett (MD)	Goehmert	Osborne
Barton (TX)	Goode	Otter
Bass	Goodlatte	Oxley
Beauprez	Granger	Paul
Berry	Graves	Pearce
Biggert	Gutknecht	Pence
Bilbray	Hall	Peterson (MN)
Bilirakis	Harris	Peterson (PA)
Bishop (UT)	Hart	Petri
Blackburn	Hastings (WA)	Pickering
Blunt	Hayes	Pitts
Boehlert	Hayworth	Platts
Boehner	Hefley	Poe
Bonilla	Hensarling	Pombo
Bonner	Herger	Porter
Bono	Hobson	Price (GA)
Boozman	Hoekstra	Pryce (OH)
Boswell	Hoolley	Putnam
Boucher	Hostettler	Radanovich
Boustany	Hulshof	Ramstad
Bradley (NH)	Hunter	Regula
Brady (TX)	Hyde	Rehberg
Brown (SC)	Inglis (SC)	Reichert
Brown-Waite,	Issa	Renzi
Ginny	Jindal	Reynolds
Burgess	Johnson (CT)	Rogers (AL)
Burton (IN)	Johnson (IL)	Rogers (KY)
Buyer	Johnson, Sam	Rogers (MI)
Calvert	Jones (NC)	Rohrabacher
Camp (MI)	Kanjorski	Ross
Campbell (CA)	Keller	Royce
Cannon	Kelly	Ryun (KS)
Cantor	Kennedy (MN)	Sabo
Capito	King (IA)	Salazar
Cardoza	King (NY)	Saxton
Carter	Kingston	Schmidt
Case	Kirk	Schwarz (MI)
Castle	Kline	Sensenbrenner
Chabot	Knollenberg	Shadegg
Chandler	Kolbe	Shaw
Chocoma	Kuhl (NY)	Sherwood
Cleaver	LaHood	Shimkus
Coble	Latham	Shuster
Cole (OK)	LaTourette	Simmons
Conaway	Leach	Simpson
Costa	Levin	Smith (TX)
Crenshaw	Lewis (CA)	Snyder
Crowley	Lewis (KY)	Sodrel
Cubin	Linder	Souder
Culberson	LoBiondo	Stearns
Davis (KY)	Lucas	Sullivan
Davis (TN)	Lungren, Daniel	Sweeney
Davis, Tom	E.	Tancredo
Deal (GA)	Mack	Taylor (NC)
Dent	Maloney	Terry
Diaz-Balart, L.	Manzullo	Thomas
Diaz-Balart, M.	Marchant	Thornberry
Doolittle	McCarthy	Tiberi
Drake	McCaul (TX)	Turner
Dreier	McCotter	Upton
Duncan	McCrery	Walden (OR)
Ehlers	McHenry	Walsh
Emerson	McHugh	Wamp
English (PA)	McIntyre	Waters
Everett	McKeon	Weldon (FL)
Feeney	McMorris	Weldon (PA)
Ferguson	Mica	Weller
Fitzpatrick (PA)	Miller (FL)	Westmoreland
Flake	Miller (MI)	Whitfield
Foley	Miller, Gary	Wicker
Fortenberry	Mollohan	Wilson (NM)
Fossella	Moran (KS)	Wilson (SC)
Fox	Murphy	Wolf
Franks (AZ)	Murtha	Young (AK)
Frelinghuysen	Musgrave	Young (FL)
Galleghy	Myrick	

NOT VOTING—22

Davis (FL)	Hinojosa	Sessions
Davis, Jo Ann	Istook	Slaughter
Doyle	Jenkins	Smith (NJ)
Evans	McKinney	Strickland
Forbes	McNulty	Tiahrt
Green (WI)	Nussle	Wexler
Gutierrez	Ros-Lehtinen	
Hinchev	Ryan (WI)	

□ 1509

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.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 317, noes 93, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 363]

AYES—317

Aderholt	Coble	Harris
Akin	Cole (OK)	Hart
Alexander	Conaway	Hayes
Allen	Cooper	Hayworth
Bachus	Costa	Hefley
Baird	Costello	Hensarling
Baker	Cramer	Herger
Barrett (SC)	Crenshaw	Herseth
Barrow	Crowley	Higgins
Bartlett (MD)	Cubin	Hobson
Barton (TX)	Cuellar	Hoekstra
Bass	Culberson	Holt
Bean	Davis (AL)	Hooley
Beauprez	Davis (CA)	Hostettler
Berry	Davis (KY)	Hulshof
Biggert	Davis (TN)	Hunter
Bilbray	Davis, Tom	Hyde
Bilirakis	Deal (GA)	Inglis (SC)
Bishop (GA)	DeFazio	Issa
Bishop (NY)	DeGette	Jefferson
Bishop (UT)	DeLauro	Jindal
Blackburn	Dent	Johnson (CT)
Blumenauer	Diaz-Balart, L.	Johnson (IL)
Blunt	Diaz-Balart, M.	Johnson, Sam
Boehler	Dicks	Jones (NC)
Boehner	Doggett	Jones (OH)
Bonilla	Doilittle	Kanjorski
Bonner	Drake	Kaptur
Bono	Duncan	Keller
Boozman	Edwards	Kelly
Boren	Ehlers	Kennedy (MN)
Boswell	Emanuel	King (IA)
Boucher	Emerson	King (NY)
Boustany	English (PA)	Kingston
Boyd	Etheridge	Kirk
Bradley (NH)	Everett	Kline
Brady (PA)	Fattah	Knollenberg
Brady (TX)	Feeney	Kuhl (NY)
Brown (OH)	Ferguson	LaHood
Brown (SC)	Fitzpatrick (PA)	Langevin
Brown-Waite,	Ford	Lantos
Ginny	Fortenberry	Larsen (WA)
Burgess	Fox	Larson (CT)
Burton (IN)	Franks (AZ)	Latham
Butterfield	Frelinghuysen	LaTourette
Buyer	Gallely	Leach
Calvert	Garrett (NJ)	Levin
Camp (MI)	Gerlach	Lewis (CA)
Campbell (CA)	Gilchrest	Lewis (GA)
Cannon	Gillmor	Lewis (KY)
Cantor	Gingrey	Linder
Capito	Gohmert	Lipinski
Cardin	Goode	Lowe
Cardoza	Goodlatte	Lucas
Carter	Gordon	Lungren, Daniel
Case	Granger	E.
Castle	Graves	Lynch
Chabot	Green, Al	Maloney
Chandler	Green, Gene	Manzullo
Chocola	Gutknecht	Marchant
Cleaver	Hall	Marshall
Clyburn	Harman	Matheson

