

TOWNS, along with Mr. KING, in a bipartisan manner say that we're going to speak up and we're going to stand up, both Democrats and Republicans, that we're going to stand on the interests of making sure that there's affordable housing for those who need it. And that's what this bill does.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5937.

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. CULBERSON. Madam Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

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.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mr. CULBERSON. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to adjourn offered by the gentleman from Texas.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. CULBERSON. Madam Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 138, noes 248, not voting 46, as follows:

[Roll No. 261]

AYES—138

Aderholt	Diaz-Balart, L.	Issa
Akin	Diaz-Balart, M.	Johnson (IL)
Alexander	Doggett	Johnson, Sam
Bachus	Drake	Keller
Barrett (SC)	Dreier	King (IA)
Bartlett (MD)	Duncan	King (NY)
Barton (TX)	Emerson	Kline (MN)
Biggert	English (PA)	Knollenberg
Bilbray	Everett	LaHood
Bishop (UT)	Fallin	Lamborn
Blackburn	Feeney	Latham
Blunt	Ferguson	LaTourrette
Bonner	Flake	Latta
Bono Mack	Forbes	Lewis (CA)
Boozman	Franks (AZ)	Lewis (KY)
Boustany	Frelinghuysen	Lucas
Brown (GA)	Galleghy	Lungren, Daniel
Calvert	Garrett (NJ)	E.
Camp (MI)	Gingrey	Mack
Cannon	Goode	Marchant
Cantor	Goodlatte	McCarthy (CA)
Carter	Gordon	McCaul (TX)
Castle	Granger	McCrery
Chabot	Hastings (WA)	McKeon
Cole (OK)	Hayes	McMorris
Crenshaw	Heller	Rodgers
Cubin	Hensarling	Miller (FL)
Culberson	Herger	Miller, Gary
Davis (KY)	Hobson	Musgrave
Davis, David	Hoekstra	Myrick
Davis, Tom	Hunter	Neugebauer
Deal (GA)	Inglis (SC)	Nunes

Paul	Rohrabacher
Pearce	Roskam
Pence	Royce
Petri	Ryan (WI)
Pickering	Schmitt
Pitts	Scott (GA)
Price (GA)	Sensenbrenner
Putnam	Sessions
Radanovich	Shadegg
Regula	Shays
Rehberg	Simpson
Reichert	Smith (NE)
Reynolds	Smith (TX)
Rogers (AL)	Souder
Rogers (KY)	Stearns

NOES—248

Abercrombie	Graves
Ackerman	Green, Al
Allen	Green, Gene
Altmire	Grijalva
Arcuri	Gutierrez
Bachmann	Hall (NY)
Baird	Hall (TX)
Baldwin	Hare
Barrow	Harman
Bean	Hastings (FL)
Becerra	Hereth Sandlin
Berkley	Higgins
Berman	Hill
Berry	Hinojosa
Bilirakis	Hirono
Bishop (GA)	Hodes
Bishop (NY)	Holt
Blumenauer	Honda
Boren	Hooley
Boswell	Hoyer
Boucher	Inslee
Boyd (FL)	Israel
Boyd (KS)	Jackson (IL)
Brady (PA)	Jackson-Lee
Brady (TX)	(TX)
Brown (SC)	Jefferson
Brown, Corrine	Johnson (GA)
Buchanan	Johnson, E. B.
Burgess	Jordan
Buyer	Kagen
Capito	Kanjorski
Capps	Kennedy
Cardoza	Kildee
Carnahan	Kilpatrick
Carney	Kind
Castor	Kingston
Cazayoux	Kirk
Chandler	Klein (FL)
Clarke	Kucinich
Clay	Kuhl (NY)
Cleaver	Lampson
Clyburn	Langevin
Coble	Cohen
Cohen	Larsen (WA)
Cooper	Larson (CT)
Costa	Lee
Costello	Levin
Courtney	Lewis (GA)
Cramer	Lipinski
Crowley	LoBiondo
Cuellar	Loebsock
Davis (AL)	Lofgren, Zoe
Davis (CA)	Lowey
Davis (IL)	Lynch
DeFazio	Mahoney (FL)
DeGette	Maloney (NY)
Dent	Manzullo
Dicks	Markey
Dingell	Marshall
Donnelly	Matheson
Edwards	Matsui
Ehlers	McCarthy (NY)
Ellison	McCollum (MN)
Ellsworth	McCotter
Emanuel	McDermott
Engel	McGovern
Eshoo	McHugh
Etheridge	McIntyre
Farr	McNerney
Fattah	McNulty
Finer	Meek (FL)
Fortenberry	Meeke (NY)
Forsella	Melancon
Foster	Mica
Fox	Michaud
Frank (MA)	Miller (MI)
Gerlach	Miller (NC)
Gillibrand	Miller, Gary
Gilchrest	Mitchell
Graham	Mollohan
Gohmert	Moore (KS)
Gonzalez	Moore (WI)

Taylor	Wexler
Thornberry	Wilson (OH)
Tiberi	Wilson (SC)
Turner	Woolsey
Upton	
Walden (OR)	
Walsh (NY)	
Wamp	
Weller	
Westmoreland	
Wilson (NM)	
Wittman (VA)	
Wolf	
Young (FL)	

Andrews	DeLauro	Rush
Baca	Doolittle	Sali
Boehner	Doyle	Schakowsky
Braley (IA)	Hinchey	Shimkus
Brown-Waite,	Holden	Shuster
Ginny	Hulshof	Speier
Burton (IN)	Jones (NC)	Tiahrt
Butterfield	Jones (OH)	Udall (CO)
Campbell (CA)	Linder	Udall (NM)
Capuano	McHenry	Velázquez
Carson	Oberstar	Weiner
Conaway	Peterson (PA)	Weldon (FL)
Conyers	Pryce (OH)	Whitfield (KY)
Cummings	Rangel	Wynn
Davis, Lincoln	Renzi	Young (AK)
Delahunt	Reyes	

NOT VOTING—46

□ 1823

Messrs. POE, CLEAVER and ACKERMAN changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

COIN MODERNIZATION AND TAXPAYER SAVINGS ACT OF 2008

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5512) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe the weights and the compositions of circulating coins, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5512

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 "Coin Modernization and Taxpayer Savings Act of 2008".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds as follows:

(1) International demand along with market speculation for commodity metals has, over the past several years, increased the cost of producing circulating coins in the United States.

(2) In a July 30, 2007, letter to the Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury, with support of the Administration's Office of Management and Budget, requested that legislation be put forward to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to make changes to the composition of circulating coins.

(3) The United States Mint has studied alternative metals for use in circulating coins, as noticed in its 2004 annual report.

(4) In 1943, the United States Mint produced zinc-coated steel pennies in response to war-time demands for copper.

(5) The United States Mint gained further experience changing the metal content of pennies in 1982, when it began producing copper-coated zinc pennies as a result of rising copper prices.

(6) The Royal Canadian Mint has produced for several years a copper-coated steel 1-cent coin that is similar to the United States penny at a significantly lower cost than the cost to produce the United States penny.

(7) Given the current cost to make a penny and volume of pennies minted, by simply reducing penny production costs to face value, the United States will save more than \$500,000,000 in the next 10 years alone.

(8) Reducing the cost to produce a nickel to face value will save the United States an additional \$60,000,000 per year.

(9) Commodity metal prices are often cyclical in nature, and can be inflated by speculation, so it is important that a solid trend in the rising price of a commodity metal be established before any change in the metal content of a coin is made.

SEC. 3. IMMEDIATE REDUCTION IN THE COST OF PRODUCING 1-CENT COINS THROUGH THE USE OF STEEL PENNIES.

Subsection (c) of section 5112 of title 31, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(c) COMPOSITION OF 1-CENT AND 5-CENT COINS.—

“(1) 1-CENT COIN.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), beginning 270 days after the date of the enactment of the Coin Modernization and Taxpayer Savings Act of 2008, the 1-cent coin shall—

“(i) be produced primarily of steel; and

“(ii) meet such other specifications as the Secretary may determine to be appropriate, including any change in the weight from that specified in subsection (a)(6).

“(B) TREATMENT.—The 1-cent coin shall be treated to impart a copper color to the appearance of the coins so that the appearance is similar to 1-cent coins produced of a copper-zinc alloy.

“(C) EXCEPTION FOR LINCOLN BICENTENNIAL NUMISMATIC PENNIES.—No provision of this paragraph shall apply with respect to 1-cent coins described in section 304 of the Presidential \$1 Coin Act of 2005 that are issued for numismatic purposes.

“(2) ALTERNATIVE 1-CENT COIN COMPOSITION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If, before the end of the 90-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of the Coin Modernization and Taxpayer Savings Act of 2008, the Secretary determines that, with the addition of any other element to any alloy of zinc and copper of which 1-cent coins could have been composed as of the day before such date of enactment, there is a way—

“(i) to produce 1-cent coins of the same diameter, general composition, and general weight as 1-cent coins produced in accordance with this subsection as of the day before such date of enactment; and

“(ii) to achieve the goals of paragraph (1) by reducing the unit cost to produce the 1-cent coin to less than 1 cent while retaining such coin's ease of use and ensuring ease of co-circulation with 1-cent coins of the diameter and weight already circulating as of such date of enactment for ordinary commerce,

the Secretary may add any such element and continue production of 1-cent coins of the same diameter, general composition, and general weight as 1-cent coins produced in accordance with this subsection as of the day before such date of enactment instead of complying with paragraph (1).

“(B) EFFECTIVE PERIOD.—This paragraph shall only apply if the change to the new composition and the subsequent drop in the production cost of the 1-cent coin referred to in subparagraph (A) can be achieved before the end of the 270-day period referred to in paragraph (1).

“(C) REPORT TO THE CONGRESS.—Any determination and action by the Secretary under subparagraph (A) shall be promptly reported to the Congress.”.

SEC. 4. AUTHORITY TO CHANGE METALLIC CONTENT OF 5-CENT COINS TO LESS COSTLY ALTERNATIVE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (c) of section 5112 of title 31, United States Code, (as amended by section 3) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) 5-CENT COIN.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—After the end of the 2-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of the Coin Modernization and Taxpayer Savings Act of 2008, the Secretary shall produce no 5-cent coin that is not primarily made of steel with a coating of nickel, that can co-circulate with the existing supply of 5-cent coins and work interchangeably in coin handling machines, except that—

“(i) the Secretary shall make no change to the content of the existing 5-cent coin if at that point the unit cost of production of such coins is lower than the face value of the coin; and

“(ii) if the report issued by the Secretary pursuant to section 6 indicates that a different metallic content of circulating 5-cent coins is both functional and interchangeable, and more economical to produce in both the short and long term, the Secretary shall propose such content to the Congress in the form of a legislative recommendation.

“(B) FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED.—In prescribing the weight and the composition of the 5-cent coin, the Secretary shall consider—

“(i) factors relevant to the potential impact of any revisions to the weight and composition of the material on the current coin suppliers;

“(ii) factors relevant to the acceptability of new coinage materials, including the effect on vending machines and commercial coin processing equipment and making certain, to the greatest extent practicable, that any new coins work without interruption in existing coin acceptance equipment without modification; and

“(iii) such other factors that the Secretary, in consultation with merchants who would be affected by any change in the weight and composition of the 5-cent coin, vending machine and other coin acceptor manufacturers, vending machine owners and operators, transit officials, municipal parking officials, depository institutions, coin and currency handlers, armored-car operators, car wash operators, and American-owned manufacturers of commercial coin processing equipment, considers to be appropriate and in the public interest, after notice and opportunity for comment.

“(C) COMMENT AND SELECTION PROCESS.—In making any determination with respect to any change in the weight and composition of the 5-cent coin, the Secretary shall enter into a formal rulemaking process that includes a hearing on a record in addition to the publication of notice and opportunity for comment.”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 5112(a)(5) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking “and weighs 5 grams”.

SEC. 5. AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ON ALL CIRCULATING COINS.

To accomplish the goals of this Act, the Secretary may conduct any appropriate testing within or without the Department of the Treasury, and may solicit input from or otherwise work in conjunction with entities within or without the Federal government including independent research facilities or current or potential suppliers of the material used in volume production of circulating coins, to complete the report referred to in this Act and to develop, evaluate or begin the use of new metallic material for such production.

SEC. 6. BIENNIAL REPORT TO CONGRESS ON CURRENT STATUS OF COIN PRODUCTION COSTS AND ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVE CONTENT REQUIRED.

(a) BIENNIAL REPORT REQUIRED.—Before the end of the 270-day period beginning on enactment of this Act, and at 2-year intervals fol-

lowing the initial report, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit a report to the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate analyzing production costs for each circulating coin, cost trends, and possible new metallic materials or technologies for the production of circulating coins.

(b) DETAILED RECOMMENDATIONS.—The reports required under this section shall contain detailed recommendations for any appropriate changes to the metallic content of circulating coins in such a form that the recommendations could be enacted into law as appropriate.

(c) IMPROVED PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY.—The reports required under this section shall include recommendations for changes in the methods of producing coins at the United States Mint that would further reduce the costs to produce circulating coins, and include notes on any legislative changes that might be necessary to achieve such goals.

(d) MINIMIZING CONVERSION COSTS.—The reports required under this section shall—

(1) include no recommendation for new specifications for producing a circulating coin that would require significant change to coin-accepting and coin-handling equipment to accommodate changes to all circulating coins simultaneously, except for any potential change to the 5-cent coin as authorized under section 4; and

(2) to the greatest extent possible, recommend specifications that, while consistent with other portions of this section and the amendments made by this Act, require no changes to coin-accepting or coin-handling equipment whatsoever to accommodate both coins produced with the new specifications and coins produced as of July 31, 2007.

(e) FRAUD PREVENTION.—The reports required under this section shall make no recommendation for a specification change that would facilitate or allow the use of a coin with a lesser value produced by another country, or the use of any token or other easily or regularly produced metal device of minimal value, in the place of a circulating coin produced by the Secretary.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GUTIERREZ) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ROSKAM) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

I rise today in strong support of H.R. 5512, the Coin Modernization and Taxpayer Savings Act of 2008, and I want to thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. SPACE) for all of his hard work and perseverance in getting this very important piece of legislation to the House floor.

It's not every day that the House considers legislation that has the potential of saving U.S. taxpayers over

\$100 million a year, but that is exactly what we're doing today with H.R. 5512, and Mr. SPACE should be proud of his efforts and accomplishments on this bill.

Since March of 2003, increasing metal prices, caused by high world demand for core metals, have driven the costs of copper and nickel up by 300 percent, while zinc has increased 450 percent. As a result, the cost of producing our Nation's circulating coins have increased dramatically.

In fiscal year 2007, it cost nearly 2 cents to make each penny and 10 cents for each nickel, needlessly costing the American taxpayers over \$100 million last year alone, but by simply bringing the cost of producing pennies and nickels down to their face value, H.R. 5512 will save the government nearly \$1 billion over the next 10 years.

In brief, H.R. 5512 requires the U.S. Mint to immediately take steps to lower the production costs of pennies, requires the Mint to research an alternative composition for the nickel in 2 years, and grants the Mint the authority to research lower cost alternative metal content for all U.S. coins.

First, H.R. 5512 requires the Mint to begin production of a steel penny within 9 months of enactment. This should result in immediate and substantial savings to taxpayers. The bill also gives the Mint the flexibility to research other low-cost alternatives to a steel penny within the same 9-month period and report to Congress any alternative recommendation.

Second, the bill requires the Mint to begin producing a nickel-coated steel nickel in 2 years, unless the Mint develops a less costly alternative and recommends such an alternative to Congress or the cost of producing the nickel in its current form is below the coin's face value.

Finally, H.R. 5512 confirms that the Mint has the authority to conduct research and development into alternative composition that will lower production costs for all U.S. coins. This provision, along with the bill's requirement that the Mint issue a biennial report to Congress on the current status of coin production costs and an analysis of alternative content, will ensure that we avoid situations of negative seignorage for U.S. coins in the future.

Bottom line, Madam Speaker, if we continue under the status quo, with each new penny and nickel we issue, we will be contributing to our national debt by almost as much as the coin is worth. These losses are mounting rapidly, and we need to act immediately to lower the costs of producing the penny and the nickel.

H.R. 5512 will give the U.S. Mint the authority it needs to make the necessary changes to our coins without creating an undue burden on the relevant industries or causing a disruption in the minting process.

For these reasons, I urge all Members to support its passage.

I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1830

Mr. ROSKAM. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I am pleased to rise in support of H.R. 5512, the Coin Modernization and Taxpayer Savings Act of 2008.

First, I would like to thank Chairman FRANK, Chairman GUTIERREZ and my colleague from Ohio (Mr. SPACE) for bringing this important bill to the floor. And I would also like to thank Ranking Member BACHUS for his support of my own coin content bill, H.R. 4036, the Cents and Sensibility Act, which I introduced with Mr. CASTLE of Delaware.

Madam Speaker, last year, I took my son to visit the Denver Mint in Colorado, and there we discovered during our tour that the cost of a penny was—actually what the gentleman from Illinois just referred to—1.7 cents, the cost to the government to make each single penny. And that's obviously more than it's worth. At current production rates, the Federal Government spends more than \$134 million to produce eight billion pennies annually at a loss of \$54 million to the taxpayer. It makes no sense.

Two years ago last Thursday, when I was not yet a Member of this body, the U.S. Mint sent to Congress a letter stating what my son and I discovered on our trip. And since then, a whole lot of nothing has happened. And I think, frankly, the Mint has been a little bit remiss in not bringing up a thoughtful suggestion on cost cutting. This bill will address the short-term problem of the costly penny and I believe the longer term issues of what circulating coins should be made of.

I've got to say I'm flattered in a way in that there are elements of this bill that have taken some of the elements of the bill that I introduced. So when H.R. 5512 was introduced, this bill, in other words, it was done so with some of the provisions that I was pleased to offer. The most important point is to immediately change the composition of the penny from copper-coated zinc to copper-coated steel. This change would slash the cost to make the penny.

For several years, Canada, our neighbors to the north, have been saving money producing its one cent coin, which is essentially identical to the U.S. penny, out of steel in this manner, originally in the same Tennessee plant in which our penny blanks are made. This provision blends an enormous cost-saving opportunity with ensuring that the content of the penny remains metal and securing American jobs that currently produce the penny.

Two other provisions from my bill are included in H.R. 5512, that is, the provision giving the Mint explicit authority to do research and development with outside firms on potential coin content, an authority that the Mint says now is ambiguous, and this bill takes away that ambiguity. And secondly, requiring regular reports from the Mint to the Congress on production cost trends and strategies to reduce

costs, Madam Speaker, either with different content or different production techniques, either one.

These two provisions will ensure that the Mint is performing its due diligence in a timely manner and keeping the cost of production of all circulating coins down while maintaining communication with those who currently are involved in the industry on the production, supply and research sides.

Madam Speaker, without wanting to be overly critical of the Mint, let me just point out that I think that they have not done exactly as I think would be wise as it relates to solving this cost production problem. It sent legislation here proposing to transfer power from Congress to the Mint on the authority to decide what coins should be made of, what they would weigh, authority explicitly held by Congress since the founding of this country.

More recently, the Mint has criticized the bill before us because it would force the Mint to continue making coins out of metal. I don't know about your constituents, Madam Speaker, but I can guess, along with mine, that they're not interested in having coins made out of plastic, and even less enthusiastic if they found out that the decision to switch had been made by a few unelected bureaucrats in a gray building somewhere in Washington, DC. This is our responsibility to make these decisions. And worse, if such a switch were made the wrong way, it could force billions in conversion costs onto coin handlers, vending machines and banks, that would eventually be passed onto customers.

As a Member representing the Land of Lincoln, Madam Speaker, I'm pleased that H.R. 5512 satisfies the need to reduce the cost to taxpayers, retains American jobs, all the while preserving the small one cent coin that has been the foundation of our economic system since its inception.

I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTIERREZ. I would like to yield as much time as he may consume to the author and chief proponent of the bill, Mr. SPACE from Ohio.

Mr. SPACE. Madam Speaker, I'd like to thank the gentleman from Illinois, Subcommittee Chairman GUTIERREZ, for his cooperation and assistance in this legislation. I would also like to thank the ranking member, Mr. PAUL from Texas, as well. And I would further like to extend my gratitude to Chairman FRANK and Ranking Member BACHUS for their work in advancing this important piece of legislation that will, in fact, eliminate wasteful governmental spending, saving the taxpayers a billion dollars over the next 10 years.

Right now, our government is needlessly throwing away money in the production of coins. Estimates, as have been indicated, suggest that we're spending 1.7 cents or more per penny

produced in this country, as well as 9.5 cents per nickel.

The content of a penny, as it exists now, is roughly 97½ percent zinc, with the balance copper. The content of a nickel is roughly 25 percent nickel and 75 percent copper. And during the last 5 years, we've seen huge increases in the price of copper, nickel and zinc. As Subcommittee Chairman GUTIERREZ indicated, that is attributable to excess demand throughout the world on those metals, along with speculation in the market. This legislation is designed with an eye toward common sense to save, again, roughly \$100 million per year over the next 10 years.

Wasteful spending is especially egregious at a time when Americans are facing the pitfalls of an economic downturn. This legislation will begin the process of eliminating this wasteful spending by mandating changes in the content of the penny and the nickel and giving the Treasury a louder voice in the process.

Based on production numbers, again I want to emphasize these changes will save taxpayers \$1 billion over the next 10 years. The legislation will also help Congress be more responsive to market changes in the value of different metals over time, helping it to be more efficient and precise in its expenditures.

The savings can be spent to put money into our schools, improve our infrastructure, increase access to health care, all the things that many Americans—certainly Americans I represent back in Ohio's 18th District—desperately need.

As a Congress, we have a responsibility to use our funds in a responsible fashion. This legislation is a step toward more responsible spending and represents a bipartisan effort to work together on a measure that encompasses a high degree of common sense. Refreshing.

Mr. GUTIERREZ. I congratulate the gentleman from Ohio on that wonderful speech.

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

Mr. GUTIERREZ. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GUTIERREZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5512, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. CARTER. Madam Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

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.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mr. CARTER. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to adjourn offered by the gentleman from Texas.

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

Mr. CARTER. Madam 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, this 15-minute vote on the motion to adjourn will be followed by 5-minute votes on motions to suspend the rules on House Resolution 1168, and House Resolution 1155.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 149, nays 236, not voting 47, as follows:

[Roll No. 262]

YEAS—149

Aderholt	Forbes	Paul
Akin	Poxx	Pearce
Alexander	Franks (AZ)	Pence
Bachmann	Frelinghuysen	Petri
Barrett (SC)	Gallegly	Pickering
Bartlett (MD)	Garrett (NJ)	Pitts
Barton (TX)	Gingrey	Price (GA)
Biggert	Goode	Putnam
Bibray	Goodlatte	Radanovich
Bishop (UT)	Granger	Regula
Blackburn	Hall (TX)	Rehberg
Blunt	Hastings (WA)	Reichert
Boehner	Hayes	Renzi
Bonner	Heller	Reynolds
Bono Mack	Hensarling	Rogers (AL)
Boozman	Herger	Rogers (KY)
Boustany	Hobson	Rohrabacher
Broun (GA)	Hunter	Roskam
Brown-Waite,	Inglis (SC)	Royce
Ginny	Issa	Ryan (WI)
Buchanan	Johnson (IL)	Saxton
Buyer	Keller	Schmidt
Calvert	King (IA)	Sensenbrenner
Camp (MI)	King (NY)	Sessions
Cannon	Kline (MN)	Shadegg
Cantor	Knollenberg	Shays
Carter	LaHood	Shimkus
Castle	Lamborn	Shuster
Chabot	Latham	Simpson
Clay	LaTourette	Smith (NE)
Coble	Latta	Smith (TX)
Cole (OK)	Lewis (CA)	Souder
Crenshaw	Lewis (KY)	Stearns
Cubin	Linder	Sullivan
Culberson	Lucas	Tancredo
Davis (KY)	Lungren, Daniel	Taylor
Davis, David	E.	Thornberry
Davis, Tom	Mack	Turner
Deal (GA)	Marchant	Upton
Diaz-Balart, L.	McCarthy (CA)	Walden (OR)
Diaz-Balart, M.	McCrary	Walsh (NY)
Drake	McHugh	Wamp
Dreier	McKeon	Westmoreland
Duncan	McMorris	Whitfield (KY)
Emerson	Rodgers	Wilson (NM)
English (PA)	Miller (FL)	Wilson (SC)
Everett	Miller, Gary	Wittman (VA)
Fallin	Musgrave	Wolf
Feeney	Myrick	Young (AK)
Ferguson	Neugebauer	Young (FL)
Flake	Nunes	

NAYS—236

Abercrombie	Bishop (NY)	Cardoza
Ackerman	Blumenauer	Carnahan
Allen	Boren	Carney
Altmire	Boswell	Castor
Arcuri	Boucher	Cazayoux
Baca	Boyd (FL)	Chandler
Baldwin	Boyda (KS)	Clarke
Barrow	Brady (PA)	Cleaver
Bean	Brady (TX)	Clyburn
Becerra	Brown (SC)	Cohen
Berkley	Brown, Corrine	Conyers
Berman	Burgess	Cooper
Bilirakis	Capps	Costello
Bishop (GA)	Capuano	Courtney

