

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 23, nays 377, not voting 32, as follows:

[Roll No. 532]

YEAS—23

Bachus	Hensarling	Shadegg
Bartlett	Johnson (IL)	Shea-Porter
Barton (TX)	King (IA)	Souder
Blackburn	Olson	Stark
Broun (GA)	Paul	Sullivan
Campbell	Pence	Tiahrt
Chaffetz	Price (GA)	Westmoreland
Flake	Sessions	

NAYS—377

Abercrombie	Crowley	Hoekstra
Ackerman	Cuellar	Holden
Aderholt	Culberson	Holt
Adler (NJ)	Cummings	Honda
Akin	Dahlkemper	Hoyer
Alexander	Davis (AL)	Hunter
Altmire	Davis (CA)	Inglis
Andrews	Davis (KY)	Inslee
Arcuri	Davis (TN)	Israel
Austria	Deal (GA)	Issa
Baca	DeFazio	Jackson (IL)
Bachmann	DeGette	Jackson-Lee
Baldwin	Delahunt	(TX)
Barrow	DeLauro	Jenkins
Bean	Dent	Johnson (GA)
Becerra	Diaz-Balart, L.	Johnson, E. B.
Berkley	Diaz-Balart, M.	Johnson, Sam
Berry	Dicks	Jones
Biggert	Dingell	Jordan (OH)
Bilbray	Doggett	Kagen
Bilirakis	Donnelly (IN)	Kanjorski
Bishop (GA)	Doyle	Kaptur
Bishop (NY)	Dreier	Kennedy
Blumenauer	Driehaus	Kildee
Blunt	Duncan	Kilpatrick (MI)
Bocciari	Edwards (MD)	Kilroy
Boehner	Edwards (TX)	Kind
Bonner	Ehlers	King (NY)
Bono Mack	Ellison	Kingston
Boozman	Ellsworth	Kirk
Boren	Emerson	Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Boswell	Engel	Kissell
Boucher	Eshoo	Klein (FL)
Boustany	Etheridge	Kline (MN)
Boyd	Fallin	Kosmas
Brady (PA)	Farr	Kratovil
Brady (TX)	Fattah	Kucinich
Bralley (IA)	Fleming	Lamborn
Bright	Forbes	Lance
Brown (SC)	Fortenberry	Langevin
Brown, Corrine	Foster	Larsen (WA)
Brown-Waite,	Fox	Larson (CT)
Ginny	Frank (MA)	Latham
Buchanan	Franks (AZ)	Latta
Burgess	Frelinghuysen	Lee (CA)
Burton (IN)	Fudge	Lee (NY)
Butterfield	Gallely	Levin
Buyer	Garrett (NJ)	Lewis (CA)
Calvert	Giffords	Lewis (GA)
Camp	Gingrey (GA)	Lipinski
Cantor	Gonzalez	LoBiondo
Cao	Goodlatte	Loebsack
Capito	Gordon (TN)	Lofgren, Zoe
Capps	Granger	Lowey
Capuano	Graves	Lucas
Cardoza	Grayson	Luetkemeyer
Carney	Green, Al	Lujan
Carson (IN)	Green, Gene	Lummis
Carter	Griffith	Lungren, Daniel
Cassidy	Guthrie	E.
Castle	Hall (NY)	Lynch
Castor (FL)	Hall (TX)	Mack
Chandler	Halvorson	Maffei
Childers	Hare	Maloney
Clarke	Harman	Manzullo
Cleaver	Harper	Markey (CO)
Clyburn	Hastings (FL)	Markey (MA)
Coble	Heinrich	Marshall
Coffman (CO)	Heller	Massa
Cohen	Herger	Matheson
Cole	Herseth Sandlin	Matsui
Conaway	Higgins	McCarthy (CA)
Connolly (VA)	Hill	McClintock
Cooper	Himes	McCotter
Costa	Hinchee	McDermott
Costello	Hinojosa	McGovern
Courtney	Hirono	McHenry
Crenshaw	Hodes	McHugh

McIntyre	Polis (CO)	Skelton
McKeon	Pomeroy	Slaughter
McMahon	Posey	Smith (NE)
McMorris	Price (NC)	Smith (NJ)
Rodgers	Putnam	Smith (WA)
McNerney	Quigley	Snyder
Meek (FL)	Radanovich	Space
Meeks (NY)	Rahall	Spratt
Melancon	Rehberg	Stearns
Mica	Reichert	Stupak
Michaud	Reyes	Tanner
Miller (FL)	Richardson	Taylor
Miller (MI)	Rodriguez	Teague
Miller, Gary	Roe (TN)	Terry
Miller, George	Rogers (AL)	Thompson (CA)
Minnick	Rogers (KY)	Thompson (MS)
Mitchell	Rogers (MI)	Thompson (PA)
Mollohan	Rohrabacher	Thornberry
Moore (KS)	Rooney	Tiberi
Moore (WI)	Ros-Lehtinen	Tierney
Moran (KS)	Roskam	Titus
Murphy (CT)	Ross	Tonko
Murphy (NY)	Rothman (NJ)	Towns
Murphy, Patrick	Roybal-Allard	Tsongas
Murphy, Tim	Royce	Turner
Murtha	Ruppersberger	Upton
Myrick	Rush	Van Hollen
Nadler (NY)	Ryan (OH)	Velazquez
Napolitano	Ryan (WI)	Visclosky
Neal (MA)	Salazar	Walden
Neugebauer	Sanchez, Linda	Walz
Nunes	T.	Wamp
Nye	Sanchez, Loretta	Wasserman
Oberstar	Sarbanes	Schultz
Obey	Scalise	Waters
Oliver	Schauer	Watson
Ortiz	Schiff	Watt
Pallone	Schmidt	Waxman
Pascarella	Schock	Weiner
Pastor (AZ)	Schwartz	Welch
Paulsen	Scott (GA)	Wexler
Payne	Scott (VA)	Whitfield
Perlmutter	Sensenbrenner	Wilson (OH)
Peters	Serrano	Wilson (SC)
Peterson	Sherman	Wittman
Petri	Shimkus	Wolf
Pingree (ME)	Shuler	Woolsey
Pitts	Shuster	Wu
Platts	Simpson	Yarmuth
Poe (TX)	Sires	

NOT VOTING—32

Baird	Grijalva	Perriello
Barrett (SC)	Gutierrez	Rangel
Berman	Hastings (WA)	Schakowsky
Bishop (UT)	LaTourette	Schrader
Carnahan	Linder	Sestak
Clay	Marchant	Smith (TX)
Conyers	McCarthy (NY)	Speier
Davis (IL)	McCaul	Sutton
Filner	McCollum	Young (AK)
Gerlach	Miller (NC)	Young (FL)
Gohmert	Moran (VA)	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. (During the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining on this vote.

□ 1547

Messrs. BOUCHER, AL GREEN of Texas, KAGEN, HOYER, and Ms. CLARKE changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall 532, I was unable to vote, as I was in New York to receive an award from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). Had I been present, I would have voted “nay.”

LAS VEGAS MOTOR SPEEDWAY
LAND CONVEYANCE

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 409) to provide for the conveyance

of certain Bureau of Land Management land in the State of Nevada to the Las Vegas Motor Speedway, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 409

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land” means the approximately 115 acres of Bureau of Land Management land identified on the map as “Lands identified for Las Vegas Speedway Parking Lot Expansion”.

(2) MAP.—The term “map” means the map titled “Las Vegas Speedway Parking Lot Expansion”, dated March 6, 2009, and on file in the Office of the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 2. CONVEYANCE OF FEDERAL LAND TO NEVADA SPEEDWAY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—If Nevada Speedway, LLC, submits to the Secretary an offer to acquire the Federal land for the appraised value, notwithstanding the land use planning requirements of section 202 and 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713), the Secretary shall convey to Nevada Speedway, LLC, all right, title, and interest in and to the Federal land, subject to valid existing rights.

(b) APPRAISAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete an appraisal of the Federal land.

(2) APPLICABLE LAW.—The appraisal under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with—

(A) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and

(B) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(3) COSTS.—All costs associated with the appraisal required under paragraph (1) shall be paid by Nevada Speedway, LLC.

(c) PAYMENT OF CONSIDERATION.—As a condition of the conveyance, Nevada Speedway, LLC, shall pay to the Secretary an amount equal to the appraised value of the Federal land, as determined under subsection (b).

(d) COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—As a condition of the conveyance, any costs of the conveyance under subsection (a) shall be paid by Nevada Speedway, LLC.

(e) REVERSION.—If Nevada Speedway, LLC, or any subsequent owner of the Federal land conveyed under subsection (a), uses the Federal land for purposes other than a parking lot for the Nevada Motor Speedway, all right, title, and interest in and to the land (and any improvements to the land) shall revert to the United States at the discretion of the Secretary.

(f) COMPLIANCE.—Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the conveyance authorized in this section shall be carried out in compliance with all laws and regulations applicable to the conveyance of Federal land.

SEC. 3. WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL LAND.

(a) WITHDRAWAL.—Except as provided in section 2(a) and subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land is withdrawn from—

(1) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(b) TERMINATION.—If two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the conveyance authorized under section 2 has not

been executed, the withdrawal under subsection (a) shall have no force or effect.

SEC. 4. SUNSET.

The authority provided to the Secretary under this Act shall terminate 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. BACA) and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. BROWN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BACA. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 409, introduced by Congressman DEAN HELLER, would provide for the conveyance of certain Bureau of Land Management land in Nevada to the Las Vegas Motor Speedway for use as a parking lot.

The Las Vegas Motor Speedway hosts NASCAR and other racing events and can draw as many as 100,000 racing fans to these races. For several years now, the Speedway has been looking for options to expand its parking and accommodate the growing number of fans attending this event.

H.R. 409 would require the conveyance of 115 acres of Bureau of Land Management land to the owners of the Speedway specifically for expansion of the parking lot. This land is adjacent to the land owned by the Speedway which is already used for a parking lot.

The bill further provides that the land be withdrawn from public land, mining, and mineral leasing laws and must be used only as a parking lot. I would add that the Bureau of Land Management supports this conveyance.

We have no objections to H.R. 409, and I urge its adoption by the House today.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BROWN of South Carolina. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 409 directs the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the Las Vegas Motor Speedway 115 acres adjacent to the Speedway at fair market value. The Speedway attracts over 140,000 fans, and the additional acreage is needed to prevent the hazardous driving conditions that result from the backup of cars trying to park in inadequate facilities.

All costs associated with the conveyance, including the appraisal, will be paid by the Speedway. The bill also includes a reversionary clause that would return the land to the Department of Interior should it be used for anything other than a parking lot.

Mr. HELLER should be commended for his work on this bill. I congratulate

him for his efforts to reduce—however small—the Federal Government land inventory.

I support the bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BACA. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BROWN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS).

(Mr. SHIMKUS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SHIMKUS. I rise in support of this bill. I like the land transfer aspects of this bill because it's important when we can use Federal lands to address a pressing need, unlike the cap-and-tax energy bill, which tried to address a woody biomass provision which would allow excess wood of decayed trees to be used in the renewable fuel standard. That was one provision of many provisions which really identified the failure of the national energy tax and the cap-and-trade bill.

Now, I have promised to continue to come down to the floor to talk about the failed policy of that bill, the bipartisan "no" vote of that bill, and basically about the concerns that I have of my miners in southern Illinois, and really the attack on fossil fuels in this country.

If you have a raceway and a speedway, they are the epitome of either the renewable fuels, as some of the high-speed dragsters are actually ethanol-based fuels, or the technology and the efficiency of reusing fossil fuels in the ability to really compete and improve fossil fuels—the basic foundation of a thriving economy and something that shouldn't be attacked; it should be incentivized.

So, this bill that allows for the transfer of Federal lands for a good process, it also speaks of how we need to look at other uses of Federal land, especially the woody biomass provisions, to say they ought to get renewable credits.

When you have Federal lands that are privately managed and you use the forestry aspects, those wood products get a renewable fuel credit. But those, based upon this energy bill, do not get the renewable credit.

So that was part of the failure of the bill, and that's why, really, the bipartisan vote on the cap-and-tax bill was a strong bipartisan "no" vote and primarily for other reasons which talked about Illinois coal miners in the last energy bill—1,200 coal miners from southern Illinois.

So what is our response to the energy needs that we have in this country? It's basically an all-of-the-above process, using woody biomass from our Federal lands, which gets the same credit as privately forested areas. It's also addressing the Outer Continental Shelf provisions; allowing oil and gas exploration; using those revenues to move to renewable technologies—wind and solar; addressing coal and electricity generation from coal. Also, liquid fuels

from that. That is a diversified energy portfolio. And of course the provisions of biofuels, which is what we address in the woody biomass provisions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BROWN of South Carolina. I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. SHIMKUS. I would just remind my colleagues and friends we had a very great debate and a tough vote two weeks ago, but this debate is not going to end. We're going to continue to talk about the effects of raising energy taxes in a time of economic downturn, and the provisions that have been passed in this Chamber, the bipartisan vote, was in opposition to that bill. And we will continue to talk on the floor about that failed policy.

Mr. BACA. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BROWN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, again, I urge all Members to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. BACA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 409, 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.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. 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.

SUPPORTING HOME SAFETY MONTH

Mrs. HALVORSON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 543) expressing support for designation of June as "Home Safety Month".

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 543

Whereas unintentional injuries in the home result in nearly 20,000 deaths and 21,000,000 medical visits on average each year;

Whereas the top 5 causes of unintentional home injury deaths are falls, poisoning, fires/burns, choking/suffocation, and drowning/submersion;

Whereas falls are the leading cause of home injury death among older adults in the United States, and the total direct costs associated with both fatal and non-fatal falls is more than \$19,000,000,000 annually for hospitalization, emergency department visits, and outpatient care;

Whereas poisonings are the second leading cause of home injury death in the United States, resulting in nearly 5,000 deaths per year;

Whereas fire and burn injuries are the third leading cause of home injury death and