

Madam Chairwoman, as this term "long-term period" is open to interpretation, is it the committee's intention that any regulation that interprets this provision would acknowledge that "long-term period" should be viewed from the perspective of children and recognize their unique developmental needs?

Ms. WATERS. Absolutely. The committee recognizes that the expansion of the definition of homelessness to include these children and families was carried out with the intention of addressing the unique experiences of children and youth who are homeless.

Mrs. BIGGERT. Madam Chairman, it is also our committee's understanding that the legislation before us allows families and youth who meet other Federal programs' definitions of homelessness and have experienced instability as experienced by frequent moves to be considered homeless for HUD's purposes.

Am I correct in understanding that the intent of this provision is to ensure that the full measures of challenges facing homeless families and unaccompanied youth are addressed, including programs related to changes of school and educational progress that can be caused by frequent moves?

Ms. WATERS. Yes, you are absolutely correct.

Mrs. BIGGERT. Madam Chairman, by including language that acknowledges the various definitions of homelessness in other Federal statutes, is it the committee's intention that HUD's homeless assistance programs should consider information provided by these Federal programs in determining eligibility under this section and that HUD-funded homeless providers should be encouraged to engage with homeless providers receiving funds from other Federal agencies to utilize their assessments and counsel in making eligibility requirements?

Ms. WATERS. Yes. Federal programs must work together to meet the needs of families and unaccompanied youth, and that collaboration should include information needed for eligibility decisions.

Mrs. BIGGERT. Madam Chairman, lastly, we want to thank you for expanding the definition of homeless to include youth who are unaccompanied and who are experiencing several barriers simultaneously.

Am I correct in understanding that the many problems experienced by youth because they lack a parent, legal guardian or consistent caregiver should be considered barriers for employment that are described in paragraph 6(c) of the definition?

Ms. WATERS. Yes. We know that there are many obstacles that keep these youth from obtaining stable housing, including barriers to employment and their unaccompanied status, and we expect HUD to take the issues you raised into consideration.

Mrs. BIGGERT. Again, Madam Chairman, thank you for all your work, and

Representative GEOFF DAVIS and Representative MCCARTHY. I look forward to working with you moving forward on this issue.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time in pursuit of eagerly hearing from other speakers that Mrs. BIGGERT may bring forth.

Mrs. BIGGERT. I have no other speakers, but I would yield myself such time as I may consume to close.

I spoke earlier a little bit about my friend and constituent Diane Nilan of Naperville, Illinois, who has done so much for the homeless. She has worked tirelessly for 20 years to provide a home for homeless children and families across the country, and I think she has seen firsthand the mental, physical and emotional degradation that children and families experience with homelessness.

In her testimony before the Financial Services Committee last October she said, "Homeless service providers in communities of all sizes await the day that HUD provides the opportunity for people in all homeless situations to receive the assistance they need. They long to be free to focus on easing homelessness as it appears in their communities, on the street, doubled up or in motels, instead of having their hands tied with arbitrary rules and restrictions. They desire Federal resources to supplement local efforts to house and assist the growing number of families without a place to call home."

I would also like to thank Carol Simler of DuPage PADS and all the wonderful people in my district who help with homelessness. I know we all have so many stories in all of our districts.

With that, I would urge my colleagues to vote for this bill.

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 7221, the Community Partnership to End Homelessness Act, and urge my colleagues to support the reauthorization of this important legislation.

The Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, now known as the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, was first enacted in 1987 as the first major, coordinated Federal response to homelessness. McKinney-Vento homeless assistance programs were last reauthorized in the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992. Since then, Congress has considered numerous proposals to improve the program but not completed a full reauthorization of the legislation.

Passed in response to the rapid and dramatic growth of homelessness in the United States during the 1980s, the McKinney Act emphasized emergency measures, transitional measures, and long-term solutions to combat the homeless crisis.

Despite the impact of the McKinney-Vento Act, homelessness continues to be a pervasive problem in America. It is important Congress support a comprehensive range of programs beyond emergency food, shelter and health care services for the homeless.

We must promote the development of affordable housing, provide supportive services

to those who are homeless or in vulnerable housing situations, acknowledge and study the high rates of homelessness among our Nation's veterans and recognize the critical role our schools play in preventing and ending homelessness among children.

