

“(f) GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE.—In this section, the term ‘United States’ includes each of the several States, the District of Columbia, and each territory or possession of the United States.

“(g) NOTIFICATION REQUIRED WITHIN 7 DAYS AFTER CONTRACT AWARD IF CERTAIN EXCEPTIONS APPLIED.—In the case of any contract for the procurement of an item described in subsection (b), if the Secretary applies an exception set forth in subsection (c) with respect to that contract, the Secretary shall, not later than 7 days after the award of the contract, post a notification that the exception has been applied.

“(h) TRAINING.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall ensure that each member of the acquisition workforce of the Coast Guard who participates personally and substantially in the acquisition of textiles on a regular basis receives training on the requirements of this section and the regulations implementing this section.

“(2) INCLUSION OF INFORMATION IN NEW TRAINING PROGRAMS.—The Secretary shall ensure that any training program for the acquisition workforce of the Coast Guard developed or implemented after the date of enactment of this section includes comprehensive information on the requirements described in paragraph (1).

“(i) CONSISTENCY WITH INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.—This section shall be applied in a manner consistent with United States obligations under international agreements.”

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis at the beginning of such chapter is further amended by adding at the end of the items relating to such subchapter the following: “569c. Buy American requirement.”

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Section 569c of title 14, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), shall apply with respect to contracts entered into on and after the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(The information contained herein was provided by the Republican Minority on multiple occasions throughout the 110th and 111th Congresses.)

THE VOTE ON THE PREVIOUS QUESTION: WHAT IT REALLY MEANS

This vote, the vote on whether to order the previous question on a special rule, is not merely a procedural vote. A vote against ordering the previous question is a vote against the Republican majority agenda and a vote to allow the opposition, at least for the moment, to offer an alternative plan. It is a vote about what the House should be debating.

Mr. Clarence Cannon's Precedents of the House of Representatives (VI, 308-311), describes the vote on the previous question on the rule as “a motion to direct or control the consideration of the subject before the House being made by the Member in charge.” To defeat the previous question is to give the opposition a chance to decide the subject before the House. Cannon cites the Speaker's ruling of January 13, 1920, to the effect that “the refusal of the House to sustain the demand for the previous question passes the control of the resolution to the opposition” in order to offer an amendment. On March 15, 1909, a member of the majority party offered a rule resolution. The House defeated the previous question and a member of the opposition rose to a parliamentary inquiry, asking who was entitled to recognition. Speaker Joseph G. Cannon (R-Illinois) said: “The previous question having been refused, the gentleman from New York, Mr. Fitzgerald, who had asked the gentleman to

yield to him for an amendment, is entitled to the first recognition.”

Because the vote today may look bad for the Republican majority they will say “the vote on the previous question is simply a vote on whether to proceed to an immediate vote on adopting the resolution . . . [and] has no substantive legislative or policy implications whatsoever.” But that is not what they have always said. Listen to the Republican Leadership Manual on the Legislative Process in the United States House of Representatives, (6th edition, page 135). Here's how the Republicans describe the previous question vote in their own manual: “Although it is generally not possible to amend the rule because the majority Member controlling the time will not yield for the purpose of offering an amendment, the same result may be achieved by voting down the previous question on the rule. . . . When the motion for the previous question is defeated, control of the time passes to the Member who led the opposition to ordering the previous question. That Member, because he then controls the time, may offer an amendment to the rule, or yield for the purpose of amendment.”

In Deschler's Procedure in the U.S. House of Representatives, the subchapter titled “Amending Special Rules” states: “a refusal to order the previous question on such a rule [a special rule reported from the Committee on Rules] opens the resolution to amendment and further debate.” (Chapter 21, section 21.2) Section 21.3 continues: “Upon rejection of the motion for the previous question on a resolution reported from the Committee on Rules, control shifts to the Member leading the opposition to the previous question, who may offer a proper amendment or motion and who controls the time for debate thereon.”

Clearly, the vote on the previous question on a rule does have substantive policy implications. It is one of the only available tools for those who oppose the Republican majority's agenda and allows those with alternative views the opportunity to offer an alternative plan.

Mr. WEBSTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

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

Ms. SLAUGHTER. 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, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

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 9 o'clock and 35 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1015

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro

tempore (Mr. SIMPSON) at 10 o'clock and 15 minutes a.m.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2838, COAST GUARD AND MARITIME TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 2011

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on ordering the previous question on the resolution (H. Res. 455) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2838) to authorize appropriations for the Coast Guard for fiscal years 2012 through 2015, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

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—yeas 234, nays 177, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 829]

YEAS—234

Adams	Farenthold	Kline
Aderholt	Fincher	Labrador
Akin	Fitzpatrick	Lamborn
Alexander	Flake	Lance
Amash	Fleischmann	Landry
Amodei	Fleming	Lankford
Bachus	Flores	Latham
Barletta	Forbes	LaTourette
Bartlett	Fortenberry	Latta
Barton (TX)	Fox	LoBiondo
Bass (NH)	Franks (AZ)	Long
Berg	Frelinghuysen	Lucas
Biggart	Gallely	Luetkemeyer
Bilbray	Gardner	Lummis
Bilirakis	Garrett	Lungren, Daniel
Bishop (UT)	Gerlach	E.
Black	Gibbs	Mack
Blackburn	Gibson	Manzullo
Bonner	Gingrey (GA)	Marchant
Bono Mack	Gohmert	Marino
Boustany	Goodlatte	Matheson
Brady (TX)	Gosar	McCarthy (CA)
Brooks	Gowdy	McCauley
Broun (GA)	Granger	McClintock
Buchanan	Graves (GA)	McCotter
Bucshon	Graves (MO)	McHenry
Buerkle	Griffith (AR)	McKeon
Burgess	Griffith (VA)	McKinley
Calvert	Grimm	McMorris
Camp	Guinta	Rodgers
Campbell	Guthrie	Meehan
Canseco	Hall	Mica
Cantor	Hanna	Miller (FL)
Capito	Harper	Miller (MI)
Carter	Harris	Miller, Gary
Cassidy	Hartzler	Mulvaney
Chabot	Hastings (WA)	Murphy (PA)
Chaffetz	Hayworth	Myrick
Coble	Heck	Neugebauer
Coffman (CO)	Hensarling	Noem
Cole	Herger	Nugent
Conaway	Herrera Beutler	Nunes
Cravaack	Huelskamp	Nunnelee
Crawford	Huizenga (MI)	Olson
Crenshaw	Hultgren	Palazzo
Culberson	Hunter	Paulsen
Davis (KY)	Hurt	Pearce
Denham	Jenkins	Pence
Dent	Johnson (IL)	Petri
DesJarlais	Johnson (OH)	Pitts
Diaz-Balart	Johnson, Sam	Platts
Dold	Jones	Poe (TX)
Dreier	Jordan	Pompeo
Duffy	Kelly	Posey
Duncan (SC)	King (IA)	Price (GA)
Duncan (TN)	King (NY)	Quayle
Ellmers	Kingston	Reed
Emerson	Kinzinger (IL)	Rehberg