McCarthy	Pence
McCaul (TX)	Peterson (MN)
McCullum (MN)	Peterson (PA)
McCotter	Petri
McCrary	Pickering
McHugh	Pitts
McIntyre	Platts
McKeon	Pomeroy
McMorris	Price (GA)
Meehan	Price (NC)
Meek (FL)	Pryce (OH)
Meeks (NY)	Putnam
Melancon	Radanovich
Mica	Rahall
Michaud	Ramstad
Millender-	Regula
McDonald	Rehberg
Miller (FL)	Reichert
Miller (MI)	Renzi
Miller (NC)	Reynolds
Miller, Gary	Rogers (AL)
Mollohan	Rogers (KY)
Moore (KS)	Rogers (MI)
Moore (WI)	Ross
Moran (KS)	Royce
Moran (VA)	Ruppersberger
Murphy	Ryan (OH)
Murtha	Ryun (KS)
Musgrave	Sabo
Myrick	Salazar
Neugebauer	Sanders
Northup	Saxton
Norwood	Schmidt
Nunes	Schwartz (PA)
Oberstar	Schwarz (MI)
Obey	Scott (GA)
Ortiz	Sensenbrenner
Osborne	Shadegg
Otter	Shaw
Oxley	Shays
Pallone	Sherman
Pascarell	Sherwood
Payne	Shimkus
Pearce	Shuster
Pelosi	Simmons

NOES—93

Abercrombie	Hastings (WA)
Ackerman	Holden
Andrews	Honda
Baca	Hoyer
Baldwin	Inslee
Becerra	Israel
Berkley	Jackson (IL)
Berman	Jackson-Lee
Brown, Corrine	(TX)
Capps	Johnson, E. B.
Capuano	Kennedy (RI)
Carnahan	Kildee
Carson	Kilpatrick (MI)
Clay	Kind
Conyers	Kolbe
Cummings	Kucinich
Davis (IL)	Lee
DeLahunt	LoBiondo
Dingell	Lofgren, Zoe
Dreier	Mack
Engel	Markey
Eshoo	Matsui
Farr	McDermott
Finler	McGovern
Flake	McKinney
Foley	Miller, George
Fossella	Nadler
Frank (MA)	Napolitano
Gibbons	Neal (MA)
Gonzalez	Ney
Grijalva	Olver
Hastings (FL)	Owens

NOT VOTING—22

Davis (FL)	Hinojosa	Sessions
Davis, Jo Ann	Istook	Slaughter
Doyle	Jenkins	Smith (NJ)
Evans	McHenry	Strickland
Forbes	McNulty	Tiahrt
Green (WI)	Nussle	Wexler
Gutierrez	Ros-Lehtinen	
Hinchev	Ryan (WI)	

□ 1518

Mr. RYAN of Ohio changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”

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. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, due to my attendance at a funeral for a family member of my staff I was unavoidably detained from voting on H.R. 4411, the Unlawful Internet Gambling Enforcement Act of 2006. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye” on final passage and “nay” on the passage of the Berkley/Conyers/Wexler amendment. I support passage of H.R. 4411 in the Judiciary Committee and I continue to support efforts to rein in the proliferation of internet gambling.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, if I were present for today's vote on rollcall 363, passage of H.R. 4411, the Internet Gambling Prohibition and Enforcement Act of 2006, I would have voted “aye”. In addition, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall 361, the amendment offered by Ms. BERKLEY, because I feel it would have undermined the intent of the legislation. I also would have opposed rollcall 362, the motion to recommit.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent from this chamber today, due to illness. Had I been present, I would have voted “no” on rollcall vote 360 and 361, “yea” on rollcall vote 362 and “no” on rollcall vote 363.

CELEBRATING ADVANCEMENT VIA INDIVIDUAL DETERMINATION'S 25 YEARS OF SUCCESS

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 576) celebrating Advancement Via Individual Determination's 25 years of success, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 576

Whereas Advancement Via Individual Determination (AVID) has provided academic and motivational support that has enabled more than 95 percent of the over 257,000 underperforming students who have been in its program to go on to college;

Whereas Advancement Via Individual Determination has grown over 25 years to more than 2,200 middle and high schools in 36 States and Department of Defense schools in 15 countries;

Whereas Advancement Via Individual Determination started in 1980 with one teacher and 32 high school students in San Diego, California, and developed into an easily replicated program that promotes academic success;

Whereas students are selected because they are low-income, first-generation, college-going students who are underperforming academically;

Whereas college students support the program with individual academic coaching;

Whereas students are required to take a rigorous, college preparatory curriculum including advanced level courses;

Whereas the program provides SAT/ACT preparation, college information and financial aid assistance, college visits, and motivational experiences;

Whereas at the end of the first college year, 89 percent of Advancement Via Individual Determination students are fully eligible and do enroll for their sophomore year