I serve in the seat previously represented by Stewart McKinney. Stewart served as the ranking Republican on the House Banking Subcommittee on Housing, as well as the House Committee on the District of Columbia. It was in this capacity that he became especially concerned about homelessness, particularly in our capital city.

He loved urban areas and like our colleague Bruce Vento, he recognized homelessness is a national problem that requires a national solution.

Stewart's commitment to exposing the depth of the growing problem of homelessness in the 1980s led him to contract pneumonia after sleeping on a grate outside a Federal building with DC area homeless.

Shortly after his death on May 7, 1987, his family, friends and staff gathered to discuss how to continue his philosophy of caring for those who are the least able to care for themselves.

They created the Stewart B. McKinney Foundation, an organization whose mission is to provide funds to care for persons with HIV who are homeless or at risk of homelessness.

Today, Lucie McKinney continues the work Stewart began in his memory, and keeps his spirit alive in this precious foundation.

Stewart was beloved by his colleagues on both sides of the aisle. Reading the tributes that were offered to Stewart on this House floor on the day of his death, I was struck by his colleagues' appreciation for his humanity, warm spirit, bipartisanship, and dedication to doing good.

Mrs. BIGGERT. I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7221, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 3480. An act to direct the United States Sentencing Commission to assure appropriate punishment enhancements for those involved in receiving stolen property where that property consists of grave markers of veterans, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6296. An act to extend through 2013 the authority of the Federal Election Commission to impose civil money penalties on the basis of a schedule of penalties established and published by the Commission.

H.R. 7082. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to disclose certain prisoner return information to the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and for other purposes.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HOLDEN) at 5 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 6469. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize increased Federal funding for the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

S. 3641, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 7221, by the yeas and nays.

The vote on S. 3197 will be taken tomorrow.

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

NATIONAL CRIME VICTIM LAW INSTITUTE REAUTHORIZATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 3641, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 3641.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 410, nays 2, not voting 21, as follows:

Abercrombie  
Ackerman  
Aderholt  
Akin  
Alexander  
Allen  
Altmire  
Andrews  
Arcuri  
Baca  
Bachmann  
Bachus  
Baird  
Baldwin  
Barrett (SC)  
Barrow  
Bartlett (MD)  
Barton (TX)  
Bean  
Becerra  
Berkley  
Berman  
Berry  
Biggert  
Bilbray  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NY)  
Bishop (UT)  
Blackburn  
Blumenauer  
Blunt  
Boehner  
Bonner  
Bono Mack  
Boozman  
Boren  
Boswell  
Boucher  
Boustany  
Boyd (FL)  
Boyda (KS)  
Brady (PA)  
Brady (TX)  
Bralley (IA)  
Broun (GA)  
Brown (SC)  
Brown, Corrine  
Brown-Waite,  
Ginny  
Buchanan  
Burgess  
Burton (IN)  
Butterfield  
Buyer  
Calvert  
Camp (MI)  
Campbell (CA)  
Cannon  
Cantor  
Capito  
Capps  
Capuano  
Cardoza  
Carney  
Carson  
Carter  
Castle  
Castor  
Cazayoux  
Chabot  
Chandler  
Childers  
Clarke  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Coble  
Cohen  
Cole (OK)  
Conaway  
Cooper  
Costa  
Costello  
Courtney  
Cramer  
Crenshaw  
Cuellar  
Culberson  
Cummings  
Davis (AL)  
Davis (CA)  
Davis (IL)  
Davis (KY)  
Davis, David  
Davis, Lincoln  
Davis, Tom

[Roll No. 676]

YEAS—410

Deal (GA)  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
Delahunt  
DeLauro  
Dent  
Diaz-Balart, L.  
Diaz-Balart, M.  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Donnelly  
Doolittle  
Doyle  
Drake  
Dreier  
Duncan  
Edwards (MD)  
Edwards (TX)  
Ehlers  
Ellison  
Ellsworth  
Emanuel  
Emerson  
Engel  
English (PA)  
Eshoo  
Etheridge  
Everett  
Fallin  
Farr  
Fattah  
Feeney  
Filner  
Forbes  
Fortenberry  
Fossella  
Poster  
Foxy  
Frank (MA)  
Franks (AZ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Gallegly  
Garrett (NJ)  
Gerlach  
Giffords  
Gillibrand  
Gingrey  
Gohmert  
Gonzalez  
Goode  
Goodlatte  
Gordon  
Granger  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Grijalva  
Hall (NY)  
Hall (TX)  
Hare  
Harman  
Hastings (FL)  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayes  
Heller  
Hensarling  
Herger  
Herse  
Herseth Sandlin  
Higgins  
Hill  
Hinchee  
Hinojosa  
Hirono  
Hobson  
Hodes  
Hoekstra  
Holden  
Holt  
Honda  
Hooley  
Hoyer  
Inglis (SC)  
Inslee  
Israel  
Issa  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson-Lee (TX)  
Jefferson  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (IL)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones (NC)  
Jordan  
Kagen