Cramer	Kennedy	Rahall
Crowley	Kildee	Ramstad
Cuellar	Kilpatrick	Rangel
Davis (AL)	Kind	Reyes
Davis (CA)	Kingston	Richardson
Davis (IL)	Kirk	Rodriguez
Davis, Lincoln	Klein (FL)	Rogers (MI)
DeFazio	Kucinich	Ros-Lehtinen
DeGette	Kuhl (NY)	Rothman
Delahunt	Lampson	Roybal-Allard
DeLauro	Larsen (WA)	Ryan (OH)
Dent	Larson (CT)	Salazar
Dingell	Lee	Sali
Doggett	Levin	Sánchez, Linda
Donnelly	Lewis (GA)	T.
Doyle	Lipinski	Sanchez, Loretta
Ehlers	LoBiondo	Sarbanes
Ellison	Loeb	Schakowsky
Ellsworth	Loeb	Schiff
Emanuel	Lofgren, Zoe	Schwartz
Emanuel	Lowey	Scott (GA)
Engel	Lynch	Scott (VA)
Eshoo	Mahoney (FL)	Serrano
Etheridge	Maloney (NY)	Sestak
Farr	Manzullo	Shea-Porter
Fattah	Markey	Sherman
Filner	Marshall	Shuler
Fortenberry	Matheson	Sires
Fossella	Matsui	Skelton
Foster	McCarthy (NY)	Slaughter
Frank (MA)	McCormack (MN)	Smith (NJ)
Gerlach	McCotter	Smith (WA)
Giffords	McGovern	Solis
Gillibrand	McIntyre	Space
Gonzalez	McNulty	Stark
Graves	Meek (FL)	Stupak
Green, Al	Melancon	Sutton
Green, Gene	Mica	Tanner
Grijalva	Michaud	Tauscher
Hall (NY)	Miller (MI)	Terry
Hare	Miller, George	Thompson (CA)
Harman	Mitchell	Thompson (MS)
Hastings (FL)	Mollohan	Tiahrt
Hersteth Sandlin	Moore (KS)	Tiberi
Higgins	Moore (WI)	Tierney
Hill	Moran (KS)	Towns
Hinchee	Moran (VA)	Tsongas
Hinojosa	Murphy (CT)	Udall (CO)
Hirono	Murphy, Patrick	Van Hollen
Hodes	Murtha	Velázquez
Hoekstra	Nadler	Visclosky
Holden	Napolitano	Walberg
Holt	Neal (MA)	Walz (MN)
Honda	Obey	Wasserman
Hoyer	Oliver	Schultz
Inlee	Ortiz	Waters
Israel	Pallone	Watson
Jackson (IL)	Pascarella	Waxman
Jackson-Lee	Pastor	Welch (VT)
(TX)	Payne	Wexler
Jefferson	Perlmutter	Wilson (OH)
Johnson (GA)	Peterson (MN)	Woolsey
Johnson, E. B.	Platts	Wu
Jordan	Poe	Wynn
Kagen	Pomeroy	Yarmuth
Kanjorski	Porter	
Kaptur	Price (NC)	

NOT VOTING—47

Andrews	Gilchrest	Murphy, Tim
Bachus	Gohmert	Oberstar
Baird	Gordon	Peterson (PA)
Berry	Gutierrez	Pryce (OH)
Bralley (IA)	Hoolley	Ross
Burton (IN)	Hulshof	Ruppersberger
Butterfield	Johnson, Sam	Rush
Campbell (CA)	Jones (NC)	Snyder
Capito	Jones (OH)	Speier
Carson	Langevin	Spratt
Conaway	McCaul (TX)	Udall (NM)
Costa	McDermott	Watt
Cummings	McHenry	Weiner
Dicks	McNerney	Weldon (FL)
Doolittle	Meeks (NY)	Weller
Edwards	Miller (NC)	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Less than 2 minutes are remaining.

□ 1900

Messrs. COHEN, ELLSWORTH, ACKERMAN, WAXMAN, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ and Ms. CLARKE changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”