Kanjorski  
Kaptur  
Keller  
Kennedy  
Kildee  
Kilpatrick  
Kind  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kirk  
Klein (FL)  
Kline (MN)  
Knollenberg  
Kucinich  
Kuhl (NY)  
LaHood  
Lamborn  
Lampson  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larsen (CT)  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Latta  
Lee  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Lewis (KY)  
Linder  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Loeb  
Loeb  
Lofgren, Zoe  
Lowey  
Lucas  
Lungren, Daniel  
E.  
Lynch  
Mack  
Mahoney (FL)  
Manzullo  
Marchant  
Markey  
Marshall  
Matheson  
Matsui  
McCarthy (CA)  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCaul (TX)  
McCollum (MN)  
McCotter  
McCrery  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McHugh  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
McNerney  
McNulty  
Meek (FL)  
Meeks (NY)  
Melancon  
Mica  
Michaud  
Miller (FL)  
Miller (MI)  
Miller (NC)  
Miller, Gary  
Miller, George  
Mitchell  
Mollohan  
Moore (KS)  
Moore (WI)  
Moran (VA)  
Murphy (CT)  
Murphy, Tim  
Murtha  
Musgrave  
Myrick  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal (MA)  
Neugebauer  
Nunes  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Oliver  
Ortiz  
Pallone  
Pascarell  
Pastor  
Payne

Pearce  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Peterson (MN)  
Peterson (PA)  
Petri  
Pickering  
Pitts  
Platts  
Poe  
Pomeroy  
Porter  
Price (GA)  
Price (NC)  
Putnam  
Radanovich  
Rahall  
Ramstad  
Rangel  
Regula  
Rehberg  
Reichert  
Renzi  
Reyes  
Reynolds  
Richardson  
Rodriguez  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rogers (MI)  
Rohrabacher  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roskam  
Ross  
Rothman  
Roybal-Allard  
Royce  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan (OH)  
Ryan (WI)  
Salazar  
Sali

Flake  
Paul

Carnahan  
Clay  
Conyers  
Crowley  
Cubin  
Ferguson  
Gilchrest  
Graves

Sánchez, Linda  
T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Sarbanes  
Saxton  
Scalise  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schwartz  
Scott (GA)  
Scott (VA)  
Sensenbrenner  
Serrano  
Sessions  
Sestak  
Shadegg  
Shays  
Shea-Porter  
Sherman  
Shimkus  
Shuler  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Sires  
Skelton  
Slaughter  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith (WA)  
Snyder  
Solis  
Souder  
Speier  
Spratt  
Stearns  
Stupak  
Sullivan  
Tanner  
Tauscher

NAYS—2

NOT VOTING—21

Gutierrez  
Hulshof  
Hunter  
Kingston  
Maloney (NY)  
Moran (KS)  
Murphy, Patrick  
Pryce (OH)

Taylor  
Terry  
Thompson (CA)  
Thornberry  
Tiahrt  
Tiberi  
Tierney  
Towns  
Tsongas  
Turner  
Udall (NM)  
Upton  
Van Hollen  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Walberg  
Walden (OR)  
Walsh (NY)  
Walz (MN)  
Wamp  
Waters  
Watson  
Watt  
Waxman  
Weiner  
Welch (VT)  
Weld (FL)  
Weller  
Westmoreland  
Wexler  
Whitfield (KY)  
Wilson (NM)  
Wilson (OH)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman (VA)  
Wolf  
Woolsey  
Wu  
Yarmuth  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)

□ 1727

Mr. PAYNE changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move to reconsider the vote.

MOTION TO TABLE

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I move to table the motion to reconsider.

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. 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 295, noes 115, not voting 23, as follows: